

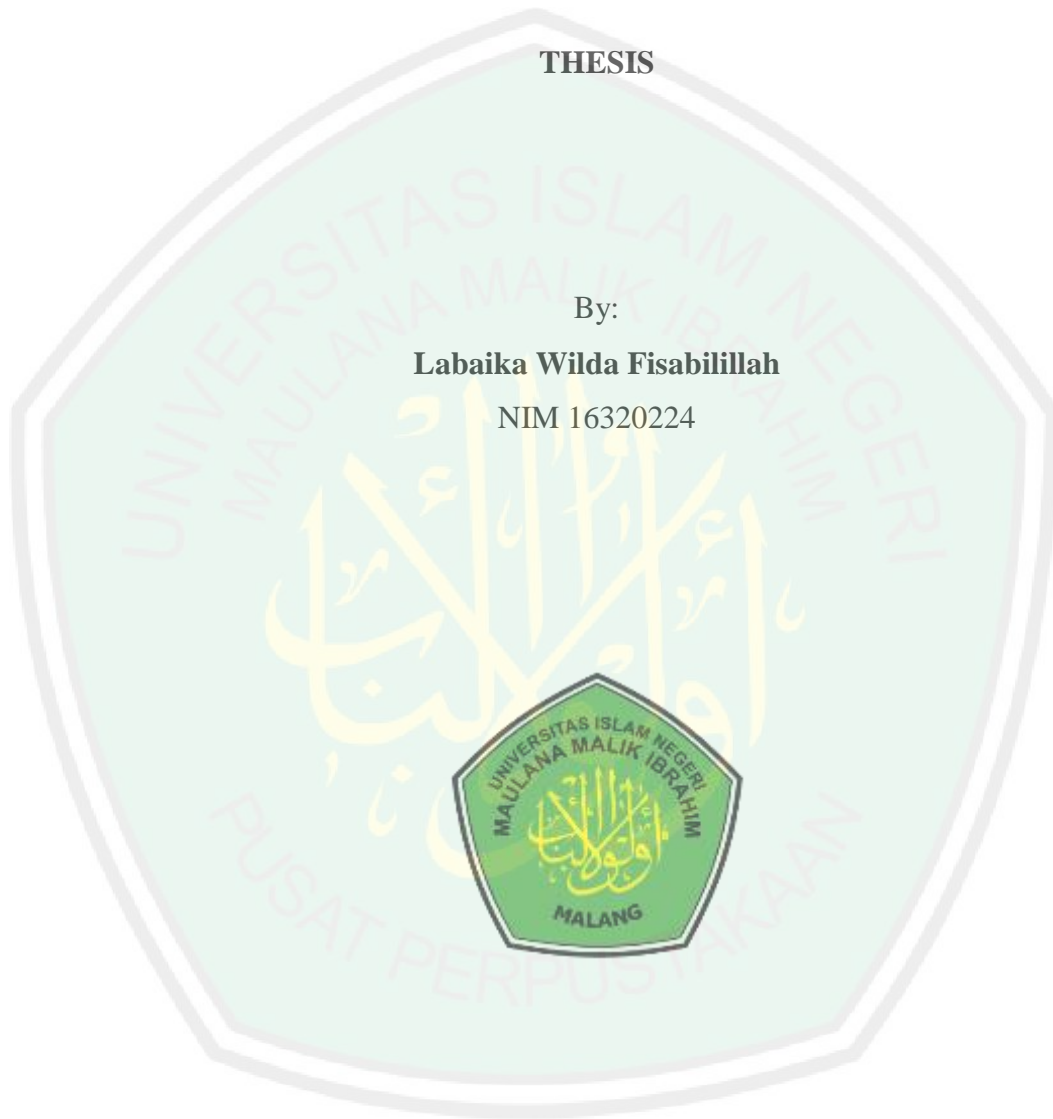
**DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE GUARDIAN NEWS
TEXT ABOUT PAPUA DEMONSTRATION ON AUGUST 2019**

THESIS

By:

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NIM 16320224



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2020**

**DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE GUARDIAN NEWS TEXT
ABOUT PAPUA DEMONSTRATION ON AUGUST 2019**

THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
In partial fulfillment of requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2020**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “Discourse Analysis on The Guardian News Text About Papua Demonstration on August 2019.” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 05 December 2020
The researcher



Labaika Wilda Fisabilillah
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APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Labaika Wilda Fisabilillah's thesis entitled "Discourse Analysis on The Guardian News Text About Papua Demonstration on August 2019" has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S).

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LEGITIMATION SHEET

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MOTTO

What is not started will never get finished.



DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My beloved father

My beloved mother

My beloved sister

For their prays, support and endless love



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin. All praises belong to Allah SWT as the creator of all things. I would like to thank Allah SWT for his blessing, so I can finish my thesis entitled "Discourse Analysis on The Guardian News Text About Papua Demonstration on August 2019" as the requirement for the degree of S1 in Department of English Literature. Shalawat and Salam are delivered to my Prophet Muhammad SAW. Allahumma Sholli 'ala Sayyidina Muhammad.

First of all, I would like to thank to my parents and my friends motivated and supported me to accomplish this thesis. In finishing this thesis, I, as the researcher, is aware that there are many people who have contributed in supporting me to complete this thesis. Besides, in this great opportunity, the researcher would like to extend the greatest gratitude and highest appreciation to;

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By all means, I am truly aware that thesis still needs constructive comments, critics, and feedback for my study improvement so thus this thesis will be more perfect.

Malang, 05 December 2020

Labaika Wilda Fisabilillah

ABSTRACT

Fisabilillah, Labaika, Wilda (2020). *Discourse Analysis on The Guardian News Text About Papua Demonstration on August 2019.* Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah M.Pd, M.Ed

Key word: Racism, Hoax, Online Media, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Racial violence assaults on Papua students have drawn media interest in Surabaya, East Java. The advantages and drawbacks of the group concerning the discriminatory confrontation that sparked the revolt were inseparably linked to the mass media, which shaped and built the latest knowledge. In different corners of print and online media, reports about Papua 's racial protest dispute emerged. The purpose of this research is to see what one of the online media (Theguardian.com), in its linguistic review, wishes to show in covering this Papuan racist demonstration.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative. In his methodology, the researcher uses the method of study on critical discourse analysis of Norman Fairclough as a context to text or to see the original truth which causes a discourse to emerge.

The findings indicate that in accounts of racial protests by students from Papua, the coverage in Theguardian.com used language that is cornering to the Indonesian government. The news is reported briefly and conveniently by national elite, scientists, state authorities and the media. The news is easy to grasp. The discourse of Norman Fairclough on the dimensions of the text of the aspect of representation can be seen, namely the representation of one's acts and the state of position representation. The relationship between journalists and viewers, the relationship between journalists and news participants and the connections between news participants and audiences are the main aspects of the relationship. And the identification, respectively the journalist's own identity as a newspaper worker and the identity of a journalist's news viewer.

ABSTRAK

Fisabilillah, Labaika, Wilda (2020). *Discourse Analysis on The Guardian News Text About Papua Demonstration on August 2019.* Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah M.Pd, M.Ed

Key word: Racism, Hoax, Online Media, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Serangan kekerasan rasis terhadap pelajar Papua telah menarik perhatian media di Surabaya, Jawa Timur. Kelebihan dan kekurangan kelompok tentang konfrontasi diskriminatif yang memicu pemberontakan tidak lepas dari media massa yang membentuk dan membangun pengetahuan terkini. Di berbagai sudut media cetak dan online, muncul laporan tentang sengketa protes rasial di Papua. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat apa yang ingin ditampilkan oleh salah satu media online (Theguardian.com) dalam review kebahasaannya dalam meliput demonstrasi rasis di Papua ini.

Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam metodologinya, peneliti menggunakan metode kajian analisis wacana kritis Norman Fairclough sebagai konteks teks atau untuk melihat kebenaran asli yang menyebabkan munculnya wacana.

Temuan menunjukkan bahwa dalam laporan protes rasial yang dilakukan oleh mahasiswa asal Papua, liputan di Theguardian.com menggunakan bahasa yang menyudutkan pihak pemerintahan Indonesia. Berita ini dilaporkan secara singkat oleh elit nasional, ilmuwan, otoritas Negara dan media. Beritanya mudah dipahami. Wacana Norman Fairclough tentang dimensi teks dari aspek representasi dapat dilihat yaitu representasi tindakan seseorang dan representasi keadaan posisi. Hubungan antara jurnalis dan pemirsa, hubungan antara jurnalis dan partisipan berita serta hubungan antara peserta berita dan khalayak merupakan aspek utama dari hubungan tersebut. Dan identifikasi, masing-masing identitas wartawan sebagai pekerja surat kabar dan identitas wartawan penampil berita.

مختصرة نبذة

حول الإخبارية الجارديان صحيفة نص في الخطاب تحليل (٢٠٢٠) ويلدا ، لاييكا ، الله فيسبيل الدولة إبراهيم مالك مولانا ، الإنسانية العلوم كلية ، الإنجليزي الأدب قسم . ٢٠١٩ أغسطس في بابوا مظاهره هجرية . د . قلو نور رحمه الماجستر . المستشار . بالانج جامعة الإسلامية

النقدي الخطاب تحليل الإنترنت عبر الإعلام وسائل ، الخدعة ، العنصرية: الأساسية الكلمة

لا . الشرقية جاوة ، سورابايا في الإعلام وسائل اهتمام بابوا طلاب ضد العنصرية العنيفة الهجمات اجتذبت عن التمرد أشعلت التي التمييزية بالمواجهة يتعلق فيما الجماعات لدى والضعف القوة نفاط فصل يمكن والإلكترونية المطبوعة الإعلام وسائل زوايا مختلف في . وتبنيها الحديثة المعرفة تشكل التي الإعلام وسائل ما معرفة هو البحث هذا من الغرض . بابوا في عليها المتنازع العرقية الاحتجاجات حول تقارير ظهرت ، المظاهرة هذه تغطية في لغته مراجعته في الإنترنت عبر الإعلام وسائل إحدى على عرضه الأمر ولي يريد بابوا في العنصرية .

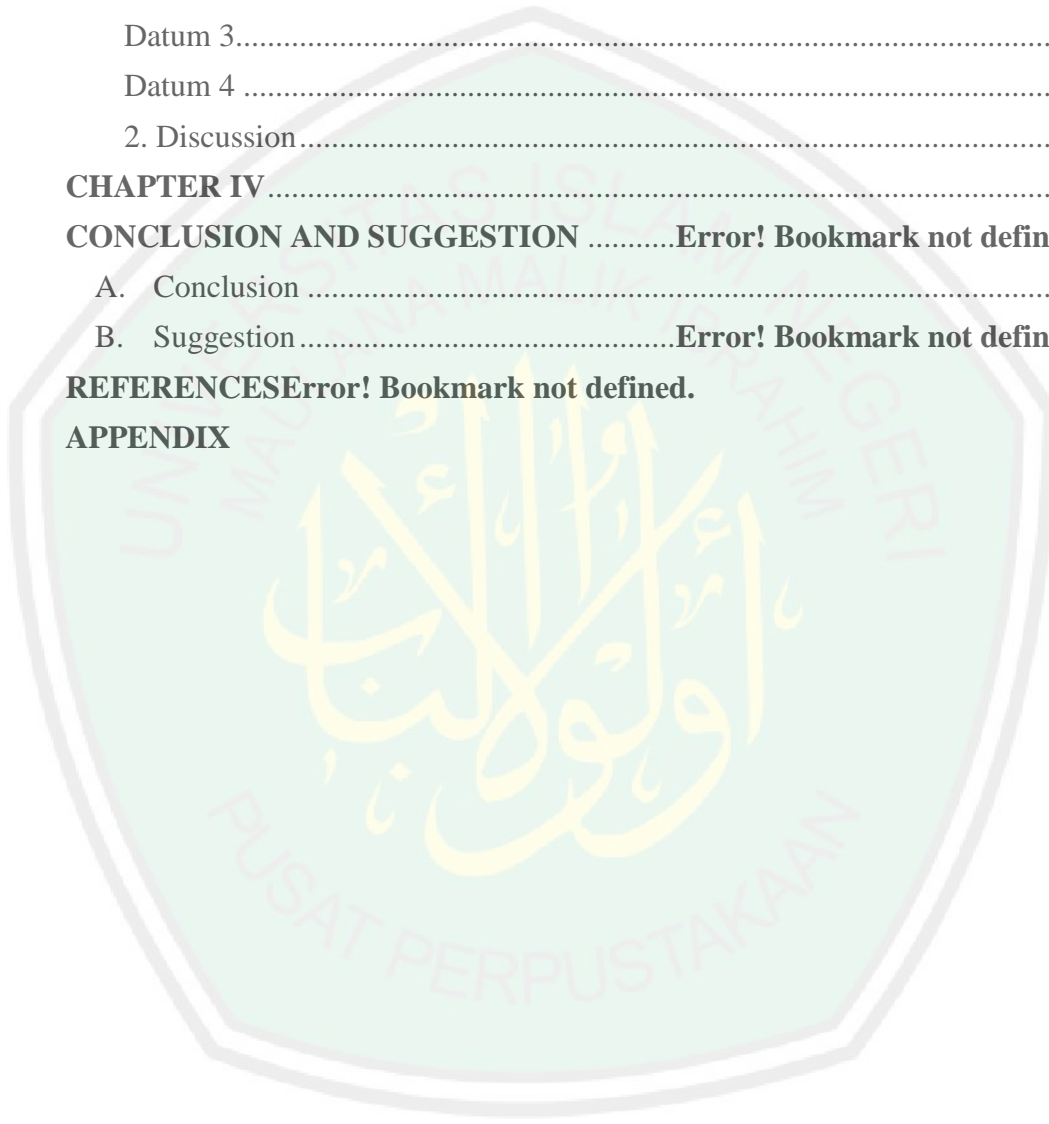
النقدي الخطاب تحليل دراسة طريقة الباحث يستخدم ، المنهجية في . النوعي الوصفي البحث هذا يستخدم الخطاب ظهور تسبب التي الأصلية الحقيقة لرؤية أو نصي كسياق فيركلاف نورمان

صحيفة في التغطية استخدمت ، بابوا طلاب بها قام التي العنصرية الاحتجاجات تقارير في أنه النتائج تظهر الوطنية النخبة قبل من إيجاز الخبر هذا عن الإبلاغ تم . الإندونيسية الحكومة حاصرت التي اللغة الغارديان حول فيركلاف نورمان خطاب رؤية يمكن . الفهم سهلة الأخبار . الإعلام ووسائل الدولة وسلطات والعلماء الصحفيين بين العلاقة . الموقف حالة وتمثيل الفرد أفعال تمثيل أي ، التمثيل جانب من النص أبعاد والجماهير الأخبار في المشاركين بين والعلاقة الأخبار في والمشاركين الصحفيين بين والعلاقة والمُشاهدين الأخبار مراسل وهوية صحيفة كعامل مراسل كل هوية وتحديد . العلاقة لهذه الرئيسية الجوانب هي

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THESIS COVER	Error! Bookmark not defined.
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATION	vi
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	Error! Bookmark not defined.vii
ABSTRACT	Error! Bookmark not defined.iii
ABSTAK	ix
مختصرة نبذة.....	x
TABLE OF CONTENTS	Error! Bookmark not defined.xi
CHAPTER I	Error! Bookmark not defined.
INTRODUCTION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
A. Background of The Study	1
B. The Problem of the Study	7
C. The Objective of the Study	7
D. Significance of The Study.....	7
E. Scope and Limitation	8
F. Definition of Key term.....	8
G. Previous Studies.....	9
H. Research Methods	12
1. Research Design	12
2. Research Instruments.....	12
3. Data and Data Sources.....	13
4. Data and Data Collection.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.4
5. Data Analysis.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.4
CHAPTER II	
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	16
A. Text and Discourse	16
B. Discourse and racism.....	18
C. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)	22
D. Discourse Analysis Fairlouch's Model.....	26

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	35
A. Findings and Discussion	35
1. Findings	35
Datum 1.....	35
Datum 2.....	42
Datum 3.....	47
Datum 4	52
2. Discussion.....	56
CHAPTER IV	
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	Error! Bookmark not defined.86
A. Conclusion	86
B. Suggestion.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.86
REFERENCES Error! Bookmark not defined.	
APPENDIX	



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the theme of the study, including the phenomenon of Papua student demo news, including a racist issue, with a view to presenting the topic of this review. In addition, the formulation of the study problem, identification of English problems, the aims of the study, the value of the study, the design of the research are defined in this chapter. The research method consists of research design, research tools, collection of data and data analysis. In this subchapter. The final section is the definition of key words.

