THE REPRESENTATION OF AHMADIYAH'S CASE ON THE JAKARTA POST (A STUDY OF CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS)

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Abstract : This research is entitled "The Representation of Ahmadiyah's Case on The Jakarta Post (A Study of Critical Discourse Analysis)". This study discusses about the elements and the strategies that are used by Jakarta Post in writing the people that involve in Ahmadiyah's case, and in what way Jakarta Post represent Ahmadiyah's case. This research uses analytical descriptive method in analyzing the data. Here the data is collected, described, analyzed and made a conclusion. After analyzing the data, it is found that in writing the actor that involves in Ahmadiyah's case, Jakarta Post uses two strategies: Passivization and Nominalization. The functions of those strategies are to hide the acts of the actor that involves in Ahmadiyah's case like the government, the people and group that support Ahmadiyah, and the group that is against Ahmadiyah. The result also reveals that the largest number of using passivization and nominalization that are used by Jakarta Post in hiding the actor that are involving in Ahmadiyah's case refers to the Government. By this strategies, the governments as the actor that is hidden by Jakarta Post is safe from the accusation of the society because of their decision in making the recommendation to ban Ahmadiyah.

Keywords : *Passivization, Nominalization, Representation, Ahmadiyah*

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides general explanation of the study. There are some aspects that will be covered in the background. This chapter will also discuss research questions, goal and objectives, significance to knowledge, and framework of the theories. A text in any kinds of its form has particular intention of a writer. In writing the text for news on a newspaper, besides the writer wants to convey the information to the reader, he also has certain aims. It means that the words in the text can be used by the writer to manipulate the thinking of someone. The function of the text is not only as media information to the reader but also as the media for a certain people or group to control their groups, to dominate the dominant group, to hide the act of someone, and to legitimate the certain people. It means that a writer can manipulate a case or can change the perception of the reader from positive to negative, or from negative to positive. Thus certain strategies must be used for that reasons.

In writing the news, the journalist has certain strategies. The strategies are thematization, lexical choices, passivization, nominalization, and schematization. By using those strategies, the journalist can manipulate the thinking of someone. For example passivization, the sentence like "the police shot the protester", can be changed by the writer becomes "the protester was shot" so, the readers do not focus the subject but to the object, so the police was safe. It shows that through the text, actor becomes unclear and safe. Fowler in Eriyanto mentions that the structure in the sentence of text can be

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192

changed. The change does not only influence the structure of the sentence but also has certain intentions behind the changes. This change has an effect whether one group gets the advantage of its change or one group gets the disadvantage. One of the changes of the structure is passivization. In active voice, the actor as the subject is placed in the first of the sentence which is represented as the subject who does the action. So, the actor becomes the focus of the action. But, when it is changed to the passive, the sentence changes. The process is not pointed to the subject but to the object. In this case, the object becomes the focus of the reader not subject as the actor. Through this research we can know that beside its function to convey the information to the people, the structure of the text also has a certain meaning behind its appearing. The words in the text have certain meanings that can manipulate the thinking of people and can change their mind from positive to negative, or negative to positive. This study will analyze about how microstructure (passivization and nominalization) of text can convey, the meaning intended by the journalist.

This study will discuss the elements of CDA in Ahmadiyah articles and the intro sentence problems are formulated as follows:

1. What are elements used in the Jakarta Post in writing the people that involves in Ahmadiyah's Case?
2. What are strategies used by the Jakarta Post in writing the people that involves in Ahmadiyah's Case?
3. In what way Jakarta Post represents Ahmadiyah's Case?

Based on the problems above, the goal and objectives of the research are:

1. To find out elements used by the writer in writing the people that involve in Ahmadiyah's Case.
2. To find out strategies used by the

writer in writing the people that involve in Ahmadiyah's Case.
3. To know in what way Jakarta Post represents Ahmadiyah's Case.

