A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF RIZIEQ SHIHAB NEWS IN KOMPAS.COM AND TEMPO.CO

THESIS

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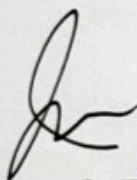
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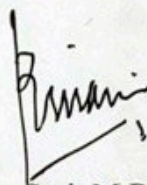
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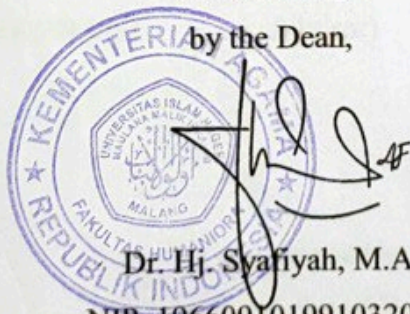the Head of Department
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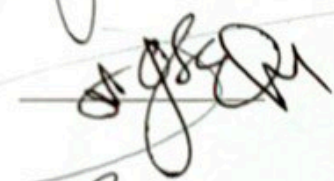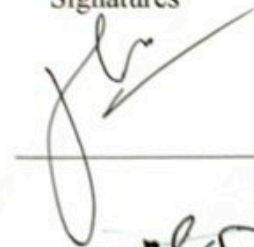1. Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D   (Main Examiner)

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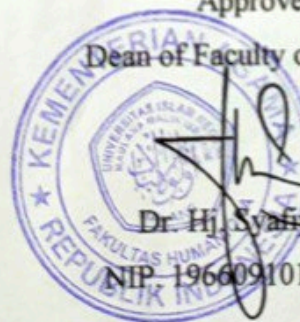
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MOTTO

"Nothing happens until something moves."

-Albert Einstein

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my father, Surya Dharma and my mother, Atiah, my brother and sisters, Eka Sulistya, Wahyudi, and Shela Maulida. Thank you for your support and unlimited affection. Also, thank to Sama Team (Tumpil's Peri) who has become my second family. Not forget to mention a million thanks to my best friend, Alam Mahadika, a young talented researcher. I am so grateful to have such amazing people who always love and support me.

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This thesis is far from perfect and it still lacks of many aspects. Criticism and suggestions will be accepted to improve this thesis. Hopefully, this thesis will give the benefits for writers and readers in general for the present and the future.

Malang, 18 May 2021

Viqri Rahmad Satria

ABSTRACT

Rizieq Shihab's homecoming became trending topic in Indonesia. Rizieq Shihab, the leader of the Islam Defenders Front (FPI), returned to Indonesia after three years of living in Saudi Arabia. Thousands of his followers came from different regions marched to Soekarno-Hatta International Airport to welcome him. In the middle of COVID-19 pandemic, crowd of such number of people, of course, is forbidden. This became controversial. Of course, this phenomenon attracted mass media to publicly spread the information. Especially Kompas and Tempo. Both media have its own ideology and background, it can be seen through the use of language within news. Of course, to uncover the ideology, we have to use compatible method related with language and discourse. This characteristics can be seen through language dimensions. The choosing of word, phrase, clause, and sentence can construct political discourse that can influences how people's opinion.

The news about Rizieq Shihab in Kompas.com and Tempo.co can be analyzed using CDA. The critical view to analyze a discourse is famously known as critical discourse analysis (CDA). Therefore, the researcher is intended to figure out critically what kinds of language practices used in Kompas.com and Tempo.co about Rizieq Shihab news in 2019 and 2020 using CDA model of Roger Fowler.

This research applies exploratory descriptive method with qualitative approach that focuses on Rizieq Shihab news in Kompas.com and Tempo.co. The researcher read all the news about Rizieq Shibab in 2019 and 2020 to take relevant news as the data. The news in 2019 are focused only about Rizieq Shihab's ban to return home. Meanwhile, the news in 2020 are focused only about crowd case which involves Rizieq Shihab after his homecoming.

This study reveals that from five methods which are proposed by Fowler, Tempo consists five of them to construct the news. Meanwhile, Kompas only consists four of them. Several models of construction were found on both media, for example, nominalzation, passivization, and marginalization. Tempo.co tends to have neutral ideology, which means, Tempo.co tries to inform the information by seeing with two point of views both from Rizieq side and the government side. Meanwhile, Kompas.com is way more contradicted from Tempo.co. From 7 news which have been taken from 2019 and 2020, there are 6 news are pro-government and 1 is neutral. The news merely to dominate the government's discourse to defend themselves from Rizieq's accusation.