A. Background of the Study

The problem that occurred in Papua is one of the important problems faced by Indonesia from the past until now. Starting from the emergence of more demonstrations and the newspaper media reporting this incident more and more frequently. So that there is some news that has racist elements in it, making the atmosphere of the demonstration heated. Newspapers and news are often considered to have various qualities of neutrality and authority which in fact they do not have and cannot logically expect to have (Burton, 2008: 153). So, the news is not a picture of reality, but a construction of reality that contains non-neutrality. This non-neutrality cannot be separated from the role of journalists' subjective in viewing the reported objects.

To be able to understand the news discourse presented by the media in a comprehensive manner, a critical discourse perspective is needed so that

language and linguistic practice are no longer understood as a neutral tool or medium. One of the critical discourse analysis models is Norman Fairclough's social cognitive model that includes an analysis of social cognition which connects discourse to society. Norman analyzes the three dimensions of discourse in order to conduct a comprehensive discourse analysis, between the text, discourse practice and the social aspects of the news text.

The research was conducted on news about the Papua demo in the online media The Guardian, which appeared and made headlines since mid-August 2019. This shows that the news about the Papuan demo is interesting, important, thus also has various news values, such as positive and negative values, conflict, and closeness. Another reason that makes this research important is because based on the literature review conducted, generally Fairclough's critical discourse analysis is carried out comprehensively or does not involve the three dimensions of discourse, text, discourse practice, and sociocultural context.

News related to the issue of racism has prompted the mass media not to remain silent. The news will quickly spread to the public through verbal and non-verbal information communication (mass media). The mass media is currently the number one information channel capable of driving public opinion. The increasing need for information has made the media increasingly develop into various forms and functions that make it easier for humans to meet their needs. This is in accordance with the opinion of Septiaji Eko Nugroho, Chair of the Mafindo Presidium (Indonesian Anti-Blasphemy

Community). This racist issue spreads quickly because of the easier access to information through digital devices, however, information that has not been accompanied by knowledge often makes the majority of people consumed by the news that is uncertain.

Therefore, the public is required to know the smallest amount of information, if it is wrong and wrapped in hate speech, it has the potential to cause conflict. As is the case with the Papuan people today who are excited about accepting racist issues against their tribe. They only accept without filtering the news that gets into their ears, whether it's facts or hoaxes, they also haven't studied it. This is due to the increasing popularity and increasing popularity of news sites managed by citizens. Internet access is increasingly widespread and cheaper. It could be that the news is a hoax (hoax), because hoaxes tend to be fertile with hatred so that often the facts that come out after the hoax circulate are difficult to accept for those who have received hoax information.

Hoax news spreads very quickly, especially hoax news about racist issues that are still very sensitive in Indonesia. This is the main attraction of some researchers in studying racist acts. There are several journals that study racist acts in the literary and linguistic sphere. In the scope of literature there are (Supratman, LP: 2019,) while in the scope of language there are many branches, starting from applied linguistic studies, there are (Anthony L: 2017 & Gabrielle B: 2018) while in psychoanalysis (Brook: 2015, MJ. Miller: 2018 & Rachmawati: 2019).

The goal of this study is to describe how online racism expresses and affects adolescents from a variety of backgrounds. In the case of black youth, this is often a time in which their perception of prejudice usually rises. There are more ways for teenagers who participate in high levels of online interaction to encounter discrimination. The study concluded with the Ashley Stewart (2019) study also discusses protective factors that have been shown to buffer some of the impact of online racism. Future researchers are expected to investigate other protective factors that may directly minimize the effect of racism and online discrimination.

On the other hand, other researchers describe the sharing of hatred towards immigrants (blacks) on social networks, Orrù (2017). While anti-immigrant discourse is nothing new in the European public sphere, the long recession in Italy has reinforced this feeling. At the same time, social networks, especially Facebook, are growing in popularity and importance, making them a powerful vehicle for sharing information, goals and opinions. The essence of this analysis consists of status updates and images posted on four public Facebook pages related to anti-establishment topics or public protests. In addition, this kind of material easily circulates on other groups and more public pages and is often shared by casual users on their personal profiles.

Next is the research from Siti Awaliyah Mansyur (2019) in her research "representation of Benny Wenda in Indonesian English media and external media" examines how news as a social practice is claimed to be a

product used as a fair discourse, which is influenced by the ideology of the media and the state. Where the news was published. Researchers use different linguistic interpretations in building a negative impression or image about Benny Wenda in his news about his involvement with the problems that occurred in West Papua. At the level of discursive practice, it is shown that text analysis yields big results which are attributed to the way this media represents Benny Wenda. The Indonesian media were more cornering Benny Wenda, while the foreign media preferred to focus their coverage on the West Papua conflict. Researchers use the discipline of linguistics, especially discourse studies using the theory of Fairclough.

In modern life, online media is an important role as a channel of mass communication. Nowadays, online media are becoming a very popular medium for people, especially online news. Online media are easy to carry, can be stored, and re-read. In addition, online media have more complex and detailed news content and this is the reason why people prefer online media. The swift flow of information in online media can encourage people to be able to understand that all the news received is not always true. In this context, critical discourses of analysis are needed by the community as protectors from the negative impact of the media. The study explores critical discourse interpretation in the context of words, phrases, clauses and sentences from a linguistic perspective.

In modern life, online media plays an important role as a mass communication channel. Today, online media is a platform that is very

popular with the majority, particularly online news. Internet media are portable, they can be stored and reread. In addition, online media have news content that is more complex and detailed, which is why people prefer online media. The fast flow of information in online media that is difficult to publish can encourage people to understand that all the news they receive is not always true. Even if this is true, it doesn't always carry a positive message. In this context, critical analysis, discourse is needed by the public as a protector from the negative impact of the media. This study discusses critical discourse analysis from a linguistic perspective. The object of study in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

This study took an object from news online media, which is being hotly discussed. The case of Racism among Papuan Students in August 2019 and there are those who claim that there are some people who are racist towards Papuan students who say that Papuan students are like "monkeys". The case began to be viral due to the upload of a video showing Papua students demonstrating in the area of Malang, East Java, which damaged existing facilities. From the excerpt above, this study lead to the analysis of critical discourse about racism towards Papuan students at Indonesian online news media using Norman Fairclough's theory of the critical discourse approach, so far not yet discovered by this study.

This study focuses on texts about Papuan student racism demonstrations in the online news media The Guardian. This study uses the examination of critical discourse to study discourse. Discourse refers to the current context of

discourse, along with certain goals of the exercise of power. Critical debate research is used to dissect news material. It's the problem of racism in online news. Understanding what he has expressed includes critical discourse analysis, such as interventions in the sense of sociocultural analysis. So that media consumers not only reach the limit of understanding, but also make sense. Therefore, this study focuses on racist representations in news disseminated in English, from outside media (The Guardian) where the data is analyzed using Fairclough's critical discourse analysis (CDA), known as three-dimensional models: the structure of the language text, practice of discourse, and social practice of news discourse (1995: 98).

Analyzing media discussions on welfare reform, P. Rose (2014) compiles his research by advertisement Mitt Romney in 2012. This study would assess the influence of control imagery, color-blind racial rhetoric. The purpose of this study is to contribute to the sociological awareness of the vocabulary and techniques used by the media. This study is almost same as the researcher will make, but it's different. The researcher raises racist reports from Papuan students that include hoaxes in 3 articles in The Guardian online news media using Norman Fairclough's critical analysis model.

Meanwhile, research using Fairclough's critical discourse analysis has been widely used in other studies that also focus on the representation and ideology of a social actor. One of them is research conducted by Yunita Ayuningsih, Dadang Anshori, and Jatmika Nurhadi (2018) with the title The Representation of Ideology in News "Religious Issues" at Media

Indonesia.com and Republika.co.id. Therefore, this study will be an addition to research that focuses on the linguistic aspect of how Papuan student racist demonstrations are represented in online media. The preliminary findings of this study are therefore required to help researchers become agents of change, as reported by Dr. Haryatmoko (2019: 14), CDA, analysts are expected to become agents of change and solidarity with those in need of change.

B. Problem of The Study

In order to make the argument specifically analyzed and centered, the author presents an issue from the context. The following questions take the formulation of those problems:

1. What is the cohesion and coherence used on Papuan demonstration news in The Guardian news?
2. What kind of lexical choices used by The Guardian news?
3. What kind of the sentence structure used by The Guardian news?

C. Objective of the Study

Through this study, the researcher aims:

1. To find the cohesion and coherence used on Papuan demonstration in The Guardian news.
2. To identify the kind of lexical choices used by The Guardian news.
3. To identify the kind of the sentence structure used by The Guardian news.

D. Significance of the Study

A study of the news on racism by Papuan Students in Indonesian online news can offer the theoretical and functional advantages by undertaking a study of racism news by evaluating the results of this examination of critical expression analyses. It is also possible to analyze the creation of language expression styles and perspectives and to provide insight into discourse scholars, especially critical discourse analysis.

The practical benefits are expected as follows: (1) This study is intended to promote public interest in addressing the discourses raised by the media. (2) As a material to be compared for students or other researchers. In science, in particular, the same problem with different headlines. (3) Viewers with critical awareness are required to be able to select which ones can be trusted and which ones are fake news, according to current realities, and to increase knowledge in such a way that they are wiser, smarter and more Open-minded to other social media like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Whatsapp, etc.

E. Scope and Limitation

In this study, the author focuses on the examination of the language used and the discussion of the text found in the coverage of Papua 's racist demonstrations. The author takes news articles from *The Guardian.com*, especially the Papua demonstration news that contains racism as the object of his research. This study uses news related to news of racism. The reason is the issue of racism can make readers excited. The news articles used as

research topics were released on The Guardian's website in August 2019, using the theory of Norman Fairclough.

Moreover, the researcher limits the study by the type of analyzing based on Fairclough. As stated that the discourse analysis of Fairclough divided into three types, these are textual analysis, practical discourse, and social-cultural. For that, the present study would focus on the textual analysis including analyzing the discourse structure, word choices, and sentence structure.

F. Definition of Key Terms

- 1) *Racism*, Racism is defined as convictions, attitudes and actions which, on the basis of suspected ethnic or racial membership, degrade or disadvantage individuals or groups (Clark, Anderson, Clark, & Williams, 1999, Schmid, 1996). Racism is the treatment of the Malang natives who felt that they were superior to the Papuan students who were living there.
- 2) *Online media*, these links may also lead readers to related stories on the topic, which will inform the audience that many local, national or international events have a connected nature (Eveland et al. 2004). The online media study is a medium that means the information in the form of news and a communication hub and that can be accessed online on the website.
- 3) *Critical discourse analysis*, The Study of critical discourse (CDA) stems from a philosophy of critical language that sees language as a form of

culture. Any social interaction is correlated with unique historical backgrounds and serves the purpose of replicating or refuting social relations and fulfilling different goals (Janks, Hillary). The CDA study, however, provides media against a wave of dominance in combating injustice that expresses the exercise in written text and discussions power, supremacy and inequality, generated or opposed in social and political contexts.

G. Previous study

The basis of the analysis to be analyzed is the previous review of this study. The study to be carried out must be focused on previous studies. The purpose of this analysis is to compare the research being reviewed with the previous studies and the findings of previous studies which are important to the researchers' topics.

The relationship between the speeches will demonstrate social awareness. Rose (2014) analyzes welfare policy media debates. Data from the 2012 Mitt Romney assault that Obama had "eliminated" the welfare reform shows. In 91 major newspaper articles and political blogs that address this controversial commercial, I use discourse analysis to examine the prevalence of controlled language, colorblind racial rhetorical and white race structure. This study is aimed at contributing to the sociological awareness of language and to the particular media techniques used to sustain bias and demonstrate the connection between political, social and racial discourse.

Next is research examines how news as a social practice is claimed to be a product used as a fair discourse, which is influenced by the ideology of the media and the state from SitiAwaliyahMansyur (2019) in her research "representation of benny wenda in Indonesian English media and external media". where the news was published. Researchers use different linguistic interpretations in building a negative impression or image about Benny Wenda in his news about his involvement with the problems that occurred in West Papua. at the level of discursive practice, it is shown that text analysis yields big results which are attributed to the way this media represents Benny Wenda. The Indonesian media were more cornering Benny Wenda, while the foreign media preferred to focus their coverage on the West Papua conflict. Researchers use the discipline of linguistics, especially discourse studies using a three-dimensional model from Fairclough.

Unintentionally racist discourse appears in daily discourse. Orrù (2017) In his study show the ways in which racist discourse and ideology were represented in everyday discourse. The initial hypothesis is that Facebook can be considered a new public and political space where people feel free to interact, express personal opinions and understand the reality around them. This analysis focuses on using discursive strategies to share hatred against migrants as part of a broader racist discourse phenomenon. All four pages were chosen mainly because of their general anti-institutional topics. Moreover, his study attempted to explore racist such as illegal arrivals, crime,

social struggles and denial of racism. He used lexical items, rhetorical forms and the arguments to designate immigrants as antagonists of ordinary Italians.

American children have a greater risk of being racist in online media. Stewart (2019) addresses children's attacks and films in Central America in this essay. This research is intended to demonstrate how prejudice online manifests itself and then affects teenagers from different backgrounds. The author also discusses defensive factors which have shown that online prejudice has a buffer. Future research is expected to investigate additional protective factors that may directly reduce the effect of prejudice and online discrimination. This is especially a time when black teenagers typically have more experience of discrimination. There are also more ways for young people participating in high-level online events to encounter discrimination online. Researchers in this research have shown that online racism is endemic to the online skin experience of young people, that online racism is linked to an array of educational and psychological outcomes that damage adolescents and, more importantly, the defense of online racism is little understood. Such intervention protects the effects of adverse race experiences.

In the present study, the researcher aims to do the critical discourse on racism news uploaded by The Guardian to find the representation of racism in Indonesia. By using the model discourse of three dimensions of Norman Fairclough, the researcher would analyze the linguistics feature found in the word, phrase, sentence, etc. The researcher limited the study of using the

Fairclough's theory using textual analysis only, the practical discourse and the social culture would be discussed soon in the discussion.