This study hopefully provides important information about the intention of the writer in writing a text. Besides, it is useful for the next researcher who is interested in analyzing a text such as to find out the power and social relation, ideology, etc in the discourses of conversation, newspaper, novel, etc. All of them can be analyzed by using the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis. This research is entitled "The Representation of Ahmadiyah's Case on the Jakarta Post Articles"(A Study of Critical Discourse Analysis). In this study, I use the theory of Van Dijk. He mentions that there are three of Critical Discourse Analysis that can be used by the writer in writing news. These are Macrostructure, Superstructure, and Microstructure. In this study, I just use levels of CDA that is microstructure because through it we will know how the people are represented. I will analyze the elements of Microstructure that are passivization and nominalization.

After finding out the elements of microstructure in the sentences of articles about Ahmadiyah on The Jakarta Post, I will analyze them by using the theory of Halliday and Gerot and Wignell to know about the function of those elements in manipulation the readers' thinking and make the conclusion.

This chapter provides general explanation about Critical Discourse Analysis, Critical Discourse Analysis and Media, Representation, Level of CDA Macrostructure, Superstructure, and Microstructure, Elements of Analysis: Passivization and Nominalization. Text can be used to manipulate the thinking of someone. Some experts have mentioned that to analyze the correlations between text and the way in manipulating the thinking of someone

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193

can use Critical Discourse Analysis. Van Dijk in Jaffer mentions that by using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) we can analyze about the written and spoken texts to investigate the dominance practices that are produced through social, political, and historical context. Furthermore, Fairclough notes that Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a study about the correlation between an event and text about it, the relation an event and the process when it is produced. It also analyzes how dominance practices, events and text are produced, and ideology is shaped by using the power, examines about the correlation between those relationship with discourse and society. Fairclough (1989) distinguishes three dimensions or stages CDA:

1. Description is the stage, which is concerned with formal properties of the text,
2. Interpretation is concerned with the relationship between text and production, and as a source in the process of interpretation,
3. Explanation is concerned with the relationship between interaction and social context.

Through media, certain people or group can spread their belief to the other people. Media has two great roles. First, media are the source of hegemonic power, which someone thinking can be controlled and influenced by media. Second, media are the source of authority, here in through media the powerful groups can use their authority to legitimate non dominant group. The dominant group has an access such as knowledge, money, education compared with non dominant group. Media is considered as an arena in which dominant groups can spread their beliefs to society. Therefore, by using critical discourse analysis we can reveal and criticize how the minorities are reported and presented in news report and how the dominant group uses their power over the non dominant through media.

Text is viewed as the medium and media by the certain people to legitimate other people. Eriyanto explains that representation points at how someone, certain group, or ideas are presented in news report. This representation is important in two things. First, whether someone, group, or idea are presented properly in a news report. It means that whether they are presented properly or not. The representation which appears on the news is bad representation and inclines to dominate the other group. Second, how the representation is appeared. Whether by using word, sentence, picture, someone, group, or idea are represented in reporting the news.

The first problem in representation is how the reality is presented in the news reporting. The use of words, sentences, and grammatical aspects have the certain meaning when they are received by the reader. Van Dijk in Eriyanto states that the model of CDA is constructed in three levels: Macrostructure, Superstructure, and Microstructure. Macrostructure is a general meaning of text, which can be comprehended by reading the topic/theme. Theme describes about something that the writer wants to express in her or his news. The theme in the news can be concluded after we have finished reading about the news. Theme in the text is also supported by sub-theme which is correlative between the other subtheme to support the theme.

Superstructure is framework of texts or how discourse elements are constructed such as introduction, content, and conclusion. In superstructure the thing which is examined is schematic that is how the text is ordered in news. Schematic emphasizes which part that has to be written in the beginning, middle, and the last of paragraph as a strategy to hide the important information or hide the actor of an event. Microstructure is a discourse of

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194

meaning that can be examined by analyzing words and sentences in the text. In microstructure the things which are examined are Semantics. It consists of background, detail, intentions, presuppositions, nominalization, passivization. Syntax consists of forms of sentences, coherences, pronouns. Stylistics consists of lexical items. And Rhetorics consists of Graphics, metaphors, and expressions.

