**A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF ACEH SHARIA LAW
IMPLEMENTATION IMAGE IN ONLINE NEWSPAPER**

THESIS

Submitted by

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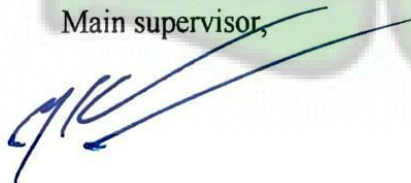
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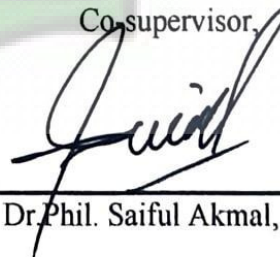Department of English Language Education

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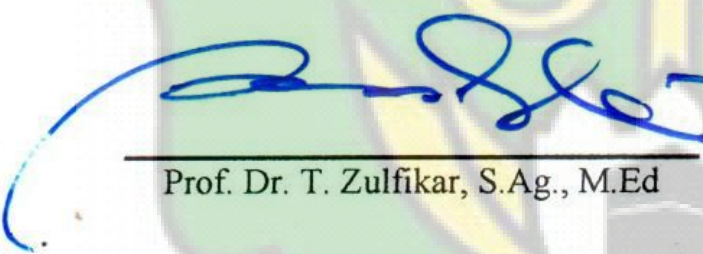for the Bachelor Degree of Education in English Language Teaching

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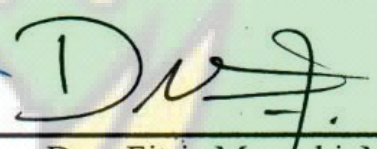Board of Examiner :

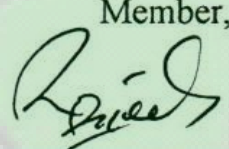Chairperson,   Secretary,
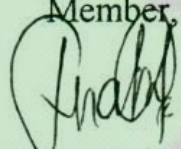
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SURAT PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN

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A Critical Discourse Analysis of Aceh Sharia Law Implementation Image in CNN and BBC News.

Adalah benar-benar karya saya, kecuali semua kutipan dan referensi yang disebutkan sumbernya. Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan didalamnya, maka akan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya.

Banda Aceh, 26 Juli 2021

Saya yang membuat surat pernyataan,

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Zawil Marjan

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ABSTRACT

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Keywords : *Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), sharia Law, dicourse structure, representation, microstructure*

This research was conducted to investigate the representation of Aceh sharia law in CNN and BBC news and to find out the text structure used by CNN and BBC news in presenting Aceh sharia law. The data were taken from three CNN news articles and three BBC news articles. The data was analyzed using Critical Discourse Analysis, especially Norman Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Framework and Teun van Dijk's Sociocognitive Model that focusing on microstructure level has been used to analyze the data. The researcher found out that CNN and BBC news generally represents Aceh sharia law implementation negatively. Moreover, the data reveal that was CNN and BBC news mostly took the opposite side on sharia law implementation issues in Aceh. All the blame was directed towards the conservative sharia law that implemented by the Aceh government. Nevertheless, this research discovers that CNN and BBC news use some particular words that portrayed Aceh Sharia Law negatively. Negative interpretation is also indicated by using some words such as "*draconian*", "*abusive*", "*barbaric*" and "*harassment*" to imply a negative evaluation of Aceh Sharia Law.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Aceh is one of the provinces that have special privileges and broad of autonomy to rule itself within Indonesia. The special privileges of Aceh's special autonomy are they have the right to self-govern on education, culture, religion, and the role of Ulamas. Acording to Aceh Government Public Relation release (2015) after the Peace Agreement between the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and the Government of Indonesia, Aceh is allowed to implement LOGA (Law on Governing Aceh) also known as the law for Self-Government for Aceh.

One of the legal rights granted to Aceh is the implementation of Sharia Law in all dimensions of the daily life of Acehnese society. Therefore, Aceh becomes the only region in Indonesia, where Islamic law is formally implemented. Sharia law is a religious law that lays down governing principles for spiritual, mental, and physical behavior that must be followed by Muslims. This law has pros and cons response from some group of people in Aceh and the outsider society (Humas Aceh, 2015).

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There is some news about Aceh sharia law on CNN and BBC websites that make the writer interested. CNN and BBC are international web news companies, both companies are the world's leading public service broadcaster. Since centurie ago, the newspaper is one of the most informative and communicative media in text production because it has an actual, factual, wide impact, and informative news. The media present information about world events to masses of individuals. As it is never possible to present a completely impartial, accurate and full account of an event, instead the media offer representations of events, through the use of language (spoken or written) and/or images (still or moving). Such representations are often restrained by space and time limitations; journalists need to prioritise particular events, as well as certain people's perspectives or opinions, over others. Additionally, summaries of events may be coloured by the political priorities of newspapers or the abilities of the journalists who are writing for them (Gabrielatos, 2013).

Furthermore, media and ideologies have any internal relation which makes them cannon be separated (Reah, 1998). Media has a big effect on spreading several ideologies in order to affect the thought of people in the world is seeing how and what was happening in Indonesia, especially in the case of Aceh sharia law.

Discourse analysis is study of language in use. Discourse Analysis as a method of seeing how the structures in a text the power has to discourse a

representation or ideology behind the text. Scholars working in the tradition of CDA generally argue that (non-linguistic) social practice and linguistic practice constitute one another and focus on investigating how societal power relations are established and reinforced through language use. It is generally agreed upon that any explicit method in discourse studies, the humanities and social sciences may be used in CDA research, as long as it is able to adequately and relevantly produce insights into the way discourse reproduces (or resists) social and political inequality, power abuse or domination. Because of that, CDA will be a perfect match to explore sharia law in some articles.

The most prominent scholars in CDA are Norman Fairclough, Ruth Wodak, and Teun van Dijk. Fairclough suggested his Three-Dimensional models of CDA. Wodak also proposed her approach in CDA which is called the Discourse – Historical Approach (DHA). In the same vein, Fairclough and Wodak (1997) gave a brief summary of the main principles of CDA that can be researched in this field. They claimed that CDA deals with social problems and power relations. Power relations can be practiced discursively. In addition, discourse can be historical and it is one of the fields that focus on ideology to reveal the ideological interests of language users. In other words, it shows that there is a connection between text and society in which it makes the analysis of discourse interpretative and explanatory. Finally, Van Dijk (1991) is one of the

scholars who are interested in CDA. He focuses on the use of media discourse to investigate ideological interests, especially in news discourse (Al-Saedi, 2020).

Fairclough (2010) mentioned that research and analysis count as CDA in so far as it has all of the following characteristics; 1) It is not just analysis of discourse (or more concretely texts), it is part of some form of systematic transdisciplinary analysis of relations between discourse and other elements of the social process. 2) It is not just general commentary on discourse, it includes some form of systematic analysis of texts. 3) It is not only descriptive but also normative. It addresses social wrongs in their discursive aspects and possible ways of righting or mitigating them.

There are some researchers that investigated the field of CDA that took focus on written text articles discourse analysis. Shousha (2010) examined the discourse analysis of the image of Arabs in the American press. Nurfadillah (2017) presented that Critical Discourse Analysis especially in the text structure, social analysis, and social cognition of two articles about the religious conflict among Muslims and Christians on The Jakarta Post online newspaper. Hamad (2017) examined that the Critical Discourse Analysis on social change in women-related posts on Saudi English-Language blogs written between 2009 and 2012.

Therefore, this present study aims to investigate the images of Aceh sharia law on international eyes, especially in CNN and BBC. There is numerous of researches that discuss Middle Eastern Muslims images in the field of Critical

Discourse Analysis, but there is no research that examined Aceh Sharia Law. Based on the description given above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the news articles from CNN and BBC websites that currently observed Aceh sharia law for the past two decades.

1.2. Research Question

This study was an attempt to answer the following questions:

1. How does the image of Aceh sharia law implementation represented in CNN and BBC news?

2. How does CNN and BBC news presented the discourse structure of Aceh Sharia Law?

1.3. Research Aim

This study aims to achieve the following:

1. To investigate the representation of Aceh sharia law in CNN and BBC news.

2. To know the discourse structure that used by CNN and BBC news in presenting Aceh sharia law.

1.4. Scope of Study

To prevent misperception and misunderstanding rise up in this study, the researcher gives scope and limitation. The study covers the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis which take focus on Norman Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Framework to answer the first research question and Teun van Dijk's Microstructure model to answer ther seccond research question. The researcher limited this research to six articles, three articles from BBC News and three articles from CNN News

1.5. Significance of Study

The researcher hopes that this research will give any contribution to the theoretical development of the discourse analysis concept in Education Institution such as UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh and this research become the reference for those who want to do further research about discourse analysis.

1.6. Research Terminologies

  1.6.1. Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse analysis (CDA) is a methodological approach to the analysis of language in order to examine social problems, with a focus on power, particularly issues around abused of power including discrimination and disempowerment (Baker & McGlashan, 2020).

Based on van Dijk's approach to discourse analysis, Butler (2003) viewed some of the principles that discourse study should adopt. He claimed that the study of

discourse must deal with authentic, naturally occurring data. It must also recognize the dynamic nature of discourse. Participants, as Butler argues, act as members of particular social and cultural groupings and not only elements of the discourse. More importantly, the study of discourse must describe the functional and semantic relationships between its units.

Fairclough (1989) adopted critical discourse analysis (CDA) as an approach for analyzing social interactions in a way that focuses on their linguistic elements. For Fairclough, these linguistic elements are determinants of the social relationships within the social system. As an approach for discourse analysis, CDA links many interdisciplinary approaches for the sake of providing more profound analysis for discursive practices.

In this thesis, the researcher will focus on Three-Dimensional Framework by Norman Fairclough to answer the first research question and the Microstructure level by Teun Van Dijk to answer the second research question

1.6.2. Sharia Law

The term Sharia is the general given to Islamic law and refers to the body of Islamic Law. it means "Way" or "road to the water source," path to be followed", "the way to the source of life" and it is the legal framework within which the public and private aspects of life are regulated for those living in a legal system based on Islamic principles of jurisprudence and for Muslims living outside the border of an Islamic country. we can use shar' or shar'-i sharif as well. a road signifies a wide path between

two boundaries, and that sharia is a broad road whose parameters are what obligatory and what is forbidden (Hisham, 2006).