H. Method

1. Research Method

This study has been performed by the critical analysis of speech developed by Norman Fairclough (1995). The qualitative method focuses on the general concepts behind social phenomena realization. The presentation of this study in terms of words (description) is performed by researchers using qualitative methods of description. This analysis will provide a clear picture of the topic under study and make conclusions from the study object. The descriptive approach itself has a sense which is a study to gather, evaluate and provide data information in reality.

This study used a paradigm critical of how research is to be carried out and the analysis of news texts. The critical paradigm has a media perspective, news must be understood in its entirety. In this regard, language not only sees the function of a particular debate as a means of understanding mere objective fact. The main framework explores the social, historical and cultural dimensions of the debate even more closely.

2. Research Instruments

As stated in Nasution (1998), in the study of quality, the research instrument is the researcher herself. Researcher uses text analysis that requires primary data sources in this study. Researcher has pursue racist

news as the key weapon, which included the Papuan student protests in The Guardian. Researchers are reading, studying and making notes about the research object. The researcher has also conducted documentation guidelines to find the rationale for researching language expressions and language perspectives that appear in the Papuan student demonstration news.

3. Data and Data Source

The data source were obtained through the news online media, *The Guardian* sites. It is because *The Guardian* is a well-known news media in Australia reporting on major Southeast Asian issues. *The Guardian* is also known as an online media which has bourgeois opposition, which will always criticize a government.

The main data of the research was the four news in The Guardian site including the phrases, sentences, and words. Sentences or phrases that consist of racist would be analyzed using the theory of Fairclough.

4. Data Collection

This data collection technique is carried out in a number of ways, including through the search for archives of news articles on the topic on the online news portal *theguardian.com* and searches for other online media that contain news and information about racist demonstrations by Papuan students. This data is used to support and strengthen the research results.

Data collection was carried out in two stages, first observing news sites and selecting news according to the date and month of the load according to the time limit for loading the data set by the researcher. Observations that the researchers conducted on the data in the form of the news site The Guardian. Initial data searches related to news of Papuan racist student demonstrations and the chronology of researchers were carried out by searching on a search engine provided by The Guardian.com. The researcher then looked for all the news related to the issue of Papuan student racist demonstrations.

The researchers then made a decrease, selecting news texts from news portals which were deemed to be more relevant for the subject (concentrate on racist demonstrations among Papuan students). In addition, the data gathered were analyzed with the Farglouch model for critical discourse analysis (1995). The model was chosen because it was organized and converted into elements of speech, made it more realistic and helped to distinguish the kinds of speeches that occur.

The second is documentation, documentation can be done by collecting, reading and studying various forms of written data (books, news texts, theses, and journals) contained in libraries, the internet or other institutions that can be used as analysis in this research. Researchers collect data related to discourse analysis.

5. Data Analysis

In this study, researcher examined in critical discourse analysis the text of student demonstrations of Papua. The researcher analyzed the form of the Papua demo text from the critical discourse review. This critical approach reveals how they became combined. This critical approach shows the convergence of the text analysis, process analysis, output, consumption and dissemination, and socio-cultural analysis generated around expression. There are three points important to Norman Fairlouch (1995) in the critical discourse research approach.

First of all, the researcher analyzed the discourse structure including the cohesion, coherence, repetition, etc. Next, the researcher analyzed the news by the word choices used by the writer of the news. In this step, the words was described whether it was underestimate, active-passive or rude. Then the researcher analyzed the sentence structure of the news based on syntax. The three problems are seen in all elements examined. The first issue, idealistic, refers to a specific representation which is to be represented in a text with an ideology. Second issue, relations refer to the analysis of how journalists write news to readers, for instance, whether the text is formally or informally delivered, whether it is opened or closed. Third, identity refers to a certain identity structure and the way that this individual and identity should be presented by reporters and readers. Through various forms or properties of the text, the significance of which can be analyzed by cohesion and consistency, grammar and dictionary.

I. Systematic Discussion

In order to get a clear picture of this study to be carried out, the writing system that the researcher made contains information about the material and matters discussed in each point, while the systematic writing of this research proposal starts with

Chapter I Introduction system is based on the problem's context, the problem's weaknesses and formulation, research goals and benefits, the methodology of research, and literature review.

Chapter II Theoretical Studies describe the theoretical study of discourse analysis developed by Norman Fairlouch with detailed understanding of the discourse analysis and Norman Fairlouch discourse model schemes. Followed by news conceptualization and explanation of racism.

Chapter III Results of this Research contain an explanation of the research results obtained by researchers in their research.

Chapter VI This conclusion contains conclusions and suggestions from researchers regarding matters that have been discussed by researchers in this thesis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This section on critical discourse analysis and online media, the writers explored the definition and philosophy used to examine the research subjects. In the Racism Hoax News, it describes what the structure of the text is in hoax news, the social analysis process, and sociological traditions in sociology. This study used Norman Fairclough's theories.

A. Text and Discourse

Text and context are central in terms of discourse (Cook, 1994). Text is a functioning language, that is, a language that is carrying out its work in the context of certain situations (Halliday & Hasan in Mulyana, 2005). Texts are often also referred to as discourse. Various texts can in the form of the oral variety, written or sign identified for the purpose of analysis (Crystal in Nunan, 1993). The text can also be stated as a communicative event, in which continuity, coherence, intent, acceptance, knowledge, situation and intertextuality should be contained in this event (Anggoro & Amin, 2017). 53 Al Balagh: the Da'wah Journal and Correspondence, which in the sense of the text 's discourse plays a major role, are linked to it. In addition, the idea of the discourse, as text, meaning and proof to be empirically defined and further expression, to be interpreted as action, is restricted to Van Dijk (1977) (Titscher, Meyer, Wondak & Vetter, 2009; Anggoro & Aminin, 2017).

Discourse is the versatility of using language in context to the wearer and the meaningful and related perceived intent (Cook, 1994). Crystal (Nunan,

1993) notes that the debate is an ongoing range of claims, jokes or narratives (especially oral), which is long over a word, sometimes coherent. First (Alex Sobur, 2004) says that the language and the speech are the language and the language which exist in a variety of unified uses, so that the language 's meaning lies in many contexts and circumstances. It implies that the contexts found in the text contribute to discourse. Alex Sobur states that speech is all speeches or texts that have a real world significance and results.

According to Weber (Leeuwen, 2008) explains the existence of rationalization as a form of social organization, where a certain social action does not only stop at the meaning, values, and beliefs, but also leads to certain underlying strategies. Not only talking about right or wrong of a meaning, but also refers to the basis and purpose of what will be achieved with the meaning that appears. Based on this statement, Leeuwen (2008) explained that discourse can be a re-contextualization of a social practice, which must be clearly distinguished between social practical representation and social practicality itself. As a process of social cognition, discourse in this case specifically seeks to find out how social practice is carried out, how practical it is, and how practical it is used as a source to represent something through text.

The analysis of texts is claimed to be part of the analysis of the discourse. Discourse analyzes, though, aren't inherently a language analysis. The study of speech 'moves' among the subject of text analysis and the so-called social, formal and related discourse (Fairclough, 2003). Speech can be

viewed as text and meaning. In a communication method, the emphasis is on explaining the text and the meaning (Eriyanto, 2001). Johnstone (2002) notes that discourse analysts commonly mean the actual event of language media exchange. Other media as well as languages can involve communication itself. The discourse is the text and context that are mutually interpreted of the different meanings shared by linguists. That's what Eriyanto has said. Text and context can describe a communication process. It can be said that a text arises because of the context of the situation and cultural context in it. Thus the cohesiveness of a discourse can be studied from both elements.

This study collection of texts on the reporting of senior and junior students and scientists on racial stereotypes of prejudice examined in the model of critical discussion of Norman Fairclough. Nunan (1993) notes that the analyzes of speech include language studies in their implementation. The main aim of discourse analysis is to explain and analyze the correlation between regularity and the context and the objectives conveyed by expression. Disk analysis cannot be distinguished from semanthetics since semanthetics are the discourse analysis system. In Alex Sobur (2004), Van Dijk offers a semanticized sense as a local meaning, which is the meaning emerging from a relationship between proposals that create meanings in.

B. Discourse and Racism

Racism is a sensitive issue, easily ignites conflict, and is not worth talking about. People rarely talk about racism as if the problem of racism is rare. In fact, racism occurs in our daily lives. In addition to racist treatment of

Papuan students in Java in the few months of August 2019 and following the protests afterwards, racist treatment was also experienced by many other Papuans, even other tribes who were considered 'different' from the majority. This has taken root in Indonesian culture and history. The forms of treatment vary, from violence to the invisible.

After the forms of protests carried out by Papuans, the media began producing various kinds of news. The news they made to seem to corner one of the parties that made Papuans hotter. This is where news that acts as information turns into opinion discourse. In this study the author will analyze how the news can provoke one party and which sentences contain racist words in the news. Therefore, researchers used discourse analysis.

Furthermore, discourse analysis is an effort to understand a language that undoubtedly helps in language and language learning. Many researchers voice their views on speech, including:

The word discourse is one of the many terms listed here today aside from democracy, human rights, civil society and the environment, according to Eriyanto in his book entitled Disk analytics. Some view speech as a language unit larger than a word. There are also people who view it as a debate or a voice. Many classes, such as analysis of the languages, psychology, sociology, politics, communication, literature and others, are used to using the word discourse as well. The table below illustrates properly the scope of the various discourse definitions: first, verbal contact, voice,

conversation. Secondly, an official handling of a subject in speech or in writing. Thirdly, a linguist unit of text for the study of more sentence units.

Speech: First, a special interaction that is naturally formal and communicates ideas in speech and in writing. Collins Concise English Dictionary, 1988) Secondly, a declaration in the form of a suggestion, a Treaty, etc. A unit linked to a word or written form. Speech: firstly, a series of associated sentences which link one proposition to another distinguish one individual, thus forming a harmonious meaning between the sentences. (Longman Dictionary of the English language, 1984) The second language unity that is highly coherent and highly coherent and can have a real beginning and a real end, either orally or in writing, is the most full and the highest or higher above the word.

According to J.S. Badudu (2000), the critical dialogue relies on the structures inevitably associated with the spoken language, as the discourse contains many such items, including conversations, interviews, opinions and declarations. Disk is a transmission of words, a personally-functioning practice which has a social intent in order to determine its form, which is known as an interchange of voices and audience. Based on Hawthorn (1992), discourse is oral or written correspondence from the point of view of views, principles and categories that arise from it. Speech: these are the subject of both arguments, some as an individualization and others as the legal mechanism for different comments (Foucault, 1972)

These are several concepts of general discourse analysis used in multiple fields and different understandings. Although different meanings are quite graduated, the point of touch is an overview of discourses concerning language study or language usage. There are at least three viewpoints in debate analysis concerning language:

First, the positivism-empiricists. Language is used by these followers from the bridge between humans and things beyond. The philosophical implication of this interpretation is that the subjective meanings or the principles behind the argument should not be understood because the point is whether it is done correctly according to syntactic and semantic laws. The grammar of syntactic reality is therefore the main area of discourse positivism-empirical flow. The object of discourse analysis is to explain the sentence, language and reciprocal understanding rules. Discourse is then evaluated with regard to the truth form (by syntax and semanticization).

The second point of view is called constructivism. The mind of phenomenology has a great influence on that view. This flux rejects the view of empiricism / positivism that distinguishes the language object and the subject. In reality, Constructivism sees the topic as a key factor in debate and social relations activities. As mentioned by A, in this case. S. Hikam, in each discourse the subject is capable of regulating those maxims. In this sense, an analytic discourse is meant to dismantle those goals and meanings. Discourse is an attempt to expose the secret intention of a person making a declaration.

The third food is known as critical opinions. This food aims to correct the perception of constructivism that is less open to mechanisms of creation and meaning reproduction historically or institutionally taking place. Just like S said. S. Hikam, the constructivist perspectives are yet to discuss the forces that play a role in the development and behavior of certain subjects in all discourses. This has played a critical part. Discourse analysis illustrates the constellation of control in this model during the development and replication period. Discourse analyzers are then used to unload the power occurring in all expressive systems. In this view language is also used in the relations of authority, in particular in the development of the subject and in various acts of representation in society.

Discourse research from a communication viewpoint is used in the creation of evidence to distinguish the forms or philosophies of the media. Discourse analysis results are a study which analyzes or discusses both written and oral the natural language used. We know not only how the contents of the news text are transmitted, but also how it is transmitted through sentences, phrases, expressions and metaphors through discourse analysis.

The interpretation of discourses is a study of language's different position (pragmatics). In legal, political and cultural structures and processes, the status and articulated text are the context of the ethnic and racial superiority of white communities over minorities. The reasoning is fairly simple; the claim contains the following measures:

- 1) The white dominant group can replicate its misuse of control only through an orchestrated framework of racial policies and the preservation of values and other social cognitions.
- 2) Parts of Discriminatory Policy directly apply to minority group's texts and debate, such as daily conversations, interinstitutional dialogues, letters, assessment papers, legislation and other forms of text and speech aimed at minority groups and their members, derogation, compulsory subordination and exclusion. Sections on Discriminatory policies As a matter of course, white people normally accept other discriminatory practices, notwithstanding the official law against bigotry and racism.
- 3) The social cognitions of the white community members about minorities are, however, created, amended or checked at the same time in order to maintain the overall social cognitive framework, which in the first instance promotes discrimination.

Although racist actions can be oral and nonverbal, it is largely discursive to exploit white groups' social minds: members of a majority community often talk and write about minorities, thereby convincingly formulating and voicing opinions, behavior and agendas, both individual and socially expressed. This chapter represents a speech of the majority on ethnic affairs of this kind. In the light of a wider theory of social group supremacy based on the debate, these three modes of speech execution and the replication of racism should be understood in the sense of racism.

If (social) control is described explicitly as an abuse of power, so that self-serving exploitation, including unjust access to valued social resources, can be maintained, so that we must know how to impose discourse on power and power abuse. In theory, my approach to the speech replication of racism analyzes debate as an interface between racism at macro- and micro level (that is, between racism and racism as a mechanism for the dominance of an ethnic group, and racism as normal discrimination) and between social action or cognition.

C. Critical discourse analysis

Study of critical expression as an introduction on critical language theory. This theoretical model is a response to the discontent that is obviously in the study of descriptive discourses with important linguistic aspects, which are lacking in social aspects that play a role in the development of social structures and systems. The functional theory of grammar that Halliday coined methodically takes this language analytic model. The study of critical discourse does not only include vocabulary and grammar, but also vocabulary and grammar, which are important for communicating meaning. The choice of language and diagrams represents one 's viewpoint of truth (Eriyanto, 2009: 134) or the world of experience (Fairclough, 1995).

Critical discourse theory claims that discourse forms social structures and institutions. Therefore, speech is important to dissect because it is a reality, but not a vacuum-based reality itself. Critical discourse analysis opposes an approach to discourse analysis that is merely descriptive in nature

and finds discourse to be free of his interest. Thus, the analyzes of critical discourses highlight two aspects: discourse practices that represent the world of subjects and their social relations and the role of discourse practices in the defense of the political interest of certain social groups (Munfarida, 2014: 5).

