

**CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN IRANIAN MEDIA
ON DONALD TRUMP UPON THE SOLEIMANI'S MURDER**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

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**CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN IRANIAN MEDIA
ON DONALD TRUMP UPON THE SOLEIMANI'S MURDER**

THESIS

Presented to

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in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S. S.)*

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2020

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Malang, 26 June 2020

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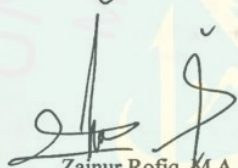
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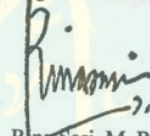
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MOTTO

“Great things are not done by impulse, but by a series of small things brought together.”

Vincent Van Gogh



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my father, Suyanto and mother Erni Sri Handari. They have become my family, frienemy, and my number one supporter. Also, thank to my beloved partner, Annisa, who always supports and inspires me in finishing this thesis. Not forget to mention a million thanks to myself who would still try and learning.



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I realize my thesis entitled “Critical Discourse Analysis in Iranian Media on Donald Trump upon The Soleimani’s Murder” will not successful without any support from other people. Thus, it is my pleasure to convey my deepest thank to recognize the following ones for their contribution to accomplishment of this thesis.

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4. To my life, father Suyanto and Erni Sri Handari
5. To the special one, Annisa.
6. To all my friends who always had me in my ups and downs.

7. To myself, Candra.

I hope this thesis will be useful for anyone, who needs information related to this thesis and it is expected there is a constructive critics and suggestion from the reader to make this thesis better.



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ABSTRAK

Putra, Candra Pradana. 2020. *Analisa Wacana Kritis Pada Media Iran Terhadap Donald Trump Atas Pembunuhan Soleimani*. Skripsi. Fakultas Humaniora. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Zainur Rofiq, M.A.

Kata kunci: Analisis wacana kritis, Media Berita, Media Iran

Pada isu terkini, salah satu media berita dari Iran yang memberitakan tentang insiden pembunuhan Jenderal Qaseem Soleimani oleh presiden Amerika Donald Trump ialah *PRESSTV*. Kebanyakan judul berita *PRESSTV* yang menuliskan tentang Amerika dan Donald Trump menjadikannya sebuah media berita yang kritis. Maka dengan ini, peneliti meneliti artikel berita *PRESSTV* menggunakan model tiga dimensi Analisa Wacana Kritis menurut Norman Fairclough. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui fitur linguistic yang di gunakan dalam artikel *PRESSTV* tentang Donald Trump dan (2) untuk menemukan praktik social dari artikel *PRESSTV* tentang Donald Trump.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan menerapkan metode analisis dokumen atau konten dalam artikel berita *PRESSTV* seputar pemberitaan pembunuhan Jenderal Qaseem Soleimani oleh presiden Amerika Donald Trump. Data di kumpulkan berdasarkan berita yang berhubungan dengan insiden pembunuhan Jenderal Qaseem Soleimani. Dalam menganalisa data, ada dua proses yang dilakukan oleh peneliti. Pertama, peneliti menganalisa teks sesuai dengan fitur linguistik yang di pakai. Kemudian, mendeskripsikanya sesuai dengan konteks.

Penemuan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa *PRESSTV* mencoba meberikan sebuah berita dari perspektif Iran atas propaganda ganda barat termasuk US. Dalam penyajian berita, *PRESSTV* sering menggunakan penamaan individual dan penamaan kolektif serta kutipan langsung dan tidak langsung. Kutipan langsung sering muncul dalam kalimat yang berisi tentan kritikan terhadap Amerika atau Trump. Dari situ di temukan bahwa hampir semua artikel berita baik dari individu maupun kelompok yang di sajikan dalam artikel ini lebih condong kepada Iran.

ABSTRACT

Putra, Candra Pradana. (2020). Critical Discourse Analysis in Iranian Media on Donald Trump Upon the Soleimani's Murder. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Zainur Rofiq, M.A.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, News Media, Iranian Media

On the current issue, one of the news media from Iran that reported about the incident of the General Qaseem Soleimani murder by the American president Donald Trump was *PRESSTV*. Most of *PRESSTV*'s headline wrote about America and Donald Trump make it a critical news media. Along with this, the researcher analyzing *PRESSTV* news article using three-dimensional models of Critical Discourse Analysis by Norman Fairclough. This study aims to (1) find out the linguistic features used in *PRESSTV*'s article on Donald Trump and (2) find the social practice of *PRESSTV*'s articles on Donald Trump.

This study uses a qualitative approach by applying document or content analysis method in *PRESSTV* news articles about the reporting of General Qaseem Soleimani murder by the American President Donald Trump. The data is collected based on news related to the incident of General Qaseem Soleimani's murder. In analyzing the data, there are two processes carried out by the researcher. First, the researcher analyzes the text based on the linguistic feature used. Then, describe it according to context.

The findings of this study indicate that *PRESSTV* tries to provide news from an Iranian perspective on Western Propaganda, including the US. In presenting the news, *PRESSTV* often uses individual naming and collective naming as well as direct and indirect quotations. The direct quotation often appears in the sentence that contains criticism of America or Trump. Finally, it was found that almost all news articles from either individuals or groups presented in this article inclined to Iran.

مستخلص البحث

فوترا، جنديا فرادنا. 2020. تحليل الخطاب النقدي على وسائل الإعلام الإيرانية ضد دونالد ترامب لقتل سليمانى. أطروحة. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية. كلية الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج .

مشرف : زين الرفيق الماجستير

مفتاح الكلمة : تحليل الخطاب النقدي ، وسائل الإعلام ، الإعلام الإيراني

فيما يتعلق بالقضية الحالية ، كانت إحدى وسائل الإعلام الإخبارية الإيرانية التي أبلغت عن حادثة مقتل الجنرال قاسم سليمانى على رئيس البلد الأمريكى دونالد ترامب هي PRESSTV.معظم عناوين PRESSTV التي تكتب عن أمريكا ودونالد ترامب تجعلها وسيلة إخبارية انتقادية. لذلك ، قام الباحثون بفحص المقالات الإخبارية PRESSTV باستخدام نموذج ثلاثي الأبعاد لتحليل الخطاب النقدي وفقاً لنورمان فيركلو. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى (1) معرفة الميزات اللغوية المستخدمة في مقالة PRESSTV حول دونالد ترامب و (2) لمعرفة الممارسات الاجتماعية لمقالة PRESSTV حول دونالد ترامب.

تستخدم هذه الدراسة طريقة نوعية من خلال تطبيق الوثيقة أو طريقة تحليل المحتوى في مقالة PRESSTV الإخبارية حول الإبلاغ عن مقتل الجنرال قاسم سليمانى من قبل الرئيس الأمريكى دونالد ترامب. تم جمع البيانات بناء على الأخبار المتعلقة بحادث مقتل اللواء قاسم سليمانى. في تحليل البيانات ، هناك عملتان يقوم بهما الباحثون. أولاً ، يحلل الباحث النص حسب الخصائص اللغوية المستخدمة. ثم صفها حسب السياق.

تظهر نتائج هذه الدراسة أن PRESSTV تحاول تقديم أخبار من منظور إيراني حول الدعاية المزدوجة الغربية بما في ذلك الولايات المتحدة. في تقديم الأخبار ، غالباً ما يستخدم PRESSTV التسمية الفردية والتسمية الجماعية بالإضافة إلى الاقتباسات المباشرة وغير المباشرة. غالباً ما تظهر في جمل تحتوي على انتقاد لأمريكا أو ترامب. من هناك وجد أن جميع المقالات الإخبارية تقريباً من الأفراد والمجموعات المقدمة في هذه المقالة تميل أكثر إلى إراني.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In recent days, media are more invariant. Media includes an electronic media such as online media or social media. They are very influential in packaging public opinion about religion, politics, and also military situations. They work under certain ideologies with the presentation and interpretation of such propaganda (Khan and Khalil, 2019). Media is beneficial for conveying and expressing ideas, as well as showing the power to persuade people who read them. Therefore, the media can also mean as a source of power in society. It happens because the words or language they used are never neutral. It means what people write or speak always has their purpose behind it, or even shows their strength (Fiske, 1994:19).

Online media make information spread faster. Foremost, the recent issue about Donald Trump. Since Donald Trump became the president of America, he is almost recognized by everyone in the world. Donald Trump's controversy widely reported in many media. For example, BBC News wrote about Trump when he was announcing the US exit from an agreement restricting Iran's nuclear program signed in 2015. It is also said that he did not want to be under a rotten agreement with Iran.

Another controversial example is when Donald Trump gave a speech at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on September 24, 2019. Many

media reported his speech, and one of them is BBC. BBC uploaded a video on YouTube, and there was a part of speech when Donald Trump criticized Iran which attracted the attention of many countries. In his speech, Trump called all countries around the world to tighten the economics of Iran. He also mentioned that Iran's repressive regime was the biggest threat to all countries. The condemnation is based on previous news that Iran has violated the agreement. On August 30, the United Nations said Iran was still exceeding the limits set by the nuclear agreement by increasing its stockpiles of enriched uranium and refining it to a greater purity than permitted under the agreement. Trump also said the tragic war occurred in Yemen and Syria is the work of Iran's leaders.

Since the controversial speech, the relationship between America and Iran has increasingly heated up. One of the most shocking incidents in the world was the killing of Iran's military commander, Qassem Soleimani. There, Donald Trump gave the command on his military to kill Soleimani through airstrikes. The incident killed two people. They are the military commander of Iran Qassem Soleimani and deputy commander Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis at the airport in Baghdad. Soleimani was a politician and military commander who planned major operations as an exceptional strategist, and the Iranian major general in the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). While, Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis, the deputy head of the Iran-backed Hashd al-Shaabi Iraqi militia. The ruthless actions of Donald Trump have become the main focus of media around the world. One of them is *PRESSTV*, which is the official news agency of Iran. *PRESSTV* is an Iranian state-owned news media and documentary network affiliated with the

Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) that broadcast the news through TV, radio, and news article on their website. Undoubtedly, Iran, as a country whose prominent figures become the victim of a murder, has its way of reporting the news. In this case, Most of *PRESSTV*'s headline wrote about America and Donald Trump which make it a critical news media.

As what Badara (2012) said that language in its context is interpreted as something that is not neutral, but it has been immersed by an ideology that carries a certain power. According to Fairclough (1995:15), discourse is a way to show a unique domain of social practice from a certain view, and some fields of discourse may predictably utilize a certain range of discourse. It was the definition of Fairclough journal when he was a student at university. By this definition, Fairclough argues that linguistics has a relation with social practice. There is one more definition that is made clear about discourse by Fairclough.

Fairclough (1995:5) defines discourse "language as a form of social practice". It means that language and society are related to each other. This is where the social process occurs, and non-linguistic conditioning is the social process itself. The connection between them is no longer like an external, but rather more like an internal and has a close relationship. That is why this linguistic phenomenon is interpreted as social, which means what is done by people, including speaking, listening, writing, and what they read is the effect of social provision.

As Fairclough stated above, it is obvious that he strongly believes the concept of discourse is connected with social practice. Thus, to see what each

media's article motives behind the news texts, a critical investigating through Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) needs to be conducted to explore the hidden relationship of determination and causality between discursive practices, including texts and events, wider socio-cultural relation, structures to see how they arise and the ideology shaped by power relation (Fairclough and Holes, 1995:32).

There are some researchers who have done studies on Critical Discourse Analysis on media. The first researcher delivered by Amer (2017) discusses how politics of social actors in the media in reporting the Gaza war of 2008-2009. The second researcher is Mustika & Mardikantoro (2018), who discuss the textual level of discourse on corruption news in media television. The following researcher is Tian (2018) discusses the ideology of the news text report by using Halliday's theory to analyze the text structure. The fourth research, written by Mardhyarini & Ariyanti (2016), discusses comparing news headlines in a different kind of reader's view on the same topic of news. The last research conducted by Montejo & Adriano (2018) reveals the ideology of media by analyzing the news structure used in thirty headlines news.

Based on the previous studies above talk about how critical discourse analysis analyze the politics, corruption, and ideology on the media. Thus, this research conducts the study in terrorism issues on the Soleimani incident in *PRESSTV* or Iranian media news articles. This research will provide the latest information in the use of CDA as the main framework studies. Moreover, it is fascinating if we look at through the CDA framework how the media from a country that is a victim of terrorism packaging the news. The researcher will

analyze news articles about how *PRESSTV* as Iranian media, reports the killing incident of Qassem Soleimani. By using a three-dimensional model of CDA by Norman Fairclough as the proper model to analyze and identify linguistic features and to look for portrayal social practice of *PRESSTV*. In the linguistic features analysis, the researcher finds the discourse practices of language use at the most detailed level. In discourse practice, the selection of every word, sentence and sentence structure used in the news has a specific purpose. Therefore, at this stage it is very important to make a foundation or a bridge to discover the social practice of a discourse, especially news from *PRESSTV*'s news article. Then, this social practice as the final form of CDA research, aims to provide concrete explanations for the purpose of the discourse in production to the audiences or consumers of the text.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the recent study tried to solve the problem below:

1. How are the linguistic features used in *PRESSTV*'s articles on Donald Trump?
2. How is the social practice represented in *PRESSTV*'s articles on Donald Trump?