Sharia law in Aceh regulated by Qanun not only to regulate the Criminal Law, but the Shariah Law is also to regulate issues on economic, trade, banking, social life and even politics issues. Sharia Law is to cover the way the Acehnese Worship, family law (ahwal syakhsiyah), civil law (mu'amalat), criminal law (jinayah), justice (qadha), education, (tarbiyah) preaching (dakwah), and the defense of Islam in Aceh as stipulated in the Article 125 of Law No. 11 of 2006 (Humas Aceh, 2015).

1.6.3. Online Newspaper

Online newspaper is the online version of a newspaper, either as a stand-alone publication or as the online version of a printed periodical. In this thesis, the researcher will take focus on the written news in the online newspaper platform of cnn.com and bbc.com.

The Cable News Network (CNN) is an American basic cable and satellite television channel that is owned by the Turner Broadcasting System division of Time Warner. The 24-hour cable news channel was founded in 1980 by American media proprietor Ted Turner. CNN Digital is the world leader in online news and information and seeks to inform, engage and empower the world.

The BBC is a public service broadcaster established by Royal Charter. It's funded by the licence fee paid by UK households. It provides ten national TV

channels, regional TV programmes, an internet TV service (BBC Three), 10 national radio stations, 40 local radio stations and an extensive website.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Critical Discourse Study

The terms Critical Linguistics (CL) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) are often used interchangeably. In fact, recently, the term CDA seems to have been preferred and is being used to denote the theory formerly identified as CL (Wodak, 2009). The manifold roots of CDA lie in Rhetoric, Text linguistics, Anthropology, Philosophy, Socio-Psychology, Cognitive Science, Literary Studies, and Sociolinguistics, as well as in Applied Linguistics and Pragmatics.

Critical discourse analysis emerged from 'critical linguistics' developed at the University of East Anglia by Roger Fowler and fellow scholars in the 1970s, and the terms are now often interchangeable. Research in the field of sociolinguistics was paying little attention to social hierarchy and power. CDA was first developed by the Lancaster school of linguists of which Norman Fairclough was the most prominent figure.

In addition to linguistic theory, the approach draws from social theory—and contributions from Karl Marx, Antonio Gramsci, Louis Althusser, Jürgen Habermas, Michel Foucault, and Pierre Bourdieu—in order to examine ideologies and power relations involved in discourse. Language connects with the social

through being the primary domain of ideology, and through being both a site of, and a stake in, struggles for power. Ideology has been called the basis of the social representations of groups, and, in psychological versions of CDA developed by Teun A. van Dijk and Ruth Wodak, there is assumed to be a sociocognitive interface between social structures and discourse structures. The historical dimension in critical discourse studies also plays an important role.

CDA as a network of scholars emerged in the early 1990s, following a small symposium in Amsterdam, in January 1991. Through the support of the University of Amsterdam, Teun van Dijk, Norman Fairclough, Gunther Kress, Theo van Leeuwen, and Ruth Wodak spent two days together and had the wonderful opportunity to discuss theories and methods of Discourse Analysis, specifically CDA. The meeting made it possible to confront with each other the very distinct and different approaches, which have, of course, changed significantly since 1991 but remain relevant, in many respects. In this process of group formation, differences and sameness were laid out: differences with regard to other theories and methodologies in Discourse Analysis.

In general, CDA as a school or paradigm is characterized by a number of principles: for example, all approaches are problem-oriented, and thus necessarily interdisciplinary and eclectic. Moreover, CDA is characterized by the common interests in de-mystifying ideologies and power through the systematic and retroductable investigation of semiotic data (written, spoken or visual). CDA

researchers also attempt to make their own positions and interests explicit while retaining their respective scientific methodologies and while remaining self-reflective of their own research process (Liu & Guo, 2016).

2.2. Critical Discourse Analysis

The terms of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), according to Van Dijk, is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. With such dissident research, critical discourse analysts take explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose, and ultimately resist social inequality (Schriffin, 2001).

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), a new branch of modern linguistic researches rose abroad in recent years, aims to reveal the interrelationship among language, ideology and power. During the thirty years' development process, studies of CDA present different characteristics in different phases. So far, both in China and abroad, great achievements concerning CDA has been made. Through reviewing the multiple perspective studies of CDA at home and abroad, classical theories and analytical approaches related to CDA are elaborated, some new trends of CDA are also discussed and explained. The aim of this paper is to help scholars to get a comprehensive understanding of the development of CDA, with the ultimate purpose of promoting related academic researches (Liu & Guo, 2016).

Fairclough (2013) sees the text on many levels. A text is not only about how the object is displayed but also how the relationship between object definitions must be calculated. In this stage, there are two elements that can be described: text representation and text relation that is the relation between participants in texts.

Central to critical discourse analysis research is that language can be defined in terms of its use in a discourse, and therefore as an array of 'diverse representations of social life which are inherently positioned—differently positioned social actors "see" and represent social life in different ways' (Fairclough, 2001, p. 123).

2.3. Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Theory

Norman Fairclough is an acknowledged founder in the study field related to Critical Discourse Analysis. Actually, the term Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is derived from Critical Language Study, whose characteristics are discussed by Fairclough in 1989 in his book, Language and Power. This book is regarded as a landmark in the developmental history of CDA (Liu & Guo, 2016).

Fairclough considers language as a form of social practice. This way of thinking implies some other notions. First, language is a part of the society and not somehow external to it. Second, language is a social process. Third, language is a socially conditioned process, conditioned that is by other (non-linguistic) parts of society (Fairclough, 1989).

Fairclough's CDA model, often addressed as a social change model, is influenced by the theory of Mikhail Bakhtin on genre, particularly in the analysis of discourse practice, as well as the theory of Antonio Gramsci's theory of hegemony in the analysis of sociocultural practice (Fairclough, p. 2, 1995). In his CDA model, there are three stages, namely description, interpretation, and explanation, employed to explore and analyze three elements in a text such as language text (spoken or written), discourse practice (text production and text interpretation), and sociocultural practice (situational, institutional, and societal) (Fairclough, p. 2, 1995)

Fairclough (1992) mentioned that there are three dimensions in CDA: (1) Text Dimension, (2) Discursive Practice Dimension, and (3) Social Practice Dimension. The text dimension attends language analysis of texts. The discursive practice dimension specifies the nature of the process of text production and interpretation for example which types of discourse (including 'discourses' in the more social-theoretical sense) are drawn upon and how they are combined. The social practice dimension appears on issues of concern in social analysis such as the institutional and organizational circumstances of the discursive event and how that shapes the nature of the discursive practice. This study focuses on the text analysis. Texts here are parts of social events (Fairclough, 2003).
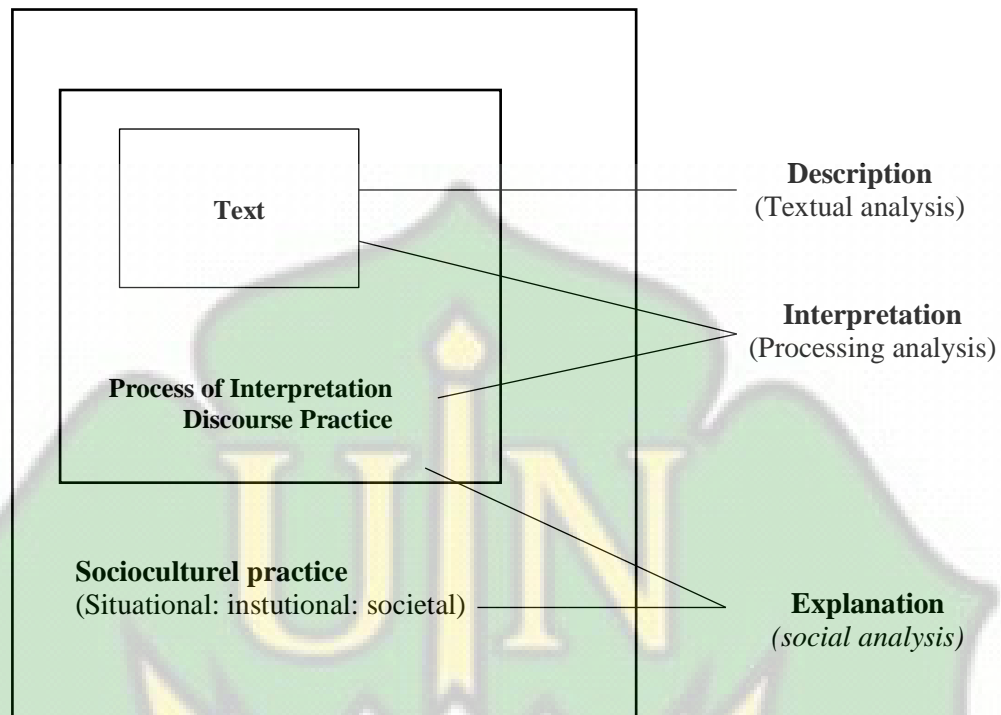
Figure 2.1. Diagrammatic representation of Fairclough's critical discourse analysis framework (adapted from Fairclough, 1995).

This research engages Fairclough's three-dimensional model of CDA. The dimensions constitute; text (spoken or written), discursive practice (production and consumption of text), and sociocultural practice. Fairclough's three-dimensional model in diagram is elaborated in the followings:

1. **Description** is the stage which is concerned with formal properties of the text. An analysis at word level.

2. **Interpretation** is concerned with the relationship between text and interaction by seeing the text as the product of the process of production and as a resource in the process of interpretation. It needs processing analysis

3. **Explanation** is concerned with the relationship between interaction and social context, with the social determination of the process of production and interpretation, and their social effects. It needs social analysis. Fairclough's three-dimensional model in figure 1 is elaborated in the followings:

2.3.1. Text Analysis (Description)

The first level of the discourse model is the text which includes all forms of communication (written, spoken, visual). Analysis of a text can be made from different perspectives. A linguistic analysis should be sensitive to the representation, categories of participants, construction of their identities, and their relation with one another and also with other institutions and groups. Both presence and absence of such elements are significant to give insight into the issues. Four aspects for linguistic analysis of a text: vocabulary, grammar, cohesion, and text structure (Fairclough, 1992).