ABSTRAK

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Kepulangan Rizieq Shihab menjadi trending topic di Indonesia. Rizieq Shihab, pemimpin Front Pembela Islam (FPI), kembali ke Indonesia setelah tiga tahun tinggal di Arab Saudi. Ribuan pengikutnya yang datang dari berbagai daerah berkumpul menuju Bandara Internasional Soekarno-Hatta untuk menyambutnya. Ini menjadi kontroversial. Fenomena ini tentu saja menarik perhatian media massa untuk menyebarkan informasi tersebut ke publik. Terutama Kompas dan Tempo. Kedua media tersebut memiliki ideologi dan latar belakangnya masing-masing, terlihat dari penggunaan bahasa dalam pemberitaan. Tentunya untuk mengungkap ideologi tersebut, kita harus menggunakan metode yang sesuai terkait dengan bahasa dan wacana. Ciri-ciri tersebut dapat dilihat melalui dimensi bahasa. Pemilihan kata, frase, klausa, dan kalimat dapat membentuk wacana politik yang dapat mempengaruhi cara pandang masyarakat.

Berita tentang Rizieq Shihab di Kompas.com dan Tempo.co bisa dianalisis menggunakan CDA. Pandangan kritis untuk menganalisis suatu wacana dikenal dengan istilah analisis wacana kritis (CDA). Oleh karena itu, peneliti bermaksud untuk mengetahui secara kritis praktik bahasa apa yang digunakan di Kompas.com dan Tempo.co tentang berita Rizieq Shihab tahun 2019 dan 2020 dengan menggunakan model CDA Roger Fowler.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode eksploratif deskriptif dengan fokus pada pemberitaan Rizieq Shihab di Kompas.com dan Tempo.co. Peneliti membaca semua berita tentang Rizieq Shibab pada tahun 2019 dan 2020 untuk mengambil berita yang relevan sebagai datanya. Pemberitaan di tahun 2019 hanya terfokus pada larangan Rizieq Shihab untuk pulang kampung. Sementara pemberitaan tahun 2020 hanya terfokus pada kasus keramaian yang melibatkan Rizieq Shihab usai mudik.

Studi ini mengungkapkan bahwa dari lima metode yang dikemukakan Fowler, Tempo terdiri dari lima metode untuk menyusun pemberitaan. Sedangkan Kompas hanya terdiri empat saja. Beberapa model konstruksi ditemukan pada kedua media tersebut, misalnya nominalization, passivization, dan marginalization. Tempo.co cenderung berideologi netral, artinya Tempo.co berusaha menginformasikan informasi tersebut dengan melihat dari dua sudut pandang baik dari sisi Rizieq maupun dari sisi pemerintah. Sedangkan Kompas.com jauh lebih kontradiktif dengan Tempo.co. Dari 7 berita yang diambil dari tahun 2019 dan 2020, terdapat 6 berita pro pemerintah dan 1 berita netral. Kabar tersebut hanya mendominasi wacana pemerintah untuk membela diri dari tudingan Rizieq.

مـسـتخـلـص الـبحث

ساتريا ، فكرى رحمد. 2021. تحليل الخطاب النقدي لتقارير رزق شهاب في كومباس وتيمبو.

أطروحة لغوية ، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، مولانا مالك إبراهيم جامعة الدولة الإسلامية في مالانج.

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الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب النقدي ، الإعلام الإخباري ، رزيق شهاب

أصبحت عودة رزيق شهاب موضوعًا شائعًا في إندونيسيا. عاد رزيق شهاب ، زعيم جبهة المدافعين عن الإسلام ، إلى إندونيسيا بعد ثلاث سنوات من العيش في المملكة العربية السعودية. تجمع الآلاف من المتابعين الذين قدموا من مناطق مختلفة إلى مطار سوكارنو هاتا الدولي للترحيب به. هذا مثير للجدل. وقد جذبت هذه الظاهرة بالتأكيد انتباه وسائل الإعلام لنشر هذه المعلومات للجمهور. خاصة كومباس وتيمبو. الوسيلتان لهما أيديولوجياتهما وخلفياتهما الخاصة ، ويمكن رؤيته من خلال استخدام اللغة في الأخبار. بالطبع ، من أجل الكشف عن هذه الأيديولوجية ، يجب علينا استخدام الأساليب المناسبة المتعلقة باللغة والخطاب. يمكن رؤية هذه الخصائص من خلال بُعد اللغة. يمكن أن يؤدي اختيار الكلمات والعبارات والجمل والجمل إلى تشكيل الخطاب السياسي الذي يمكن أن يؤثر على الطريقة التي ينظر بها الناس إليها.