C. The objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study above, this study has several objectives as stated below:

1. To find out the linguistic features used in *PRESSTV's* Articles on Donald Trump
2. To find the social practice of *PRESSTV's* articles on Donald Trump

D. Scope and Limitation

The researcher focuses on analyzing the linguistic features of several *PRESSTV* articles on Donald Trump related to the killing incident of Iranian military commander Qassem Soleimani to find out the social practice on that media. The limitation of this research is using three-dimensional theory by Norman Fairclough and choosing the articles on *PRESSTV* published during 3-09 January 2020. The researcher chooses this object because it is exciting news, as we all know lately, the conflict between America and Iran is being heated up, especially in the terrorism issue.

E. Significance of the Study

This study is analyzing *PRESSTV* news articles related to the killing incident of Iranian military commander Qassem Soleimani. This study expected to give theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, the researcher hopes that through the CDA approach of Norman Fairclough three-dimensional model in news articles can be an additional reference to finding out the linguistic features and social practice in the language of text used by *PRESSTV* articles. For practical significance, the researchers hope that in the future, CDA can be used to analyze

in more detail a text in various media, and it can grow critical thinking of its reader, mainly the student of linguistics.

F. Definition of Key terms

1. Critical discourse analysis: CDA is a Discourse Analysis that aims to explore the hidden relationship of determination and causality between discursive practices, including texts and events, wider socio-cultural structures to investigate how they arise, and the ideology shaped by power relations (Fairclough and Holes, 1995:32).
2. Media: Media such as newspaper, online and social media as a tool which are very influential in framing public opinion. They work under certain ideologies in representing political and social events (Manzaria and Bruck, 1999).
3. United Nations General Assembly (UNGA): UNGA is the core decision-making body of the United Nations (UN) and the institutional arena in which all states have equal rights concerning participation in agenda-setting, negotiations, and decision-making stages of the UNGA's policy cycle (Diana, 2017).
4. Social practices: Social practices refer to the relation between discourse, social institutions, and organizations (Fairclough, 1992).
5. Terrorism: Terrorism commonly defined as intentional intimidation and violence intended to force a large community (government) into confessing ideology or politically motivated demands (e.g., Tavares 2004).

G. Previous Studies

Several researchers with the same theory have conducted this research. Amer (2017) analyzes international discourse about the Middle East war through critical understanding. He selected four international newspapers as an object of the research, which two newspapers from the UK and the others from the US. The research focused on finding the ideologies underlying some practices in the representation of the social actors in international media. He argues that CDA can highlight the power relation aspects and agency of the social actors. The findings of this study show that the political orientations and their liberal ideological stances are affected the news reports on the Gaza war of 2008-2009.

The second research conducted by Mustika & Mardikantoro in 2018. This paper discusses the textual level of discourse about corruption news on the TV. Besides, the researcher only focuses on news corruption in the TV and uses textual dimension by Norman Fairclough. She focuses on analyzing the linguistic features. Three stages carried out the textual analysis, namely the stage of vocabulary analysis, grammar, and structures. The findings of this study show the differences in both television media represent the corruption news. One of them is using formal vocabulary, expression of euphemism, imperative and passive sentence patterns. Then the other is using informal vocabulary, metaphor, expression of dysphemism, and active sentence patterns. The next researcher is Tian (2018), combining a three-dimensional diagram as the theoretical framework and combine with Halliday's SFG as analytic tools. She discusses the ideology of reporter the news text and also uses Halliday theory for article tools. In other

words, she uses Halliday systematic functional grammar to analyze the ideology. Through the analysis, she finds that the Guardian's reports over-interpret and emphasize the negative effect of China's Military Parade.

The research titled *Critical Discourse Analysis of the Headline News in The Guardian and The Daily Telegraph* by Mardhyarini & Ariyanti in 2016, purposed comparing headline news. They discuss about comparing headline news in a different kind of view but on the same topic of news. The researcher interpreted using three levels of discourse context, including micro, meso, and macro. The finding of the research shows that The Daily Telegraph serves the information for the readers even though the source is not clear enough. The Daily Telegraph also uses active voice to name the people and the source collectively. This newspaper also likes to write the statements in the indirect quotation and add clausal post-modifier to modify the noun. The purpose is to fix the reputation of the one in the issue.

The last research titled *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Headlines in Online News Portals* by Montejo & Adriano (2018). This study aimed to determine the discursive device on headline news and also the ideology of media practitioners. The researcher chooses five major online news from the Philippines and thirty headline news as a sample of the research. The selection of the word used in headline news showed political disposition by news practitioners. The result shows ten discursive devices used in the headline news. Media practitioners attracted attention from the readers that may direct them to read the entire article.

From the research above, this research will have different analysis from those previous studies. This research analyzes several *PRESSTV* news articles related to the terrorism issue of the killing incident of Iranian military commander Qassem Soleimani. The researcher will analyze news articles about how Iran's media reports the killing incident of Qassem Soleimani. The researcher chooses the topic and object as the data find out the linguistic features of *PRESSTV* articles on Donald Trump and to look for the social practices represented by the media.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This research aims to find out the linguistic features used in the *PRESSTV* articles on Donald Trump and to look for the social practices that represent the media by using three-dimensional model Norman Fairclough. The model divides the structure of discourse into three-dimension that is Text (description), Discourse practice (interpretation), and Social practice (explanation) (Prisma Meita Mustika & Hari Bakti Mardikantoro, 2018).

2. Data and Data Source

The data of this research was only taken from *PRESSTV* news articles related to the killing incident of Iranian military commander Qassem Soleimani the data taken from *PRESSTV* published on 03-09 January 2020. The data consist of word, phrases, and sentences.

3. Data Collection

There are several steps to collect the data in this research. First, the researcher read the news article deeply and then taking note to group it according to the linguistic features used in the articles. Second, the researcher classifies the data to answer the problem of the study. Finally, the researcher ensures the data are appropriate with the problem of study.

4. Data Analysis

In the process of analyzing data, the researcher undergoes several steps. Firstly, the researcher groups the data based on linguistic features such as vocabulary, grammar, and text structure. Afterward, based on the critical approach in this research, a critical discourse analysis framework by Fairclough, including representation used to get an understanding of the text. Then, after analyzing the findings, the researcher decisively discussed to find out the social practices on *PRESSTV*.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the main framework and also reviews some related theories concerning the current study. For this purpose, the reviews of some related theories are the general concept of discourse, critical discourse, critical discourse analysis, and Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional model of critical discourse analysis as well. This part will also review media discourse as the main object of this research.

A. Discourse Analysis

Zellig Harris (1952), establishes the first label of discourse analysis (DA) as a strategy for analyzing how speech and writing are related. This first term is also known as a formal or structural trend. It focused on meaning further away than the sentence (Paltridge, 2006:2). She also explains that discourse analysis intends to portray the internal structural relationship of unit connection discourse to each other: to show that it is formal connectedness within.

The second trend by Brown and Yule (1983), is functional in perspective. Their conception is not concerned with intra-sentential with language use but appropriates with the paradigm:

The analysis of discourse as a matter of course about the analysis of language in use. As such, it cannot be to the description of linguistic forms aside from the purposes or functions which these forms are designed to serve in human affairs. (p.1)

In other words, the regularities of utterance show when situated in contexts. Thus, it is clear that the utterance used can affect the meaningfulness of discourse. Van

Els et al. (1984), argued that 'the study of language gives a deeper insight into how meaning is bound with the utterances' (p.94).

Paltridge (2006:2) sees the language pattern of DA across the text and examine language relationship between social and cultural contexts based on it used. DA has an essential role in structuring social activities, forming human relationships starting from the social and cultural communities, and they conceive the discursive practice formed by humans, with the purpose of civilizing or severing their relationships (Gee, 1991; Wiggins, 2009).

Discourse Analysis (DA) is the analytical framework that exists for analyzing the text and verbal context. It is a general methodology, critique, or just theory with social power. Some researchers assume that DA may have no precise stage in its analysis. Instead, some of them research the language use that may be related to power, ideology, and social structure. It is where a new branch of discourse analysis (DA) exists, which is called Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Basically, CDA is a DA model that now becomes the new model on most used in modern linguistic, which combines linguistics analysis, cognitive psychology, and ideological critique. The purpose of CDA is to reveal the ideological and power relation, especially for political context analysis. (Priatmoko, 2013). The following section will explain more about CDA.

B. Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a method and theory of analyzing language use by individuals and institutions (Richardson, 2007: 1). The field of

CDA focuses on analyzing the relation between discourse power, social inequality, and dominance (Van Dijk, 1993: 249). Moreover, CDA deals with broader social issues and observes external factors, such as power, ideology, equality, and leads to the social and philosophical theories that analyze and interpret both written and spoken text (Fairclough, 2001: 26).

1. Concept of CDA

Haque (2007: 2), with an opinion about the concept of critical discourse analysis is a system of the process in analyzing the model of discourse, which reveals hidden issues or purpose in society. CDA is not only analyzing kinds of texts and interactions, but it does not start from those. It starts from people in their social life, which then raises social issues and social problems (Fairclough 2001: 26). Gee (2004), also uses CDA as a procedure for language analysis which looks at texts as the central part of social implementation associated with implication politics about solidarity, power, and status issues. CDA criticizes how texts build up the reality on a specific ideological system through implicit messages.

2. Basic Idea of CDA

Van Dijk (1998: 1-2) argues CDA is a kind of analytical discourse research that basically talks about how abusive social power, power dominance, inequality occurred and reproduced by texts, both verbal and non-verbal in a political and social context. By using critical discourse analysis in the production and reproduction of the texts will help to reveal the social problem of power abuse

and dominance. In this case, to comply with the interest of the dominant group, CDA delineates how power is used in discourse to influence the mindset and actions of others, even if it is not in accordance with the interest of others (Van Dijk, 1993, 2003, 2005). The use of manipulative and persuasive discourse, both verbal and non-verbal is the cause of emergence the social-political power. It starts from the hegemony of the dominant group over knowledge, information, financial sources, and socioeconomic positions (Gramsci 1971, Van Dijk 1998, Van Dijk 2011).

According to Fairclough (2001: 229), the scope of CDA is vast. It relates to real problems and issues in society, including globalization issues, social exclusion, and others. CDA is not limited to educational institutions. CDA is also different from DA that studies only from a linguistic perspective, and it goes beyond the boundary (Haque, 2007: 4). CDA tries to help people in analyzing certain discourse. It helps to understand how society is employed by power dominance, or groups use discourse to manipulate them.

3. Principles of CDA

There are several analysts and great figures that the name is very well known in founding the basic principles of CDA. They are Norman Fairclough, Teun Van Dijk, Theo Van Leeuwen, Gunther Kress, and Ruth Wodak who analyze in the same aspect, that is power, language, and ideology and the social order to reveal the hidden issues and structures which exist in the particular

society (Haque, 2007: 4). The principles of CDA have been summarized and outlined by the CDA practitioners' follows:

- a. What we see in the world today is the effect of the social practice of a language.
- b. Other forms of social practice as a result of discourse or language are domination, power and resistance, etc.
- c. Texts have a dialectical relationship with the social subjects: writers and readers have their messages and means of interpretation in each text.
- d. Linguistic features have their purpose in use, whether the choices are conscious or unconscious.
- e. The power of relationships occurs as a result of producing, utilizes, and reproduced the discourse.
- f. Both speakers and writers have their aim in operating the discursive practice, which involves inclusion and exclusion.
- g. The texts obtain their meanings in the presence of several aspects that is time, space, social context, cultural, and ideological context. That is why discourse can be called as historical.

In principle, the topic discussion of CDA is unlimited. It can in any type of discourse and medium (discourse modality). By choosing the methodology given CDA analyst will help to focus or prefer one category. (R. Waugh, et, al. 2016).

4. Objectives of CDA

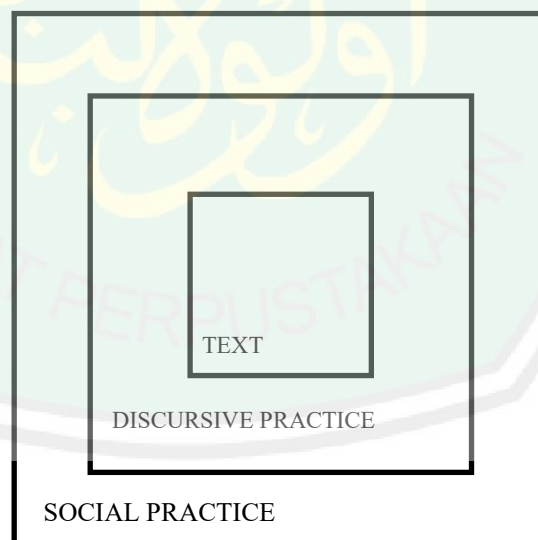
In the words of Wodak, CDA viewed as the real studies of linguistic form in social life interaction. Two points of critical approach in its view that is (a) the

relation between language and society and (b) the relation between analysis and practices analyzed (1995, p. 173). From those two points of critical approach, the objectives of CDA seem quite clear and significant. According to Haque (2008: 113), the objectives of CDA focus on analyzing the social problem and the purpose of CDA is to reveal the hidden purpose of languages like social relations of power, ideology, and domination. Further, explain that CDA aims to make people aware of the hidden structures of discourse that exist in society.