Critical discourse analysis has an important role in online media, because this approach provides a tool for analyzing various types of media. The analysis tools are formal analysis and intertextuality analysis. Formal analysis helps media consumers to understand what is behind media messages through linguistic structure analysis, which includes analysis of vocabulary, grammar, and sentence structure. Meanwhile, the analysis of intertextuality relates to the analysis of media texts that are associated with other texts outside the text.

Specifically, these two approaches offer analytical tools that can answer questions raised by Gaines (2010) for analyzing media, as well as provide a foothold for the two media elements raised by Silverblatt, that media literacy requires an understanding of mass communication and the development of strategies to analyze and discuss the message conveyed by the media.

These relationships are illustrated. As can be seen in one of the elements of the media put forward by Silverblatt, which includes an understanding of mass communication requires that the knowledge raised by Gaines in analyzing the media, namely knowledge about the source of information, information makers, and the intention of information makers in

disseminating the information . To gain insight into this information in depth, linguistic or linguistics and intertextual analysis of the text can be done, because language expresses "who" communicates "what" to "who" who can answer the next question: what the message maker wants by communicating the message.

Meanwhile, techniques for the study and discussion of media messages involving knowledge of the purpose of information are also included. An examination of the language features (linguistics) can be used to make knowledge, whether it is to entertain or convince. Anything, in the form of theories, cultural myths, principles, and other revealed by the knowledge maker can be also know through linguistic analyzes, through an examination of intertextuality, to obtain the unity and dignity of significance gathered through fragments or other writings. Critical analysis of speech thus takes language into consideration an important element, namely how to use language to interpret the power imbalance in society. The critical discourse review Eriyanto summarized from the writings Van Dijk, Fairclough and Wodak is focused on action, importance, tradition, power and philosophy.

First of all, the topic is understood as an case. The debate is not situated as it is in a closed or internal area. The topic of this interpretation has some implications. First of all, debate is seen to have an effect, to discuss, to persuade, to refute, to respond, etc. For both big and small people, writing has a special significance. Secondly, the debate is interpreted as being articulated, controlled and not out of control or formerly.

Second, critical discourse analyzes consider the context of discussion, such as the situations, conditions and circumstances. In this case, speech is formed, heard and perceived in a certain way. Discourse research also discusses the essence of cook communication: who interacts with whom and why, what audiences and situations, how different styles and structured communications are; and the interaction they have with each party.

Thirdly, to put discourse in such social contexts means that discourse is generated without incorporation of the accompanying meaning and cannot be understood. One essential feature is that the discussion is put in a certain historical context such that a text is understood. For example, we examine student speeches in leaflets that are opposed to Suharto. Only when the historical context in which the text is contained can the meaning of the leaflet's discourse be obtained. The global world, for example, has socio-political conditions. It is also important to understand why the discourse was created or formulated in such a way when an action was assessed, how the language used was, and so on.

Fourthly, in evaluating the critical debate, the element of power is often considered. As email, debate or whatever, any debate that happens is not considered to be natural, normal and neutral, but a sort of power struggle. The notion of control is one of the key links between discourse and culture. In the debate on sexism or company power, for example, male influence over subordinates in the form of the superiority of high-ranking businessmen, etc. Apart from being a speaker, writer, listener, and reader, the user also belongs

to certain social classes, a professional class, religion, class or a particular class.

Finally, the texts can never be isolated from politics and the reader can never be tricked into an ideology. In critical culture, philosophy is one of the issues, apart from consciousness and hegemony. Philosophy is a central principle for critical discourse analysis. That is because texts, conversations and others are the forms of an intellectual practice or the expression of some ideology.

D. Analysis of Norman Fairclough's Model

The discourse analysis by Norman Fairclough reflects on general demands on how microtexts should contribute in culture to macro contexts. Norman Fairclough attempts to construct a paradigm of discourse analysis for social and cultural analysis by integrating the tradition of textual analysis with the wider context of society, often viewed in the enclosed setting by words. Norman Fairclough's main concern is to embrace language as an influence. A detailed study is important to see if language users have such ideological beliefs.

Language is socially and traditionally a mode of action in dialectical relations with social structures. The study must also reflect on the form and shape of language through social experiences and some social contexts. Norman Fairclough has developed a model that integrates social and political discourse-based linguistics and thought with social change. Norman Fairclough's suggested model is also often called social reform.

Norman Fairlough is the subject of the discussion on language. Norman Fairlough uses the expression to apply language as a social function rather than to individual actions. The consequences of language being such a social practice are various. Firstly, speech is a kind of action; when one sees the world / reality, one uses speech to function in the world and to reflect it in a particular way. Secondly, the model implies a reciprocal relation between speech and social structure. The debate here consists of social structures, classes and other social associations relevant to the basic relationships of certain entities, including law or education, systems and classifications.

The study of discourse, text, speech experience and sociocultural activity, is categorized into three dimensions by Norman Fairclough. With regards to vocabulary, morphology and sentence form, the Fairclough model analyzes text in a linguistic way. It was also consistent and constant, mixing words or phrases to form comprehension. Discourse practice is an environment relevant to the mechanism of text creation and consumption, while sociocultural practice is an additional part of the meaning. The context here encompasses many issues, including the context of structural advertising policies applied to a given society, history and regulation.

Third-dimensional review of the theory of Norman Fairlough, sociocultural discourse analysis. Before these aspects are explored and the language user category is referred to as the speech order, it is important to examine discursive behavior. The order of speech is a link between different forms, such as discursive types, classrooms, and functions, which have

restrictions on text formation and usage. The use of language is ideal for speech traditions and language in the place where it is found is not secure. The first order in which news is discussed, whether it is in hard news, features, papers or in the editorial. This allows the researchers to understand the text, the production process of the text and the social significance of the text produced.

Fairclough (1995) states that textual analysis includes two distinct analysis forms: linguistic analysis and intertextuality analysis. Textual analysis is the first part. Richardson (2007) states that textual research involves research using the way in which the presumptions are established and the combination and arrangement of prescriptions. The text discusses vocabulary, semantiquity and sentence structure linguistically according to this model.

The process of coherence and cohesion, combination of terms and phrases to form understanding is further studied by Fairclough(1995). The aim is to look at three issues: representation, we discuss how the text displays, and clarifies incidents, people, groups, situations, surroundings or whatever. How is this relationship portrayed and interpreted in the text between journalists, viewers, and news participants and how reporters, viewers and news participants' identities are seen in their text, is represented by their identity.

The second component, the discourse practice in communication activities, includes various aspects of the production and consumption of text.

Dedicating the text by readers or audiences in a narrower way (Richardson, 2007). This is all about the element of institutional design. The stage of practice of speech is more a discourse research than a textual analysis. The study of discourse calls for text-related analysis and co-production. A news text is produced by means of a different text production process. The method of consuming text can also vary in different social contexts. According to Fairclough there are two sides to the argument, namely text (in the media) and text (in the audience) consumption.

Fairclough in Richardson (2007) argues that a socio-cultural analysis in a text or socio-culture must be included in CDA, which includes communicative practices. Social interaction is the last factor. The CDA essentially explores how discourse (language used), in particular inequalities, discrimination-power relations, social relations interrelated and implied in reproduction are. According to Fairclough, the relation between texts and communities should be related to speech practices. Fairclough also carries out the three phases of socio-cultural practice analysis: circumstance, structure and social analysis..

The situation is a social meaning, such as how a document was generated at the time of the text and how the situation is handled. The text is generated in a specific, unique state or setting, which makes it possible for a text to differ from another one. This gesture is an attempt to respond to a certain social situation or condition when the debates are perceived as action.

This segment explores the structural impact of organizational organizations on the practices of discourse growth. It can be extracted from

the media themselves, and outside of media external factors can also decide the news production process.

Social effect on conversation occurs in the news. Fairclough said that cultural changes have an impact on media discourse. The social aspect examines the macro-elements of the entire society such as the political system, the economic system or the cultural system in greater detail. The three dimensions above can be defined with the following analytical structure:

Table 1.1

Norman Fairclough's Discourse Analysis Framework

Rankings	Method
Text	<i>Critical linguistics</i>
<i>Discourse Practice</i>	In-depth interviews and <i>news rooms</i>
<i>Sociocultural Practice</i>	Literature study, search

The study aims to explore the text of the Papuan Race Demos student, which was noted in this review in the limited problem. The text is being addressed at a number of stages by Fairclough(1995). A text not only illustrates how an object is depicted, but it also describes its links. The following table lists three major components of the Fairclough model, but in this present study, the researcher only used the first method of Fairclough. It's because the researcher would focus on the critical linguistics on the text using the theory of Fairclough. The researcher would analyzed the textual analysis including three aspects of text; discourse structure, word choices, and sentences structure.

Table 1.2**Matrix critical discourse analysis (Mills, 1995)**

Structure dimension	What you want to see	Elements
TEXT	How the text shows and explains activities, objects, groups, conditions, circumstances, or anything.	Representation
	The presentation and explanation of the relationship between journalists, listeners and news participants .	Relation
	How the identities are portrayed and represented in the text of journalists, publications and news participants	Identity

1. Textual analysis
 - 1) Representation

Representation basically wants to see how a person, group, events, and activities are displayed in the text. Representation in the Fairclough sense is seen from two things, namely how a person, group, and ideas are displayed in clauses and combinations or series of clauses.

Representation in clauses, this aspect relates to how a person, group, events, and activities are displayed in the text, in this case the language used. According to Fairclough, when something is displayed, basically the language user is faced with at least two choices. *First*, at the vocabulary level (*vocabulary*): the vocabulary used to display and describe something, which shows how something is included in a set of categories.

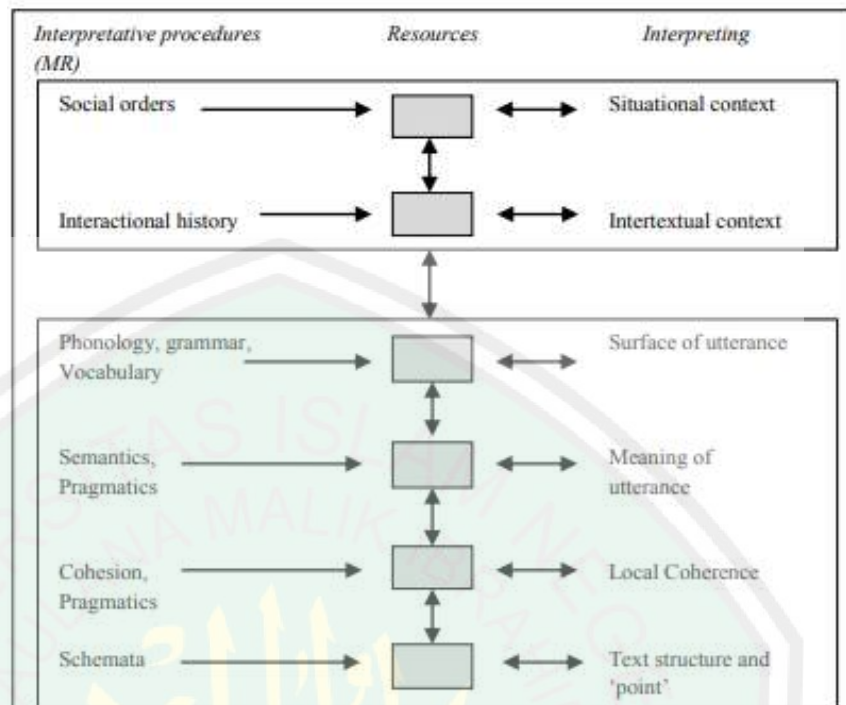
Second, the choice is based on the level of *grammar*.

At the grammatical level, The Norman Fairclough's analysis focuses on whether grammar is presented in a process or participant form. In the form of a process, whether a person, group, and activity are

presented as actions, events, states or mental processes. It is mainly based on how an action is to be described. The form of action describes how an actor takes a particular action to someone who causes something. In its general form of action, the clause has a transitive structure (subject + verb + object).

The form of events generally has intransitive clauses (subject + verb). The participant form, among others, looks at how the actors are presented in the text. Are actors shown as perpetrators or victims in the news.

Representation in clauses combination, between one clause and another, it can be combined to form a *third*, heightening meaning, where one clause is bigger than another. For example, one clause becomes the cause of another clause (generally with the use of the conjunction "because" or "the result"). This coherence is optional. This means that two clauses can be viewed only as explanatory, additional, or contradictory, depending on how one fact is considered to be related to other facts.



Imges 1.1: Interpretation (fairclough, 1989)

Representation in a series of sentences, this aspect relates to how two or more clauses are arranged and strung together. This representation relates to which part of the sentence stands out more than the other parts. One important aspect is that participants are considered independent or are they shown to give reactions in the news text.

According to Fairclough (1989), there are at least three forms of how the statement is presented in the text. *First*, by directly quoting what the actor said. *Second*, by summarizing, what the actors conveyed. *Third*, through evaluation, where the actor's statements are evaluated and then written in the news. The division of these three things is especially visible in the title and *lead*. How statements are presented is

not only a technical, journalistic issue, but also has certain ideological consequences.

2) Relationships

This relation element relates to the participants in the media related and displayed in the text. The media here is seen as a social area, where all groups, groups, and audiences in society are interconnected and convey versions of their opinions and ideas. At least, according to Fairclough, there are three main participant categories in the media: *journalists* (including reporters, editors, news readers for television and radio), *media audiences*, and *public participants*, including politicians, authorities, public figures, scientists, and so on. .

The focus of the analysis of the relationship, is not how the public participant is presented in the media (representation), but how the pattern of relations between the three actors is shown in the text: between journalists and audiences, public participants, whether politicians, authorities, or so on. with audiences, between journalists and public participants. All relationship analyzes were observed from the text.

Analysis of the construction of this relationship in the media is very important and significant, especially when connected with social contexts. Because the unique influence of their positions displayed in the media shows the context of society. The understanding of how these relationships are constructed in the media between audiences and social power that dominate economic, political and cultural life is the most

important part of understanding the general understanding of the relationship between power and domination in a developing society.

Analysis of this relationship is important in two ways. *First*, if it is said that the media is a social space where each group in society submits ideas and opinions to each other, and seeks influence to be accepted by the public, then relationship analysis will provide valuable information on how these social forces are displayed in text. *Second*, relationship analysis is also important to see how the audience is going to be placed in the news. How do the relationship patterns between journalists and other participants want to be communicated to the public. In other words, how the text builds relationships between audiences and social participants is constructed.

3) Identity

This aspect of identity is mainly seen by Fairclough by seeing how the identity of journalists is displayed and constructed in the news text. What is interesting, according to Fairclough, is how journalists position and identify themselves with the problem or social group involved. Do journalists want to identify themselves as part of the audience or show and identify themselves independently. However, identity is not only related to journalists, but also to how public and audience participants are identified.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents finding and discussing on the Norman Fairclough discourse analysis model. The discussion has purposed to answer the research problem in the chapter one, which is about critical discourse analysis. In addition, in this chapter the researcher analyzes the textual dimension (microstructural), discourse practice, and sociocultural analysis on the guardian online news text based on Fairclough's model.