يمكن تحليل أخبار رزيق شهاب في كومباس وتيمبو باستخدام تحليل الخطاب النقدي. تُعرف وجهة النظر النقدية لتحليل الخطاب باسم تحليل الخطاب النقدي. لذلك ، يعتزم الباحث أن يعرف بشكل نقدي ما هي الممارسة اللغوية المستخدمة في كومباس وتيمبو حول أخبار رزيق شهاب في عامي 2019 و 2020 باستخدام تحليل الخطاب النقدي لروجر فاولر.

جميع الطرق لتجميع الأخبار. في كومباس وتيمبو تكشف هذه الدراسة أنه من بين الطرق الخمس التي اقترحها فاولر ، يستخدم غضون ذلك ، يتكون كومباس فقط من أربعة. في غضون ذلك ، يميل تيمبو إلى امتلاك أيديولوجية محايدة ، مما يعني أن تيمبو يحاول إبلاغ هذه المعلومات من خلال النظر إلى وجهتي نظر ، سواء من جانب رزيق أو من جانب الحكومة. وفي الوقت نفسه ، كومباس هو عكس تيمبو. من 7 أخبار مأخوذة من 2019 و 2020 ، هناك 6 أخبار مؤيدة للحكومة وأخبار واحدة محايدة. سيطرت الأخبار في كومباس على خطاب الحكومة للدفاع عن نفسها ضد اتهامات رزيق.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about the background of the study, problem of study, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of the key terms, previous studies, and research method. The research method included research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

1.1 Background

The leader of the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI), Rizieq Shihab has become famous in news and some media in Indonesia. Fachry Ali, LIPI Political Communication Expert (as cited in Pramono, 2018), stated that the rising of Rizieq news as a phenomena. Started from 1998, when FPI was first established, Rizieq has already become a center of discourse. His ideas and struggle influence FPI until now. In the eyes of his followers, Rizieq Shihab, as the commander and leader of FPI, has positive traits and images.

On 10 November 2020, Rizieq Shihab's homecoming became trending topic in Indonesia. Rizieq Shihab, the leader of the Islam Defenders Front (FPI), returned to Indonesia after three years of living in Saudi Arabia. Thousands of his followers came from different regions marched to Soekarno-Hatta International Airport to welcome him. In the middle of COVID-19 pandemic, crowd of such number of people, of course, is forbidden. This became controversial. Of course, this phenomenon attracted mass media to publicly spread the information. That is, the mass media has a vital role of how the

actual event is described. However, not all mass media have the same ideology of publishing the news.

Media is not merely a medium to inform people of what happening in this world. Anything that is written or published about particular phenomenon in this world is articulated from a particular ideological position: language is not neutral but a refracting tool (Fowler, 1991, p. 10). We also understand that different newspapers write reports differently. It is because news is not merely told about what happens, it can be presented as newsworthy (Fowler, 1991, p. 13). It means that news can have various version depending on how it is published, what it is for, and for whom the news is. Such criterias mean that news appears with complex social circumstance. The existence of media does not only change how to inform people about something. Braham (as cited in Gurevitch, et al, 1982), stated that the media can shape human behavior and consciousness. Moreover, the power of mass media can be used as a political tool to influence and create perception.

Mass media become one of the tools that contribute to the distribution of written discourses. The term 'mass media' does not only include books, magazines, and newspaper, but, also photographic or electronic copy which the target groups are yet undetermined (Luhmann, 2020). In fact, mass media is inseparable with the urban life. Mass media appears to fulfill human needs of looking for information, education, and entertainment. However, the reality of the mass media consist in their own system, things are broadcast and printed, things are read. It all consists in the internal workings (Luhmann, 2020). Therefore, mass media hold a vital role of how and for what an information is spread.