C. Norman Fairclough's Three-dimensional Model

Norman Fairclough (1995) also argues that the use of verbal or non-verbal language has its own purposes. The purpose is to find out the discourse as the form of social practice. He also combines the tradition of textual analysis, which sees the language in a confined space on the broader context of society. Moreover, Fairclough focuses is on its language that inflicts to the practice of power. None other, the purpose is to see how the use of language brings ideological values on community or audience (text readers) because this concept has certain consequences for the audience. Further, Fairclough (1995) considers the context arise from a relationship between the use of language and social practice as the main point. Then, Fairclough's analysis divides into three stages, that is description, interpretation, and explanation. The text analysis or linguistic properties by Fairclough described: the connection of discursive practice that is the process of productive and interpretative text is interpreted, and then the explanation between social practice and discursive practice.

Furthermore, for analyzing a discourse, Fairclough develops a model for CDA, which is also called a Three-dimensional diagram. In this model, Fairclough divides the analysis into three, which has different characteristics: (1) Text, (2) discursive practice, and (3) socio-cultural practice. All these elements are used to analyze the following problem. First, the representation of the texts, which generally carries the ideological content in it. Second is a relation; it refers to the relation between a journalist (producer of the texts) with the audience or readers and how they are delivered formally and informally, openly or privately. The third is identity; it refers to the personal identity of the journalist (producer of the texts) in delivering the messages or information that is believed to influence the readers or the public.



a. Text

Fairclough (1989:26), in the first stage, text becomes the object of analysis, so linguistic features in terms of vocabulary, grammar, and text structure

should be semantically analyzed. According to him, the description stage and formal properties of text are interrelated. It means that the linguistic features of the text are to be analyzed in the descriptive stage. Moreover, he also analyzes the text from a multifunctional point of view consist of identities, relations, and representation.

Fairclough (2003: 37), in the micro-level or text analysis of discourse deals with linguistic features, actual articulation, and linguistic devices to portray the given idea. The analysis concerned with vocabulary, including formal and informal vocabulary used, a euphemism which shows relational value, and metaphor (Fairclough, 1989). Furthermore, some common linguistic devices of CDA explained by Johnstone (2008).

1. Active and Passive Voice

An active and passive sentence is significant in the analysis of the news article or newspaper. The active verb provides a clear view of the performer, a particular action, and to whom the action is being done. While passive voice shows what has been done and to who the action is being conducted (Johnstone, 2008: 55)

2. Naming

According to Richardson (2007: 49), people naming in the news discourse have an enormous impact on them to be noticed by the readers. People have a range of identities, roles, and characteristics. Those factors could be used to characterize them equally but in a different meaning.

3. Pre and Post-modifier

Pre-modifier and post-modifier are usually used by the author to modify a noun. Both pre-modifier and post-modifier usually appear in a different place, before the head noun (post-modifier) and after the head noun (pre-modifier). The form of post-modifier has several types. Those are phrasal and clausal post-modifier (Biber, 1999: 122). By modifying a noun gives a clear view and additional knowledge about the noun.

4. Direct and Indirect Quotation

A direct quotation is the actual saying of the actor that the author writes using quotation marks, whereas indirect quotation is the paraphrase of the actual saying. The use of a direct and indirect quotation is usually had different backgrounds and purposes. Direct quotation usually represents the truth. Then indirect quotation gives the obscurity view about the speaker said.

b. Discursive Practice

Fairclough's second layer analysis model mediates the text and socio-cultural practice. He said that there is a relation between text and interaction in seeing the text as the product of a process of reproduction. So that's why in this stage the relation between discourse, productions, and consumptions of the texts should be interpreted (Fairclough 1989). Further, Fairclough (1995) develops an analytical framework in the concept of analyzing to combine the discourse and genres in the text (interdiscursivity), the relationship texts between before and after (intertextual chains), and discourse representation (manifest intertextuality).

1. Interdiscursivity the way of how to analyze genres, mode, and tenor. It is articulated each other and Interdiscursive is the main while the distinctive feature of this CDA version. It helps in analyzing the context of the texts to find out the correlation between events and social practices.
2. Intertextual chains linked with the production of the texts (media) with the consumer. In this dimension, texts as a discursive practice including process (editorial process) and discourse process (which texts undergo in production and consumption). This is the main concept of intertextuality to explain the discourse process.
3. Manifest intertextuality is an interpretative analysis in the borderline of text and discourse practice. This step deals with the factors such as many layers of meanings in production the texts are experiencing addition or reduction from the texts. Those factors should be considered to make the news eligibility for the exploration interpretative news report.

c. Social Practice

Critical discourse analysis studies discourse as social practice. The aim of the studies is understanding the power language exercises in society. It tries to uncover ways in which the dominant forces in a society create versions of reality that favor their interests through spoken or written language (McGregor, 2018). According to Fairclough (1995), relationships between the use of language and the exercise of power are often not apparent, and it is through CDA that the

researcher can identify them. Researchers of this field of study, go one step further than just observing and describing language use in particular contexts, they consider their work as a political and moral task, and see themselves as agents of change (van Dijk, 1997). As research method, CDA is a way of studying any kind of text critically to see how it influences or is influenced by society.

The relationship between texts and sociocultural practice is in fact mediated through discourse practice (Jorgensen and Phillips, 2002): properties of sociocultural practice frame and condition texts, and they do so not directly, but by influencing how such texts are produced and consumed (Fairclough, 1995). When analyzing the sociocultural practice of a communicative event the researcher can explore different layers such as the immediate situational context, the context of institutional practices the event is enclosed in, or the wider frame of society and culture (Fairclough 1995). According to Fairclough (1989: 26), the relationship between social context and the interaction of the process of production and interpretation has a social effect. The analysis of the explanative part consists of the historical, social, and cultural context because sociality and institution have a big influence on the news report.

In news reports, discourse analysis uses institutional and societal context to investigate the undiscovered of power, ideology, and language (Fairclough, 1995). The statement relates to the discourse as social practice or known as socio-cultural practice. In this stage, the factor of ideology or power is fully calculated to explain the relationship among socio-cultural context and the flow of production of the texts and the consumption of it. By using those three steps of

analysis, it will reveal the hidden process of the knowledge of linguistic, social factors, and inter-textual of the news discourse.

D. Online News Media

Online news media is basically news media that publishes news through the internet to the general public or target public. In general, online news layout is different from print. Online news is limitless in spaces and more interesting because it is usually presented with video and image. According to Flavián and Gurrea (2008), online news is more featured because it needs lower production costs, the ability to update news constantly, and it can be reached by the readers around the world easily.

Cohen (2002: 573), explains that the intensify of online news increase the existing commercial pressure on various level. The faster news production, it will increase the organization in producing the news. In other words, according to the theory of CDA, the more groups or organizations produce the news, the more background of each media to achieve a certain goal. Thus, media becomes the center of the formation of discourse on certain events to be conveyed to the public

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Each media has its way of framing news, whether there is a purpose behind it or not. News has a very big influence on the readers, whether persuasive or manipulating someone's view of a particular event. In this regard, Norman Fairclough's (1995) CDA framework is very helpful to analyze discourse in a news text that usually has its ideology and specific purpose of the media through the news texts that are produced. Therefore, this study addressed two main questions; 1) how are the linguistic features used in *PRESSTV's* articles on Donald Trump?, 2) how is the social practice represented in *PRESSTV's* articles on Donald Trump?.

A. Findings

In this analysis, the researcher analysed in some news articles of *PRESSTV* towards to on Donald Trump. The news articles related to Donald Trump upon the Soleimani's murder produced during 03-09 January 2020 on *PRESSTV* media will be analyzed using a critical discourse analysis approach. There will be three stages in analyzing the data. The first stage is text analysis including vocabularies and grammatical uses in the news articles. The second phase is discourse practice which deals with the interpretation and production of the text. The last stage is social practice analysis that explains the current situation as the effect of the ideology carried by media.

- 1) Datum 1: *“US is ‘held hostage by terrorist regime’: Rose McGowan”. “American actress Rose McGowan has apologized to Iran after Major General Qassem Soleimani was killed in an airstrike ordered by US President Donald Trump, saying the says United States is ‘held hostage by terrorist regime.’”. Published: January 03, 2020.*

The report is about McGowan’s Twitter posting of apology regarding the incident. Rose McGowan is an American actress, producer, singer, and also director. She had been sexually abused during her career and wrote the book “BRAVE”. She used her high-profile Hollywood status and her incident to campaign for women’s rights. In this case, *PRESSTV* uses McGowan to attract the attentions of readers, especially for the readers who favour Iran. She has around one million followers on Twitter and certainly has an important influence on his followers. McGowan as an American wrote an apology to Iran and want to make peace. She added that the US is held hostage by the terrorist regime. Although the statement apologized to Iran for the incident, the quotation “United State is held hostage by terrorist regime” gives a different image. Another point that is explained in this news article is about the background of Soleimani and Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis and also the incident that befell them.

a. Text Analysis

According to Fairclough (2003: 37), in the micro-level or text analysis of discourse, deals with actual articulation, linguistic features and devices, to depict the given idea. The analysis concerned with vocabulary including formal and informal vocabulary used, euphemism which shows relational value, and metaphor (Fairclough, 1989). Furthermore, Johnstone (2008) gives detailed

important elements in the analysis including active or passive voice, naming, pre and post-modifier, and direct and indirect quotation.

No.	Word Choice	Category
1.	“US is ‘ held hostage by terrorist regime ’; <u>Rose McGowan</u> ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
2.	“American Actress <u>Rose McGowan</u> has apologize to Iran after...” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
3.	“...Major General Qassem Soleimani was killed in an airstrike ordered by US President <u>Donald Trump</u> ...” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
4.	“The IRGC confirmed in a statement that Soleimani and al-Muhandis were <u>martyred</u> in the attack carried out by US helicopters” (PRESSTV , 2020)	Euphemism
5.	“The Iraqi pro-government group also confirmed the incident” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Collective naming
6.	“The assassinations came as the <u>US military</u> said on Sunday it had carried out strikes	Collective naming

	in western Iraq against the Kataib Hezbollah group, ...” (PRESSTV, 2020)	
7.	“Iraqi security sources said at least 25 <u>fighters</u> were killed...” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Euphemism

Table 1

No.	Grammatical Use	Category
1.	“ <u>US is ‘held hostage by terrorist regime’</u> : <u>Rose McGowan</u> ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Passive sentence
2.	“ <u>American</u> Actress Rose McGowan has apologize to Iran... ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Pre-modifier
3.	“... Major General Qassem Soleimani was killed in an airstrike ordered by <u>US</u> President Donald Trump, saying the says <u>United States is ‘held hostage by terrorist regime.’</u> ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Passive-sentence followed by post-modifier and direct quotation.
4.	““Dear <u>#Iran</u> , The USA has disrespected your country, your flag, your people. 52% of us humbly apologize. We want peace with your nation. We are being held hostage by a terrorist regime. We do not know how to escape. Please do not kill us. <u>#Soleimani</u> ,” she wrote on Twitter on Friday, Presstv Reported.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
5.	“Soleimani, <u>the commander of the Quds Force of Iran’s Islamic Revolution Guards</u>	Phrasal post-modifier

	<u>Corps (IRGC)</u> ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	
6.	“Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis, <u>the second-in-command of Iraq's Popular Mobilization Units (PMU)</u> ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Phrasal post-modifier
7.	“Iraqi security sources said at least 25 fighters were killed and at least 55 wounded following the air attacks.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Indirect quotation

Table 2

The headline of the news article is written in bold than the content of the news is written using normal fonts format and the underlined part as the data that will be analyzed. In the headline table 1 & 2 column 1, PRESSTV media using passive sentence and individual naming. It is in line with Johnstone (2008) asserting that passive voice tells whom the action is being conducted without blaming anyone in particular. In this case, the passive sentence quoted from McGowan makes the terrorist regime from Iran look like on the wrong side. Another example in the table 1&2 column 3 is individual naming Donald Trump and Passive-sentence followed by post-modifier and direct quotation. Richardson (2007) explained the use of individual naming somehow create a different impression to the readers. In this case, the journalist wants to make the readers concern with the name “Donald Trump” who killed Soleimani and al-Muhandis.

Then, the use of direct quotation addressed to the US, and indirect quotation for Iran are important to note. A direct quotation in table 2 column 4 served the actual sayings by the actor, it gives very clear information. Then indirect quotation like in table 2 column 7 is paraphrase form from the actual

saying. Johnstone (2008) emphasizes that using a direct quotation may give clear information about the person's actual saying, and the use of indirect quotation allows the writer to use a synonym or another word in retelling the story. Therefore, the direct quotation above gives a clear and actual saying by McGowan, then indirect quotation gives the meaning that might be other truth behind it. It is the same with the use of pre and post modifier. The use of a clausal post-modifier is to modify the noun which is mostly the agents of actions. It used to recall the memory of the readers about what had been done by the agents (Johnstone, 2008). Then the use of phrasal post-modifier in table 2 column 5-6 to state the status of each person.