2.3.1.1. Vocabulary

At the lexical level, the analysis looks into certain lexical choices reflecting the attitude of the writer, for example, the use of freedom fighter vs. terrorist. One way of analyzing vocabulary is to focus on the alternative wordings and their political and ideological significance. The analysis can also draw upon the ideological and

political importance of particular metaphors and conflicts between alternative metaphors (Fairclough, 1992).

2.3.1.2. Grammar

This level includes transitivity relations, for example, material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential processes, the role of participants in certain circumstances, passivization, nominalization, etc. The grammatical analysis also includes clause grammar which looks at interpersonal meanings by focusing on the way social relations and social identities are marked in clauses (Barker & Galasinki 2001). Asghar and Al-Bargi (2014) analyzed a short story to highlight how a critical discourse analysis of the story reveals the hidden ideologies.

2.3.1.3. Text Structure

Texts can be categorized into genres, where some texts may have defined principles of structuring the text such as news stories which usually follow the pattern called inverted pyramid (Fairclough 1995). Various genres can be analyzed in various ways such as narrative genres can trace out the correlation between the uses of tenses; texts related to descriptions may have discourse structuring patterns and use of tense and modality. While looking at the structure of a text in an educational context, Asghar (2014) analyzes the text in tabular form to

illustrate how a structural analysis of a text not only facilitates understanding the construction and development of thought but also guide readers on how to write texts in a logical sequence. Such an approach to examining the text critically tends to be analytical by nature, and also scientific, with a focus on linguistic construction and patterns used by the text producer. This approach to CDA involves a microanalysis of the text.

However, Fairclough (1992) believes that critical linguists tend to place too much emphasis upon the text as a product than as a process "which places a one-side emphasis upon the effects of discourse in the social reproduction of existing social relations and structures. Fairclough believes that micro-level analysis potentially can expose the hidden ideologies in a text. However, a simultaneous macro analysis is inevitable in order to gain information on the order of discourse as well as writers' intentions behind specific syntactical, lexical and semiotic preferences. A list of questions to be asked while analyzing a text following his proposed modal. He emphasized that the analysis should seek information about certain features of texts such as social events the text is a part of, generic references of texts, inclusion or exclusion of other texts, internationality, and interaction of texts,

semantic relations, representation of human and nonhuman participants (Fairclough, 2003).

2.3.2. Processing Analysis (Interpretation)

It is at this level where ideologies and sociocultural patterns are shaped and also shape the sociocultural practices. Discourse types and genres are also produced at this level. Thus the contextual analysis involves "the situational context (questions about time and place) and the intertextual context (looking for additional texts/information about or from producers and their product) as central for the process of interpretation" (Janks, 1997). The analysis of discursive practice should involve the analysis of text at micro as well as macro level (Fairclough, 1992). In analyzing the dimensions of discourse practice, included the aspects of producing, spreading / publishing, and consuming.

2.3.3. Social Analysis (Explanation)

The discussion of socio-cultural practices includes three levels, namely situational level, institutional level, and social level. The situational level is related to production and the context of the situation. The institutional level is related to the influence of institutions both internally and externally. In addition, the social level is related to more macro situations, such as the political system, economic system, and the cultural system of society as a

whole. therefore, in this research, the explanation dimension will focus on social level.

The social analysis which maintains that discourse has potential to influence social structures and can play an active role in bringing change. It has various dimensions – economic, political, cultural, ideological – and discourse may be implicated in all of these without any of them being reducible to discourse (Fairclough, 1992). The dominant approach to understand and solve old as well as new and emerging problems, faced by many countries, especially the third world countries, has generally focused on systems, resources social action, social practices and forces of structure (Waller, 2006). Regarding mass media as text in CDA perspective, there is no neutral media because of its various ideology. Media and politics are closely related as media propagates the thought and ideologies of elite.

This stage is a relationship between discourse and social and cultural reality. The immediate condition, from which a text is evolved, is important for the authentic interpretation of the text. This analysis focuses on the language and individual words that shape a text. This approach does not mind if the analyst begins the analysis by selecting the step of his own choice. One can select any stage to start the analysis which ultimately collaborate all the three steps in the end of discussion. Discourse is a part of social life is the main belief of this framework.

2.4. Teun Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis Theory

Teun Van Dijk is one of the leading figures and pioneers of study and research in domain of CDA. Most of his critical works are concerned with prejudice and racism in discourse. In 1998, Van Dijk puts a model to interpret the discourse of media. This model is called a socio-cognitive model where a media discourse represents the assumptions of ideologies of newsmakers. This process depends on cultural, political, and social experiences. Also, He focused on newspaper reports and found out that the important roles of news producers are to develop ethnic relations. In this case, ideology is a social cognitive form that can be shared by social groups using the discourse of news. Media discourse is used as the foundation of social representations and practices of the social group members (Van Dijk, 2005).

In doing CDA, Van Dijk offers some practical principles and guidelines and asserts that he has no special school or approach. He does not consider CDA as a branch of discourse analysis, like conversation analysis or psycho-discourse analysis; for this reason, he suggests researchers to look at the CDA as an interdisciplinary, and take an eclectic approach towards it using the findings of other cultures, countries, and other humanities disciplines. On the basis of his

interdisciplinary attitude towards the field he labels his methodology as socio-cognitive discourse analysis and states that despite his reluctance to labeling, this label shows to what extent studying cognition is significant in CDA, ... s not mean that CDA should ... rather, due to the real-world ... CDA should have historical, ... d neurological approaches as
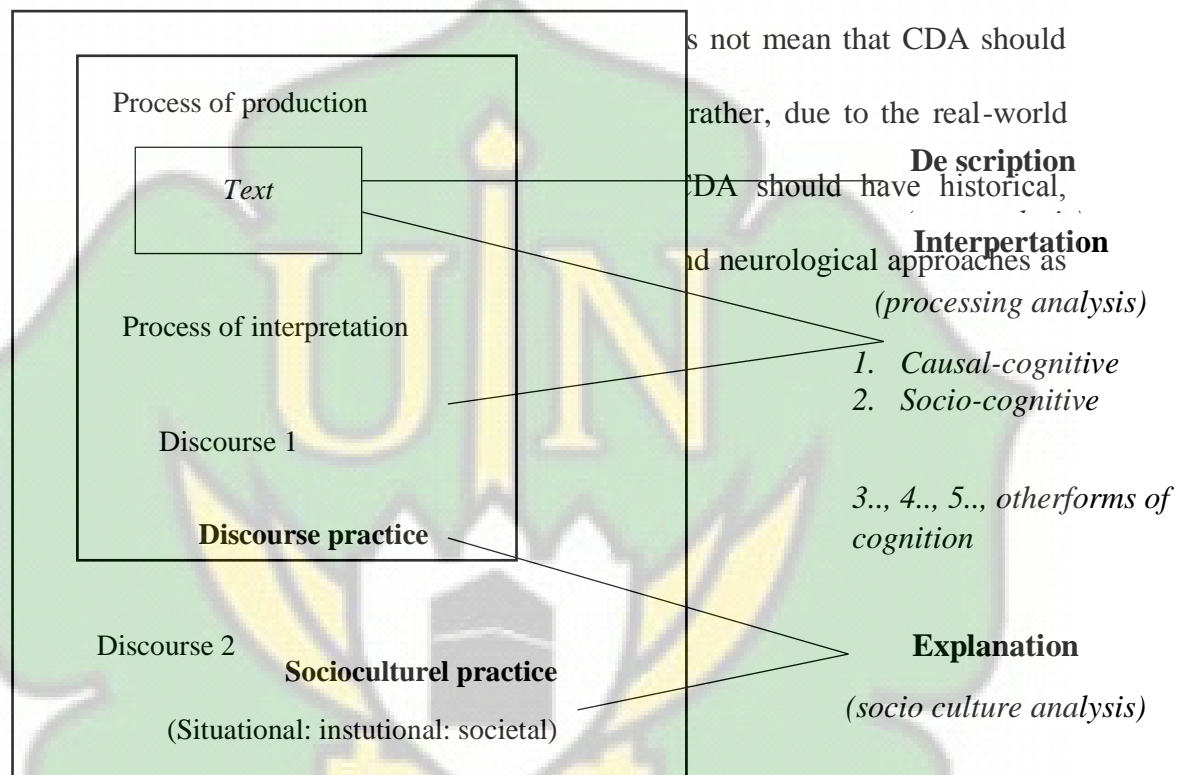
Process of production

Text

De scription

Interpertation

(processing analysis)

Process of interpretation

1. *Causal-cognitive*
2. *Socio-cognitive*

Discourse 1

3.., 4.., 5.., otherforms of cognition

Discourse practice

Discourse 2

Socioculturel practice

(Situational: instutional: societal)

Explanation

(socio culture analysis)

Figure 2.2. Van Dijk`s Discourse Analysis Concept

Sociocognitive is the study of the relations between mind, discursive interaction and society. However, the label sociocognitive does not mean that it is limited to the social and cognitive study of discourse only. According to Van Dijk (Sheyholislam, 2001), there are three levels of analysis in sociocognitive approach, namely superstructure, macrostructure, and microstructure. However, this research focuses on microstructure level in order to answer the research questions. Under microstructures of discourse, we understand all those structures that are processed, or described, at the local or short-range level (words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and connections between sentences). In other words, microstructures are the actually and directly 'expressed' structures of the discourse.

2.4.1. Microstructure

This research will employ a qualitative approach and utilizes textual structure of van Dijk's analytical framework. In the framework of van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model, the structure of discourse is composed of three building structures that form a single unit. Each is a macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure (macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure). Macrostructure refers to the overall meaning (global meaning) which can be observed from the themes or topics raised by a

discourse. Super-structure refers to the framework of discourse or schematics, such as the prevalence of conversation or writing that starts from the introduction, continues with the main content, followed by conclusions, and ends with a conclusion. The building of discourse must consider aspects of global meaning shown through analysis of macro structures and superstructures that are far above the analysis of words and sentences, even though structural analysis micro also be calculated (Van Dijk, 1985).

Table 2.1.
The textual structure on text dimension of Van Dijk's analytical framework.