Back to 1965, the Suharto regime controlled the entire media in Indonesia. After he was promoted to the second president of Indonesia he quickly silenced every mass media (Hill, 2011). Using a powerful department, Ministry of Communication and Information, The New Order also controlled all the radio stations through government regulation. In 1990, on the 45th Indonesian Independence Day, Soeharto in his speech said that the different opinion or point of view must be respected as Indonesia is a country of democracy. The speech indicates the beginning of national press and mass media freedom (Susilastuti, 2000). After The New Order regime, mass media have undergone a radical change. From being repressed, battered, even silenced, it became unrestrained and free (Mukrimin, 2012).

Mass media appears to provide various informations in order to create public's perception, especially, political news. In creating public opinion, the mass media has three frameworks to do, (1) using language politics, (2) concepting framing strategies, (3) doing agenda setting function (Hamad, 2004). By using those three strategies, a mass media is potentially successful to create public's perception, especially in political issues. Many people are interested in reading political news. Politics is constructed to express disagreement and able to collect our different interests (Stoker, 2016). It means, people's interest in politics happens because politics can unconsciously makes people involve to have a position in politics whether agree or disagree.

According to Landert (2014), the advantage of online news is the accessibility. Online newspaper is accessible worldwide. On the contrary the print newspaper is difficult to reach many places. This reason ensures the researcher to chose online news

as the data rather than print newspaper. Moreover, online news is easy to be copied rather than printed sources.

Kompas is the newspaper in Indonesia that actively updates news about Rizieq Shihab with its own version. Kompas is managed by *PT. Kompas Media Nusantara* and also part of *Kompas Gramedia* (KG) which is established by PK Ojong. At the beginning, Kompas newspaper appeared during the unsable political condition.

After president's decree on July 5, 1959, there were three big political powers namely, Soekarno, Communist Party of Indonesia (henceforth, PKI), and ABRI. PKI had few media as a tool to spread its ideology. However, ABRI, at that time, was trying to prevend and suppress the spread it. Therefore, ABRI tried to work with mass organizations and anti-communist movement. General Ahmad Yani stated to Frans Seda as the minister of agriculture represented Catholic Party at that time, that there has to be non-party mass media. After having conversation and agreement, Frans Seda met chairman of Catholic Party, Ignatius Joseph Kasimo to realize the idea of establishing a mass media. At the beginning, Jakob Oetama and PK Ojong refused to join the establishment of *Bentara Rakyat* newspaper (old name of Kompas). However, Jakob and Ojong finally agreed to join the establishment of Kompas newspaper with one condition; Kompas newspaper appears not because of political matters, but for all groups and people.

Frans Seda who was one of Soekarno's cabinet members explained his idea to establish the media. Frans proposed name *Bentara Rakyat* to Soekarno, however, Soekarno answered *"Aku akan memberi nama yang lebih bagus; Kompas. Tahu toh apa*

itu Kompas? Pemberi arah dan jalan dalam mengarungi lautan dan hutan rimba"
(Wulandari, 2020).

At the first time, Kompas provided articles based on the philosophy and purpose of mass media. Social problems became the issue discussed in the news (politics, economy, and culture). Kompas tends to express indirect and implicit critics. Such pattern is adapted from where Kompas is located and how the culture values are.

Some people in early 1980s said that the style of language used by Kompas as if taking the readers to join in a conversation. However, on the other side, there were people said that Kompas' style of language has never been clear. The critics have never been straight to the point, yet, always with the same model; circle. It makes people have to think first before knowing the exact meaning. Kompas has three strategies style of language:

1. Middle Ground Model : Kompas does straight demand, criticizing yet still polite,

   and blur the message.

2. Heaven Wind Model : Kompas tends to use hopes and wishes, not with critics or

   Demands.

3. Watchdog Model : Kompas uses brave, opened, and sharp style of language.

Kompas always tries to be a non-affiliated mass media. Kompas understands that in the new order era, political parties affiliated to religions, nationalist, and secular. However, nowadays, such phenomena has reduced. It means, if Kompas affiliated to one

particular group or party, it will affect the number of reader. Moreover, Kompas cannot guarantee if all people of that one particular group or party would be permanent costumer (Wulandari, 2020).