Euphemism is often used in discourse to create desirable connotative meaning (Lutz, 1989). It shows in table 1 columns 4 & 7 in the words "fighters" and "martyred". The writer may play the word selection to create a good or bad meaning, for example, "killing machine to replace fighters and death to replace martyred". By using the words "fighters" and "martyred", a good meaning will be created for the reader.

b. Discourse Practice

This part covers three processes of discourse analysis: production, distribution, and consumption (Fairclough, 1992, p. 79). Discourse practice consists of interdiscursivity including Genre, mode, and tenor, intertextual chains, and manifest intertextuality including discourse representation.

Int	erd	Genre	All genre of texts are news article
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	Mode	Written
	Tenor	PRESSTV to readers
Intertextual Chains	Texts are produced by news agency including the information collected by a reporter, selection of information, editing, and finally distributed to online media/ internet and TV then consumed by the viewers and readers.	
Manifest Intertextuality	Discourse representation	The news article represents McGowan's apology to Iran on behalf of the US on Twitter, that the US was held hostage by Iran terrorist regime, then the US launched an airstrike to protect their country.

c. Social practice

Previously, Soleimani and Muhandis came to Iraq as honored guest of the Iraq's legitimate government. Then, they were killed in an airstrike ordered by US President Donald Trump for terrorism threats. In this news article the writer uses American actress Rose McGowan to attract the attentions of readers, especially for the readers who favour Iran. McGowan as an American wrote an apology to Iran and want to make peace. She added that the US is held hostage by the terrorist regime. Although the statement apologized to Iran for the incident, but the quotation "United State is held hostage by terrorist regime" gives a different image. The readers who favour Iran, they have a different view of this incident. They may consider that America is guilty of the incident, because Soleimani was not a terrorist in their opinion, but an important figure for Iran. Even more, the

content of this article is more inclined to the Iran side, which is almost the entire content discusses the background of Soleimani and al-Muhandis along with the incident that befell them. The writer seems to write full designation “US President Donald Trump” as the main perpetrator of a major incident that harm Iran. thus, It will affect the ideology of the readers' view of Trump and the United States.

- 2) Datum 2: *“US embassy in Baghdad urges Americans to leave Iraq after assassination of Soleimani”*. *“The US Embassy in the Iraqi capital Baghdad has urged all American citizens to immediately leave the country following the assassination of Iranian Major General Qassem Soleimani, which was carried out by US forces on the orders of President Donald Trump.”* Published: January 03, 2020.

The article is about the US embassy’s appeal to American citizens in Iraq to immediately leave the country. This is done to maintain the safety of Americans who are in Iraq as the impact of the murder incident by American president Donald Trump. The United States realize that the carelessness of Trump over the murder could trigger a turmoil in the area and endanger innocent Americans. As a victim, Iran will do something to fight back over the incident. Besides, the content of this article also explains Bernie Sanders as an American senator about Trump’s ordered strike to kill Soleimani. According to him, Trump’s dangerous escalation could trigger a war in the Middle East.

a. Text Analysis

No.	Word Choice	Category
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1.	“ <u>US embassy</u> in Baghdad urges Americans to leave Iraq after assassination of <u>Soleimani</u> ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Collective naming and individual naming
2.	”..., which was carried out by <u>US forces</u> on the orders of President Donald Trump. ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Euphemism
3.	“ <u>Soleimani</u> , the commander of the Quds Force of Iran’s Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC)” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
4.	“ <u>Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis</u> , the second-in-command of Iraq’s Popular Mobilization Units (PMU)” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
5.	“The IRGC confirmed in a statement that Soleimani and al-Muhandis were <u>martyred</u> in the attack carried out by US helicopters” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Euphemism
6.	“The <u>Iraqi pro-government group</u> also confirmed the incident.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Collective naming
7.	“The <u>US Defense Department</u> confirmed the strike, saying it came ‘at the direction of the president’.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Collective naming

Table 1

No.	Grammatical Use	Category
1.	<p>“US embassy in Baghdad urges Americans to leave Iraq after assassination of Soleimani” (PRESSTV, 2020)</p>	Active sentence
2.	<p>“...assassination of Iranian Major General Qassem Soleimani, <u>which was carried out by US forces on the orders of President Donald Trump.</u>” (PRESSTV, 2020)</p>	Clausal post-modifier
3.	<p>“Due to heightened tensions in Iraq and the region, the US Embassy urges American citizens to heed the January 2020 Travel Advisory and depart Iraq immediately,’ the embassy said in a statement on Friday” (PRESSTV, 2020)</p>	Direct quotation.
4.	<p>“US citizens should depart via airline while possible, and failing that, to other countries via land,’ the statement added.” (PRESSTV, 2020)</p>	Direct quotation

5.	“Soleimani, <u>the commander of the Quds Force of Iran’s Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC)U</u> ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Phrasal post-modifier
6.	“Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis, the second-in-command of Iraq's Popular Mobilization Units (PMU)” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Phrasal post-modifier
7.	“The US Defense Department confirmed the strike, saying it came ‘at the direction of the president’” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
8.	“ <u>US Senator and 2020 presidential candidate</u> Bernie Sanders has condemned Trump for ordering the assassination” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Phrasal pre-modifier
9.	“‘When I voted against the war in Iraq in 2002, I feared it would lead to greater destabilization of the region,’ Sanders tweeted on Thursday. ‘That fear unfortunately turned out to be true.’” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
10.	“‘The US has lost approximately 4,500 brave troops, tens of thousands have been wounded, and we’ve spent trillions [in Iraq],’ Sanders added.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation

11.	“Trump's dangerous escalation brings us closer to another disastrous war in the Middle East that could cost countless lives and trillions more dollars. Trump promised to end endless wars, but this action puts us on the path to another one.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
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Table 2

In the active sentence on table 1&2 column 1, there is collective naming and individual naming wrote by the writer as the headline. As what Johnstone (2008) said about active sentence to show the action conducted by the US embassy (as collective naming) to their society who lives in Iraq as a result of the assassination of Soleimani (as individual naming). This sentence focuses on what befalls to Soleimani to what has been done by the US. Then the use clausal post modifier and euphemism in table 1&2 column 2 use to recall the strong readers' memory about who killed the Soleimani.

This article contains the same sentences with the previous article. It can be seen in table 1 column 3-7 and table 2 column 5-7, which is the aim of the writer to give clear information about the status of Soleimani and al-Muhandis. Then, in table 2 column 8, the writer used phrasal pre-modifier to gives clear information of who is Bernie Sanders and his opinion about the incident. It is continued by his opinion with the disapproval of the Trump that written using a direct quotation in column 9-11.

b. Discourse Practice

Interdiscursivity	Genre	All genre of texts are news article
	Mode	Written
	Tenor	PRESSTV to readers
Intertextual Chains	Texts are produced by news agency including the information collected by a reporter, selection of information, editing, and finally distributed to online media/internet and TV then consumed by the viewers and readers.	
Manifest Intertextuality	Discourse representation	The news article represent US embassy demanded Americans to leave Iraq for the incident and the statements of Bernie Sanders as an US Senator and presidential candidate opposed to what has been done by Trump.

c. Social Practice

The appearance of Bernie Sanders, a dark horse presidential candidate who has close ties with various elements of social movements progressive in the American political arena. It is interesting especially in the mids of duopoly political party, Democratic and Republican Party. Sanders is a presidential candidate of the Democratic Party which is also known as the political left-wing that refers to socialist or social democracy. The political left-wing is a rival of the political right-wing that become Donald Trump's Party nad better known as the Republican Party, which is more conservative and support classical liberalism.

In this case, the statements from US Senator who is also a 2020 presidential candidate Bernie Sanders become the highlight in this news article. He condemned the careless Trump's action that could trigger a war in the Middle East. The author writes the direct statements from Sanders as a form that both the author as a news media from Iran and Sanders equally disagreeing with Trump's action. This also will greatly affect the American presidential election that will take place soon. Trump's action in this incident can be used by the Democratic Party to reduce the popularity of Trump in the upcoming presidential election.

3) Datum 3: *"US assassinated Soleimani while he was guest of Iraqi govt.: Iran's judiciary". "Iran's Judiciary spokesman Gholamhossein Esmaili says the US assassination of Major General Qassem Soleimani is a flagrant violation of international law as he was targeted while being in Baghdad as a 'formal' and 'high-profile' guest of the Iraqi government". Published January 04, 2020.*

The news is about Iran's judiciary spokesman statement responds to the murder committed to the US against Soleimani in Iraq. According to the spokeman, Soleimani came to Iraq as a formal guest of the Iraqi government which was then illegally killed by the US. That action is a blatant instance of government terrorism and violates all international laws. Iran president also expressed his condolences to Soleimani and the grieving family. According to him, Soleimani was a politician and military commander who planed major operations as an exceptional strategist.

a. Text Analysis

No.	Word Choice	Category
1.	"US assassinated <u>Soleimani</u> while he was guest of	Individual naming and

	Iraqi govt.: <u>Iran's judiciary</u> ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	collective naming
2.	“ Iran’s judiciary spokesman <u>Gholamhossein Esmaili</u> says the US assassination of Major General <u>Qassem Soleimani</u> is a flagrant violation of international law... ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
3.	“...the deputy commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) Brigadier General <u>Ali Fadavi</u> ...” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
4.	“ <u>Soleimani</u> , leading the Quds Force of the IRGC” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
5.	“The <u>Trump administration</u> has sought to justify the killing as an act of self-defense, hyping up baseless accusations against the former commander.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Collective naming
6.	“On Saturday, Iranian President <u>Hassan Rouhani</u> visited the home of <u>Soleimani</u> and expressed his condolences to his grieving family” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming

Table 1

No.	Grammatical use	Category
1.	“ US assassinated Soleimani while he was	Active sentence

	guest of Iraqi govt.: Iran's judiciary” (PRESSTV, 2020)	
2.	“Iran’s judiciary spokesman <u>Gholamhossein Esmaili</u> says the US assassination of Major General <u>Qassem Soleimani</u> is a flagrant violation of international law as he was targeted while being in Baghdad as a ‘formal’ and ‘high-profile’ guest of the Iraqi government.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Indirect quotation and some words with direct quotation
3.	“Speaking to Radio Tehran, the spokesperson said that the killing of an invitee of a sovereign government by <u>‘a foreign country illegally present’</u> in Iraq constituted a <u>‘blatant instance of government terrorism’.</u> ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
4.	““This was a barbaric act which goes against human rights and violates all international laws,’ he said.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
5.	“...<u>the deputy commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) Brigadier General Ali Fadavi</u>...” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Phrasal pre-modifier
6.	“<u>Soleimani</u>, <u>leading the Quds Force of</u>	Phrasal post-modifier

	<u>the IRGC</u> , was assassinated in American airstrikes in Baghdad early on Friday.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	
7.	““We took action last night to stop a war. We did not take action to start a war,” said Trump on Friday.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
8.	““Soleimani was not only a military commander who planned major operations but also a politician and an exceptional and capable strategist,” he said.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
9.	“Soleimani's services to the country and the region's security, specifically in Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Lebanon and Afghanistan are ‘unforgettable,’ the president added.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Indirect quotation and some words with direct quotation
10.	“He noted the assassination will be remembered in history and among the Iranian people as one of Washington’s major crimes against the Iranian nation.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Indirect quotation

Table 2

In the headline at table 1&2 column 1, the writer used active sentences is to shows what has been done action by the US to Soleimani. It supported by naming used in the headline to gives a clear view for the readers. It is same with table 1&2 column 2, the writer specifies the readers’ view by giving an individual naming. However, in this case, the writer used indirect quotation and some words

with a direct quotation. The writer may modify what Esmaili said into a sentence that can influence the readers' view. It is supported by emphasizing some important words using direct quotations like “formal” and “high-profile”. The direct quotation in table 2 column 3 also used to emphasize on a few phrases of Esmaili. In column 4 the writer used full direct quotation consists of Esmaili's criticism of America, but there is one direct quotation of Trump in table 2 column 7 that is very contrary to Esmaili's statements.