1. Findings

In this subchapter, the researcher is going to extend the data which related to the researcher problem in the chapter one by using Fairclough's theory. Based on Fairclough' theory, the researcher focuses on the type dimension of analyzing the news textual discourse. This textual discourse includes the discourse structure, the word choice, and the sentence structure. The analyses of the data depend on each type of discourse analysis Fairclough's model which are presented as follows:

Datum 1

News text 1

In the datum one, the writer of the news tries to describe how the conditions experienced by Papuan students who get racist from the police and social community. In this discourse also explains how the beginning of this demo took place to become the biggest demo of the year. The series of demonstrations conducted in Papua and West Papua were said to have been triggered by an incident in the cities of Malang and Surabaya. Papuan students

were attacked with ridicule racist words "monkey", not only that, they also get the violence that is done by the police. Protests in Papua and West Papua continue, the author also explained the conditions that were happening there, namely the increasingly heated demonstration activities which required the security forces to add more personnel to keep the demo peaceful. As a result of the heated demo, the government blocked internet access in Papua and West Papua.

In this datum one, the writer finds diction, the relationship between the meaning of the sentence and the state of the source used to analyze the textual dimension, the authors and the media group as the second dimension to the analysis. And the last thing is the social conflict that is implied in the discourse.

a. Cohesion and coherence

Excerpt 1

*The exiled West Papuan leader, Benny Wenda, said the subsequent **arrests** of the Papuan students in Surabaya had "lit the bonfire of nearly 60 years of racism, discrimination and torture of the people of West Papua by Indonesia".*

Excerpt 2

*In a recent interview, Wenda told Guardian Australia the oppression of the West Papuan people, including through arbitrary **arrests** and military operations, and through its transmigration policy - migrating other non-Papuan Indonesians to the province to alter its ethnic make-up, and make Papuan people the minority - amounted to a "slow-motion genocide" of the Papuan people.*

The connection between elements in the discourse, Sumarlam, is the lexical continuity (2003: 34). In general, lexical continuity in the context of free words or sentences, in which coherent connections can be maintained with preceding or following sentences, is according to Abdul

Rani et al. (2004: 129). Three words of *semanthus* represented the lexical form, repetition, synonym and antonym.

The first is repetition, repetition is the repetition of lingual units (sounds, syllables, words, or sentence parts) that are considered important for stressing members in an appropriate context.

In the two sentence above, the researcher found that in the next sentence, the word *arrest* was repeated. It was repeated using the repeating feature of the same right. Besides repeating the exact meaning in the use of *arrest* which still had the same meaning that could not be substituted with other words. We should then stated that the expression was coherent and lexical cohesiveness was interconnected with the marker tool continuity and worked to ensure the integrity of the voice.

Besides, the repeating of the word *arrests* was as a marker of the cohesion of a phrase. repetitions were also an indication of choosing words that have an impression of the Indonesian Government's security representation. The term *arrests* were alluded there, followed by a description of arbitrary activities of the police. The media's decision to detain the word indicated that the media wanted to convince readers that it was a matter of Indonesian stability to blame for the violence that happened at the time. The Guardian described its positive impression on the people of Papua which could be seen from the synonymous words below;

Excerpt 3

Protests continued on Thursday including in the capital Jakarta, where demonstrators flew the banned Morning Star flag in front of the state palace.

Excerpt 4

Waving the Morning Star flag, protesters chanted “we are not red and white”, in reference to the colors of the Indonesian flag

Excerpt 5

Scores have been arrested for raising the symbolic flag of independence in the past, with one activist, Filep Karma, spending more than ten years in prison for the offense before he was released in 2015.

Synonymousness is one of the lexical elements that help speech harmony. According to Karaf (2009) synonym derives from the word syn = same and onoma = name which means a word that same has same meaning. While each word has the same meaning, this synonym definition lets listeners understand the explanation of the speakers. The synonym in date one is a case in point.

The word *waving*, *raising*, and *flew* had the same meaning used in the three different sentence. It indicated the raising of the flag. In the third excerpt of the words *flew* in and *waving*, followed by the word "*flag*," repeated again in excerpt 5 and followed by the word "*flag*." Thus a coherent dialogue may be considered the synonym lexical marker of the talk.

The emphasis on the words *flew*, *raising* and *waving* above can be seen, which indicates the Papuans' willingness to become separate from

Indonesia. The Morning Star flag raise is evidence that the Red and White (Indonesian flag) have been denied. The Guardians online media even agreed with Papua's pro-independence agents with a good picture. But in the reporting, the negative opinion on the Indonesian police is emphasized.

Excerpt 6

Scores have been arrested for raising the symbolic flag of independence in te past, with one activist, Filep Karma, spending more than ten years in prison for the offense before he was released in 2015.

Antonymy can be defined as another term for a symbol, or a lingual unit whose meaning is opposite to a lingual unit. Antonymy Continuity is found in the excerpt above to demonstrate that this discourse can be viewed as a discourse of cohesion. In the statement above, terms that are contradictory words are caught and released. Arrest reflects the sense of arrest during the police surveillance, whether the suspect was found to be free or abandoned. The author thus found from these data an anonymous term that suggests that the expression has a structure of continuity.

b. Lexical Choice

Excerpt 1

*“In a recent interview, Wenda told Guardian Australia the oppression of the West Papuan people, including through arbitrary arrests and military operations, and through its transmigrasi policy – migrating other non-Papuan Indonesians to the province to alter its ethnic make-up, and make Papuan people the minority – amounted to a “**slow-motion genocide**” of the Papuan people.” ()*

The data above contained the lexical meaning in the form of connotation conveyed by Wenda. The writer of the guardian news chose the word "*slow-motion genocide*" which refers to the racism of the Indonesian against the Papuan people. The sentence above was quoted from a Papuan figure who expressed his concern about non-Papuan behavior towards Papuans who were considered marginalizing the Papuan people. The word "*slow-motion genocide*" defined as a slow mass murder. In this case, the genocide or mass murder in question is related to the Indonesian government's policy of migrating non-Papuans to provincial areas. Sadly, the transmigration was not applied to Papuans, so that they became a minority and were left behind in terms of technology, knowledge and economy. This made the people of Papua seemed to be slowly dying.

In this news, there was no explanation regarding the policies taken by the Indonesian government. The news that was conveyed all contained about students and the Papuan community who felt they were not treated humanely and received discrimination treatment.

The participants that were identified in the report text is the police, residents of Papua, student Papua and journalists as the party who produced the text and the reader as the party that affect the text. From the news text above, there are only two participants who appear in the text, both of whom are of the opinion that the actions taken by the Indonesian security forces have exceeded reasonable limits. Here the journalists tried to build a relationship between the two sources, namely Benny Wenda and Veronica Koman, both of whom had

the same opinion about the actions of the Indonesian security forces who were too harsh to Papuan students.

In addition, Benny Wenda is not the only activist who continues to share evidence with the world about human rights violations in West Papua. However, the words of independence that Benny Wenda often uttered in every Papua riot were the main source that provoked the Indonesian government to blame him. The author emphasizes the figure of Benny Wenda to reinforce his message that acts of racism are often not only violent against Papuan students.

The *oppression* itself is a behavior which may become a routine and which entails a social or physical power imbalance. This may include verbal bullying, intimidation and physical assault. The police did this in the background of the Papuan students' inquiries. Tear gas was violently arrested after the killings and the name monkey was then an act of police brutality. Thus the word becomes a powerful fourth in a major protest that has taken place on the date of legal assertion which represents the actions of racism.

c. Sentence Structure

Jakarta (S) cuts (V) online access(O) to Papua 'and surrounding areas' (C) until the atmosphere 'returns to being conducive and normal' (A).

In this excerpt, the subject is the noun “*Jakarta*”, while “*Jakarta*” is inanimate. In this news the agent is not clearly mentioned. Jakarta is

the capital city of Indonesia. It is a big city which the central government of Indonesia located. It is impossible if we said that the word “*Jakarta*” is the agent of the sentence. The journalist just mentioned “*Jakarta*” as the subject but did not mention clearly who is the agent.

Next, the sentence above followed by an adverb which added information that cutting the internet access will be carried out until the situation was conducive and normal. It was indicated that the situation was busy and chaotic at that time by the addition of *-s* in the verb “*cut*” which refers to the present tense. Present tense used to show facts or activities happened at that time.

In this first news text, the discourse text describes the chronology of why the Indonesian government cuts off internet access in Papua at a time when big demonstrations were taking place. The demo occurs either because Papuan who do not accept the existence of racism in Lakuk 's by Indonesian security forces against Papuan students in Surabaya at that time. The amount of news on social media that feature violence Indonesian security officers at the time of catching Papuan student in his dorm by force, infuriated residents of Papua. This is because not only the Indonesian security forces committed the acts of discrimination, but there were several nationalist groups who participated in shouting racist words as well.

Furthermore, the words "*monkeys*", "*pigs*" and "*dogs*" were uttered by the nationalist group put pressure on Papuan students and disturbed the comfort of Papuan students in the Surabaya dormitory. Papuan residents who heard the news were immediately angry. They did not accept their tribe being shouted at with these racist words. More and more media reported the news, making Papuans take to the streets to carry out large demonstrations. To reduce the number of demonstrations that are getting bigger every day, the government has cut internet access that enters the Papua area until conditions in Papua improve.

The news focused on attacks did by the Papuan community due to the cut of internet access in the Papua area. This incident occurred due to the riots that occurred before in Papua. The riots was the conflict between Papuan and non-Papuan happened in the Javanese city of Surabaya on the weekend, where nationalist groups goaded Papuan students with racist taunts, calling them "monkeys", "pigs" and "dogs". The cutting internet access made to prevent news from circulating widely because it was feared that it would lead to misunderstandings. In the sentence "*until the atmosphere 'returns to being conducive and normal'*" means that the situation was truly unsafe and not conducive. The news also explained that the Papuan people was angry and damaged several public facilities such as shops, ATMs and also parts of an airport.

News Text 2

In the second news, the writer explained how the chronology of the arrest of 43 Papuan students and the racist actions that was in it. News writers provide information that the police raided Papuan students who were gathering in their dormitory in Surabaya. Not only members of the police force but there were also attacks from mass organizations as well.

The author also informs the reader that Papuan student arrests are carried out not according to procedure. The writer of the newspaper in the news shows that the police also attacked the Papua student hostel by firing tear gas at them. The author also wrote through the source of the initial raid carried out caused by the destruction of the Indonesian flag located in front of the hostel. After the raids were carried out, the police took 43 Papuan students to Surabaya police station to be questioned about the destruction of the flag in front of the Papuan student dormitory.

The guardian tries to influence and bring the reader into agreement with the ideas conveyed if facts are arranged in such a way. The above news text strengthens the state of the Papuan demonstrations, supports the movement for independence in Papua and gives the Indonesian security forces negative data about the acts of violence perpetrated. Which makes it clear that the framework of the news text includes an ideology. The text structure offers details about the texts produced by text manufacturers. The text structure of this second date involves reconstitutions of microtexts and micro text exposures (especially analytical exhibitions) not

merely explaining the news, but also complexities of argumentation to inform viewers of the not-good (not all-fair) treatment of their people by the government. It turns out that the news text not only contains information about a certain event, but the text also contains hidden messages from the will of the text producer. News texts carry ideology in the form of thoughts, opinions, ideas, or beliefs.

The title of the news "*Indonesia catches hundreds of Papuans...*" revealed that there was a barrier between Indonesia and Papua each of which should be a unit created by the Unitary Republic of Indonesia's sovereignty, and the selection of a diction with a semanticized significance. Choosing a social stress dictionary should ensure that the diction with several significances is not used. Using the words Indonesia and West Papua appear to indicate that they are separate from Papua in Indonesia, Papua is not Indonesian. It includes racist terms in this debate. In addition, an overview is given below of the language aspects of the news text paragraphs.

a. Cohesion and Coherence

Excerpt 1

Surabaya city police chief, Senior Commissioner Sandi Nugroho, told the Jubi news outlet that witnesses claimed the individual who damaged the flag had gone inside the student accommodation.

Excerpt 2

"Fully armed police shot teargas into the dorm, charged into it, forced the students to squat and waddle along the ground, then arrested them," Koman said.

Repeating more than two words from *students* and the *police* revealed they did disagree emotionally. It could be showed that The Guardian is vigilant to discriminate from the diction used for the position of a character. The two words have distinct meanings in semantic terms. The importance of the word student in Lexical Semantics corresponds to the status of the first character (victim), but the second character (the perpetrator) refers to a word cop, implying the status of a person with a higher rank than another. This illustrated the disparity between the comparison to the student's first and the police officer's second persona. The second character was more reflective of someone of higher social standing than students who is valued. That is, the Guardian used pronouns to differentiate distinctly between the position of the first and the second character.

Excerpt 3

On Saturday afternoon police fired teargas into the building. CNN Indonesia reported at least 23 shots of teargas were fired.

Excerpt 4

“Fully armed police shot teargas into the dorm, charged into it, forced the students to squat and waddle along the ground, then arrested them,” Koman said.

In the data above, the association of synonymic was found. Those words were *fired* and *shot*. Both words were synonyms, but the two words could not be interchanged, since each have distinct meanings, those do not have the same meanings but apply to the same activities. The fired term

was not included in the first or the original sense. After a writer looked for the details, the fired language had been found to be a frequent slang language. In this voice, smoking, burning, or flame had nothing to do with the word "fired". The term "shot" was a summary of the treatment, like the word "gun" in datum excerpt 4. Those words had their own judgment position and were reluctant to mutate. There may also be said to be a coherent discourse the presence of a lexical relationship associated with the discourse.

Excerpt 5

"The arrest is totally disproportionate. The students were not even told why they were arrested. That violates the criminal procedural law."

Excerpt 6

Indonesian authorities raided a university dormitory in Surabaya on Saturday and arrested dozens of West Papuan students after a standoff over allegations the Indonesian flag was thrown into a sewer.

Excerpt 7

Koman said two Indonesian students who had attempted to bring food and water to the students on Saturday, prior to the raid, were beaten and arrested.

The next was grammatical cohesion which mention the word *arrest* in different grammatical systematics. This detention word, which is the original word form, was quoted in the excerpt 6. While excerpt 5 and 7 were grammatically different phrase, namely *arrest* added-*ed*, So that, *arrested* was the form of a composition that different from the original. In excerpt 6, we found the word detained in an alternate form that often shifts

the sense of the word detained in the past, which is the inclusion of the word before it.

This study reflected on linguistic issues on word bias, according to critical linguistic points of view. In grammar, the usage of words was perceived not only from a sentencing structure, but also from a non-linguistic viewpoint (Young and Fitzgerald, 2006: 16). This was a non-linguistic term. The word structure, sentence, clause, was therefore organized to make a new sense.

b. Lexical Choice

West Papua has been locked in a civil conflict for decades over its demands for independence from Indonesia, which annexed the territory on the western half of the island of Papua in the 1960s. In that time there have been claims of up to half a million people killed, and Indonesia has been accused of human rights violations, including arbitrary arrests and extrajudicial killings.

The data in text 2 explained that Indonesia had been accused of human rights violations. The statement "... *has been accused* ..." becomes a passive sentence which is quite effective in eliminating the subject in the sentence. So that neither people feel accused.