Kompas has obtained eighty awards both national and international. In 2019, Kompas obtained eleven awards which is one of them is from WAN-IFRA in Asian Media Awards 2019. Gold Medal on Sports Photography Category, August 24, 2018 edition. Silver Medal on Design Category, first page, May 11, 2018 edition. Bronze Medal on Best Mass Media Marketing Category (Wulandari, 2020).

From the definition above, the researcher can assume that Kompas is pro-government on the aspect of mass media. The assumption is strengthened with its history the style of language which often use indirect critics to criticize the government. Kompas has quite big difference with Tempo both history and language.

Tempo was first established in the form of weekly magazine initiated by Goenawan Mohamad, Fikri Jufri, Bur Rayuanto, Christianto Wibisono, Yusril Djalinus, and Putu Wijaya in 1971 in Jakarta. Jl. Senen Raya 83, Jakarta is the exact location where Tempo was first established with Jaya Raya Foundation as the publisher. Tempo was chosen because its name is simple, yet, homely to be uttered by Indonesian people. Moreover, the term Tempo is also neutral. The simple definition of Tempo is 'Time'. Tempo was also issued to copy magazine named with "TIME". Until on June 26, 1972, Tempo advertised, "*Tempo meniru Time? Benar Tempo meniru waktu, selalu tepat, selalu baru*" (Pontoh, 2005). According to Goenawan, he was interested with Time Magazine because of the style of language.

Different with Kompas, Tempo tends to use direct and sharp style of language. In 1982, Tempo magazine was temporary stopped for two months, March 13 edition, because of an article about cheating practice in 1981 election. Again, in 1994, Tempo magazine was back to the temporary stopping for four years due to article about transaction done by the government to buy ex-Germany's warships. Tempo was back to publish another articles on October 6, 1998.

Tempo started to publish its first newspaper on April 2, 2010. Under the same publisher with Tempo magazine, Tempo newspaper is unde PT. Tempo Inti Media Harian. Morever, to ease the management of magazine, newspaper, and online media, Tempo established Tempo News Room. It is intended to ease Tempo's journalists. However, there was issue that this idea only to use the journalists therefore Tempo did not have to doubled the pay for the journalists had to manage three media at once (Prakoso, 2014).

The characteristic of Tempo magazine style of writing is different from another media. It often uses short story to describe a problem. Before Tempo magazine appears, there were only two style of writing in mass media industry; (1) straight news, (2) column news. Tempo style of writing does not necessarily ignore its critical and sharpness. During the new order, Tempo applied the "*Pancasila Press*" without ignoring to criticize what should be criticized using polite and narrative style.

Tempo Media Group obtained seven awards from various categories in The 5th Indonesia Print Media Awards (IPMA), February 8th, 2014. 2 Gold Winner Award and 1 Silver Winner Award for Tempo magazine. 1 Gold Winner Award and 1 Bronze Winner Award for Tempo newspaper. Meanwhile, Aha! Magazine under Tempo Media Group

has also won Gold Winner, and Bronze Winner Award for Komunika magazine (nasional.tempo.co).

Based on the definition above, the researcher can assume that Tempo is anti-government, proved with its history that has been temporary stopped for two times because of criticizing the government. Both Kompas and Tempo have its own ideology and background, it can be seen through the use of language within news. Of course, to uncover the ideology, we have to use compatible method related with language and discourse. This characteristics can be seen through language dimensions. The choosing of word, phrase, clause, and sentence can construct political discourse that can influences how people's opinion. It is relevant with Steiner's statement, that, connecting the language to its user to look for some principled way of bringing out the ideologies lies inside their communications, this is called critical linguistics (Steiner, 1985, cited in Wodak, 1989).

Linguistics is the discipline that studies language. It is concerned with mankind language as a prominent and primary part of human behavior (Robins, 2014). The definition above means that linguistics is able to work with different branches of discipline in human life such as literature, culture, politics, laws, and social. Over the time, linguistics does not merely study about the product of language, it is able to study social interacting tools as well. This makes linguistics is also called as interdisciplinary.

One of the linguistics subjects which really close to our surroundings is discourse. Basically, discourse is defined as a full form of language which consists of word, phrase, clause, sentence, and paragraph. However, according to Potter (Potter, 2004), discourse is a texts and talks brought in social practices. That is, the focus is not

merely on language as a communication tool which needs to follow grammatical rules. Instead, discourse also focuses on what people do (Yang & Sun, 2010).