In this article, the writer often raises sensitive direct quotations and more inclined to Iran as in table 2 column 7-9. The aim is to draw readers' view about Iran. Moreover, both the use of pre and phrasal post-modifier in this article to give the clear status of each actor (Johnstone, 2008).

b. Discourse Practice

Interdiscursivity	Genre	All genre of texts are news article
	Mode	Written
	Tenor	PRESSTV to readers
Intertextual Chains	Texts are produced by news agency including the information collected by a reporter, selection of information, editing, and finally distributed to online media/ internet and TV then consumed by the viewers and readers.	
Manifest Intertextuality	Discourse representation	The news article represents Iran's judiciary spokesman and Iranian president statements about the actions carried out by America include forms

		<p>of terrorism and violating international law.</p> <p>Moreover, America is increasingly hated by Iranian and Iraqi people than before.</p>
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c. Social Practice

Since 2007, the US has designated the Quds Force as an organization that supports terrorism. While Iran, considers the Quds Force have an special position for the country in specializing in military intelligence operations. In this case, the statements of two major figures from Iran are the main points of this news article. The first statement from Iran's judiciary spokesman Gholamhossein Esmaili stressed that Soleimani, the Quds leader, who was an important guest of Iraq was illegally killed by US President Donald Trump. He continues that the actions in a form of terrorism and violations of international law. Moreover, the president of Iraq, Hassan Rouhani added that Soleimani was an important figure for Iran. From these two major figures, the writer tries to build a message to the readers about the importance of Soleimani figure for Iran and the heinous actions carried out by Trump.

- 4) Datum 4: *"Biden blasts Trump's 'incredibly dangerous' tweets on Iran". "Democratic Presidential candidate Joe Biden has blasted President Donald Trump's tweets on Iran as 'incredibly dangerous and irresponsible' after Trump threatened to strike 52 important targets in Iran, including the cultural ones." Published January 05, 2020.*

The article is about the response of two major figures from different countries regarding Trump's threat to Iran. They are US democratic presidential candidate Joe Biden and Iran's foreign minister Mohammad Javad Zarif. Joe Biden has

blasted about Donald Trump’s tweet against Iran. Trump said on his twitter, he would attack 52 important targets in Iran, including cultural targets. Such threats will be carried out by trump if Iranians attempted to take retaliatory action against America over the incident that killed the important figure of Iran before. Then, Javad Zarif responded that Iran will never be afraid of these threats. He drew an analogy of Trump’s assertions that is no different from Daesh’s crimes in destroying culture.

a. Text Analysis

No.	Word Choice	Category
1.	“ <u>Biden</u> blasts <u>Trump’s</u> ‘incredibly dangerous’ tweets on Iran ” (PRESSTV , 2020)	Individual naming and informal word
2.	“ <u>US Democratic Presidential candidate Joe Biden</u> has <u>blasted</u> President <u>Donald Trump’s</u> tweets on Iran as ‘incredibly dangerous and irresponsible’ after Trump threatened to strike 52 important targets in Iran ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming and informal word
3.	“On Saturday, <u>Trump</u> said on Twitter that his military would hit ‘very important’ targets related to Iran if the <u>Iranians</u> attempted to take retaliatory action against the US for the assassination of Lieutenant General <u>Qassem Soleimani</u> . <u>The Pentagon</u>	Individual naming and collective naming

	said <u>Trump</u> had ordered <u>Soleimani's</u> assassination.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	
4.	“Iran's Foreign Minister <u>Mohammad Javad Zarif</u> also took to his official Twitter account reminding <u>Trump</u> that although ‘barbarians have come and ravaged our cities, razed our monuments and burnt our libraries’ throughout history, <u>Iranians</u> still stand tall.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming and collective naming
5.	“ <u>Soleimani</u> , the commander of the Quds Force of Iran’s Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC)” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
6.	“ <u>Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis</u> , the second-in-command of Iraq's Popular Mobilization Units (PMU)” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
7.	“In his new tweets, <u>Trump</u> said that the US would use ‘brand new beautiful equipment’ to hit the Islamic Republic “without hesitation.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming and metaphor
8.	“Leader of the Islamic Revolution <u>Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei</u> promised ‘severe revenge’ for the death of the military commander.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming

Table 1

No.	Word Choice	Category
1.	“ Biden blasts Trump’s ‘incredibly dangerous’ tweets on Iran ” (PRESSTV ,	Active sentence

	2020)	
2.	<p>“US Democratic Presidential candidate <u>Joe Biden</u> has <u>blasted</u> President <u>Donald Trump's</u> tweets on Iran as ‘incredibly dangerous and irresponsible’ after Trump threatened to strike 52 important targets in Iran” (PRESSTV, 2020)</p>	Direct quotation
3.	<p>“On Saturday, Trump said on Twitter that his military would hit ‘<u>very important</u>’ targets related to Iran if the Iranians attempted to take retaliatory action against the US for the assassination of Lieutenant General Qassem Soleimani. The Pentagon said Trump had ordered Soleimani's assassination.” (PRESSTV, 2020)</p>	Indirect quotation followed by some part of direct quotation
4.	<p>“Iran's Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif also took to his official Twitter account reminding Trump that although ‘<u>barbarians have come and ravaged our cities, razed our monuments and burnt our libraries</u>’ throughout history, Iranians still stand tall.” (PRESSTV, 2020)</p>	Direct quotation
5.	<p>“Soleimani, <u>the commander of the Quds Force of Iran’s Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC)</u>” (PRESSTV, 2020)</p>	Phrasal post-modifier
6.	<p>“Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis, <u>the second-in-command of Iraq's Popular Mobilization</u></p>	Phrasal post modifier

	<u>Units (PMU)</u> ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	
7.	“In his new tweets, Trump said that the US would use <u>‘brand new beautiful equipment’</u> to hit the Islamic Republic “without hesitation.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
8.	“Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei promised ‘severe revenge’ for the death of the military commander.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
9.	“Ayatollah Khamenei said the <u>‘cruellest people on earth’</u> assassinated the <u>‘honorable’</u> commander who <u>‘courageously fought for years against the evils and bandits of the world.’</u> ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
10.	“Trump has claimed he authorized the assassination of the commander of the Quds Force in Iraq <u>‘to stop a war,’</u> but his Democratic presidential contenders have said that his action has put the United States on a warpath.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Indirect quotation followed by part of direct quotation

Table 2

In the headline table 1&2 column 1-2, the writer tries to show a clear view about criticism of Biden as the presidential candidate on Trump’s tweet threatening Iran in the active sentence. By using individual naming and direct quotation, it can somehow create a clear different view of these names (Johnstone, 2008). It is the same as table 1&2 column 3-4, the direct quotation written in column 3 emphasizes a strong message about Trump’s military targets. On the other hand, the use of direct quotation in table 2 make the reader focus on that text

based on the actual saying of the actors. Then, in column 4, shows the actual saying by Javad Zarif responds to the threats of Trump.

The metaphor and direct quotation by Trump in table 1&2 column 7 have another meaning that is new military weapons used by him. The writers' purpose in writing Trump's quotation is certainly to trigger the reader's attention and focus on Trump's statement. Then, in table 2 column 10 the writer uses a piece direct quotation of Trump to form a message that America is innocent in that incident.

b. Discourse Practice

Interdiscursivity	Genre	All genre of texts are news article
	Mode	Written
	Tenor	PRESSTV to readers
Intertextual Chains	Texts are produced by news agency including the information collected by a reporter, selection of information, editing, and finally distributed to online media/ internet and TV then consumed by the viewers and readers.	
Manifest Intertextuality	Discourse representation	The news article represents the response of two major figures from the US and Iran, regarding Trump's threatened to strike 52 important targets by using new weapons that have been prepared if Iranians attempted to take retaliatory action against the US.

c. Discourse Practice

Previously, Trump killed Iran's special forces leader, general Qasem Soleimani through airstrike in Baghdad. For the incident, Trump's threat successive remarks on Twitter regarding Iran if the Iranians attempted to take retaliatory action against the US for the incident that killed Soleimani received a response from two major people. They are US democratic presidential candidate Joe Biden and Iran's foreign minister Mohammad Javad Zarif. The reporter uses two major figures from different countries to get the discourse that the criticism of Trump threatens not only came from Iran, but also American presidential candidate condemned the threat. The two figures said that Trump's actions were cruel and irresponsible. This will affect the readers in framing the character of Donald Trump. Moreover, this is also the advantage for Joe Biden as the American presidential candidate of the Democratic Party to get more supporter.

5) Datum 5: "US assassination underscores Trump's 'lawless thuggery': Guardian". "The US assassination of Iranian commander Lieutenant General Qasem Soleimani has brought America to the verge of an illegal war with Iran and is the latest example of President Donald Trump's 'lawless thuggery,' according to an editorial in The Guardian." Published January 05 2020.

This news article contains several direct quotations from two major news media that is The Guardian and CNN. The British daily newspaper, The Guardian said that Trump has the most different pattern of action from other American presidents. He more often ignores the rules that already apply. Even more, Trump was assisted by his personal lawyer, Rudy Giuliani, in using the authority of the presidency to mount a rogue foreign policy that will keep Trump in power. The

Trump administration is in danger along with its killing of General Soleimani. Detailed by this news article that US Attorney General William Barr become the Trump's advocate. CNN added that Americans safer is being challenged after the drone strike before.

a. Text Analysis

No.	Word Choice	Category
1.	“ <u>US</u> assassination underscores <u>Trump's</u> ‘lawless thuggery’: <u>Guardian</u> ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Collective naming and individual naming
2.	“Although other US presidents have disregarded the rule of domestic and international laws, <u>Trump</u> is unique in this regard due to the overall pattern, the British newspaper said in its article published on Sunday, Presstv Reported.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
3.	“The <u>Guardian</u> said Trump’s personal lawyer, <u>Rudy Giuliani</u> , ‘is using the authority of the presidency to mount a rogue foreign policy designed to keep Trump in power.’” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
4.	“US Attorney General <u>William Barr</u> is supposed to be responsible to the American	Individual naming

	people, but ‘instead he’s become Trump’s advocate,’ according to the editorial.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	
5.	“ <u>General Soleimani</u> , who was the commander of the Quds Force of Iran’s Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC)” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
6.	“ <u>Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis</u> , the second-in-command of Iraq’s Popular Mobilization Units (PMU)” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
7.	“ <u>Iran</u> has pledged a ‘harsh revenge’ against America for the assassination.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Collective naming
8.	“‘Trump’s claim that the drone strike last week made Americans safer is being challenged by cascading events that appear to leave the US more vulnerable and isolated,’ <u>CNN</u> said in a report on Sunday.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming

Table 1

No.	Grammatical use	Category
1.	“ US assassination underscores Trump’s ‘lawless thuggery’: Guardian ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Specify quotation
2.	“ Although other US presidents have disregarded the rule of domestic and international laws, Trump is unique in this	Indirect quotation

	regard due to the overall pattern, the British newspaper said in its article published on Sunday, Presstv Reported.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	
3.	““You see the pattern: whistleblowers intimidated, the justice department politicized, findings of special counsels and inspectors general distorted or ignored, foreign policy made by a private citizen unaccountable to anybody, rogue military officers and rogue sheriffs pardoned,” the editorial said.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
4.	“The Guardian said Trump’s personal lawyer, Rudy Giuliani, ‘is using the authority of the presidency to mount a rogue foreign policy designed to keep Trump in power.’” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
5.	“US Attorney General William Barr is supposed to be responsible to the American people, but ‘instead he’s become Trump’s advocate,’ according to the editorial.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
6.	“General Soleimani, who was the commander of the Quds Force of Iran’s Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC)” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Phrasal post-modifier
7.	“Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis, the second-in-command of Iraq’s Popular Mobilization	Phrasal post-modifier

	Units (PMU)” (PRESSTV, 2020)	
8.	“Iran has pledged a ‘harsh revenge’ against America for the assassination.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
9.	“Trump's claim that the drone strike last week made Americans safer is being challenged by cascading events that appear to leave the US more vulnerable and isolated,’ CNN said in a report on Sunday.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation

Table 2

Specify quotation in table 1&2 column 1 becomes the main point written to attract the attention of the reader. The headline followed by an indirect quotation of The Guardian in column 2, the writer may modify the words by highlighting the name of Trump which has a different pattern from other US presidents. It is supported by a direct quotation of The Guardian in table 2 column 3 which shows some example patterns of Trump.

Furthermore, in table 2 column 4-5 the writer provides other evidence relating to Trump's ‘lawless thuggery’ by the direct quotation of The Guardian that said Trump’s personal lawyer, Rudy Giuliani, and US attorney general William Barr have become Trump’s advocate. It is also supported by CNN reports that said Americans suffer is being challenged because of Trump’s drone strike in table 2 column 9.

b. Discourse Practice

Interdiscursivity	Genre	All genre of texts are news article
	Mode	Written
	Tenor	PRESSTV to readers
Intertextual Chains	Texts are produced by news agency including the information collected by a reporter, selection of information, editing, and finally distributed to online media/ internet and TV then consumed by the viewers and readers.	
Manifest Intertextuality	Discourse representation	The news article represents the quotations of two major News media that is The Guardian and CNN about Trump's lawless thuggery supported by his personal lawyer and US attorney general.

c. Social Practice

The assassination of Trump upon the Soleimani is an illegal killing and violates international law. The incident should be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Justice Department. However, the interference of Trump who has supported by Attorney General William Barr that asked the White House not to turn over the whistleblower complain to congress made the Trump free of law. In the article presented several direct quotations from two major news media, The Guardian and CNN. The quotations are the response of Trump's lawless thuggery which is also supported by his personal lawyer and US attorney

general. The writer tries to convey the message that the condemnation of Trump also come from major media in other countries not only come from Iran's media. By providing a clear sample wrote by other big media, provides valid data and information for the readers.

