REPRESENTATION OF TERRORIST NEWS IN KOMPAS.COM *ONLINE* NEWSPAPER

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Abstract

Research on the news about terrorists has often been done, but its representation has not been thoroughly discussed. Critical paradigm possessed by researchers is a factor that influences the conduct of critical discourse analysis research, especially in analyzing the language used in the media.Terrorist problems create many perspectives from the community. This perspective cannot be separated from the influence of the mass media as a source of information that is believed to be objective. Therefore, this research needs to be done to describe the representation of terrorist reportson the media. This is a qualitative research using a descriptive method. The data were analyzed qualitatively based on Norman Fairclough's theory. The analysis was done by examining the textual dimensions, text production practices,and socio-cultural practices. The data from this research beingpublished in Kompas.com online newspaper. The results of this study indicate that terrorists have analyzed criminal acts that are dominated by certain radical groups. This act of terror cannot be forgiven and deserved to be given the maximum punishment.

Keywords: analysis, discourse, critical, terrorism, representation

Introduction

News about terrorists has received much attention from the public lately. Terrorists are no longer interpreted as 'people who use violence to cause fear' (KBBI V, 2016) but are interpreted as a particular group of radicals who commit terror and refer to certain religions. From this phenomenon, it can be concluded that terrorists are not interpreted as a crime that can be carried out by anyone but a crime committed by a particular religious radical group.

Cases reported in the media, both print and television, can influence public opinion. The shift in the meaning of terrorism began to occur and gave rise to a term called Islamophobia. News that always presents radical Islamic groups who become terrorists causes people to be afraid of the teachings of Islam itself. When looking at veiled women and men use hanging pants the community feels scared and concludes that the person is a terrorist. Therefore we need a critical discourse analysis about reporting on this issue.

Critical discourse analysis whose object of research is that news in the media has been carried out, among others: Prayogi and Rusminto (2016) who examine news discourses entitled corruption in Indonesian sites and the implications of learning discourse analysis, Albaburrahim (2017) critical discourse analysis on papa case reporting asks for shares in Metro Tv, Maghvira (2017) critical discourse analysis on news stories about the deaths of cadets STIP Jakarta, Payuyasa (2017) critical discourse analysis of Van Dijk's model in Mata Najwa program in Metro Tv, Setiawan (2011) analysis report critical discourse on gender based violence in Suara Merdeka Daily newspaper, and Ardianto (2012) analysis of critical discourse on the People's Mind Daily News and Kompas Daily as political public relations in shaping the branding reputation of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY).

This research is based on Norman Fairclough's theory (in Eriyanto, 2009). Fairclough shares discourse analysis in three dimensions: *text*, *discourse practice*, and *sociocultural practice.* In Fairclough's model, the text here is analyzed linguistically, by looking at vocabulary, semantics, and sentence. He also included coherence and cohesiveness, how the inter-words or sentences were combined to form understanding. All elements analyzed are used to see the following three problems. *First*,ideational which refers to certain representations that you want to display in the text, which generally carries certain ideological content. *Second*, relations, referring to the analysis of how the relationship between journalists and readers is constructed, such as whether the text is delivered informally or formally, openly or closed. *Third*, identity

refs to the particular construction of the identity of journalists and readers, and how these personalities and identities are to be displayed.

Norman Fairclough built a model that jointly integrates discourse analysis based on linguistics and social and political thinking, and is generally integrated into social change. Therefore, the model proposed by Fairclough is often referred to as a model of social change (*social change*). Fairclough focuses on discourse on language.

Method

This type of research is qualitative research with descriptive methods. This qualitative approach focuses on general principles that underlie the realization of the meaning of social symptoms in society (Bungin, 2007, p. 23). The data was obtained from the theorist's reporting on the September 2018 edition of Kompas *online* newspaper. The steps taken in analyzing the discourse were in accordance with the theory put forward by Norman Fairclough. First, a *description*, which describes *descriptively* the contents and analysis of the text. Second, *interpretation*, which is interpreting the text associated with the practice of discourse carried out. Third, *explanation* aims to find an explanation for the results of our interpretation in the second stage. That explanation can be obtained by trying to relate the production of the text to the sociocultural practices in which a media is located.

Discussion

To representation terrorist reporting in the Kompas online newspaper, Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis method was used. First, Text Analysis (Micro). Fairclough divides text discourse analysis into three basic elements to describe and analyze each text, namely representation, relations, and identity. Representation, of the five news about terrorists published in the Kompas online newspaper, researchers found that terrorist reporting was presented by using diction, causal use, more using passive sentences. Dictation used to describe police actions in dealing with crimes committed by terrorists such as: shot dead, revealed, captured, prosecuted, strength measured, pursued, confiscated, alert, secure, deplored, deplored, relatively safe, conducive, intensifying, escorted , coordinating, facilitating, conducting insulation, completing, using measurable power. The jurisdiction suggests that the police have handled the case as much as possible. While the diction used to interpret these terrorists is seen limping, bowing, provoking, riots, assaults, threats, indications of attacks, watch out. The use of this diction interprets that terrorists are always related to criminal acts that must be watched out for and are a threat to everyone. Passive sentences are found in many examples: "Most of them have been captured in living and dead conditions in the Tinombala operation". This sentence puts the police as the perpetrators. The word is used to replace terrorist groups. The center of the news was police action.