Critical discourse analysis can be used to analyze the communication phenomena. It can be used to analyze mass media that have so many discourses behind their communication strategy. The frequency behavior of the media displays ambiguous, hypocritical, and inconsistent, in short they are slippery and deceptive. Deceptive in this context means although it can be viewed as positive, it also contains a dangerous side and destructive (Aminah, 2006). The choosing of word and grammatical use can has an implicit meaning in a news brought by the mass media.

From the definition above, the researcher assumed that both media have different objective, Kompas is pro-government, meanwhile, Tempo is anti-government. It can be seen from both media's background of history and the use of language. On the aspect of style of language, Kompas tends to use indirect language to criticize, it oftens use circle language. Meanwhile, Tempo tends to use direct and sharp language to criticize, it proved with Tempo had been temporary stopped due to criticize the government in 1990s. On the aspect of history, Kompas was developed by a person from Catholic Party in the new order era. This research is done to uncover the ideology lies inside the text of news from both media to make sure the researcher's assumption.

The news about Rizieq Shihab in Kompas.com and Tempo.co can be analyzed using CDA. The critical view to analyze a discourse is famously known as critical discourse analysis (CDA). Therefore, the researcher is intended to figure out critically what kinds of language practices used in Kompas.com and Tempo.co about Rizieq Shihab news in 2019 and 2020.

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is one of the linguistics subjects that tries to figure out the meaning inside a text or message in media. The language in media does not merely function to describe an actual event, however, it also can be used to control how people describe an event. Fairclough, the most influential practitioner of CDA, realizes that there might be the hidden or partially hidden discourses in texts. The discourses might threaten and disadvantaged many people unconsciously through political news media (Poole, 2010).

Therefore, this research will use CDA using Roger Fowler approach model. This approach model analyzes discourse in texts by seeing the use of vocabulary and grammar. Social environment and relationships influence the linguistic character of writers and speakers. Such social environment, then, influence cognitive activity that can affects linguistic behavior such as syntax which is imaged through the language choice (Hartford, 1980, p. 185). On the aspect of vocabulary, can be understood that there is classification, limitation of view, discourse domination, and the figure marginalization. Meanwhile, on the aspect of grammar, can be understood that the impact of the use of passive and noun words can describe how and what the subject does.

Anshori (2011) has done similar research entitled "Terrorism in Tempo Magazine : Roger Fowler's Critical Discourse Analysis". The result of the research shows that Tempo Magazine uses various pejorative language to describe terrorism; vocabulary to classify, limiting the view, discourse dominating, and marginalizing the does. This practice is strengthened with metaphor. Tempo Magazine also uses negation to marginalize and to humiliate the doer.

Chandradewi (2014) has also done similar research namely "Reporting on Corruption Cases in Bali on the Bali Post and Jawa Pos Print Media: A Study on the Theory of Roger Fowler, DKK.". The result of this research shows that to construct the news of corruption case in Bali Post, the researcher used word classification. Meanwhile, in *Jawa Pos*, marginalization is the most used in the news. Both media used harsh words to marginalize the subject and show their position on defending citizen's opinion.

Prawira, et all, (2015) has also done the research entitled, "Analysis of Critical Discourse on Coverage between the National Police and the Corruption Eradication Commission in the Bali Post and Kompas Daily". The result of the research is (1) Bali Post uses many words to classify on constructing the news. Meanwhile, Kompas uses words to marginalize the doer in the news. (2) Bali Post and Kompas use many passive grammatical to hide the doer on constructing the news of *Polri and KPK* hostility.

Of course, this research is different from the similar researches above. According to what the researcher has described, the researcher is intended to do the research entitled "A Critical Discourse Analysis on Rizieq Shihab News in Kompas.com and Tempo.co". The subject of this research is Rizieq Shihab news in 2019 and 2020. This research uses critical discourse analysis from Roger Fowler.

This research focuses on the critical discourse analysis about Rizieq Shihab news on Kompas.com and Tempo.co in 2019 and 2020. The researcher will focus on the critical discourse analysis model from Roger Fowler.