- 6) Datum 6: *“US bases on heightened security alert following Soleimani assassination”*.
“US military bases are placed on heightened security alert following the assassination of a top Iranian commander.” Published January 07, 2020.

US military base increase the force protection from “Alpha” to “Bravo” which indicates an increased threat. This was done after the Soleimani's murder incident by US drone ordered by Trump which made the relationship between two sides heats up. MacDill Air Force Base and several corps bases have increased the scrutiny. Moreover, America continues to strengthen its military in the Middle East in anticipation of a “major” attack from Iran and/or its allies.

a. Text Analysis

No.	Word Choice	Category
1.	“US bases on heightened security alert following <u>Soleimani</u> assassination” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
2.	“US military bases are placed on heightened security alert following the assassination of a <u>top Iranian commander.</u> ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Collective naming
3.	“Iran's top intelligence and security	Individual naming

	commander Gen. <u>Qassem Soleimani</u> was killed by a US assassination drone ordered by US President <u>Donald Trump</u> ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	
4.	“Following the assassination of Lieutenant General <u>Soleimani</u> , the commander of the Quds Force of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) in Iraq on Jan. 2, US bases across the world tightened security amid the heated rhetoric between the two sides.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
5.	“ <u>US military bases</u> have announced a higher force protection condition from ‘Alpha’ to ‘Bravo,’ which indicates ‘an increased or more predictable threat.’” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Collective naming
6.	“Also on Saturday, the <u>Homeland Security Department</u> issued a National Terrorism Advisory System bulletin lasting until Jan. 18.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Collective naming
7.	““Due to recent world events, expect to see an increase in security measures at [U.S. Army Garrisons] Bavaria at Grafenwoehr, Netzaberg, Vilseck, Hohenfels and Garmisch,’ <u>USAG Bavaria</u> posted Saturday” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Collective naming

Table 1

No.	Grammatical use	Category
1.	“ <u>Iran's top intelligence and security</u> commander Gen. Qassem Soleimani was	Phrasal pre-modifier and

	killed by a US assassination drone ordered by US President Donald Trump” (PRESSTV, 2020)	passive sentence
2.	“Following the assassination of Lieutenant General <u>Soleimani</u> , <u>the commander of the Quds Force of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC)</u> in Iraq on Jan. 2, US bases across the world tightened security amid the heated rhetoric between the two sides.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Phrasal post-modifier
3.	““While we will not discuss specifics, US Northern Command is implementing additional force protection condition measures to increase security and awareness for all installations in the US NORTHCOM area of responsibility,’ according to a statement” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation with unspecified object
4.	“MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, began 100-percent identification checks on Saturday, according to a Facebook post” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Indirect quotation
5.	““Due to recent world events, expect to see an increase in security measures at [U.S. Army Garrisons] Bavaria at Grafenwoehr, Netzaberg, Vilseck, Hohenfels and Garmisch,’ USAG Bavaria posted Saturday” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation

Table 2

In table 1 column 1-2 has the same meaning with the headline teaser and headline teller but uses different naming. The writer intends to draw the attention of the readers by giving a clear name and continuing with the status of that person in the teller headline. Then, in table 2 column 1-2 the use of pre and post-modifier shows the status of Soleimani and in the passive sentence made Soleimani became the victim of the murder of US President Donald Trump.

In table 2 column 3-4 there is unspecific information about the object. The direct quotation should be used as a direct quote by a clear object or who said that quote. But in this case, both direct and indirect quotations presented with unspecific objects. It makes the news delivered is less valid.

b. Discourse Practice

Interdiscursivity	Genre	All genre of texts are news article
	Mode	Written
	Tenor	PRESSTV to readers
Intertextual Chains	Texts are produced by news agency including the information collected by a reporter, selection of information, editing, and finally distributed to online media/ internet and TV then consumed by the views and readers.	
Manifest Intertext	Discourse representation	The news article represents a US military base to increase the protection across the world for the

		incident killed Soleimani that makes the relationship between two sides heat up.
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c. Social Practice

US military base increases its protection across the world for the incident that killed Soleimani. The US realizes that the action of Trump could lead to a war between the US and Iran. Therefore, at the end of the article, the writer said that the US strengthen its military in the Middle East. This shows an alert towards Iran's counterattack on Soleimani's death. Even more, the article also uses the full name "US President Donald Trump" which led to the killing of Iran's top security and intelligence commander Gen. Qassem Soleimani. It shows the writer's message that the US strengthened its military because of Trump's direction before that killed Soleimani.

7) Datum 7: "Iran blasts NATO chief for justifying US assassination of Gen. Soleimani". "Iran has taken a swipe at the chief of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for his comments supporting the US assassination of General Qassem Soleimani, expressing regret that the military alliance has turned into a tool for justifying the West's moves to achieve political objectives." Published January 09, 2020.

The news is about Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Seyyed Abbas Mousavi blasted NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg. Mousavi said that Stoltenberg commented on the support of America in the murder of Soleimani. Mousavi expressed his disappointment at NATO, which became a tool for justifying the measures by the United State and European allies to achieve their ominous political objectives. While according to Stoltenberg, NATO has received briefers

from the US and Pentagon, and other allies why they took the action against Soleimani.

a. Text Analysis

No.	Word Choice	Category
1.	“ <u>Iran</u> blasts <u>NATO chief</u> for justifying US assassination of Gen. <u>Soleimani</u> ” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Collective naming and individual naming
2.	“ <u>Iran</u> has taken a swipe at the <u>chief of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)</u> for his comments supporting the US assassination of <u>General Qassem Soleimani</u> , expressing regret that the military alliance has turned into a tool for justifying the West's moves to achieve political objectives.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Collective naming and individual naming
3.	“Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman <u>Seyyed Abbas Mousavi</u> said on Wednesday that NATO Secretary General <u>Jens Stoltenberg</u> 's comments on the Friday assassination of <u>General Soleimani</u> disregard the principles of international law.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Individual naming
4.	“He said the <u>NATO secretary general</u> has mocked the world public opinion by justifying the US assassination of a <u>high-ranking Iranian military official</u> who had been invited by Iraq’s legitimate	Collective naming

	government.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	
5.	“ <u>The spokesman</u> expressed regret that <u>NATO</u> has become a tool for justifying the measures by the <u>United States</u> and a number of its European allies to achieve their ominous political objectives in the region.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Collective naming

Table 1

No.	Grammatical use	Category
1.	“Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman <u>Seyyed Abbas Mousavi</u> said on Wednesday that NATO Secretary General <u>Jens Stoltenberg's</u> comments on the Friday assassination of General Soleimani disregard the principles of international law.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Phrasal post-modifier
2.	““Justifying the US regime’s unfair assassination of General Soleimani is shutting eyes to the role of this great commander in the decisive and crucial fight against terrorists and destruction of Daesh and eliminating the threat of that savage terrorist group from the region and the areas beyond, as far as the European borders,’ Mousavi added” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
3.	“He said the NATO secretary general has mocked the world public opinion by justifying the US assassination of a high-ranking Iranian military official who had	Indirect quotation

	been invited by Iraq's legitimate government.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	
4.	“The performance of this military organization (NATO), whose influential member is a terrorist state on a global scale, namely the US regime, has resulted in no achievement in recent years but devastation, wars and insecurity for the people of the region and the world,’ Mousavi noted.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
5.	“Speaking to reporters after an emergency meeting of NATO in Brussels, Stoltenberg said the US has ‘provided the rationale behind the action against General Soleimani.’” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
6.	“We had several briefers from the United States and from the Pentagon, and they briefed and explained to other allies why they took this action against General Soleimani,’ Stoltenberg said without going into details.” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation
7.	“Instead of condemning the US for the assassination, the NATO chief urged Iran to ‘refrain from further violence and provocations.’” (PRESSTV, 2020)	Direct quotation

Table 2

Collective naming in table 1 column 1-2 portrays two parties or large groups with unspecific actors which are usually wrote using individual naming. However, the name Soleimani become an important point in the conflict. It is the

same in table 2 column 1 which the use of the modifier of noun gives the clear status of each person who delivered their statement.

Almost all of the contents in this news article are the direct quotations of Mousavi which state that NATO supports the United States in the Soleimani incident. Some direct quotations from Stoltenberg also written in response to Mousavi's statement in table 2 column 5-6. The lack of clarity of NATO's statement on Soleimani's murder made this news leaning more towards Iran. It makes what Mousavi said is valid in the readers' view.

b. Discourse Practice

Interdiscursivity	Genre	All genre of texts are news article
	Mode	Written
	Tenor	PRESSTV to readers, neutral
Intertextual Chains	Texts are produced by news agency including the information collected by a reporter, selection of information, editing, and finally distributed to online media/ internet and TV then consumed by the viewers and readers.	
Manifest Intertextuality	Discourse representation	The news article represents Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Seyyed Abbas Mousavi's statements of NATO that support US in the incident that killed Soleimani. He continued that NATO became a tool for justifying the measures

		by the United State and European allies to achieve their ominous political objectives.
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c. Social Practice

The statement of Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Seyyed Abbas Mousavi about NATO's interference in the incident that killed Soleimani becomes the main point of this news article. Mousavi expressed regret that NATO has approved the killing planned by Trump and become a tool for justifying the measures of the US to achieve ominous political objectives. While NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg gives the unclear clarification in this news article. It will greatly affect the readers' view about NATO, which in this article more inclination to the truth of Mousavi statements.

B. Discussions

1. The linguistic features used in *PRESSTV*'s articles on Donald Trump

In brief, the linguistic features consist of direct quotation, indirect quotation, individual naming, collective naming, pre-modifier, and post-modifier has found in 7 articles. First the direct quotation is exact words of a speaker or author and is placed inside the question mark. Johnstone (2008) emphasizes that using a direct quotation may give clear information about the person's actual saying. There are 33 direct quotations has found in 7 articles. One of the example is:

“Dear #Iran, The USA has disrespected your country, your flag, your people. 52% of us humbly apologize. We want peace with your nation. We are being held hostage by a terrorist regime. We do not know how to escape. Please do not kill us. #Soleimani,” she wrote on Twitter on Friday, PressTV Reported.” (PRESSTV, 2020)

The direct quotation above served the actual saying by the actor or speaker that is McGowan.

The indirect quotation is paraphrase of the actual saying. According to Johnstone (2008), the use of indirect quotation allows the writer to use a synonym or another word in retelling the story. There are 9 indirect quotations has found in 7 articles. For an example is:

“Iraqi security sources said at least 25 fighters were killed and at least 55 wounded following the air attacks.” (PRESSTV, 2020)

The use of indirect quotation gives the meaning that might be other truth behind it.

The next linguistic features are individual naming and collective naming. According to Richardson (2007: 49), people naming in the news discourse have an enormous impact on them to be noticed by the readers. People have a range of identities, roles, and characteristics. Those factors could be used to characterize them equally but in a different meaning. There are found 32 individual naming and 19 collective naming in 7 articles. One of the examples are:

“...Major General Qassem Soleimani was killed in an airstrike ordered by US President Donald Trump...” (PRESSTV, 2020)

Richardson (2007) explained the use of individual naming somehow create a different impression to the readers. In this case, the journalist wants to make the

readers concern with the name “Donald Trump” who killed Soleimani and al-Muhandis.

“The US Defense Department confirmed the strike, saying it came ‘at the direction of the president’.” (PRESSTV, 2020)

By using collective naming rather than in their own names, it can somehow create a different view by the readers.

The last is pre-modifier and post-modifier. Pre-modifier and post-modifier are usually used by the author to modify a noun. Both pre-modifier and post-modifier usually appear in a different place, before the head noun (post-modifier) and after the head noun (pre-modifier). The form of post-modifier has several types. Those are phrasal and clausal post-modifier (Biber, 1999: 122). By modifying a noun gives a clear view and additional knowledge about the noun. There are found 11 phrasal pos-modifiers, 1 clausal post-modifier, and 3 phrasal pre-modifiers in 7 articles. One of the examples are:

“Soleimani, the commander of the Quds Force of Iran’s Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC)” (PRESSTV, 2020) as the example of phrasal post-modifier

“US Senator and 2020 presidential candidate Bernie Sanders has condemned Trump for ordering the assassination” (PRESSTV, 2020) as the example of phrasal pre-modifier

The use of phrasal pre and post-modifier to modify and state the status of person. Modifying a noun helps the writer to give a better view and also emphasize the noun by giving additional knowledge about it. In this article, the name title of Soleimani often written in complete. The aim of the writer to give clear information about the status of Soleimani. Then the use of clausal-postmodifier is

to modify the noun which is mostly the agents of actions. It used to recall the memory of the readers about what had been done by the agents (Johnstone, 2008).