Macrostructure
Global/general meanings of a text that can be observed in a topic/theme depart from a certain text.
Superstructure
Frame of a text, such as introduction, contents, closing remarks, and conclusion.
Microstructure
Local meaning of a text that can be observed from word choices, sentences, and word styling used in a text.

Source: (Eriyanto, 2001).

Whereas the element that as pioneered by Van Dijk can be described below:

Table 2.2.
Discourse elements on van Dijk's discourse structure,

DISCOURSE STRUCTURE	OBSERVED MATTER	ELEMENTS
Macrostructure	THEMATIC, Theme/topic brought forward in a text.	Topic

Superstructure	**SCHEMATIC,** How a part and order of a news are being schemed in an intact news text.	Scheme
Microstructure	**SEMANTIC,** Meaning that wants to be emphasised in a news text such as by giving a detail on one side or making an explicit form of one side and reducing other sides.	Background, Details
	SYNTAX, How a sentence (form, arrangement) is being selected.	Sentence form, coherence, preposition
	STYLISTIC, How a word being chosen as a part of news text.	Lexicon
	RETHORICS, How and in what way an emphasis is conducted.	Graphics, metaphor, expression

Source: (Eriyanto, 2001)

In this study, the data will be analyzed by applying the Microstructure level in order to figure out how the semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical aspects are realized in the text. To get more explanation of those whole elements above, below is the short explanation:

2.4.1.1. Semantic

The elements that classify in the semantic analysis are background, detail, purpose, presupposition, and nominalization elements. Background element is the reporter`s fact or perspective, placed in the news story that explains the event, for the long period knowledge (history) or present knowledge (context), in order to help the readers to understand about the fact of an event in the news text.

2.4.1.2. Syntax

In news analysis, the syntax elements will get in touch with the ordering and structuring sentences to build the systematical and logical ideas in sentences. People, action, and events may be represented differently using the syntactical construction. The journalists choose some syntax elements because of the ideologically motivated. The syntax elements include coherence, reference, and sentence structure (active and passive voice). The researcher will focus on coherence.

Coherence sentences in the text are easily analyzing by seeing the conjunctive cohesion. Halliday and Hasan (1976) distinguish four conjunctive cohesions. The four types of conjunctive cohesion are exemplified below.

1. Additive: and, or, furthermore, similarly, in addition,

2. Adversative: but, however, on the other hand, nevertheless

3. Causal: so, consequently, for this reason,

4. Temporal: then, after that, finally, at last

A fourth conjunctive cohesion is also known as a cohesive relation that has a cohesive power because the conjunctive elements are not in themselves cohesive, but they do express certain meaning which presupposes the other components in the discourse which also constitutes texts.

2.4.1.3. Stylistic

Stylistic is defined as the study of style, variation, or choice of word in speaking or writing to make a different connotation or effect as a result. (Verdonk: 2001). In news report, the stylistic is of great importance since the different words carry different shades of meaning. The key to stylistic excellence is a wide vocabulary and a sensitivity of language using. They guide the writers to do Michelle Hansard, ―Active and Passive Voice, and the word choice. The word choice used to denote such neutral, negative and positive designations of the news actors and events in the news report. However, the writer will only use the lexical choice level.

2.4.1.4. Rethoric

The last dimension of van Dijk discourse analysis concept deals with rhetoric elements. The rhetorical dimension may affect all structural levels of a text because it will express or signal what is the most important thing in the news report. In the discourse text, graphic element always appears with the different written text than the other. The bold letter type is typographically marked of headline. This is used as the strategy to persuade the readers' attention more for that side (Van Dijk, 2008). While the other analysis of graphic elements is photo. Photo will provide the readers a real image information of some events and derive its meaning through context. Moreover, a photo is a representation of a particular moment and situation in time.

2.5. Language of Newspaper

News in a late Middle English word that means "tiding, new information of recent events. Even if we accept this definition as a useful description of what a newspaper delivers, this definition has to be narrowed, as any happening anywhere in the world could be seen as a recent event. A more useful definition might be "information about recent events that are of interest to a sufficiently large group, or what that may affect the lives of a sufficiently large group". This definition allows for the difference between local and national newspapers (Danuta, 1998).

The media are not neutral, common-sense, or rational mediator of social events, but essentially help reproduce preformulated ideologies (Van Dijk, 1988). The influence of newspapers on readers is significant in society because printed news has become a reference to interpret public problems. The strategies in constructing newspaper text on real events will influent readers to sympathize and hatred someone 'actor'. However, not many kinds of research on the strategy have been conducted. This research is to describe a pattern strategy in constructing newspaper text and analyze the aspects of representation, relation, and identity, journalists are make-believe the readers. CNN dan BBC play a big role in news and broadcasting world whithin shaping public opinion, ideology, framing and many more. The reasearcher try his best in conducting this thesis to analyze the representation of Aceh sharia law in CNN and BBC news.
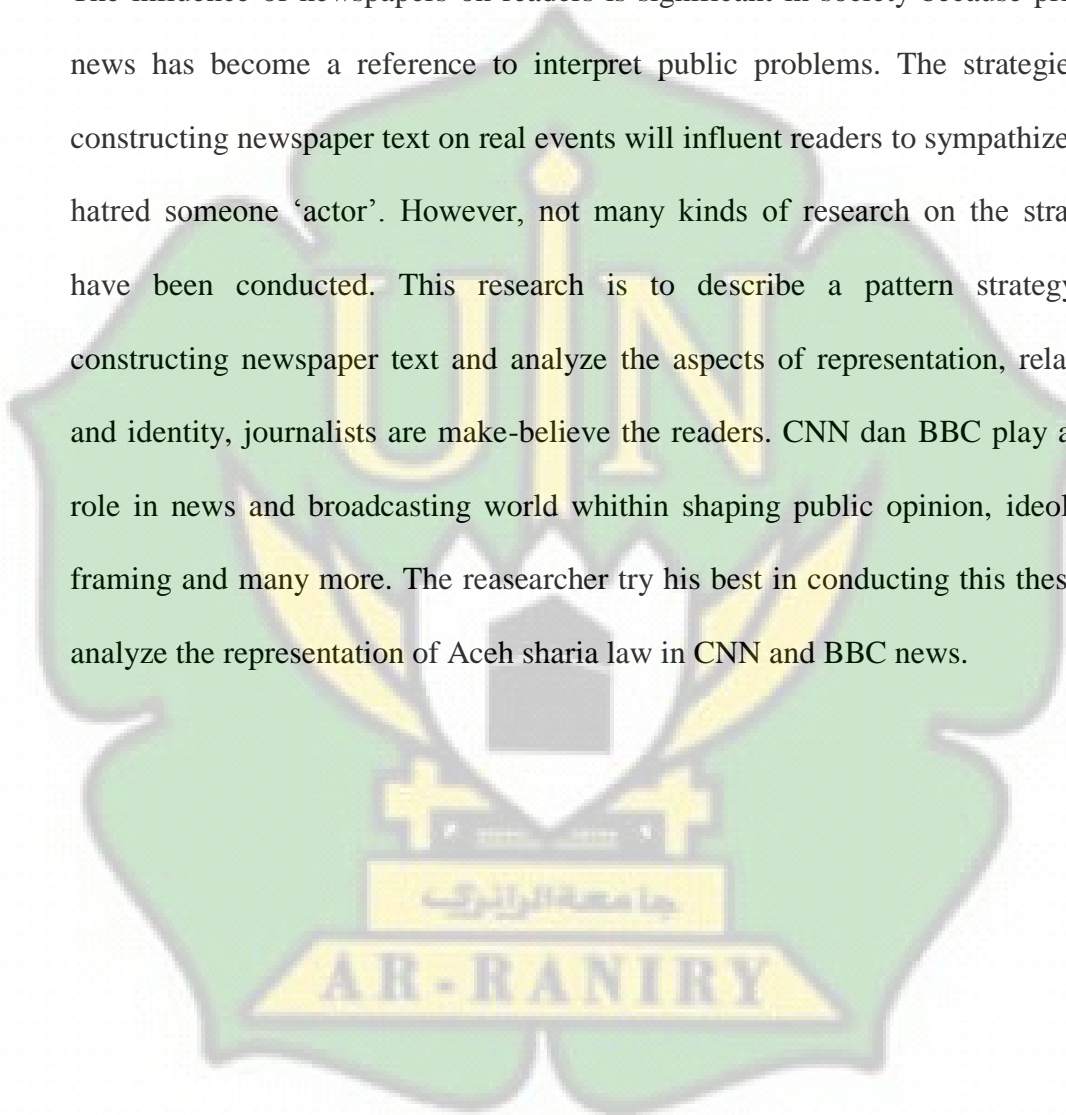
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

There are many types of research design that can be used to conduct research. This research employs qualitative method. Qualitative research is characterized by an interpretative paradigm, which emphasizes subjective experiences and the meanings they have for an individual (Starman, 2013). Qualitative research is more focused on the utilization of methods to explore and understands the particular meaning in which certain individuals or groups will be considered as arrived from a social or human problem (Creswell & Poth, 2017). The qualitative method was chosen because this study aims to provide an insight and observe more the implementation image of Aceh Sharia Law in CNN and BBC news.

This Research also use Text Analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) has to be distinguished from a mere Discourse Analysis (DA). Discourse Analysis aim to either analyze the subjectivity of discourse's creator or objective reality of the discourse (Eriyanto, 2001). CDA aims to reveal the causes and effects that connect "social practices in general and language use in particular".

The ultimate goal is to be able to explain and describe all facts objectively with the final results in the form of lingual units such as words, phrases, and sentences not in the form of numbers.