 Relation. News about terrorists has always been associated with radical Islamic groups. An example is the quote from Syamsi's revelation, the Head of the West Sumatra Regional Police Public Relations, who stated "We also intensify prevention efforts such as counseling with community leaders and clerical figures on the dangers of radicalism". Counseling was only carried out on community leaders and ulama figures which gave rise to diverse perceptions from the community. Readers will assume that ulama leaders involved in radicalism must be aware of. In addition, the terrorist arrested, Wawan Kurniawan was more popularized by the name Abu Afif, which was an Islamic nuance. The other relation is from the headline "Before the Election, the Poso Regional Police Are Beware of the Interference of the Ali Kalora Group". Ali Kalora was an Indonesian Islamic militant and was the leader of the Eastern Indonesian Mujahidin (MIT). From the way the author submits, it can be concluded that terrorists are interpreted as radical Islamic groups that carry out terror without being clearly informed of the motives of these actions.

Of the five newspapers analyzed two news stories were written by women named Rima Wahyuningrum and Rahmadani and three other stories were written by men named Reza and Mansur. Rima wrote a story titled "Attending a Sentencing Session, Defendant Terrorist Abu Afif Visibly Limping" and Rahmadani wrote a story entitled "Two Terrorist Suspects Arrested in West Sumatra". From the title it can be interpreted that women use subtle descriptions. Related to the nature of women who rely more on feelings and intuition. The description limped illustrating that the terrorist had been hit by a shot at his leg. In addition, Rima who chooses unexpected words that are suspicious can be terrorists or not terrorists. On the news that the writers of men who are of value feel more assertive and direct, for example the words regret, beware and chronology of arrests.

Second, analysis of text production practices. Kompas Harian is the name of an Indonesian newspaper headquartered in Jakarta. The Kompas newspaper was published by PT Kompas Media Nusantara which is part of Kompas Gramedia (KG). Kompas is also published online at the address Kompas.com which is managed by PT Kompas Cyber Media. Kompas.com contains news that is updated actually and also has a

subkanal Kompas newspaper in digital form. Kompas began its publication on June 28, 1965 with its office in Central Jakarta with the circulation of 4,800 copies. Since 1969, Kompas has dominated newspaper sales nationwide. In 2004, the daily circulation reached 530,000 copies, specifically for the weekly edition which reached 610,000. This newspaper reader reaches 2.25 million people throughout Indonesia.

At present (2011), Kompas newspaper (not the digital version) has circulation circulation of an average of 500,000 copies per day, with an average number of readers reaching 1,850,000 people per day distributed throughout Indonesia. With an average circulation of 500 thousand copies every day and reaching 600 thousand copies for the Sunday edition, Kompas is not only the largest circulation paper in Indonesia, but also in Southeast Asia. To ensure the accountability of Kompas daily distribution, the Kompas newspaper used the ABC (Audit Bureau of Circulations) service to conduct an audit since 1976.

Based on the results of a 2008 reader survey, the majority of readers of the Kompas newspaper came from middle to upper (Economic and Social Strata) circles (SES AB), which was reflected in their educational background and financial condition (Wikipedia, 2018). Therefore, the coverage presented in the Kompas newspaper can affect the readers' perspective because it is in great demand, especially among the middle to upper class.

Third, analysis of socio-cultural practices (Macro). Socio-cultural practice is an interpretation of the practice of text production. Every text in the discourse is influenced by economic factors, politics (power and ideology), and culture (values and identities) that influence media institutions. Fairlough made three levels of socio-cultural practices including: situational level, institutional level, and social level. At the situational level reporting on terrorists has become a problem that is always highlighted not only in Indonesia but also the world. For example, in the news headline "The National Police Missing Australian Consul General Issues Warning Terrorist Attacks in Surabaya". The act of terrorism has become a global problem that has attracted the attention of many parties. Issues that developed behind the news were adjusted to the conditions at that time.

Institutional level. In terrorist reporting this is generally quoted in the news, namely a statement from the police. There were no statements from witnesses or other institutions so that the news centered more on police efforts in combating terrorism. This problem should not only be the responsibility of the police. Religious institutions should also be displayed so that the data is more objective in addressing this terrorist problem.

Social level.Islamophobia is one form of media that can influence the way people socialize. The community feels feared by radical groups that are identical with veils, beards and so on. If there is someone who has these characteristics, the community will isolate them and stay away from them in the social environment. This generalization was carried out because of the discourse in the media and newspapers which generally linked acts of terrorism to radical Islamic groups.

Conclusion

From the analysis carried out it can be concluded that critical discourse analysis based on Fairclough's theory prioritizes the use of linguistic elements presented in the news. *First*, in text analysis (micro), terrorist reporting is presented by using diction, cause and effect are used, more using passive sentences. More texts are presented that police actions are always the center of the news. The reader will conclude that the police have done the best thing to handle this terrorist case. *Second*, text production. This news is produced by the media that is widely known by the public. Kompas is a medium that has a long history and is believed to be active from time to time. *Third*, analysis of socio-cultural practices (macro). Conclusions are not accompanied by testimonies from religious institutions. This causes fear of Islam known as Islamophobia.

Acknowledgments

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