For an example is:

“...assassination of Iranian Major General Qassem Soleimani, which was carried out by US forces on the orders of President Donald Trump.” (PRESSTV, 2020)

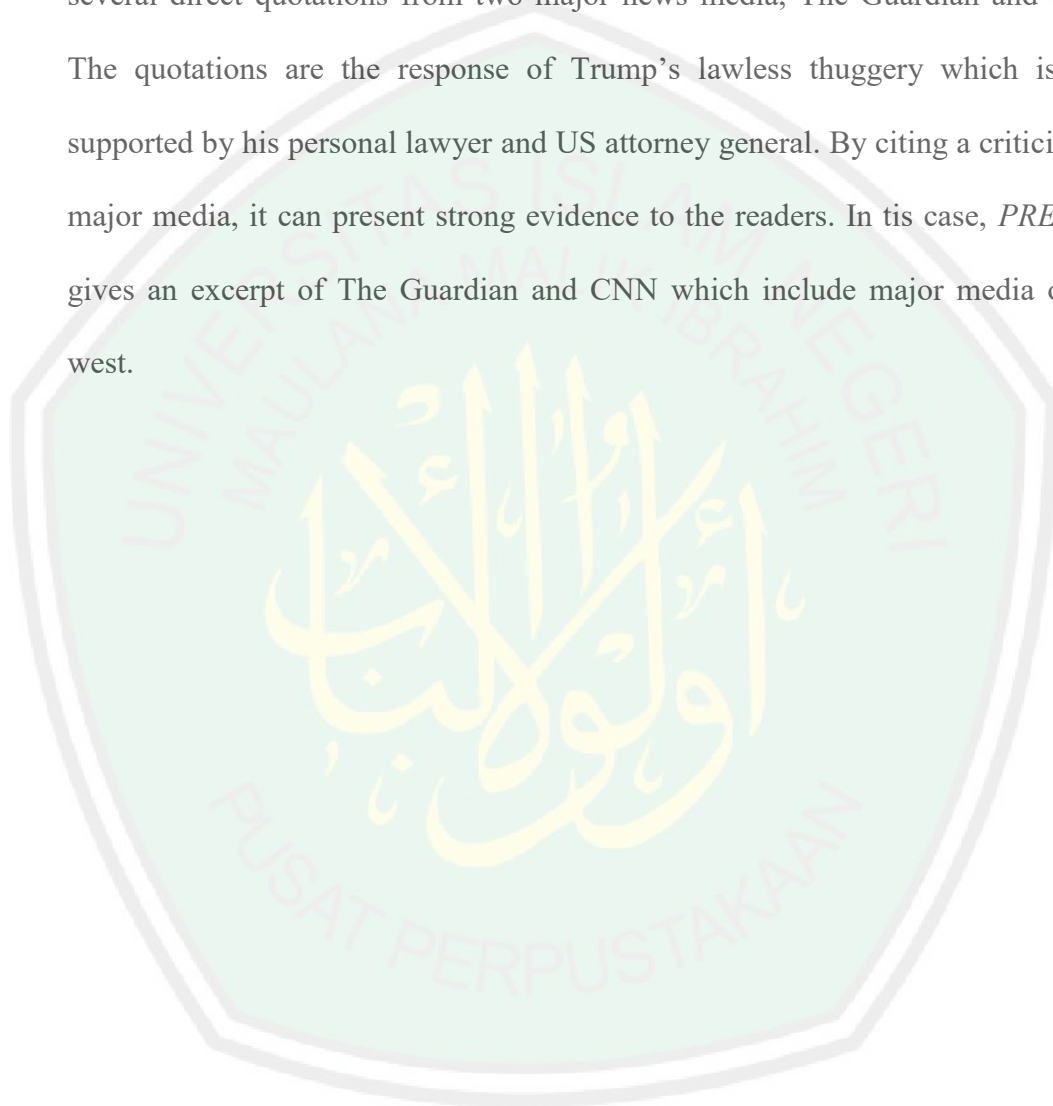
2. Social practice represented in *PRESSTV*'s articles on Donald Trump

The research looks at 7 *PRESSTV*'s articles related to the Soleimani incident to find out the social practice represented by *PRESSTV*. In analyzing 7 articles, the researcher found that almost all news articles related to the Soleimani killing incident written by *PRESSTV* contained criticism of Donald Trump. The criticism is not only coming from individuals or groups inside Iran, but also comes from individuals and groups from other countries.

The example of individual criticism shows in the Datum 2 and 3. In Datum 2 shows the criticism of US Senator who is also a 2020 presidential candidate Bernie Sanders become the highlight in this news article. He condemned the careless Trump's action that could trigger a war in the Middle East. While in Datum 3 shows the criticism of two major figures from Iran are the main points of this news article. The first statement from Iran's judiciary spokesman Gholamhossein Esmaili stressed that Soleimani, the Quds leader, who was an important guest of Iraq was illegally killed by US President Donald Trump. He continues that the Trumps' action in a form of terrorism and violations of

international law. Moreover, the president of Iraq, Hassan Rouhani added that Soleimani was an important figure for Iran.

The example of group criticism shows in Datum 5. In the article presented several direct quotations from two major news media, The Guardian and CNN. The quotations are the response of Trump's lawless thuggery which is also supported by his personal lawyer and US attorney general. By citing a criticism of major media, it can present strong evidence to the readers. In tis case, *PRESSTV* gives an excerpt of The Guardian and CNN which include major media of the west.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing seven news articles on *PRESSTV* produced during 03-09 January 2020, the researcher could conclude some conclusions related to the objectives of the study. In the first objectives of the study has found in the text analysis. The researcher found the linguistic features use like individual naming and collective naming that often appear in the articles. The use of individual naming Trump and Soleimani often appear even together in several sentences. The aim is to show clear information on Donald Trump upon the Soleimani's murder. The Soleimani naming in this article is very diverse. He often mentioned using clear statuses such as "Major General Qaseem Soleimani", "Soleimani the commander of the Quds Force of Iran's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC)", "Iranian commander Lieutenant General Qassem Soleimani", and "top Iranian commander". The purpose of it is as a high appreciation and respect for Soleimani. While the naming Trump often mentioned in the sentence that has negative connotations, such as "Bernie Sanders has condemned Trump for ordering the assassination", "US Democratic Presidential candidate Joe Biden has blasted President Donald Trump's tweets on Iran", and "Trump said on Twitter that his military would hit 'very important' targets related to Iran if the Iranians attempted to take retaliatory action against the US for the assassination of Soleimani". The use of collective naming like "Iraqi pro-government group", the

US Defense Department”, and “the US military” often appears in the text analysis above. The purpose of the use of collective naming is to present information or some supporting facts for the name on the issue even the information’s source is not clear enough.

Then linguistic features in the form of grammatical use are often found in direct and indirect quotations. The direct quotation shows the actual saying of a speaker to present the data as valid as evidence. In the articles analyzed above, the direct quotation often used to provide valid proof of some major characters who criticize Donald Trump upon the Soleimani’s murder. Whereas, the indirect quotation is a paraphrase of actual saying. In paraphrasing a sentence, it is possible for the writer to use several synonyms and put some things aside. The use of indirect quotations in the news articles above usually used as a reinforcement statement of a direct quotation.

From the text analysis of news articles related to the Soleimani’s murder by the Trump above, found the social practice of *PRESSTV*. The media tries to provide a perspective from the Iranian side on Western Propaganda including the US. Almost all of the news articles above present evidence either individual or group that supports Iran. The evidence is in the form of criticism and opposition to the US or Trump over Iran. By the aim of presenting the news, it will greatly influence the ideology of the readers, especially the view of the reader towards Trump and the US.

B. Suggestion

The study has shown the power of language can be used to influence the reader's perspective and build a strong ideology by presenting language usage as valid evidence. News should be neutral and impartial because its purpose is to convey accurate information to the reader or viewer. Therefore, the researcher expected further research on various discourse topics such as corruption, sexual crime, etc.

This analysis only focuses on seven news articles that have a related topic of discussion from one news media (Press TV). Therefore, it is better to provide more data to strengthen the evidence and argument in the analysis and to give a clearer view of news article discourse.



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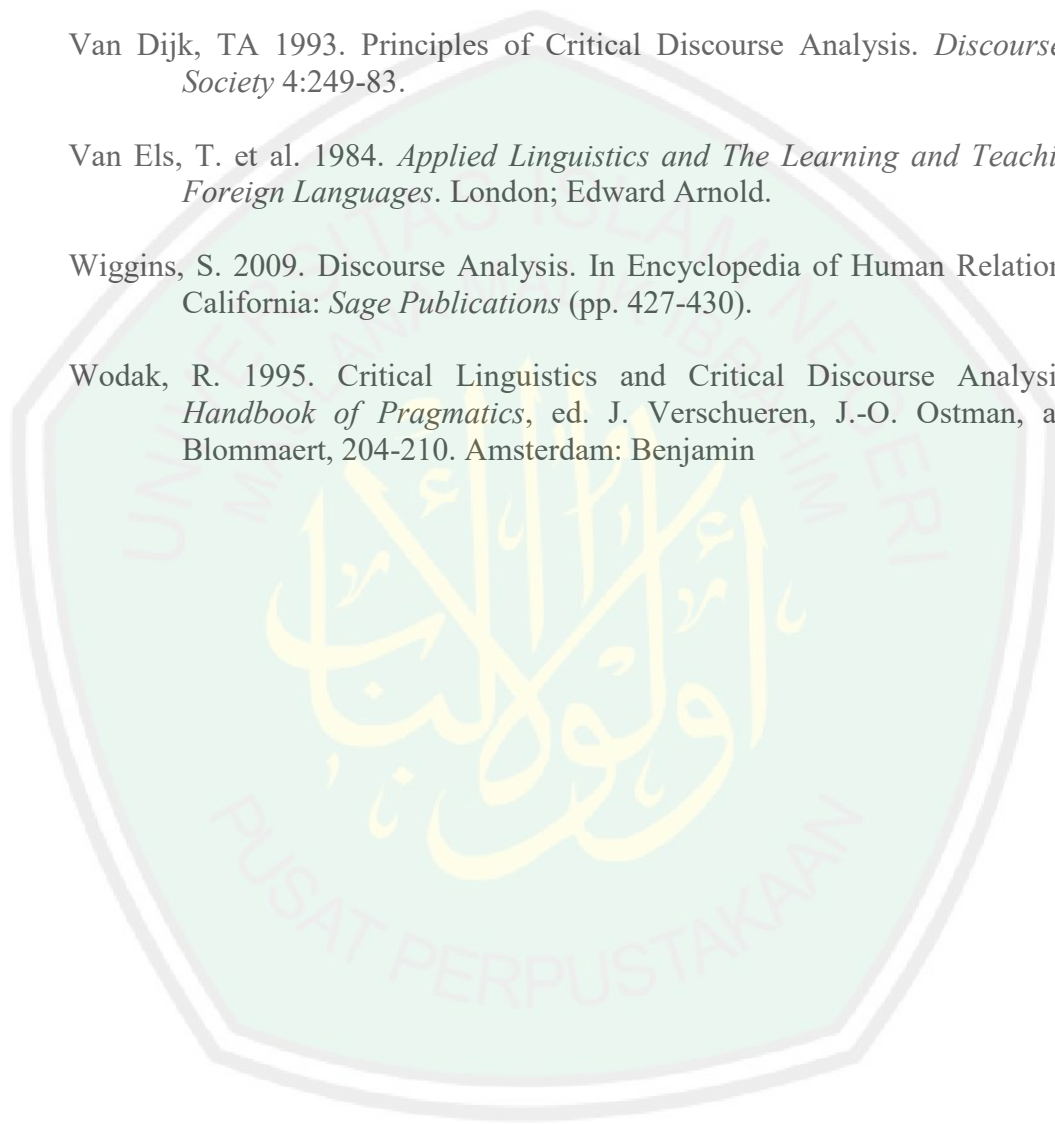
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APPENDIX

Datum 1: “US is ‘held hostage by terrorist regime’: Rose McGowan”.

“American actress Rose McGowan has apologized to Iran after Major General Qassem Soleimani was killed in an airstrike ordered by US President Donald Trump, saying she says United States is ‘held hostage by terrorist regime.’”.

Published: January 03, 2020.

"Dear [#Iran](#), The USA has disrespected your country, your flag, your people. 52% of us humbly apologize. We want peace with your nation. We are being held hostage by a terrorist regime. We do not know how to escape. Please do not kill us. [#Soleimani](#)," she wrote on Twitter on Friday.

Soleimani, the commander of the Quds Force of Iran’s Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC), and Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis, the second-in-command of Iraq’s Popular Mobilization Units (PMU), were killed in US airstrikes in the Iraqi capital Baghdad early on Friday.

The US strike took place at the Baghdad International Airport, killing eight other people.

The IRGC confirmed in a statement that Soleimani and al-Muhandis were martyred in the attack carried out by US helicopters. The Iraqi pro-government group also confirmed the incident.

The US Defense Department confirmed the strike, saying it came "at the direction of the president".

US Democratic leaders in both chambers of Congress expressed outrage over Trump's ordered strike, saying the Republican president did not obtain congressional approval.

The assassinations came as the US military said on Sunday it had carried out strikes in western Iraq against the Kataib Hezbollah group, which is part of the pro-government Popular Mobilization Units.