1.2 Problems of the Study

According to the background and the focus. This research "A Critical Discourse Analysis on Rizieq Shibab news in Kompas.com and Tempo.co", has the research question that will be discussed:

1. How the ideology is represented through the use of certain words and construction by Kompas.com and Tempo.co?

2. What kind of ideology is contained in the news about Rizieq Shihab in Kompas.com and Tempo.co?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

The purpose of this research that is based on the research question is:

1. To analyze the representation of ideology according to the use of language critically

2. To investigate the ideology of the figure according to the use of language critically

1.4 Significances of The Study

The result of this study is expected to give benefits both theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, the researcher hopes that this research can give empirical data of the critical discourse analysis using critical linguistics. This research is expected to become a valuable contribution to knowledge based on the previous research.

Practically, this study is expected to give new knowledge to the readers and increase social sensitivity towards the discourse brought by media. Especially, about

Rizieq Shihab, a public figure who is consistently viewed by the media because of his actions. He can become the subject for media to construct any discourses to influence public's perspective on him.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on analyzing the discourse critically about Rizieq Shihab news in 2019 and 2020 from Kompas.com and Tempo.co. This study only analyze two aspects; (1) The use of vocabulary, (2) The use of grammar. This study only analyze how the image of Rizieq Shihab is described through the language that is used in news from both media.

1.6 Definiton of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding and ambiguity, several essential terms are given as follows:

1. **Discourse**: the highest grammatical substance that is applied in the form of texts.
2. **Critical Discourse Analysis**: the process of breaking down to give an explanation about the discourse that is hidden in texts.
3. **Rizieq Shihab**: The leader of Islamic Defender Front (FPI)

1.7 Previous Studies

Similar research on critical discourse analysis has been done by Anshori (2011) entitled "Terrorism in Tempo Magazine: Roger Fowler's Critical Discourse Analysis". The result of the research shows that Tempo Magazine uses various pejorative language

to describe terrorism; vocabulary to classify, limiting the view, discourse dominating, and marginalizing the does. This practice is strengthened with metaphor. Tempo Magazine also uses negation to marginalize and to humiliate the doer.

Another similar research has been done by Ghassani (2018) entitled "Jawa Pos Newspaper Criminal News Discourse: Roger Fowler's Critical Discourse Analysis". The result of the research shows that the use of vocabulary make classifications; (1) giving sharp descriptions about women through physical appearance words like beautiful and virgin, (2) The doer is less described as the one who supposed to get punished. Overall, the use of language found in Jawa Pos focuses on the victim rather than the doer. However, both the victim and the doer have its particular characteristics and point of view that described with the use of vocabulary and grammar.

Another research is from Chandradewi (2014), namely "Reporting on Corruption Cases in Bali on the Bali Post and Jawa Pos Print Media: A Study on the Theory of Roger Fowler, DKK.". The result of this research shows that to construct the news of corruption case in Bali Post, the researcher used word classification. Meanwhile, in *Jawa Pos*, marginalization is the most used in the news. Both media used harsh words to marginalize the subject and show their position on defending citizen's opinion.

Similar research has been done by Prawira, et all (2015), "Analysis of Critical Discourse on Coverage between the National Police and the Corruption Eradication Commission in the Bali Post and Kompas Daily". The result of the research is (1) Bali Post uses many words to classify on constructing the news. Meanwhile, Kompas uses words to marginalize the doer in the news. (2) Bali Post and Kompas use many passive grammatical to hide the doer on constructing the news of *Polri and KPK* hostility.

The same research has been done by Putra (2020), "Critical Discourse Analysis In Iranian Media on Donald Trump Upon The Soleimani's Murder". The researcher found that the linguistic features use individual naming and collective naming that often appear in the articles. Meanwhile, for grammatical use, it often use direct and indirect quotations.

Lastly, Fitriyani (2011), has also done similar research namely "Analysis of the critical discourse on the image of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono as a politician in the book Pak Beye and his Politics published by PT. Kompas Media Nusantara". The research has found that SBY daily life was revealed only through Wisnu's point of view as the journalist.

Even though this research and the researches above are quite similar, still, this research is different. One of the differences is the research done by Anshori focused on criminality, Putra about Donald Trump, Fitriyani about Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, and Chandradewi about corruption case. This research focuses on the public figure who has great influence in religion and politics in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the research done by Ghassani focused on analyzing Jawa Pos newspaper and Prawira focused on Bali Post. Meanwhile, this research focuses on analyzing Kompas.com and Tempo.co.