The text also contains a passive sentence "... *has been locked*..." and ... "*people killed*..." which seemed to say that the Papuan people were oppressed and persecuted. In Indonesia, racist cases as well as discrimination against the Papuan people had become a big problems that

had not been resolved for a long time. Even so, this racist act did not mean it was carried out by everyone in Indonesia. There were still many people who uphold the high value of "*Bhineka Tunggal Ika*" which means different but still one. They did not differentiate between religion, race or skin color.

c. Sentence Structure

Excerpt 1

"Lastyear(A), mobs(S) forced(V) to fly Indonesian flag at the same location,"(C)

The sentence above began with an adverb which indicated the time of the incident. It means that this incident was not something strange because it has happened in the last year. Next, the subject is the word "mobs" followed by the verb "forced" by the addition of -ed. This addition indicated the form of past tense because the incident happened last year. Furthermore, the complement consisted of the verb phrase "*to fly Indonesian flag at the same location*". This phrase gave the complete information of the sentence that make the sentence become more easy to understand by the addition of the clause "*at the same location,*"

Excerpt 2

“This (S) only happens (V) towards the West Papuans (C).”

The sentence above was the utterance of Veronica Komen, one of the human rights lawyers in Indonesia. The pronoun "This" as a subject was a reference sentence in the previous paragraph. This reference pointed to *"Koman said harassment and intimidation of West Papuans in Indonesia was worsening"*. So, this sentence reinforced the existence of discrimination to the Papuan. Furthermore, the use of the present tense in the verb *"happen"* with the addition of the letter *-s* behind the verb was a word that indicated an action that was repeated or in accordance with the facts.

The complement used the addition of the *-s* in the end of word Papuan which showed the plural meanings. It also showed that the harassment toward the Papuan was not happened to one person but also in many people. Koman said directly that many incident of intimidation occurred in Papua. This intimidation occurred in many ways such as racist of black skin or the chant of calling monkey. Some examples were mentioned in the news above, such as *“Out! Out! Papua out!”*, *massacre Papua! Massacre Papua*” which yelled after the incident of throwing the Indonesian flag into sewer happened.

News Text 3

In the text 3, the journalist told the readers that Papuan protests had taken place in Malang and Surabaya in defiance of racial problems. The

chronological results of Papua's arrest by the police were published by journalist on The Guardian. The fact that such brutality happened has prompted Papuans to oppose the regime.

The protests took place not only in one place, but in various towns in Papua and West Papua provinces. Different protest forms were undertaken, including the destruction of a parliament building in Papua. The fire in the center of the city of the parliament building fully paralyzed the work there.

The researcher analyzed internet news sources the news text in The Guardian in conjunction with the principle (Fairclough in Krolokke and Sorensen, 2006: 52-53). The researcher found three word semantic relations that were repeated.

a. Cohesion and Coherence

Excerpt 1

Protestors in the West Papuan provincial capital of Manokwari have set fire to the local parliament building after a demonstration against the arrest and detention of scores of Papuan students.

Excerpt 2

Exiled West Papuan independence leader Benny Wenda said peaceful protests by West Papuans and supporters across the Indonesian archipelago "have been met with arrests, beatings and abuse given out by the Indonesian colonists".

Excerpt 3

Exiled West Papuan independence leader Benny Wenda said peaceful protests by West Papuans and supporters across the Indonesian archipelago "have been met with arrests, beatings and abuse given out by the Indonesian colonists".

From the data above, the researcher found the word *arrest* repeated in each excerpt. The word *arrest* written in the first sentence is repeated in the second and third sentences using the exact same repetition element. Apart from just repetition, the same meaning of the use of *arrest* also had the same meaning which could not be replaced by other words. Thus, it can be said that the discourse was cohesive, because it used a lexical repetition lexical cohesion marker that was interconnected and plays a role in establishing the integrity of the discourse.

Next, the grammatical cohesion was also found in datum three, including:

Excerpt 4

*Protestors in the West Papuan provincial capital of Manokwari have set fire to the local parliament building after a demonstration against the **arrest** and detention of scores of Papuan students.*

Excerpt 5

*Police fired tear gas into dormitories before **arresting** 43 students, with officers calling the students “monkeys” during the operation, Albert Mungguar, one of the activists said at a news conference on Sunday.*

Excerpt 6

*Exiled West Papuan independence leader Benny Wenda said peaceful protests by West Papuans and supporters across the Indonesian archipelago "have been met with **arrests**, beatings and abuse given out by the Indonesian colonists".*

The word *arrested* in excerpt 4 was repeated in the excerpt 6 with the same grammar structure that was *arrestis* the original form. Only in excerpt 6 that did the meaning change from single noun to plural with the addition of *-s* in the end of word *arrest*. Whereas in excerpt 5 used the word *arresting* using the addition of the word *arrest* which represented the

event that was being experienced or being carried out at that time and still continuing when the discourse writer loaded the discourse (continuous tenses). Thus the presence of markers of grammatical cohesion of discourse could be concluded as a cohesive discourse.

Excerpt 7

Protestors in the West Papuan provincial capital of Manokwari have set fire to the local parliament building after a demonstration against the arrest and detention of scores of Papuan students.

Excerpt 8

*On Monday morning, Papuan **protesters** set fire to the legislative council building and blocked streets in the provincial capital of West Papua, Manokwari, by burning tires and tree branches, deputy governor MohamadLakotani said.*

Excerpt 9

*Exiled West Papuan independence leader Benny Wenda said peaceful **protests** by West Papuans and supporters across the Indonesian archipelago "have been met with arrests, beatings and abuse given out by the Indonesian colonists".*

The word *protestors* found in the excerpt 7. Next, in excerpt 8 there was the word *protesters*, and in excerpt 9 another form of the word *protest* was found, namely *protests*. These three words had the same meaning, namely the person conducting the demonstration. The word *protest* was stated which means an activity carried out as a form of disapproval of the government. Whereas *protesters* was a plural form of the word *protest* which represented the person conducting the protest activity. Whereas in the excerpt 7, the word *protestors* were the plural form of the perpetrator carrying out the protest activity. Thus, the

synonymy lexical markers contained in the discourse could be said to be a cohesive discourse.

From the news, we knew that demonstrators in Manokwari's provincial capital, West Papua, set fire to the local parliament building after a rally against a series of Papuan students' arrested and detentioned. This term was the key theme of The Guardian's news report of Monday, 19 August 2019. The research was based on language elements that were bias terms, according to the vital point of view of linguistics. The used of grammar that included word choice was not only used from a phrased structure, but also from a non-linguistic point of view (Young and Fitzgerald, 2006: 16). The word form, the sentence, clause, has therefore become a new meaning.

b. Lexical Choice

A separatist movement has simmered for decades in Indonesia's easternmost provinces, Papua and West Papua, while Indonesian security forces have been frequently accused of human rights abuses.

The word "*human right abuses*" in text 3 above was directly a satire word for Indonesia in dealing with cases of racism that occurred. In the previous news, text 1 (publication date) also mentioned the word "*human right abuses*". The choice of these words invited thoughts about serious actions that had been taken towards one another and got the most focus.

The word “*simmered*” was also a choice of words that exist to exaggerate the events that occurred. An exaggerate word commonly used by journalists as a characteristic of news that readers become enthusiastic about reading the news. In addition, readers will also be more curious and read the next paragraph.

c. Sentence Structure

Local media(S) reported(V) Papuan students(O) were forced to barricade themselves (C) in their dormitories(A),...

...while a vigilante mob(S) threw(V) stones(O) at the building while chanting, “kick out Papuans” and “slaughter Papuans” for hours.(C)

The phrase “*Local media*” which inanimate was the subject of the sentence. The next word was “*reported*” which had the original word *report* added with the *-ed* indicated the past tense. It means that news was written after the incident has been completed. The authors of these news did not clearly state who the agent who did the job. In complement (C) above also showed that the Papuan people are marginalized and discriminated.

Discrimination refers to the unfairness of such entities in services, where the program is focused on attributes represented by citizens or classes. Discrimination is a common problem in human society because of people's propensity to discriminate against treatments for injustices of such persons or classes because of their particular characteristics. The armed forces did this to Papuan students who were detained in their sleeping

accommodations. Discrimination entails torture, including through unlawful police treatment of Papuan students by forcible imprisonment and tear gas spraying. Torture itself is an act intentionally committed by police which causes both, physical and spiritual pain or suffering for the victim. A person's torture is typically performed for confession or intelligence purposes. The police did this to obtain information about the destruction of the Indonesian flag in the Papuan student dormitory.

In the second excerpt, the subject was "*a vigilante mob*" followed by the verb "*threw*" which the past form of the word "*throw*". The object of the dependent sentence above is "*stones*" from the noun "*stone*" plus *-s* to mean more than one stone ". In the complement of the sentence above, it consisted of two clauses. The first clause is "... *at the building while chanting,*" which a place description of the previous verb. Meanwhile, the second clause was "*kick out Papuans*" and "*slaughter Papuans*" for hours. " as the complement (C) of the previous clause.

In the sentence above, it can be understood that students must remain in their dormitory. This was due to the rage of the masses who were fearing that it would cause something beyond the reasonable limit. The journalists also wrote that the masses threw stones at the Papuan student dormitory while shouting to expel Papuan students. If Papuan students do not stay in the dormitory, it was possible that the protesters would made chaos and hurted the Papuan students.

News Text 4

a. Cohesion and Coherence

Excerpt 1

Three West Papuan students have reportedly been shot in their dormitories by militia groups amid growing tensions in the region, as disturbing footage emerged of Indonesian soldiers firing on peaceful demonstrators during clashes last week [26 August 2019] in which protesters say six died.

Excerpt 2

Papuan protesters allege non-Papuan vigilante groups are being encouraged by police and military to attack Papuans during what has been more than a fortnight of protests over racial discrimination and abuse as well as calls for independence from Indonesia.

Excerpt 3

Protesters say six people were killed in the confrontation, and more than a dozen injured, after the police opened fire on a peaceful demonstration that had occupied the regent's office in the middle of Deiyai city.

Repetition of the word *protester* was the person carrying out the protest activit. In the three excerpts above mentioned the word repeated protest. It was found that the repetitive lexical cohesion stated that the word protest was repeated exactly the same, because the element of repetition was the same as the element that was repeated.

Thus, it could be said that the discourse was cohesive, because it uses an interconnected repetition lexical cohesion tool and played the function of establishing the integrity of the discourse.

Not only lexical cohesion in the form of repetition, the researcher also found the lexical cohesion in synonyms. The word *shot, firing on* excerpt 1 and in excerpt 2 the word *opened fire on* was shown. These three words had the same meaning, namely carrying out shooting activities. Thus, the synonymy lexical markers contained in the discourse could be said to be a cohesive discourse.

Excerpt 3

Three West Papuan students have reportedly been shot in their dormitories by militia groups amid growing tensions in the region, as disturbing footage emerged of Indonesian soldiers firing on peaceful demonstrators during clashes last week [26 August 2019] in which protesters say six died.

Excerpt 4

The Papuan students were attacked in a dormitory in Abepura district, Jayapura, by police-backed armed militias on Sunday [1 September 2019]. One student was killed by a bullet wound to the chest. The students were reportedly attacked as they tried to defend themselves from vigilantes from a pro-Jakarta group calling itself Masyarakat Nusantara (Archipelago Community).

In the excerpt 3 and 4, there were the word *reportedly* repeated in each excerpt. The word *reported* that were written in excerpt 3 were repeated in the excerpt 4 using the same exact repetition elements. Besides, only repetition of the same meaning, the used of *reportedly* also had the same meaning which could not be replaced by other words. Thus, it could be said that the discourse was cohesive, because it used a repetitive lexical cohesion marker tool that interconnected and played the function of establishing the integrity of the discourse.

In the same data also found the grammatical words *militia* in excerpt 3 and *militias* in excerpt 4. The word *militia* in excerpt 3 showed that the word was the original word which did not have an affix at all. Meanwhile, the word *militias* in excerpt 4 had been added with -s, in the end of word which indicated that the word was from singular to plural form. Given the found grammatical cohesion, this discourse was expressed as a cohesive discourse.

Excerpt 5

The Papuan students were attacked in a dormitory in Abepura district, Jayapura, by police-backed armed militias on Sunday [1 September 2019]. One student was killed by a bullet wound to the chest. The students were reportedly attacked as they tried to defend themselves from vigilantes from a pro-Jakarta group calling itself Masyarakat Nusantara (Archipelago Community).

Excerpt 6

Victor Yeimo from the West Papua National Committee said: “They [went] inside peacefully, but suddenly, without any provocation police opened fire into the mass of demonstrators. Then ... people attacked with bow and arrow.”

Excerpt 7

Military personnel in a car were attacked, he said.

The lexical repetition was found in excerpt 5,6 and 7 namely the repetition of the word *attacked*. The word *attacked* repeated in those three excerpts using the same exact repetition element. Apart from just the same repetition, the meaning of internet usage also has the same meaning which could not be replaced by other words. Thus, it could be said that the discourse was cohesive, because it used a

repetitive lexical cohesion marker tool that was interconnected and played the function of establishing the integrity of the discourse.

b. Lexical Choice

Moreover, Indonesian nationalist and religious militant groups are encouraged by the Indonesian government to crack down on the protests, which will only lead to the further escalation of violence. ()

In text (4), the journalist clearly stated that the Indonesian government ordered military forced to keep the demonstration by the Papuan people became safe. This was supported by the choice of the words “... *are encouraged...*” and also “... *to crack down...*” which were considered rude and tended to demean one party, namely the Papuan people.

In the fourth news text, entirely the actions and policies undertaken by the Indonesian government had never been explained in detail. If viewed from the way of delivery and the choice of words presented by journalist, people who read the news would conclude that it was not only Indonesian people who committed racism, but also the Indonesian government.

In addition, the journalist also used a lot of passive sentences that cornered the government and Indonesian people, such as the example sentences "*been shot*", *were attacked*, *was killed*, *being opposed* as if the Papuan people were the ones who are very disadvantaged and without giving an explanation why the police did

this. For example, in the previous demonstration by the Papuan community, the police sprayed tear gas on the protester because they were deemed to have rioted. In this situation, the police would not spray tear gas if the protesters were holding a safe and conducive demonstration. However, some news published by The Guardian, the journalist did not explain this.

c. Sentence Structure

The Papuan students(S) were attacked(V) in a dormitory in Abepura district, Jayapura(C), by police-backed armed militias on Sunday(Ag).

The sentence above was the form of passive sentence followed by an agent or actor. The subject of the sentence above is *Papuan students* with the addition of a determiner "The" at the beginning of the sentence. Then, because this sentence was passive sentence, the verb (V) is followed by *were* which is the past tense form of *are*, then the word *attack* is the V3 form of *attack* with the addition of *-ed* at the end of the word because it is a regular verb. Complement (C) in the sentence above contained a description of where the event occurred. The agent of the passive sentence above was *police-backed armed militias*, while *on Sunday* was an additional adverb as additional information from the incident.

The issue that the Papuan people ask for the right to independence and separate themselves from Indonesia is an ongoing issue. Racism and discrimination have become a big scourge for many

years, the Papuan people were angry and went on a rampage. In the news, various actions have been carried out by the Papuan people. However, until now Papua is still being the part of the Indonesian State.

2. Discussion

The Researcher discusses the data identified and examined in the previous chapter in this section of the debate. The researcher will respond to the research issue in Chapter One in this subchapter. On the basis of the sentence structure, discourse structure and the choice of words used in the news of Papua students in *theguardian.com* website. After analyzing the news text, the researcher determined the issue of social cultural and the practice of discourse conceived in the news. Moreover, the researcher would do the intertextuality which compare the news in The Guardian and the media website news in Indonesia.

a. Discourse Practice

Discourse practice is an environment relevant to the mechanism of text creation and consumption, while sociocultural practice is an additional part of the meaning. The context here encompasses many issues, including the context of structural advertising policies applied to a given society, history and regulation.