Here, some elements of microstructure that are proposed by Van Dijk: passivization and nominalization. These elements are commonly employed as a focus on Critical Discourse Analysis. One of the ways for deleting or omission the agent is by using passivization strategy. The process and topic of sentence are two things that are emphasized in the passivization strategy. In discourse, the real actor can be covered or deleted by using passivization.

Hodge and Kress (1979) present the transformation effect of the active voice to passive voice as follows. Passive transformation inverts actor. Effect: The theme of the sentence (what it is about) changes the actor.

For examples:

The police shot the protestor (active)
Actor

The protestor was shot by the police (passive) Actor

From active voice, the police is the actor and become the focus of the sentence. By using passive voice, the main focus of the sentence is protester not the police. The actor is no longer directly attached to the verb, but instead it is linked by preposition, *by.* Effect: The link between actor and process is weakened, that is, the causal connection is syntactically looser. The verb to be is introduced, and the main verb changes from an actual process to a finished process. Effect: the process, because it is completed, becomes more like adjective.

For examples

He writes a book (active voice)
A book is written by him (passive voice)

From the active voice above, we can see there is a process (writes) in that sentence. The process can cause the next questions like why he writes a book. But, by using passive voice, the process is finished and it does not cause ther question about that process.

The actor may be deleted. Effect: the cause of the process is deleted, and may be difficult to recover.

For examples:

The government forces the society to agree about the increase of oil prices. (active)

The society was forced to agree about the increase of oil prices. (passive)

From active voice, we know that the government has forced the society. However, by using the passive voice, we do not know who is the actor who has forced the society. Knowing the process of the change of active to passive can cause the certain intention, and further explanation it can use Transitivity. Halliday mentions that, transitivity species the different types of process that are recognized in the language, and the structures by which they are expressed. There are three semantic categories that explain how the phenomena of the real world are represented as linguistic structures. These are Participant, Proceses, and Circumstances. Participant is related to the actor. The entity who or which does something is the Actor. There optionally is entity to which the process is extended or directed. This entity which is done is the Goal.

For example:

The lion   caught   the tourist
 Actor   Process   Goal

Gerot and Wignell mentions that there are seven processes of Transitivity. There are Material process (Process of doing),

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195

Behavioural Process (Process of physiological), Mental Process (Process of feeling), Verbal process (Process of saying), Relational Process (Process of 'being). Existential process (Process of existing), and Meteorological Process (process of weathering).

Circumstance answers such questions as *when, where, why, how, how many, and as what.* Circumstance of Time tells when and is probed by when? How often? How long? *E.g. He buys the vegetables **every morning**.* Circumstance of Place tells where and is probed by where? How far? *E.g. He goes **to market** every morning.*

Circumstance of Manner tells how? *E.g. He goes **by car**.* Circumtance of Cause tells why? *E.g. He buys the books **for his sister**.* Circumstance of Accompaniment tells with (out) who or what is probed by who or what else? *E.g. I go **without my bag**.* Circumstance of Matter tells about what or with reference to what and is probed by what about? *E.g. This chapter is **talking about** the theory of CDA.* Circumstance of Role tells what as and is probed by as what? *E.g. He lived a quit life **as a beekeeper.***

Goatly claims that "nominalization is the changing of a verb or adjective into a noun. (e.g. bribe-bribery, explain-explanation). Gerot and Wignell mention that the information Becomes unclear and the text becomes difficult to read because concrete participant such as people tend to disappear from the text. Nominalization can delete the human agents (people) and obscuring agency (cause-effect). *e. g. There was a **shot** in front of DPR building.*