3.2. Material of Analysis

The material of analysis of this study is the news articles from CNN and BBC under the keyword on the search bar "Aceh sharia law" from the year 2010 to 2019. The researcher subjectively chose three articles on CNN and three articles on BBC based on some criteria, the researcher deems the selected CNN and BBC news articles are relevant for the research purpose, The researcher focus on the uniqueness of the text and are consciously aware of the multiple interpretations that can arise from a close perusal of it. the data was sufficiently long to allow for getting a range of topics, messages, and both points of view,

Table 3.1.
News article from BBC and CNN

Number of Data	Title of The News	Edition	Link of The News	Code
1	No place to hide for LGBT people in Indonesia's Aceh province	May 24, 2017	https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-40024204	B1
2	Indonesia Floggings: Aceh Public Punishments Condemned	October 25. 2017	https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-41746536	B2
3	Indonesia's Islamic	December	https://www.bbc.co	B3

	Laws are 'Abusive', Report Says	1, 2010	m/news/world-asia-pacific-11883781	
4	Man who advocated caning for adultery gets caned for adultery	November 1, 2019	https://edition.cnn.com/2019/11/01/asia/indonesia-adultery-caning-scli-intl/index.html	C1
5	Gay Men, Adulterers Publicly Flogged in Aceh, Indonesia	July 15, 2018	https://edition.cnn.com/2018/07/14/asia/indonesia-banda-aceh-public- m flogging-intl/index.html	C2
6	'Never seen anything like this': Inside Indonesia's LGBT Crackdown	June 1, 2017	https://edition.cnn.com/2017/05/31/asia/indonesia-lgbt-rights/index.html	C3

3.3. Method of Analysis

This study is a Critical Discourse Analysis study involving selected articles from CNN and BBC. There are many types of analysis which can be applied to texts in the general sense above (Fairclough 2003), some of them coming from Linguistics. These include phonetic and phonological analysis of the sound patterns of talk, grammatical analysis of phrases, simple and complex sentences, and semantic analysis of the meanings of words and meaning relations between words (including metaphors, semantic fields, cognitive frames), and of larger units of text and talk.

The researcher engages the Three-Dimensional Critical Discourse Analysis by Norman Fairclough to answer the first research question and Teun Van Dijk critical discourse analysis theory to Answer the second research question. Fairclough's three-dimensional model of CDA constitute; text (spoken or written), discursive practice (production and consumption of text), and sociocultural practice. Fairclough's three-dimensional model is elaborated into three stages, namely description, interpretation, and explanation, employed to explore and analyze three elements in a text such as language text (spoken or written), discourse practice (text production and text interpretation), and sociocultural practice (situational, institutional, and societal) (Fairclough, 1995).

In the framework of Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model, the structure of discourse is composed of three building structures that form a single unit. Each is a macro-structure, super-structure, and micro-structure. In this research the researcher will be focused on microstructure level. Discourse, language use, communication and verbal interaction belong to the microlevel of the social array. Power, inequality and dominance between social groups are in particular terms that belong to a macrolevel of analysis. Since the researcher decide to only focus in analyzing the microstucture level, this is considered as DA. The researcher feels that this level is sufficient to answer the second research question.

Critical Discourse Analysis has multivariate theoretical and methodological differences. Moreover, each theory offers researchers a useful means to

investigate and expose dimensions of power relations in particular social contexts. While these approaches have no fixed methods, the researcher decided to mix and match between Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Model and Van Dijk's discourse structure concept.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and the discussions of the critical discourse analysis of Aceh sharia law implementation image in CNN and BBC news. In order to answer the research questions, both findings and discussion section are divided into tw bo parts. The first part discusses the representation of Aceh Sharia Law in CNN and BBC news and the second part discusses about the discourse structure of CNN and BBC news in presenting Aceh Sharia Law in the texts.

4.1. Research Findings

As described in the previous chapter, the data were analyzed using Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Framework and Van Dijk's Sociocognitive Model that specifically focusing on microstructure level. After analyzing the data, the researcher presented these points:

4.1.1. The Image Representation of Aceh Sharia Law Implementation Using Representation Theory of Fairclough.

4.1.1.1. No Place to Hide for LGBT People in Indonesia's Aceh Province

1. **Textual Analysis (Description)**

In this article the journalist express Aceh province, which is the only area that enforces sharia law, as a conservative province.

In this context, conservative mean averse to change or innovation and holding traditional values. In other words, the journalist implies that Aceh is an area that avoiding modern world law and keep the old-school law that nor relevant in theese days.

"Two gay men were publicly caned in the **conservative** Indonesian province of Aceh" (1)

"The police urinated on my head and beat the two of us up, we were **treated like animals**," he recalls. (12)

Furthermore, the journalist presents the news by giving bad testimonies from several LGBT figures against the government and sharia law. This successfully gives a negative impression of the implementation of sharia in Aceh. No wonder, most western media very supportive of the LGBT community's existence. They compare two different things to state that there are two positive and negative sides, there are protagonists and antagonists in the story of the implementation of sharia Islam ni Aceh

2. Processing Analysis (Interpretation)

Table 4.1.

Processing analysis on article B1

Interdiscursivity	Genre	The genres of the text are news report
	Tenor	Journalists of the news articles to readers
	Mode	written, prepared, argumentation
	Dimension of text	Topic: LGBT community in Aceh
		Area of knowledge: Report and information about LGBT community in Aceh Province
Intertextual claims		Texts are produced by journalists of online news media platform BBC news and distributed to readers all over the world
Intertextuality	Representation	The text is vocalized how the LGBT community feel worried about the Sharia Law implemented in Aceh
	Presupposition	Bring out the opinions of LGBT community towards Aceh Sharia Law implementation

3. Social Analysis (Description)

It can be drawn a common thread that the news produced by BBC news is closely related to the existence of the media itself. The news entitled "No Place to Hide for LGBT People in Indonesia's Aceh Province" has a certain motivation.

According to the observations of researchers, BBC's partisanship with the LGBT community can be seen from the speakers presented in the news articles, most of the speaker has a contra opinion toward government and the sharia law. Indirectly BBC's journalist guides the public to the understanding that the implementation of sharia law in Aceh is a threat. Therefore, readers' opinions are led to give a negative image to the government and assess the sharia law implementation as a law that violates human right. The fact that they claimed, gayness is the most hate-filled and controversial issue in Indonesia, and that the gay community encounter difficulties in making themselves visible or able to voice their opinions and claim their human rights. That was the biggest motivation of media such as BBC to represent their voice to encounter the government's sharia law implementation.

BBC tries to gain the public trust to consume their news because the LGBT community all over the world are huge, then

BBC will get a high profit in it. state your stand with the "pride" and you will get free marketing, that was one of the foxy strategies to gain high profit these days. Apparently, the BBC news has an economic motive.

Lastly, the social, political, and cultural situation from the linguistic aspects used in the news article, which are represented by several choices of words that are reflected in the discourse. The words such as labeling Aceh as a conservative province and "treated like an animal" even ending in persecution. This really illustrates the conflict that occurred in Indonesia as a result of the friction between the LGBT community and the government who enforce the sharia law.

4.1.1.2. Indonesia Floggings: Aceh Public Punishments Condemned

1. Textual Analysis (Description)

The journalist used the word *barbaric* as an analogy to sharia law implementation in Aceh.

> "Human Rights Watch called on the country's president to end the **barbaric** punishment". (1)

Barbarians is a word that today often refers to uncivilized people or evil people and their evil deeds. Originated in ancient Greece, and it was initially only referred to people who were from

out of town or did not speak Greek. Refers to the words "*barbaric law*" in this article. Obviously, it seems that the journalist tries to shape the reader's mind that sharia law is an extremely dangerous and violating human right. This is the most negative words of choice. Simillarly, the journalist is not an acehnese or lived in Aceh, it shows that it is the same case with the greek.

2. Processing Analysis (Interpretation)

Table 4.2.

Processing analysis on article B2

Interdiscursivity	Genre	The genres of the text are news report
	Tenor	Journalists of the news articles to readers
	Mode	written, prepared
	Dimension of text	Topic: Aceh public punishment
		Area of knowledge: Report and information about public flogging punishment for violating sharia law
Intertextual claims		Texts are produced by journalists of online news media platform BBC news and distributed to readers all over the world
Interte xtualit	Representation	The text is vocalized about the sharia law violation punishment in Aceh.

Presupposition	Shows the implementation of caning for violations of Islamic sharia law, and its pros and cones

3. Social Analysis (Explanation)

The news entitled "Indonesia Floggings: Aceh Public Punishments Condemned" has a certain motivation. According to the observations of researchers, BBC's repudiation towards sharia law public punishment can be seen from the personage presented in the news articles, by citing the report from Human Rights Watch indicate that the journalist states their stand against the implementation of sharia law in Aceh.

The social, political, and cultural situation from the linguistic aspects used in the news article, which are represented by several choices of words that are reflected in the discourse. The words such as "barbaric punishment". This illustrates the contra from the journalist towards Aceh, Indonesia government who enforce the sharia law.

4.1.1.3. Indonesia's Islamic Laws are 'Abusive', Report Says

1. Textual Analysis (Description)

In this news article, the journalist cited and add Human Rights Watch as the main reference to portray how sharia law implemented in Aceh.

"Islamic laws applied in the Indonesian province of Aceh violate people's rights and are implemented **abusively**" (1)

The journalist chose the words "implemented abusively" to describe how sharia law takes part in Acehnese daily life. The word "abusive" is a really heavy word, the journalist tries to shape new stereotypes and assumptions towards sharia law and the Aceh government. The word "violate people's right" it successfully implies that the sharia law is not approved and agreed upon by society and oppressed some groups. In the other sentence, the journalist even used more negative words to describe sharia law.

Encouraging the community to enforce Sharia laws resulted in **arbitrary arrests, abuses and torture, HRW says.** (2)

2. Processing Analysis (Interpretation)

Table 4.3.

Processing analysis on article B3

Interdiscursivity	Genre	The genres of the text are news report
	Tenor	Journalists of the news articles to readers
	Mode	written, prepared
	Dimension of text	Topic: Islamic Laws are "abusive"
		Area of knowledge: Report and information sharia law that were implemented abusively

Intertextual claims		Texts are produced by journalists of online news media platform BBC news and distributed to readers all over the world
Intertextuality	Representation	The text is vocalized about Aceh sharia law implementation claimed to be "abusive"
	Presupposition	Brings out the report and information based on HRW report.

3. Social Analysis (Description)

In the social analysis, the researcher analyzed the influence of social aspects on news articles, for example political, economic, and cultural systems. based on the researcher's observation, BBC's journalist led the readers to give a negative image to Aceh sharia law implementation as an abusive law that is being enforced.

Thesocial, political, and cultural situation from the linguistic aspects used in "Indonesia's Islamic laws" report, which are represented by several choices of words that are reflected in the discourse. The words such as "abusive" and "discriminatory" really portray the BBC news are totally against the sharia law, it could be concluded that they represent Aceh sharia law in a negative image.