Following the hypothesis that the author chose to examine, namely Norman Fairclough's theory (1989), one of the experiments that are suitable for the CDA usage as a social activity is discovered by ideology, Discourse in CDA is a social practice that includes a dialectical interaction between speech and case (Fairclough, Mulderrig and Wodak, 2011). Make yourself a connection between the micro language and the society's macro system (Van Dijk, 2001a). The linguistic structures are used to systematize and transform reality. Therefore, the historical dimension, social structure, and ideology are the main sources of knowledge and hypotheses. Within the framework critical linguistics (Fowler, 1986).

Discussion the results of the news text on Papuan racial protests on the use of vocabulary at theguardian.com are discussed in this respect. Second, the choice of title used by the media is of course an important consideration in the interest of readers, and therefore, since it includes many keywords from all the story, the story's title has a vital role (Van Dijk, 1998 and Dor, 2003). The title often plays a role in online media as some readers typically draw lessons only from reading a news story title. This study showed that outside media prefer to use pessimistic connotations and criticize the Indonesian government. For example, the above-mentioned paper on the three titles reflects news that would also

discuss the problems in West Papua and the way the Indonesian government handles the Papuan people and pro-independence activists

In addition, the study of the semantical elements of the language. Taking into account the lexical options in The Guardian, the diction is very powerful and reflects bias and challenges in reporting issues affecting police in West Papua. Overall, The Guardian.com's lexical range appears to be pessimistic. It can be shown that the media are discussing and referencing the position of the police. The negative feeling. The researcher picked multiple phrases and ultimately grouped them.

The writers, from a lexical point of view, divided lexical patterns into two groups - lexical and lexical. Researchers identified three semantic connections, namely repetition, synonym, and antonymous, reflecting lexical constructs. Repeating or rehearsing lingual units (sounds, syllables, words or parts of phrases) are considered essential to stress members in a relevant context.

On the basis of the above data it was observed that the news replicated lexical repetitions, including words *protesters*, *arrests*, *police*, *attacked*, and *students*. These terms repeated in the news more than twice and appears in the above three stories. The word *Protest* appeared six times on the news, even appeared 4 times in the second news and three times in the suspense of the news. There was a cohesion in lexical replication that meant that in any word in the press the word protest was replicated precisely so the repetition

factor was the same as the repetition element. From the word that often repeated, it can be concluded that the journalist of the news tried to show the racism of Indonesian government toward Papuan.

b. Social cultural

Sociocultural practice is a dimension that applies to situations outside the text. It's a social and cultural practice. Context may be many items, such as the situation or more generally, in accordance with a specific society, culture or politics, the structural activities of the media themselves. Media politics, media economy or media culture, for example, has some impact on the news generate from this understanding it can be concluded that the understanding of the text is the language that is carrying out the task of expressing social functions or meanings in a context of situations and cultural contexts.

The Guardian always gets a positive response from the reader . Things that can be proven with the 84% of the readers in the pages of The Guardian agrees on what that exist in it , this is the advantage of The Guardian who is always able to attract the reader her through content creative them . Although not The Guardian is housed on the left , but The Guardian also provides space sound right to participate share the opinion of the news.

At this point, the researcher looks to the socio-cultural contexts to clarify the perception findings. This socio-cultural condition consists

of three parts: (a) the situation, that is, the unique situation when creating a text. (b) Structural, specifically the impact on the resulting text of organizational organizations. The institution used as a study material in this report is theguardian.com. (c) Social that looks at social macro-stuffs. The political situation in Indonesia is the social aspect that is clearly seen in this study.

Fairclough (1989) states: "An explanatory stage is intended to describe debate in the sense of a social process, to explain how social processes determine, and how reproductive discourse in those structures can cumulate, sustain or change structures."

Explanations are; the mass media will bring the viewer up to news level situationally at the level of an incident or event of a news relevance to maximize the extent of the news and distinguish according to its usual meaning. In the advent of newspapers, so news importance is the basic factor.

In the focus of many newspapers which are elevated in their commentary would also be interesting news topics. The reader is interested in an incident or objects that smell or contain conflict. Especially if important citizens, intellectuals, community leaders, politicians and so on are seen in the dispute. To get good news, journalists should obtain news which really appeals to readers in the sector or aspect of conflict. As happened in Papua and West Papua, the demonstrations were heating up. With the situation getting hotter, the

protesters set fire to the DPR building, plus the Indonesian security forces accused of violence against the demonstrators in Papua. Likewise, things that make readers more interested will be read later by many people.

The heat forced the government to block the internet and ban the media entry into Papua by a hot situation in Papua West Papua. When internet is disconnected there the situation is supposed to be calmer and not heated due to other hoax reports. The media believes that this massive demonstration is a material that should be given to the public and the public must know that the media will continue to look for information about the situation there. We want to know the case, of course, as viewers, and that is why the media are so interested in reporting on this occurrence.

This event certainly did not escape the view of the guardian media group who also did not want to miss the news that was heating up. The guardian send journalists who are experts in their fields and used to deal with problems in Southeast Asia namely Kate and Ben. Both of them collaborated to create this event so that it would be enjoyed by readers out there who were also curious about this event.

In fact, the arrests made by the police were solely aimed at asking for further information about the damage to the red and white flag that was hung outside the Papuan student dormitory. Hearing this, the community flocked to the student hostel. Without any further

information the residents were already excited in front of the student dormitory and they shouted racist words like those listed in the news above.

The word "*monkey*", "*chase away Papua*", and "*Papua out*" raises the fear of Papuan students who are there, in fact the police only asks for information after the students are sent home. The police also helped disperse the screaming people in front of the student dormitory. The police guarantee security around the Papuan dormitory. This is in accordance with the vision of the National Police which is the realization of excellence security and public order services, the establishment of a solid Domestic Law and Security and the establishment of proactive political synergy. So the police play a role in helping security, so that Papuan students are not frowned upon by racist talk anymore.

The tension in the content of this news is even higher when discussing those who should be responsible for security, behave otherwise. It is unfortunate when looking at the function of the formation of the State security apparatus, which is stated in the mandate of the 1945 Constitution on State Defense and Security Article 30 paragraph four (4), which states that the Indonesian National Police as a state instrument that maintains security and public order, is tasked with protecting, protect, serve the community and law enforcement are equitable for all. Regulations made by the government

as a responsibility have not been effective, because there are still many cases of violence perpetrated by the police against ethnic Papuans. Every time a demonstration is held by the people of Papua, there is always a victim. The police should be more self-reliant and correct the actions that are not appropriate so that the image of the police is not bad in the eyes of the community. Also, the police must make a strategy to overcome every demonstrator in Papua so that there will be no more riots and more victims.

It is unfortunate that the text does not feature Papuan students. But the parties concerned can be an explanation of how the situation they experienced at that time, if you see the news. The certainty has not yet been found. Is it true that the police carried out acts of violence or merely picked up students only during questioning. It is hoped that the sources of Papuan students can be more convincing that the information circulating is valid or lies.

Not only involving the police, The Guardian which involved the independence leader of West Papua, Benny Wenda. Benny Wenda as a resource person who is often mentioned happens because of his role as chairman of the pro-independence organization/ movement he leads. He is busy promoting and communicating to the world about the problems that occur in his hometown from his own perspective. During this time, he sometimes provided photographic and video evidence that contained human rights abuse and violence. In addition, Benny Wenda is not the

only activist who continues to try to share evidence with the world about the abuse of human rights in West Papua. However, the words of independence that are often promoted by Benny Wenda in each of the Papuan riots became the main source that lured the Indonesian government to blame him.

Benny Wenda said that he wrote a letter urging the West Papuan people not to celebrate the Independence Day of Indonesia and riots in Mebel and Surabaya is the spontaneity. He stressed that he would continue to maintain his work in lobbying international forums to support him getting a referendum from the Indonesian government. In this discourse analysis, it was found that the main factor influencing news in the chosen media was political factors. Politically, the Indonesian government has controlled West Papua since the issuance of the Act of Free Choice in 1969 to the present. In the news he said that the people of West Papua had tried to get a referendum after that. But Indonesia never wanted to let go of this easternmost island part of Indonesia. This research believes that the Indonesian government has a large influence on the two selected media.

In social level, every human being born in the world has brought basic rights granted by God Almighty or commonly referred to as human rights. Everyone has the right to all rights and freedoms in living life, regardless of ethnicity, religion, race, color, and other differences. This right will never be separated and continues to cling to

the end of life. Protection of Indonesian citizens is all activities to guarantee and protect their rights so that they can develop and continue to grow in accordance with human dignity and dignity, while receiving protection from discrimination and violence. Behaviors that deviate from these norms are called human rights violations, as experienced by Papuan students who are in Surabaya and poor. Therefore social level analysis is also needed to find out how far the involvement between social conditions is represented in a published discourse.

This social analysis is a process or mechanism that will discuss the problems that occur in an object of discourse and in the end it will produce what exactly is the root cause of the problems. Like the social conflict, the social conflict of Papuan students in Surabaya involving mass organizations, officials, the government and Papuan students in Surabaya, the conflict that was originally small, turned into a big conflict on August 16, 2019, this conflict was actually caused by the complex problems and problems present before before. The existence of the conflict was caused by in addition to historical factors and the existence of a lawsuit as well as support for the attitude of liberation of western irian, the conflict of Papuan students in Surabaya was also triggered by stigma, discriminatory actions, until the alleged violation of human rights became an accumulation of causes.

If the issues or information that people develop in interacting are not in tune with what is happening, then conflict

arises in every process of exchanging messages, whether individual, group, or community. As a result, social conflict cannot be avoided, both in physical form and the emphasis of every understanding that develops in every component of people's lives. In the conflict case above made the National Commission of Human Rights come down and speak up the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas Ham) came in order to find problems and mediate this social conflict case, to LBH Surabaya, to the Papuan student community as the victim, the Governor of East Java, Mayor Surabaya and the people of Surabaya, and the East Java Police Chief accompanied by the Surabaya Police Chief and his ranks along with representatives of mass organizations and Papuan students gathered.

This discrimination does not only occur to individuals, but this discrimination also occurs to community groups, both from mechanical society groups or organic communities. As is the case with Papuan students in Surabaya today, social and cultural influences play a large role in the form of discriminatory behavior. As for several factors of discrimination, its caused by social influences around him such as, the increasingly fierce competition in various fields of life. There is pressure and intimidation that is usually carried out by dominant groups against weaker groups or groups. And the helplessness of the poor in the

intimidation that they get keeps them going down and becoming victims of discrimination.

Looking at the aforementioned social circumstances, The Guardian is involved in this case of inequality as a news aggregator. The Guardian is seeking to lead readers to think that they still track the creation of social questions as a news aggregator media and seek to provide the readers with as many facts as possible. The Guardian claims that inequality in the media can attract the interest of readers and maximize the gain by introducing adversity.

c. Intertextuality

In intertextuality, the researcher will compare the result of analysis news in The Guardian which is published in Australia and the news of Racism on Papua which published in Indonesia. In this present study, the researcher will compare the news between Kompas.com and The Guardian.com. The result of the analysis was showed that the Guardian tend to side with the Papuan people. Many sentences are used by journalists to prove the existence of racism in Indonesia. For example, in the news published by the guardian, many passive sentences such as *attacked*, *arrested* are used which indicate that the Papuan people are passive and the government is the only party who can decide the action.

On the other hand, in news published by online news media in Indonesia, on Kompas.com news in particular, the news that is delivered

does not focus on the Papuan community alone as news objects. As published by Kompas.com on August 29th, 2019. In the news, it was stated that the president of Indonesia, JokoWidodo said that Papua should not destroy the public facilities. In addition, the president also said that this problem could be resolved either without harming certain ethnicities or races. Moreover, the news also explained the reasons why the Indonesian government has cut off the flow of the internet in Papua. Many online news media in Indonesia have actually not published several incidents against the Papuan people which are deemed to overthrow the leadership of the Indonesian government. Only a few online media have bravely published racist news in a gambling manner about Papua.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consist of two section, first is conclusion and second is suggestions. First the researcher conclude all about the analysis that answer the questions in chapter one. Section two: the researcher gives the readers and the next researcher recommendations.

A. Conclusion

Study of essential expression illustrates that speech is also a means of contact. Norman Fairlough suggests that the use of speech and writing as a collective activity is used in discourse research. In discourse practice, the journalist used the features of linguistics to show the racism by using the word “arrest” for example, that being repeated in many times. This social practice is used as a means of interrelation between fact and social system events.

Next, the social culture also revealed as the discussion that the discrimination in Indonesia is still being the problem that difficult to solve. The racism on ethnic and color skin are two aspects that being the reason of doing social class. Moreover, the government of Indonesia seems still holding on two aspects above to make a decision toward the accident of Papuan.

The introduction of The Guardian's news text was therefore deemed in line with the project it had undertaken to generate news items in accordance with its neoliberal opposition requirements. The imagery of The Guardian indicates a certain inspiration. The readers are guided to give The Guardian a good

impression as a newspaper that respects the voice of core and existing corporations to voice justice for the middle class.

B. Suggestion

This segment is intended to make some recommendations, especially in Critical Discourse Analysis, for potential scholars with the same interest in critical discourse on text. The researcher assumes from a review in the last chapter that some recommendations for the next researchers are made in this report.

The researcher hopes that the next researchers would find the representation on the news in different ocean. The data would be collected as many as they could. So that, the result of critical discourse analysis would be more persuade the readers about the issue. Moreover, the researcher also perhaps that the further research would focus not only in one dimension on the theory of Fairlough but also in whole three dimensions; textual analysis, discourse practice, and the social culture.

On the basis of the results, it reveals that the details was derived from a news report that reflects on Papua Protest words. The researcher perhapsfor the further researcher to get video or television as the data to make it different with this present research.

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APPENDIX

Text 1

By Kate Lamb and Ben Doherty

Published on Thursday, August 22nd 2019

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/aug/22/west-papua-protests-indonesia-deploys-1000-soldiers-to-quell-unrest>

West Papua protests: Indonesia deploys 1,000 soldiers to quell unrest, cuts internet

Jakarta cuts online access to Papua ‘and surrounding areas’ until the atmosphere ‘returns to being conducive and normal’

Indonesia has deployed more than 1,000 security personnel to West Papua and cut internet access, amid days of violent demonstrations in what activists say are the largest protests to occur in the region in years.

Protests continued on Thursday including in the capital Jakarta, where demonstrators flew the banned Morning Star flag in front of the state palace. Scores have been arrested for raising the symbolic flag of independence in the past, with one activist, Filep Karma, spending more than ten years in prison for the offense before he was released in 2015.

On Wednesday, violent unrest occurred in Fakfak, where a market was set ablaze and street battles erupted between police and protesters.

Waving the Morning Star flag, protesters chanted “we are not red and white”, in reference to the colours of the Indonesian flag.

Police fired tear gas after the crowds set fire to a market and destroyed ATMs and shops, local media reported. The crowd dispersed when riot police fired warning shots. Indonesian media reported police arrested 45 people, including some they accused of masterminding the protests and damaging buildings.

It followed days of large and violent protests across multiple cities in the region, which is divided into the provinces of Papua and West Papua.