In that sentence above, the actor and victim of the shooting is not mentioned. We do not know who is the actor of shooting and who are the people that become the victim of that events. Nominal groups tend to condense information while at the same time abstracting it. *e.g.*

*There are **ten sailors** which killed.* From that sentence we know that there are ten people who kill but we do not where they come from and who kill them. The processes are expressed as noun and human agency is effaced. *e.g. **The explosion of a bomb occurs in Fun Plaza**.* In that sentence, we do not know who is the actor that made the explosion. A nominal group can consist of a Thing only. Deictic refers to 'which thing'. It specifies how the Thing in questions can be identified in relation to its context.

There are a number of deictic functions but all involve degrees of specification. The Deictic can be either specific (the) or non-specific (a or an). Demonstrative : *the, this, that, these, those, which (ever), what (ever).* Possessive: *my, you, our, his, her, its, their, one's, Martin's, my sister's.* Non Specific Deictic :*each, every, both, all, neither, no, one, either, some, any, a, an, some.* Numerative tells 'how many'. *For examples, one, two, three, etc.* Epithet indicates some quality of the subset, *e.g. old, long, blue, fast, etc.* Classifier tells us 'what type' or 'what kind'. *For example, we distinguish between types of snakes by their classifier: venomous or non-venomous snakes.* Qualifier provides additional defining or circumstantial information about thing. *For example, a snake (with rattles).*

RESEARCH METHOD

The reasons why the writer chose Ahmadiyah's case are, as follows:

1. Ahmadiyah's case is interesting news to be observed attentively. Pros and cons in Muslims' belief and government's efforts in breaking up a fight appear in society,

2. The influences of the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to the readers,

3. We know the intention of the Jakarta Post's writer in writing the news by

using certain strategies such as passivization and nominalization.

In this research, I use analytic descriptive method to analyze the data. It is a method which is used in a research by collecting the data and describing them to make analysis. Based on the theory, the sentences in the articles about Ahmadiyah on the Jakarta Post, It is classified into one of the levels of CDA by microstructure: passivization and nominalization, then the writer analyzes those sentences for the conclusion. Before making the analysis of the sentences of the articles about Ahmadiyah on The Jakarta Post, in collecting data, firstly the writer chose the source of data, then, he collects, reads and analyzes the sentences in the articles that contains microstructure (Passivization / nominalization). After collecting the data, the writer does as follows: 1. Determines and analyzes the sentences and words in the articles of Ahmadiyah which contains of elements Microstructure (Passivization and Nominalization), 2. Analyzes the sentences by using theory of Van dijk to to know the intention of using those sentences and its influence to the reader and for the people that are involving in the case of Ahmadiyah.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the analysis of Microstructure. The elements which will be analyzed are Passivization and Nominalization.

Passivization Analysis

Example of text analysis

Article 1

The title of article: Government team wants sect banned

Published: The Jakarta Post, Jakarta Thursday, 04/17/2008

Corpus 1

"Muslim scholars have warned extremist groups will renew attacks on Jamaah Ahmadiyah following a recommendation the government ban the "deviant"Islamic sect. *The recommendation was issued Wednesday by the Coordinating Board for Monitoring Mystical Beliefs in Society (Baker Pakem). The board is made up of senior officials from the Attorney General's Office, the Religious Affairs Ministry, the Home Ministry and the National Police.*"

Active Voice

The Coordinating Board for Monitoring Mystical Belief in Society (Bakor Pakem)	issued	The recommendation	Wednesday
Actor	Material process	Goal	Circum stance of time

Passive Voice

The recommendation	was issued	Wednesday	by the Coordinating Board for Monitoring Mystical Belief in Society (Bakor Pakem)
Goal	Material process	Circum stance of time	Actor

Fairclough (1989) mentions that there are three stages in analysing CDA. There are description. interpretation, and explanation. Description is the analysis to the text by examining its

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197

grammatical. Interpretation involves the interpretation between the writing on the text with people who is reading the text. Explanation analyses the relationship between text and the social practice.