4.1.1.4. Man Who Advocated Caning for Adultery Gets Caned for Adultery

1. **Textual Analysis (Description)**

The journalist used the word draconian as an analogy to sharia law that implemented in Aceh. Based on the Cambridge dictionary, draconian mean extremely severe, or go further than what is right or necessary. Draconian is an adjective meaning "of great severity", that derives from Draco, an Athenian law scribe under whom small offenses had heavy punishments.

> "An Indonesian man has been publicly flogged for adultery under a **draconian** law." (Line 1)

Indirectly, by just using this one word. The CNN points out that Islamic sharia is a law that is extremely harsh and severe as the draconian law. The journalist used draconian law as an analogy for sharia law in order to shape readers perspective that is something wrong with sharia law in a negative way.

2. **Processing Analysis (Interpretation)**

Table 4.4.

Processing analysis on article C1

Interdiscursivity	Genre	The genres of the text are news report
	Tenor	Journalists of the news articles to readers
	Mode	written, prepared
	Dimension of text	Topic: Indonesian man who helped set strict adultery laws flogged for adultery.
		Area of knowledge: Report and information sharia law that were implemented abusively
Intertextual claims		Texts are produced by journalists of online news media platform CNN news and distributed to readers all over the world
Intertextuality	Representation	The text is vocalized about a man who worked for an organisation that helped draft strict adultery laws, has been publicly whipped after being caught having an affair with a married woman.
	Presupposition	Brings out the information about a man who helped set strict adultery laws flogged for adultery as a huge irony

3. Social Analysis (Description)

Based on the researcher's observation, Aceh province of Indonesia is portrayed as a deeply conservative area. in the social, political, and cultural situation shows that CNN journalists are

represented Aceh sharia law several choices of words that are reflected in the discourse.

The journalist indirectly guides the public to the understanding that there is something erroneous with the sharia law. the fact that a man who helped set strict adultery laws flogged for adultery is a huge irony, they highlight the gap in there. So that readers' opinions are led to give a negative image to the Aceh government that implemented sharia law.

4.1.1.5.   Gay Men, Adulterers Publicly Flogged in Aceh, Indonesia

1. Textual Analysis (Description)

In the sentence 16, the journalist used the word *strict* as an adjective to sharia law, this is a neutral word because that is how Islamic law regulates the lives of Muslims from all aspects

"Aceh province follows **strict Islamic laws**, which make sexual   activity outside marriage and same-sex relations illegal." (16)

However, the journalist cites the HRW report statement that describes Aceh sharia law implementation in Aceh as horrible law. They use the word such as *harassment*, *arbitrary arrest*, *threats of tortu*re towards sharia law implementation in Aceh. These words are negative words were blamed on sharia law implementation in Aceh

The enforcement of Sharia in Aceh has "had a chilling effect on the basic rights to security and freedom of expression for Aceh's deeply **marginalized** LGBT community," according to an HRW report. (18)

The HRW states that LGBT people in the state "live in a spiraling climate of fear ... (and) face ever-present **harassment**, **arbitrary arrests** and detention by Sharia (Islamic law) and **municipal police**, and **threats of torture.**" (19)

2. Processing Analysis (Interpretation)

Table 4.5.

Processing analysis on article C2

Interdiscursivity	Genre	The genres of the text are news report
	Tenor	Journalists of the news articles to readers
	Mode	written, prepared
	Dimension of text	Topic: The journalist presents how the punishment with public caning

		conducted
		Area of knowledge: Report and infromations about public canning punishment, inclusing two men whipped for homosexuality
Intertextual claims		Texts are produced by journalists of online news media platform CNN news and distributed to readers all over the world
Intertextuality	Representation	The text is vocalized about the punishment for offenses, including adultery, gay sex, and drinking
	Presupposition	Brings out the information about the strict islamic law that restrain society and anger some groups.

3. Social Analysis (Description)

According to the observations of researchers, CNN's partisanship with the LGBT community can be seen from the speakers presented in the news articles. The journalist guides the public to the understanding that the implementation of sharia law in Aceh is dangerous. Therefore, readers' minds are led to give a negative image to sharia law implementation.

In the social, political, and cultural situation from the linguistic aspects used in the news article, the journalist cites the HRW

researcher report, which is represented by several choices of words that are reflected in the discourse. The words such as labeling Aceh as a conservative province and the harassment detention by sharia law.

4.1.1.6. **Never Seen Anything Like This': Inside Indonesia's LGBT**

1. Textual Analysis (Description)

The journalist chose the word *dangerous* to show that how sharia law really affects LGBT community in negative conotation. They used this word to shape the Aceh sharia law image as a threath and really dangerous towards LGBT community self-freedom.

> "In less than 18 months, being gay in Indonesia has gone from widely tolerated to just plain **dangerous**". (1)

2. Processing Analysis (Interpretation)

Table 4.6.

Processing analysis on article C3

rdis curs ivit	Genre	The genres of the text are news report

	Tenor	Journalists of the news articles to readers
	Mode	written, prepared
	Dimension of text	Topic: LGBT crackdown and existence
		Area of knowledge: The journalist presents how the LGBT community acceptance among society and government.
Intertextual claims		Texts are produced by journalists of online news media platform CNN news and distributed to readers all over the world
Intertextuality	Representation	The text is vocalized about the strict islamic laws wich make adultery and homosexuality illegal
	Presupposition	Brings out the information sharia law strict implementation, most Indonesian refused to accept homosexuality.

3. Social Analysis (Description)

Based on the researcher's observation, the researcher found that the journalist to shape that sharia law is a real threat and

dangerous to human rights and LGBT self-freedom. it can be seen how the journalist presents some testimony from LGBT personage, most of the testimony has a contra reversed opinion toward government and the sharia law.

In the social, political, and cultural situation from the linguistic aspects used in the news article, the journalist presents an anti-LGBT activists demonstration in Yogyakarta to shows that homosexuality is unacceptable in Indonesia. This really illustrates the conflict that occurred in Indonesia as a result of the friction between the LGBT community and the government who enforce the   sharia   law.
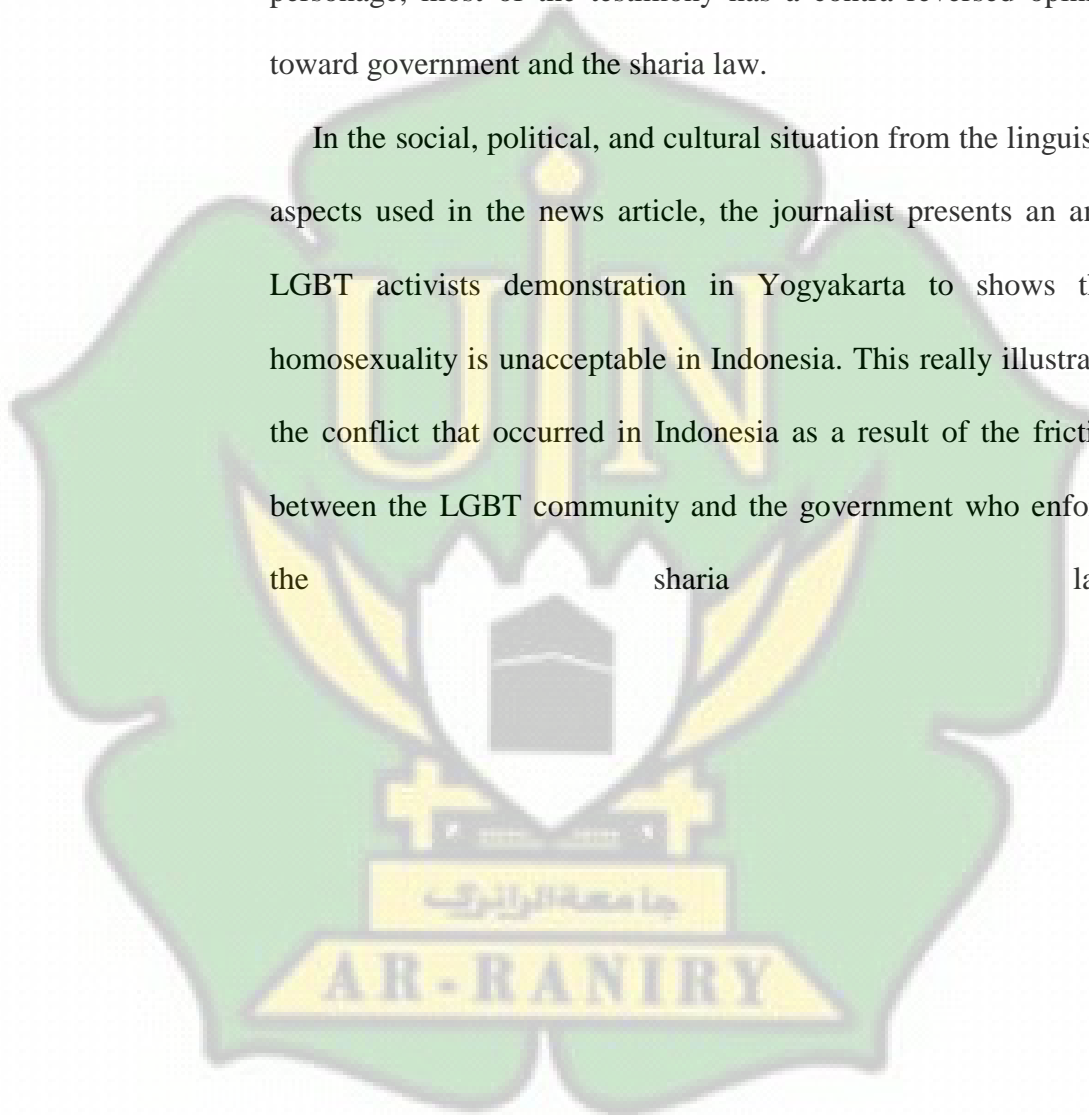
4.1.2. The Discourse Structure of BBC and CNN News in Presenting Aceh Sharia Law

4.1.2.1. No Place to Hide for LGBT People in Indonesia's Aceh Province

Table 4.7.

Microsructure analysis on article B1

DISCOURSE STRUCTURE	OBSERVED MATTER	ELEMENTS	NEWS INFORMATIONS
Microstructure	**Semantic**	Background, Details,	The journalist presents the sharia law as the bigest threat to the gay community, and it is really conservative law that can violate human right.