Iraqi security sources said at least 25 fighters were killed and at least 55 wounded following the air attacks.

Datum 2: “US embassy in Baghdad urges Americans to leave Iraq after assassination of Soleimani”.

“The US Embassy in the Iraqi capital Baghdad has urged all American citizens to immediately leave the country following the assassination of Iranian Major General Qassem Soleimani, which was carried out by US forces on the orders of President Donald Trump.” Published: January 03, 2020.

“Due to heightened tensions in Iraq and the region, the US Embassy urges American citizens to heed the January 2020 Travel Advisory and depart Iraq immediately,” the embassy said in a statement on Friday .

“US citizens should depart via airline while possible, and failing that, to other countries via land,” the statement added.

The statement also warned US citizens “not to approach the embassy”, adding that the US consulate general in Erbil, the capital of Iraq’s semi-autonomous Kurdistan region, would be open for appointments.

Soleimani, the commander of the Quds Force of Iran’s Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC), and Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis, the second-in-command of Iraq's Popular Mobilization Units (PMU), were killed in US airstrikes in the Iraqi capital Baghdad early on Friday.

The IRGC confirmed in a statement that Soleimani and al-Muhandis were martyred in the attack carried out by US helicopters. The Iraqi pro-government group also confirmed the incident.

The US Defense Department confirmed the strike, saying it came "at the direction of the president".

US Democratic leaders in both chambers of Congress expressed outrage over Trump's ordered strike, saying the Republican president did not obtain congressional approval.

US Senator and 2020 presidential candidate Bernie Sanders has condemned Trump for ordering the assassination, warning that the killing will destabilize the region and puts the US on the path to another war.

“When I voted against the war in Iraq in 2002, I feared it would lead to greater destabilization of the region,” Sanders tweeted on Thursday. ‘That fear unfortunately turned out to be true.’”

“The US has lost approximately 4,500 brave troops, tens of thousands have been wounded, and we’ve spent trillions [in Iraq],” Sanders added.

"Trump's dangerous escalation brings us closer to another disastrous war in the Middle East that could cost countless lives and trillions more dollars. Trump promised to end endless wars, but this action puts us on the path to another one."

Datum 3: “US assassinated Soleimani while he was guest of Iraqi govt.: Iran's judiciary”.

“Iran’s Judiciary spokesman Gholamhossein Esmaili says the US assassination of Major General Qassem Soleimani is a flagrant violation of international law as he was targeted while being in Baghdad as a ‘formal’ and ‘high-profile’ guest of the Iraqi government”. Published January 04, 2020.

Speaking to Radio Tehran, the spokesperson said that the killing of an invitee of a sovereign government by “a foreign country illegally present” in Iraq constituted a “blatant instance of government terrorism”.

“This was a barbaric act which goes against human rights and violates all international laws,” he said.

“As the judiciary, we will pursue this crime through international bodies alongside the Foreign Ministry and the High Council of Human Rights,” Esmaili added.

Esmaili’s remarks also echoed those of the deputy commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) Brigadier General Ali Fadavi, who stressed that Soleimani had been assassinated while formally visiting Iraq.

“Iraq’s government authorities regularly invited Soleimani to meetings regarding various subjects, this is why he had been constantly traveling to the country,” he said.

Soleimani, leading the Quds Force of the IRGC, was assassinated in American airstrikes in Baghdad early on Friday.

The Trump administration has sought to justify the killing as an act of self-defense, hyping up baseless accusations against the former commander.

“We took action last night to stop a war. We did not take action to start a war,” said Trump on Friday.

Legal experts and rights investigators in the US have, however, noted that Washington’s assassination constituted as a violation of international law.

Assassination among ‘worst crimes’ targeting Iran

On Saturday, Iranian President Hassan Rouhani visited the home of Soleimani and expressed his condolences to his grieving family.

The president also congratulated his household on the martyrdom of the renowned commander.

“Soleimani was not only a military commander who planned major operations but also a politician and an exceptional and capable strategist,” he said.

Soleimani's services to the country and the region's security, specifically in Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Lebanon and Afghanistan are "unforgettable," the president added

He noted the assassination will be remembered in history and among the Iranian people as one of Washington's major crimes against the Iranian nation.

"The Americans have not understood what a big mistake they have committed; they will face the consequences of this criminal act not only today but also in the future," he said.

Rouhani added that "without doubt, the US is hated by the Iranian and Iraqi people today more than before".

Datum 4: "Biden blasts Trump's 'incredibly dangerous' tweets on Iran".

"US Democratic Presidential candidate Joe Biden has blasted President Donald Trump's tweets on Iran as 'incredibly dangerous and irresponsible' after Trump threatened to strike 52 important targets in Iran, including the cultural ones."

Published January 05, 2020.

On Saturday, Trump said on Twitter that his military would hit "very important" targets related to Iran if the Iranians attempted to take retaliatory action against the US for the assassination of Lieutenant General Qassem Soleimani. The Pentagon said Trump had ordered Soleimani's assassination.

"When he makes statements like that, it just seems to me to be he's going off on a tweet storm on his own, and it's incredibly dangerous and irresponsible," Biden told reporters.

"I have no idea whether he's coordinated with any of our allies. I have no idea whether or not he has the support of his own generals," the former vice president added. "This is a guy who seems to be unmoored."

Reacting to Trump's tweet later on Sunday, Iran's Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif also took to his official Twitter account reminding Trump that although "barbarians have come and ravaged our cities, razed our monuments and burnt our libraries" throughout history, Iranians still stand tall.

Zarif also drew an analogy between Trump's assertions and Daesh's crimes in destroying cultural heritage of some regional countries, noting that the US president is "hallucinating about emulating ISIS war crimes by targeting our cultural heritage."

Soleimani, the commander of the Quds Force of Iran's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC), and Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis, the second-in-command of Iraq's Popular Mobilization Units (PMU), were assassinated in US airstrikes in the Iraqi capital Baghdad on Friday.

Trump's threats came after Iranian authorities said they would show a harsh response to the US strikes.

In his new tweets, Trump said that the US would use “brand new beautiful equipment” to hit the Islamic Republic “without hesitation.”

Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei promised "severe revenge" for the death of the military commander. Ayatollah Khamenei said the “cruellest people on earth” assassinated the “honorable” commander who “courageously fought for years against the evils and bandits of the world.”

Trump has claimed he authorized the assassination of the commander of the Quds Force in Iraq “to stop a war,” but his Democratic presidential contenders have said that his action has put the United States on a warpath.

Datum 5: “US assassination underscores Trump's ‘lawless thuggery’: Guardian”.

“The US assassination of Iranian commander Lieutenant General Qassem Soleimani has brought America to the verge of an illegal war with Iran and is the latest example of President Donald Trump’s ‘lawless thuggery,’ according to an editorial in The Guardian.” Published January 05 2020.

Although other US presidents have disregarded the rule of domestic and international laws, Trump is unique in this regard due to the overall pattern, the British newspaper said in its [article](#) published on Sunday.

“You see the pattern: whistleblowers intimidated, the justice department politicized, findings of special counsels and inspectors general distorted or ignored, foreign policy made by a private citizen unaccountable to anybody, rogue military officers and rogue sheriffs pardoned,” the editorial said.

“The biggest immediate news is the president’s killing of Qassem Suleimani. The act brings America to the brink of an illegal war with Iran without any congressional approval, in direct violation of Congress’s war-making authority under the constitution,” the article added.

“Trump is substituting lawless thuggery for impartial justice,” it said. “Viewed as a whole, Trump’s lawlessness is systematically corrupting justice in the US.”

The Guardian said Trump’s personal lawyer, Rudy Giuliani, “is using the authority of the presidency to mount a rogue foreign policy designed to keep Trump in power.”

US Attorney General William Barr is supposed to be responsible to the American people, but “instead he’s become Trump’s advocate,” according to the editorial.

“Barr is part of Trump’s private goon squad, along with Rudy Giuliani, chief enabler Mick Mulvaney and Trump’s resident white supremacist, Stephen Miller.”

The Trump administration is already in danger of losing control of the political storm unleashed by its killing of General Soleimani.

A US drone carried out an airstrike at Baghdad's international airport early on Friday, assassinating General Soleimani, who was the commander of the Quds Force of Iran's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC), and Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis, the second-in-command of Iraq's Popular Mobilization Units (PMU), as well as eight other people.

Iran has pledged a "harsh revenge" against America for the assassination.

"Trump's claim that the drone strike last week made Americans safer is being challenged by cascading events that appear to leave the US more vulnerable and isolated," CNN said in a report on Sunday.

Datum 6: "US bases on heightened security alert following Soleimani assassination".

"US military bases are placed on heightened security alert following the assassination of a top Iranian commander." Published January 07, 2020.

Iran's top intelligence and security commander Gen. Qassem Soleimani was killed by a US assassination drone ordered by US President Donald Trump.

Following the assassination of Lieutenant General Soleimani, the commander of the Quds Force of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) in Iraq on Jan. 2, US bases across the world tightened security amid the heated rhetoric between the two sides.

"While we will not discuss specifics, US Northern Command is implementing additional force protection condition measures to increase security and awareness for all installations in the US NORTHCOM area of responsibility," according to a statement.

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, began 100-percent identification checks on Saturday, according to a Facebook post. The base houses US Central Command, US Special Operations Command, Special Operations Command Central and Marine Forces Central Command among other base tenants.

The new policy will require checks for all, in addition to standard screening if no one in the car has a common access card.

As of Monday morning, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, California, Fort Carson, Colorado, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Fort Meade, Maryland, had all posted to their Facebook accounts advising personnel that waits would be longer than normal.

High alert

US military bases have announced a higher force protection condition from "Alpha" to "Bravo," which indicates "an increased or more predictable threat."

Also on Saturday, the Homeland Security Department issued a National Terrorism Advisory System bulletin lasting until Jan. 18.

"At this time we have no information indicating a specific, credible threat to the Homeland. Iran and its partners, such as Hizballah, have demonstrated the intent and capability to conduct operations in the United States," it said.

However, past plots have included planning physical attacks on infrastructure, as well as cyber threats.

"Be prepared for cyber disruptions, suspicious emails, and network delays," according to the bulletin.

Over the weekend, bases across Europe also announced enhanced security measures including 100% ID checks, resulting in traffic advisories via Facebook and Twitter.

"Due to recent world events, expect to see an increase in security measures at [U.S. Army Garrisons] Bavaria at Grafenwoehr, Netzaberg, Vilseck, Hohenfels and Garmisch," USAG Bavaria posted Saturday. "As a matter of force protection policy, we will not comment on the specific security measures. Though there are no known threats to US personnel or assets, we ask for your cooperation."

The command further asked soldiers not to release operation details on social media and to remain vigilant on bases.

There are five Force Protection Condition (FPCON) levels -- Normal, Alpha, Bravo, Charlie and Delta.

Meanwhile, the US is continuing to reinforce its military positions in the Middle East as it anticipates a "major" attack of some sorts by Iran and/or its allies.

Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif says the Islamic Republic will respond proportionately to the United States'.

Datum 7: "Iran blasts NATO chief for justifying US assassination of Gen. Soleimani". "Iran has taken a swipe at the chief of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for his comments supporting the US assassination of General Qassem Soleimani, expressing regret that the military alliance has turned into a tool for justifying the West's moves to achieve political objectives." Published January 09, 2020.

Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Seyyed Abbas Mousavi said on Wednesday that NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg's comments on the Friday assassination of General Soleimani disregard the principles of international law.

“Justifying the US regime’s unfair assassination of General Soleimani is shutting eyes to the role of this great commander in the decisive and crucial fight against terrorists and destruction of Daesh and eliminating the threat of that savage terrorist group from the region and the areas beyond, as far as the European borders,” Mousavi added.

He said the NATO secretary general has mocked the world public opinion by justifying the US assassination of a high-ranking Iranian military official who had been invited by Iraq’s legitimate government.

“The performance of this military organization (NATO), whose influential member is a terrorist state on a global scale, namely the US regime, has resulted in no achievement in recent years but devastation, wars and insecurity for the people of the region and the world,” Mousavi noted.

The spokesman expressed regret that NATO has become a tool for justifying the measures by the United States and a number of its European allies to achieve their ominous political objectives in the region.

“The Islamic Republic of Iran believes that security will return to the region when the terrorist activities of the extra-regional forces, some of whom are active under the flag of NATO, would end and providing regional security would be entrusted to the regional governments," he added.

Speaking to reporters after an emergency meeting of NATO in Brussels, Stoltenberg said the US has “provided the rationale behind the action against General Soleimani."

“We had several briefers from the United States and from the Pentagon, and they briefed and explained to other allies why they took this action against General Soleimani,” Stoltenberg said without going into details.

Instead of condemning the US for the assassination, the NATO chief urged Iran to "refrain from further violence and provocations."

Early on Wednesday, the IRGC fired volleys of ballistic missiles at Ain al-Assad Airbase in the western Iraqi Anbar Province, and another outpost in Erbil, the capital of the semi-autonomous Iraqi Kurdistan, both of which housed US forces, in retaliation for the assassination of Gen. Soleimani.