From the sentence above we can see that the writer uses passive voice in writing the news. As we know, by using passive voice the focus of our intention refers to the goal not the actor. We can see the change from active to passive in table above. In active voice, we can know that *the Coordinating Board for Monitoring Mystical Beliefs in Society (Bakor Pakem)* is the actor, the *issue* is material process, *the recommendation* is goal, and *Wednesday* is circumstance of time. In that sentence, we focus more on the actor (*Bakor Pakem*) as the person who makes the recommendation rather than the material process (*issue*) or goal (*the recommendation*). The material process above express the notion to makes us as the reader have another questions about the news that such as why Bakor Pakem issue the recommendation, for what that recommendation, etc.

However, when the sentence is changed into passive voice, it can change the meaning in it. From passive voice above, our attention does not focus again to *the Bakor Pakem*, but to *the recommendation of the government to ban the "deviant" Islamic sect*. Here, JP wants to emphasize the goal, not to the actor who did the act. By emphasizing the goal (*recommendation*), JP wants to invite the reader to think about the process of *the recommendation*, thus, the link between actor and process is weakened.

This structure can influence the thinking of society because the sentence "the recommendation was issued Wednesday" did not cause another questions again because it is clear received by the society. By using passivization in the text, JP has an aim to make the society do not think about the person who made the recommendation, but to make their attention focus on the recommendation. Bakor Pakem as the part of institution, who is making the recommendation to ban the "deviant" Islamic sect, seems afraid to be blamed by the society because it has made the recommendation, and has supported the Muslim scholar rather than the extremist groups. Besides, by using passive voice in the text, the government did not want the society and another side blames them as the institution that forbids the societies freedom to choose their religion.

CONCLUSIONS

The Jakarta Post uses two strategies in writing the people that involve in Ahmadiyah's case such as the government, the people and the group that support Ahmadiyah, and the group that are against Ahmadiyah. The strategies that are used by JP are passivization and nominalization. Those strategies have the same functions to hide the act of the actor. The function of passivization and nominalization for the government are to hide the act of the government and make the government safe from the possibility that refers to them because of their decision in making the recommendation. By using passivization and nominalization, the people and group that support Ahmadiyah are hidden by JP because the society especially the group that are against Ahmadiyah will blame them for their act to support Ahmadiyah. The function of passivization and nominalization for the group that are against Ahmadiyah are to make their identity become unclear and make them safe from other possibility that refers to them.

From two of the strategies that are used by JP in writing the people or group that correlate with the case of Ahmadiyah, it can be concluded that the Jakarta wants to hide the government as the actor who made the recommendation to ban Ahmadiyah. JP uses this strategy because JP fears that the government will correlate with their recommendation to ban

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198

Ahmadiyah such as the society or other country will blame the Government because they limit the freedom of society to choose their religion. By the total number of using passivization JP seems to be careful in writing the news about the people or group that support Ahmadiyah because JP did not want the society blame them to hide the people that involve in supporting Ahmadiyah.

Critical Discourse Analysis is a method to analyze the spoken and written text by examining the linguistics aspects in the text and social problems are main focus in CDA. By using CDA, we can know about how the social problems such as demonstration, violence. etc are produced in discourse and the relationship between powers in it by analyzing the elements of CDA, namely: Macrostructure, Superstructure, and Microstructure. Macrostructure is a general meaning of text, which can be comprehended by reading the topic/theme. Superstructure is framework of texts or how discourse elements are constructed such as introduction, content, and conclusion. Microstructure is a discourse of meaning that can be examined by analyzing words and sentences in the text. This research uses the microstructure analysis (passivization and nominalization analysis) to find how the Jakarta Post represents the actor that correlates in Ahmadiyah's case. For the next researcher, they can use macrostructure or superstructure to know how the actor is represented and ideology is shaped.

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