The gay community is worried about the cases of public caned in Aceh are increase. Moreover, the sharia law implementation threatened their existence in Aceh |
| | **Syntax** | Coherence | Additive: *and* (sentence 9, 12, 14, 21, 31, 32)

Adversative: *but* sentence 9,31,43, |

			64)
Stylistic	Lexicon		The choosing of the word "treated like animals" (12),
Rethoric	Graphics, metaphor, expression		The main figure of the news report is the gay community, yet the main image for the news report is the crowd that condemns the gay that being flogged publicly.

4.1.2.2.   Indonesia Floggings: Aceh Public Punishments Condemned

Table 4.8.

Microsructure analysis on article B2

DISCOURSE STRUCTURE	OBSERVED MATTER	ELEMENTS	NEWS INFORMATIONS
Microstructure	**Semantic**	Background, Details,	The journalist presents public's flogging as punishment for violating Aceh sharia law. However, there are comments from HRW that said its a "barbaric" punishment. More than 500 people have

			been publicly flogged in Indonesia in the past two years, Human Rights Watch called on the country's president to end the "barbaric" punishment. (2)
Syntax	Coherence		Adversative: but (senrence 3) Additive: *and* (sentence 3, 4, 6, 7, 8)
Stylistic	Lexicon		The choosen of words *barbaric* (1)
Rethoric	Graphics, metaphor, expression		The main image depicts a teenager that has been flogged for spending time with a man who was not husband

4.1.2.3.   Indonesia's Islamic Laws are 'Abusive', Report Says

Table 4.9.

Microsructure analysis on article B3

DISCOURSE STRUCTURE	OBSERVED MATTER	ELEMENTS	NEWS INFORMATIONS
Microstructure	**Semantic**	Background, Details,	Islamic law in Aceh becomes the object of the news. Sharia law activities image

		are shown on the news. And in this news, there is a comment from the head of the Sharia law department in Aceh, Rusydi Ali Muhammad appeared in the news.
		It (HRW) says the two laws are discriminatory (11)
Syntax	Coherence	Causal: *so* (sentence 17), Adversative: *however* (sentence 11), Additive: and (sentence 2,3,16,18), Causal: *but* (sentence 12)
Stylistic	Lexicon	The choosing of the word "*abusive*" on sharia law, "*abusively*" (1), "*discrimatory*" (11)
Rethoric	Graphics, metaphor, expression	The main image depicts a woman flogged for violating sharia law.

4.1.2.4. Man Who Advocated Caning for Adultery Gets Caned for Adultery

Table 4.10.

Microsructure analysis on article C1

DISCOURSE STRUCTURE	OBSERVED MATTER	ELEMENTS	NEWS INFORMATIONS
Microstructure	**Semantic**	Background, Details,	Indonesian man who helped set strict adultery laws flogged for adultery. Aceh province of Indonesia is portrayed as a deeply conservative area.
	Syntax	Coherence	Causal: *but* (sentence 9), Temporal; *after* (sentence 2, 12),
	Stylistic	Lexicon	The choosing of the word *conservative* (2), *draconian* (1)

Rethoric	Graphics, metaphor, expression		The main figure of the news report is Mukhlis, yet the main image for the news report is also Mukhlis got flogged.

4.1.2.5.   Gay Men, Adulterers Publicly Flogged in Aceh, Indonesia

Table 4.11.

Microsructure analysis on article C2

DISCOURSE STRUCTURE	OBSERVED MATTER	ELEMENTS	NEWS INFORMATIONS
Microstructure	**Semantic**	Background, Details,	In this news article, the journalist presents how the punishment with public caning conducted. The enforcement of Sharia in Aceh has "had a chilling effect on the basic rights to security and freedom of expression for Aceh's deeply marginalized LGBT community," according to a HRW report.

			Causal: *after* (sentence 4), Additive; *and* (sentence 4,7,9, 12,13,14,19)
Syntax	Coherence		
Stylistic	Lexicon		The choosing of the words *conservative*, *harassment*, *arbitrary arrests*, and *torture*.
Rethoric	Graphics, metaphor, expression		The main depict image of the news report is the public flogging activity. As it shows it the next two images. The look

4.1.2.6.   'Never Seen Anything Like This': Inside Indonesia's LGBT

Table 4.12.

Microsructure analysis on article C3

DISCOURSE STRUCTURE	OBSERVED MATTER	ELEMENTS	NEWS INFORMATIONS
Microstructure	**Semantic**	Background, Details,	The journalist presents how the LGBT community acceptance among society and goverment. However, most of Indonesian refused to accept

		homosexuality.
		The writer said Same-sex relations have never been illegal either, even if 93% of the country refused to accept homosexuality
Syntax	Coherence,	Causal: but (sentence 7,19,20,27,2856,64,73), Temporal: then (sentence 8, 56), after (28,50)
Stylistic	Lexicon	The chosen of words *nuclear war* (21), *dangerous* (1) *conservative* (6,10,33.,34,41)
Rethoric	Graphics, metaphor, expression	93% of the country refused to accept homosexuality it proved with the picture depict on the news article that show mass of anti-LGBT activist protest.

4.2. Discussion

Media has a role to determine what information the public has justifies recently and shape public knowledge, attitudes, and behavior (Karlan & Bergan, 2007 as cited in Shojae, Youpssefi, & Hosseini, 2013). Media function is not only as a link to reflect what people think or believe but as a source of redefining, manipulating or creating ideologies of different types. The purposes of this research are to investigate the representation of Aceh sharia law in CNN and BBC news and to analyze the discourse structure of both news articles. To get more understanding about the idea of the result of this research, the explanation can be drawn as the following.

4.2.1. The Image Representation of Aceh Sharia Law in CNN and BBC News.

Fairclough's model has three levels in analyzing the text, they are text analysis which involves analyzes at vocabularies and rethorical devices used in the news articles. It can be inferred that all the news articles used several lexical choices to portray the abusive implementation sharia law in Aceh Province. The news articles journalist used of unneutral adjectives, such as "*strict*", "*draconian*", "*discriminatory*" and "*abusive*" to describe Aceh Sharia Law implementation in Aceh. In the second level, interpretation observes the production and consumption processes of a discourse where shows the relationship between discourse processes and the text constructed. All the news articles are considered as news report articles where the journalist wrote to deliver information to the readers. The media who wrote

the news are BBC and CNN news. All the news articles have the same topic that is reporting and giving more information about Sharia Law implementation in Aceh Province. The news articles delivered out the opinions of the conservative Aceh Sharia Law implementation and how it impacted the victim. And the last level of Fairclough's representative model is explanation. It discussed about the discourse and social and cultural reality. All the journalists who wrote the news articles offered their assumption about the conservative sharia law that implemented in Aceh province. They did not give any consideration or Acehnese opinions towards the issue. In fact, all the journalist are the outsider or people did not live in Aceh province.

4.2.1.1. Textual Analysis (Description)

The very first analytical attention of Fairclough's Model is Text. According to Fairclough (1995), text analysis includes linguistic analysis. In this section, the researcher elucidated the lexical choices used in the news articles. In text analysis in the research, the researcher found that all the news articles used several lexical words to portray the abusive implementation of sharia law in Aceh Province.

In the first line of each article is a simple statement which is a kind of proposition. It used long completed sentences to convey the message to the readers. The use of adjectives "strict", "draconian", "discriminatory" and "abusive" are to portray and captivate the readers about the conservative law that implemented in Aceh.

Table 4.13.

Text analysis discussion table

No.	News Title	Code	Information
1	No place to hide for LGBT people in Indonesia's Aceh province	B1	"Two gay men were publicly caned in the **conservative** Indonesian province of Aceh" (Line 1)
2	Indonesia Floggings: Aceh Public Punishments Condemned	B2	"Human Rights Watch called on the country's president to end the **barbaric** punishment". (Line 1)
3	Indonesia's Islamic Laws are 'Abusive', Report Says	B3	"Islamic laws applied in the Indonesian province of Aceh violate people's rights and are **implemented abusively**" (Line 1)
4	Man who advocated caning for adultery gets caned for adultery	C1	"An Indonesian man has been publicly flogged for adultery under a **draconian** law." (Line 1)
5	Gay Men, Adulterers Publicly Flogged in Aceh, Indonesia	C2	"Aceh province follows **strict Islamic laws**, which make sexual activity outside marriage and same-sex relations illegal." (Line 22)
6	'Never seen anything like this': Inside Indonesia's LGBT Crackdown	C3	"In less than 18 months, being gay in Indonesia has gone from widely tolerated to just plain **dangerous**". (Line 1)

As it is illustrated in the table above, all the journalist of the news articles tried to convince the reader by offering a proposition at the beginning of the news articles. The displeased words are used by the journalist to attract the reader's attention to continue reading the articles. Moreover, some articles the use of numeric figures or numbers is another strategy employed to emphasize several things. As

stated in article B2 "More than 500 people have been publicly flogged in Indonesia in the past 2 years". The sentence "500 people" and "past 2 years" in the sentence intended to captivate and strengthen the journalist opinions towards the news articles. It can be concluded that the journalists tried to represent Sharia Law as a conservative law that implemented in Aceh Province.

4.2.1.2. Processing Analysis (Interpretation)

Discourse practice analysis observes the production and consumption processes of a discourse. It shows the relationship between discourse processes and the text (Fairclough, 1972). The process that is the main focus of this research is the consumption process which serves as the primary data and includes the receivers' interpretations of the message. Discourse practice consists of interdiscursivity (genre, tenor, mode and dimension of text), intertextual chains, and manifest intertextuality (representation, presupposition, and metadiscourse) as indicated in the table below:

Table 4.14.