The groundswell of anger that has fuelled the demonstrators was sparked by an incident in the Javanese city of Surabaya on the weekend, where nationalist

groups goaded Papuan students with racist taunts, calling them “monkeys”, “pigs” and “dogs”.

The exiled West Papuan leader, Benny Wenda, said the subsequent arrests of the Papuan students in Surabaya had “lit the bonfire of nearly 60 years of racism, discrimination and torture of the people of West Papua by Indonesia”.

Angered by the racist slurs, Papuans began taking to the streets on Monday, first in Jayapura, from where violent protests have since spread to Manokwari, Fakfak, Timika and, on Thursday morning, Nabire, where demonstrators held signs with messages such as: “*Papua merdeka, itu yang monyetinginkan,*” or “Free Papua, this is what the monkeys want.”

As an additional 1,000 military and police troops were sent in, Indonesia’s communications ministry announced on Wednesday that internet access would be temporarily blocked in Papua and its “surrounding areas” to “accelerate the process of restoring security”.

It followed days of an internet slowdown, and will last “until the atmosphere of Papua returns to being conducive and normal”, the ministry said.

Also on Wednesday, 5,000 people rallied in and around the city of Timika, the closest town to the massive Freeport gold and copper mine, where demonstrators reportedly threw rocks at the local parliament building and tried to tear down its fence.

Hundreds also marched through the streets of Sorong city, where protesters destroyed parts of an airport and about 250 inmates escaped in a prison break on Monday, according to West Papua’s police chief, Herry Rudolf Nahak.

Indonesia’s chief security minister, Wiranto, who goes by one name, headed to Papua late on Wednesday in a bid to quell tensions, while President Joko Widodo was scheduled to visit next week.

Activists criticised the internet blackout, saying it would make it difficult to verify facts and ensure people’s safety, in an area where access by foreign journalists is already restricted. For days, photos and videos posted on social media have provided a rare glimpse at the extent of the unrest.

Jakarta has called for calm in its easternmost territory, where an insurgency against Indonesian rule has simmered for decades.

The protests have exposed simmering faultlines, with independence leader Wenda saying Papuans felt like second-class citizens in Indonesia.

“I, myself was spat at by an Indonesian schoolgirl at high school, just because of the colour of my skin. Every Papuan has a similar story to tell. Events like these show why we have been struggling for a referendum on independence for so many decades,” Wenda said.

While the exiled leader welcomed efforts to ease tensions, conciliatory statements from Indonesia’s president would not be enough: “Papuans will not stop fighting until we achieve equality, self-determination and a referendum on independence.”

In a recent interview, Wenda told Guardian Australia the oppression of the West Papuan people, including through arbitrary arrests and military operations, and through its *transmigrasi* policy – migrating other non-Papuan Indonesians to the province to alter its ethnic make-up, and make Papuan people the minority – amounted to a “slow-motion genocide” of the Papuan people.

“Everything we fight is for our political independence, and our sovereignty, and also we want to run our own affairs. That is what we are fighting for, and for peace, no more killing, no more rape, we want to live peacefully with our neighbouring countries like Australia, like PNG and Indonesia.”

Papua is a former Dutch colony in the western part of New Guinea that is ethnically and culturally distinct from much of Indonesia. It was incorporated into Indonesia in 1969 after a UN-sponsored ballot that was seen as a sham by many.

Since then, a low-level insurgency has plagued the mineral-rich region. In recent years, some Papuan students, including some who study in other provinces, have become vocal in calling for self-determination for their region.

Police chief Herry Rudolf Nahak said authorities had the situation under control after more than a thousand additional police and soldiers were deployed from other cities, including from Jakarta, Bali and Makassar.

Text 2

By Helen Davidson

Published on Sunday, August 18th 2019

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/aug/18/indonesia-arrests-dozens-of-west-papuans-over-claim-flag-was-thrown-in-sewer>

Indonesia arrests dozens of West Papuans over claim flag was thrown in sewer

Indonesian authorities raided a university dormitory in Surabaya on Saturday and arrested dozens of West Papuan students after a standoff over allegations the Indonesian flag was thrown into a sewer.

Officers broke down the gates of the Surabaya building and used teargas to clear the rooms, taking 43 people into custody on the Indonesian Independence Day weekend.

Surabaya police told Kompas news the students were brought in for questioning over the “destruction and disposal” of the Indonesian flag, which had been hanging outside the student hostel.

The students were released around midnight after questioning.

Surabaya city police chief, Senior Commissioner Sandi Nugroho, told the Jubi news outlet that witnesses claimed the individual who damaged the flag had gone inside the student accommodation.

Reports of the damaged flag had reportedly spread on social media, drawing a crowd of residents to the building to protest on Friday and Saturday, allegedly shouting anti-West Papuan slogans and threats, and singing the Indonesian national anthem.

On Friday night police urged the crowds outside the student accommodation to leave.

On Saturday afternoon police fired teargas into the building. CNN Indonesia reported at least 23 shots of teargas were fired.

The Indonesian human rights lawyer Veronica Koman accused the police of a “totally disproportionate” response, and alleged a number of students were injured during the raid.

“Fully armed police shot teargas into the dorm, charged into it, forced the students to squat and waddle along the ground, then arrested them,” Koman said.

“They were released at almost midnight. The students still could not go in because the teargas still smelt strong. Some of their stuff are still confiscated without any warrant.

“The arrest is totally disproportionate. The students were not even told why they were arrested. That violates the criminal procedural law.”

Guardian Australia has attempted to contact the East Java Regional Police for comment.

Koman said two Indonesian students who had attempted to bring food and water to the students on Saturday, prior to the raid, were beaten and arrested.

She said she had been speaking to the students on Friday night and could hear “racists chants” through the phone.

“People demanded the students to come out so they can kick them out from the city and kill them,” she said.

“They chanted ‘Out! Out! Papua out!’, ‘massacre Papua! massacre Papua’. The crowd sang Indonesian anthem until past midnight.”

CNN Indonesia also reported the chants from the crowd, which it said included people wearing clothing referencing the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) and the far-right Pancasila Youth organisation.

West Papua has been locked in a civil conflict for decades over its demands for independence from Indonesia, which annexed the territory on the western half of the island of Papua in the 1960s. In that time there have been claims of up to half a million people killed, and Indonesia has been accused of human rights violations, including arbitrary arrests and extrajudicial killings.

Reports of growing support among non-Papuan Indonesians have bolstered the independence movement, and Koman said harassment and intimidation of West Papuans in Indonesia was worsening.

“Last year, mobs forced to fly Indonesian flag at the same location,” she said.

“This only happens towards the West Papuans.”

Last week Indonesian authorities broke up a number of protests across Indonesia – timed to coincide with consideration of the West Papuan independence claim at the Pacific Islands Forum – with mass arrests and some violence.



Text 3

By Ben Doherty

Published on Monday, August 19th 2019

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/aug/19/protesters-set-fire-to-parliament-building-in-west-papua-as-tensions-mount>

Protesters Set Fire to Parliament Building in West Papua as Tensions Mount

Protestors in the West Papuan provincial capital of Manokwari have set fire to the local parliament building after a demonstration against the arrest and detention of scores of Papuan students.

A separatist movement has simmered for decades in Indonesia's easternmost provinces, Papua and West Papua, while Indonesian security forces have been frequently accused of human rights abuses.

The spark for the latest unrest appears to have been the detention of scores of Papuan students in Surabaya, East Java, for bending a flagpole in front of a dormitory during the celebration of Indonesia's Independence Day on 17 August, according to Papuan activists.

Police fired tear gas into dormitories before arresting 43 students, with officers calling the students "monkeys" during the operation, Albert Mungguar, one of the activists said at a news conference on Sunday.

Local media reported Papuan students were forced to barricade themselves in their dormitories, while a vigilante mob threw stones at the building while chanting, "kick out Papuans" and "slaughter Papuans" for hours.

On Monday morning, Papuan protesters set fire to the legislative council building and blocked streets in the provincial capital of West Papua, Manokwari, by burning tyres and tree branches, deputy governor MohamadLakotani said.

"The city centre, market, the port are next to the parliament building, as well as shopping centres. Everything's affected. Practically, the whole city is not running, if not to say completely paralysed," Lakotani told Kompas TV.

Television footage showed a group of about 150 people marching on the streets in Manokwari, as well as footage of smoke billowing from a parliament building.

Papua governor Lukas Enembe told broadcaster tvone that Papuans were angry because of “the extremely racist words by East Java people, the police and military”.

National police spokesman DediPrasetyo said security personnel were trying to calm the situation.

“Negotiations and communication are ongoing. Generally the situation is under control,” Prasetyo, who is based in Jakarta, said by text message.

A separate, peaceful protest of about 500 people was also underway in the town of Jayapura, the capital of Papua province, Papua police spokesman Ahmad Kamal said.

The Papua and West Papua provinces, the resource-rich western part of the New Guinea island, makes up a former Dutch colony that was incorporated into Indonesia after a widely criticised UN-backed referendum in 1969.

Exiled West Papuan independence leader Benny Wenda said peaceful protests by West Papuans and supporters across the Indonesian archipelago “have been met with arrests, beatings and abuse given out by the Indonesian colonisers”.

“Every month, the world is given horrifying new evidence of the Indonesian state’s violent intention to crush the West Papuan people’s demand for freedom and self-determination.”

Human rights lawyer Veronica Koman said on Twitter the protests in Jayapura and Manokwari were the largest in years, with demonstrators marching through city streets, some waving the secessionist Morning Star flag.

Last week, the Pacific Islands Forum bloc of countries called on Indonesia to finalise a long-promised visit to the Papuan provinces by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Michelle Bachelet. The Forum wants a report on alleged human rights abuses within a year.

A spokesman for the Indonesian ministry of foreign affairs said the commissioner’s visit was “on the table” and that negotiations over the visit were ongoing. Indonesia maintains Papua and West Papua are integral and indivisible parts of the Indonesian state, and regards the Free West Papua campaign as an illegitimate separatist movement.

Text 4

West Papua: Indonesian Security Forces Fire on Peaceful Demonstrators

The Indonesian police is responding with increased violence to weeks of protests in West Papua that call for an end to the systemic discrimination and abuse of West Papuans by Indonesian authorities. Since then, these protests have grown into a large-scale movement calling for West Papuan independence. After an earlier shutdown of internet access across West Papua, the police are now resorting to more violent responses, as reports have emerged of policemen firing on peaceful demonstrators during protests this week. Moreover, Indonesian nationalist and religious militant groups are encouraged by the Indonesian government to crack down on the protests, which will only lead to the further escalation of violence.

Three West Papuan students have reportedly been shot in their dormitories by militia groups amid growing tensions in the region, as disturbing footage emerged of Indonesian soldiers firing on peaceful demonstrators during clashes last week [26 August 2019] in which protesters say six died.

The Papuan students were attacked in a dormitory in Abepura district, Jayapura, by police-backed armed militias on Sunday [1 September 2019]. One student was killed by a bullet wound to the chest. The students were reportedly attacked as they tried to defend themselves from vigilantes from a pro-Jakarta group calling itself Masyarakat Nusantara (Archipelago Community).

Papuan protesters allege non-Papuan vigilante groups are being encouraged by police and military to attack Papuans during what has been more than a fortnight of protests over racial discrimination and abuse as well as calls for independence from Indonesia.

Despite an internet blackout across Papua and West Papua, footage has emerged showing soldiers firing at a crowd of demonstrators outside a government office in Deiyai last week: some of the demonstrators are standing with their hands in the air, as soldiers move in.

Protesters say six people were killed in the confrontation, and more than a dozen injured, after the police opened fire on a peaceful demonstration that had occupied the regent's office in the middle of Deiyai city.

Victor Yeimo from the West Papua National Committee said: “They [went] inside peacefully, but suddenly, without any provocation police opened fire into the mass of demonstrators. Then ... people attacked with bow and arrow.”

Photos have emerged of the body of one Indonesian soldier killed in the clash last Wednesday, his body pierced with arrows.

Papua police spokesperson Commander Anton Ampang has disputed the death count, saying one protester was killed, and that security forces opened fire only after being attacked. “Around 1,000 people armed with arrows, spears and machetes joined the protesters and started to dance the Waita dance [a traditional war dance] and threw rocks at the security forces,” Anton said in a statement.

Military personnel in a car were attacked, he said.

“The crowd shot arrows and threw rocks at security personnel in front of the Deiyai regent’s office and there were even sounds of gunfire from the direction of the crowd, leading security personnel to shoot at the attackers,” he said.

Demonstrations have broken out across Papua and West Papua, often descending into violence after being opposed by security forces and vigilante groups. Because of an internet shutdown across the remote provinces, information on clashes is emerging slowly, and is hard to verify.

Footage from Fakfak on the south-west coast of Papua on 21 August [2019] has also emerged, showing armed militia, some carrying Indonesian flags, clashing with Papuan protesters. Police and military personnel move among the pro-Jakarta militia, and gunshots can be heard.

Alfa Isnaeni of the nationalist Banser militia, the paramilitary wing of Indonesia’s largest independent Islamic organisation Nahdlatul Ulama, said 2,000 members were conducting “combing out” operations, seeking information on anti-Indonesia groups, but said militia members were prepared to conduct security operations if requested. “If the TNI [Indonesian military] commander or the defence minister asks us, the only thing we can say is that we’re ready,” Isnaeni said.

And in Jayapura, a lone protester scaled a giant flagpole to tear down the Indonesian national flag, replacing it with the Morning Star flag on West Papua, an act that carries a potential 15-year jail term.

Police have responded to weeks of demonstrations by banning “anarchist” demonstration, and arresting dozens on Papuans accused of rioting in the region’s capital.

“Everyone is forbidden from carrying out demonstrations and conveying opinions in public that could give rise to anarchist acts, damage, and burning of public facilities,” a six-point police order said.

Indonesia earlier said it would deploy about 2,500 more police and troops to Papua, adding to about 1,200 personnel it had already sent after unrest first broke out.

The mineral-rich but under-developed and impoverished region of Papua has been the scene of a low-level insurgency against Indonesia’s rule for decades.

But protests marking the August anniversaries of the New York Agreement and the Act of Free Choice - the political acts which formalised Indonesian control of Papua - have been further sparked by racist bullying of Papuan students in Java, and police reprisals against them for demonstrating.

The exiled leader of the United Movement for the Liberation of West Papua, Benny Wenda, said the independence movement was peaceful and that a free and fair referendum was the only solution to the long-running contestation of the region.

“As Indonesia deliberately tries to create ethnic conflict in West Papua with militia, I must stress that for West Papuans our enemy is not the Indonesian people. Our enemy is only the system of colonisation. We will not be provoked. Our peaceful struggle is for a referendum.”

Dame Meg Taylor, the secretary general of the Pacific Islands Forum, said she was deeply concerned by the escalating violence, and called for calm and restraint from all parties. She said the “root causes of the conflict” must be addressed by peaceful means. “These events make the proposed visit of the UN high commissioner for human rights to West Papua even more important.”



BIOGRAPHY

Labaika Wilda Fisabilillah was born in Malang on June 11, 1998. She was the first child of two children. Her father was a breeder and her mother was a traders. She spent her childhood in Gondanglegi until she graduated from Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI). She took secondary education at MTs Negeri 3 Malang. She took senior high school at SMAN 1 Gondanglegi. Currently she is continuing her studies at the Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in English Letters Department.