Processing analysis discussion table

Interdiscursivity	Genre	All genres of the text are news report
	Tenor	Journalists of the news articles to readers
	Mode	Written, prepared
	Dimension of text	Topic: Aceh Sharia Law Area of knowledge: Report and information about Sharia Law implementation in Aceh Province
Intertextual claims		Texts are produced by journalists of online news media platform BBC and CNN news and distributed to readers all over the world
Intertextuality	Representation	Text is vocalized how Sharia Law implemented in Aceh
	Presupposition	Bring out the opinions of the conservative Aceh Sharia Law implementation

4.2.1.3.   Social Analysis (Explanation)

This stage is a relationship between discourse and social and cultural reality. The immediate condition, from which a text is evolved, is important for the authentic interpretation of the text. This analysis focuses on the language and individual words that shape a text. In these news articles interestingly talks about the conservative law that implemented in Aceh province. In this case, all the journalists

who wrote the news articles are the outsider (someone who does not live in Aceh). It can be known that the journalist does not really understand the implementation of sharia law. They wrote based on what they assumed how sharia law implemented in Aceh province without considering Acehnese citizen towards the law.
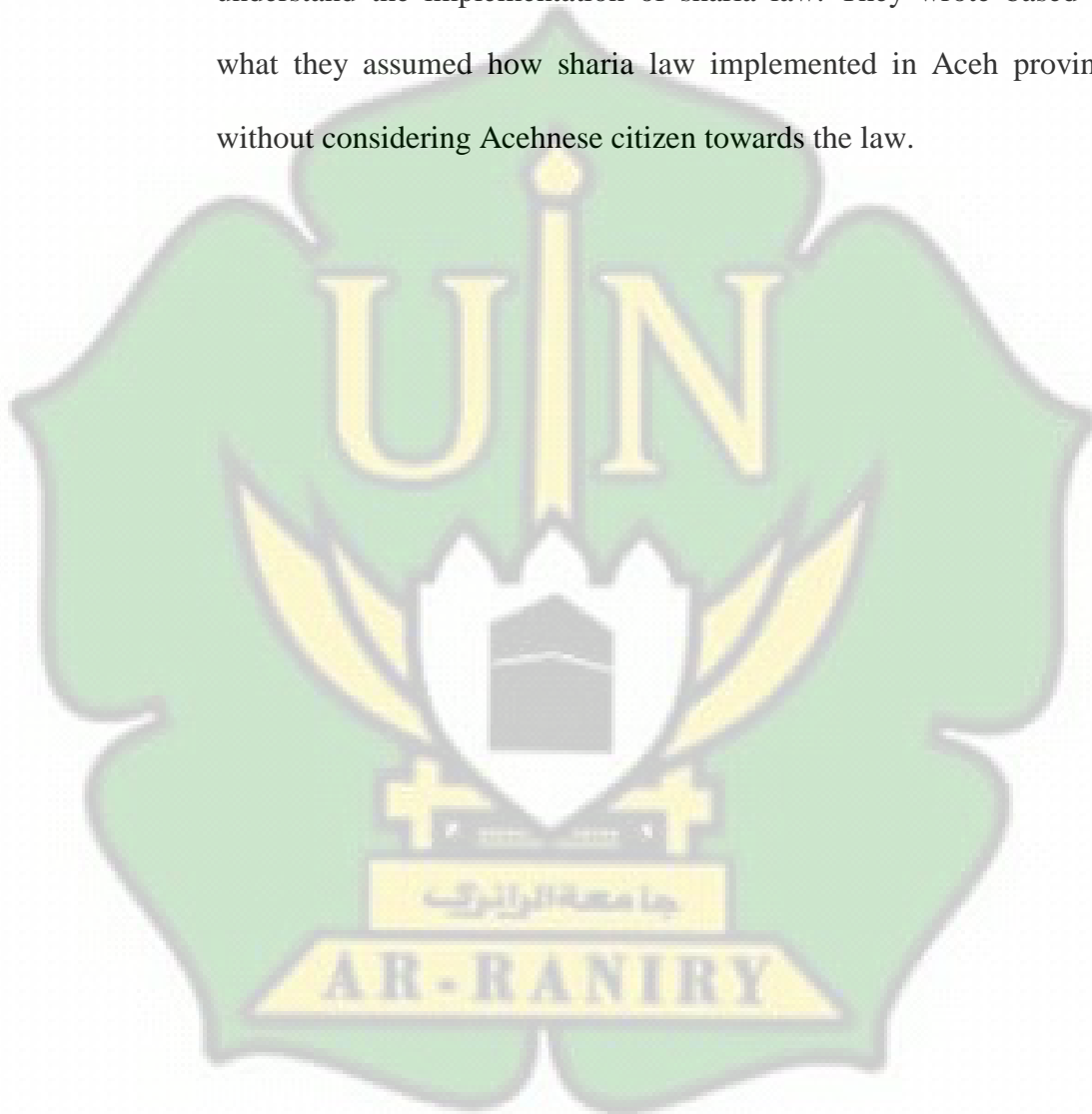
4.2.2. The Discourse Structure of BBC and CNN News in Presenting Aceh   Sharia Law.

This section elnbb ucidates further the discourse structure of social cognitive microstructure elements that applied in this research to answer the second research question. The subsection is divided into four elements; semantic, syntax, stylistic and rhetoric.

4.2.2.1.   Semantic

Van Dijk classified semantic analysis into background, detail, and presupposition elements. All of the news articles background were taking place in Aceh province and discussing about the implementation of Aceh Sharia Law. In the detail elements Aceh Sharia Law is described abusively and violated people's right that plenty of people become the victims of the conservative law. The journalist portrayed the abusive situation when the victims are flogged due to sharia law.

4.2.2.2.   Syntax

The syntax elements include coherence, reference, and sentence structure. at the syntax discourse analysis, the discourse coherence deals with the coherent sentences in the logic and structure forming in the text levels. The coherence sentences in BBC and CNN news article are easily analyzing by seeing the conjunctive cohesion.

The varieties cohesive devices that the CNN and BBS used (uses) are the additive: and (C1, sentence 2), or (B1, sentence 8). Then, used the temporal: since (C1, sentence 39), when (C3, sentence 12). Also used clausal: if (C2, sentence 12). And used the contrast: but (B2, Sentence 3). They are will be written below:

a. An unprecedented wave of police raids, vigilante attacks, _and_ calls for the criminalization of homosexual sex have left many in the country's LGBT community fearing for their safety. **(2)**

b. The second prohibits men and women, who are not blood relatives _or_ married to one another, from being together in an isolated place. **(8)**

c. He denied the charge of misallocation of funds _when_ questioned by reporters. **(12)**

d. This was permitted as part of a peace deal with separatists in 2006, _but_ the law has become increasingly conservative, particularly regarding gay and extra-marital sex. Sharia police were set up to patrol streets. **(3)**

e. "No matter who you are... _if_ you violate (Islamic) law you will be whipped," Husaini Wahab, the deputy regent of the Aceh Besar municipality, told AFP after the latest caning. **(12)**

f. *Since* August, a team of lawyers has been arguing in Indonesia's Constitutional Court, on behalf of 12 individuals, to change the criminal code. **(39)**

The first article (C1) uses the connective *and* to make what happens in Aceh addictive, not only police raids and vigilante attacts but also criminallization of homosexual. In this case, after the word "attacts" it has to be added with the connection *and*. While in other article (C3) there is *if* (causal) expresses the future prediction that if someone break sharia law, they will get whipped as a punishment. Then, the B3 news article uses connection *but* to make constrastive between (the) two facts.

4.2.2.3. Stylistic

The choice of word used to denote such participants or actors on what kind of position: positive, neutral, or negative that signaled by the journalist word choices as well as public attitude view on news events. By using the denotative words, the readers hopefully can catch, know, and understand the meaning that represented by those words easily. According to the findings of the research, the researcher observed that the journalist of the news article used many negative lexical words to denote sharia law in Aceh, such as "draconian",

"abusive", "barbaric" and "abusive". It can be preferred that Aceh Sharia Law implementation

4.2.2.4. Rethoric

Rhetoric analysis notes the graphic, metaphor, and number elements. In graphic element, the journalists always present the bold word on the headline of the news text, and also the photograph in aim to imply the semiotic interpretation. The bold headlines used to get more attention and to persuade the readers to continue reading the news articles. All the news articles added dramatically picture that the person was being caned due to sharia law. Meanwhile the news article also used methapor such as the sentence "Never seen anything like this" to denote the abusiveness of the implementation of sharia law in Aceh. Then the researcher observed that the numbers on the news articles play an important role in presenting the rhetorical element. The number 500 in the sentence "More than 500 people have been publicly flogged in Indonesia in the past two years" (B2) emphasized that the sharia law become   stricter   than   before.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter provides the conclusions and recommendations for this study. Both conclusions and recommendations are drawn based on the results of the data analysis and its discussion. In addition, some recommendations are also suggested for future research in this field.

5.1. Conclusions

This study was carried out to analyze the critical discourse of Aceh Sharia Law implementation image in CNN and BBC news. In analyzing the news article, the study applied are Normal Fairclough's three-dimensional framework model and Socio-cognitive Van Dijk's analysis model. Van Dijk's Socio-cognitive framework. In the frame work of Fairclough's critical discourse analysis model, the framework is composed into three level. Each is textual analysis (description), Processing analysis (interpretation), and social analysis (explanation). In the framework of van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model, the structure of discourse is composed of three-level structures that form a single unit. Each is a macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure (macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure). In this research, the researcher only focused on the microstructure level of the framework.

The findings and discussions of the research showed that all of the articles that the researcher analyse had represented Aceh sharia law implementation law negatively. The microstructure analysed the semantic, syntax, stylistic and rhetoric elements.

The CNN and BBC presents their meaning directly in semantic level. In syntax level, the CNN and BBC using good structure with subject or noun with verb. In stylistic level, the CNN and BBC news use some particular words that potrayed Aceh Sharia Law negatively. Negative interpretation also indicated by using some words such as "*draconian*", "*abusive*", "*barbaric*" and "harrasment" to imply a negative evaluation of Aceh Sharia Law.

Similarly, CNN and BBC really take the opposition side on sharia law implementation issues in Aceh. All the blame being put on the government's shoulder, the conservative Islamic law and culture.

5.2. Recommendation

Some recommendations are proposed by the researcher based on the research results that would be useful for future researchers who are interested on conducting research in the relevant issues. The researcher recommended to expand wider and different object of CDA research. It will be better if the researchers can conduct CDA research in daily life topic where text or speech occurs naturally.

There are many limitations to this research. This research only focused on Van Dijk's socio-cognitive on microstructure level. Another recommendation for the next researchers is you might combine two CDA concept, for example between Van Dijk and Fairclough or other experts

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