According to what the researcher has described above, the researcher is intended to do the research entitled "A Critical Discourse Analysis on Rizieq Shihab News in Kompas.com and Tempo.co". The subject of this research is Rizieq Shihab news in 2019 and 2020. This research uses critical discourse analysis from Roger Fowler.

This research focuses on the critical discourse analysis about Rizieq Shihab news in Kompas.com and Tempo.co in 2019 and 2020. Rizieq Shihab news from 2019 to

2020 from each media are taken as the data. The researcher will focus on the critical discourse analysis model from Roger Fowler.

1.8 Research Methodology

The research is led dependent to the approach, which assumes a basic function in executing this examination. The initial part is the research design. Continued with the research instrument. The third is the description of the data and data source in the research, at that point a few details of data collection. Lastly, a few steps were taken to examine all data to address the research question.

1.8.1   Research Design

This research used exploratory descriptive method with qualitative approach that focuses on Rizieq Shihab news in Kompas.com and Tempo.co. Exploratory research aims to describe a certain situation or phenomena, this research does not attempt to examine a hypothesis but rather to describe the variable or situation (Arikunto, 2002). The researcher read all the news about Rizieq Shibab in 2019 and 2020 to take relevant news as the data. The news in 2019 are focused only about Rizieq Shihab's ban to return home. Meanwhile, the news in 2020 are focused only about crowd case which involves Rizieq Shihab after his homecoming. Like another human sciences, this research is also use its own paradigm. Generally, there are three paradigms: (1) Positivism (positivist discourse analysis), (2) Interpretivism (interpretivist discourse analysis), and (3) criticism (critical discourse analysis) (Rosidi, 2007, p.7).

Positivism sees language as the bridge between human and non-human object. Thus, positivist discourse analysis focuses only on sentences syntax and semantics rules. On the contrary, interpretivism rejects the separation of human and non-human object. Interpretivism believes that language cannot be understood except by understanding the subject. Human controls every particular meaning in a discourse. Meanwhile, criticism is the only paradigm among these three which aware on the meaning production and reproduction process. Both paradigm before ignore the existence of power and particular purpose in a discourse practice (Rosidi, 2007, p.9).

Therefore, the paradigm applied in this research is criticism. Without critical view, any kinds of social strategies with its complex purposes which are shared to public would be stopped without any counterweight. It means, a person or a group of people who have the power will easily influence public without any obstacles (Rosidi, 2007, p.18).

1.8.2   Research Instrument

In analyzing the language features used in the Rizieq Shihab news, the researcher contributed his language competence to identify and understand the discourse within the texts. According to Creswell (Creswell, 2009), the researcher himself became the key instrument employed in examining the data. The data were collected from news in 2019 and 2020 from Kompas.com and Tempo.co.

1.8.3   Data and Data Source

The data were collected from news in 2019 and 2020. The news in 2019 are focused only about Rizieq Shihab's ban to return home. There were around 16 news taken as the data; 8 were from Tempo.co and 7 were from Kompas.com. The topic is chosen because the government denied to ban Rizieq Shihab to return home, even though, many media reported the news with their own versions including Kompas.com and Tempo.co. Meanwhile, the news in 2020 are focused only about crowd case which involved Rizieq Shihab after his homecoming. Do Kompas.com and Tempo.co write the news about the case only to inform the public? Or is there any other purpose (which probably back up the government)? Therefore, the researcher is interested to study the news about Rizieq Shihab's crowd case to uncover the purpose of the news media.

Online news media appears as a new tool to spread new discourses. Different from printed news, online news media is a powerful strategy because it is accessible worldwide. Moreover, the data provided by online media is able to be modified and saved. It can cause the increase of various discourse richness which is different one to another. Online news media is also able to provide pictures and videos as the data which is unable to be done by printed news. Therefore, the data of this research is taken from online news media, Kompas.com and Tempo.co.

1.8.4 Data Collection

First, all news related to the topic, Rizieq Shihab's ban to return home, in 2019 and Rizieq Shihab's crowd case in 2020 from Kompas.com and Tempo.co are read by the researcher. Next, the news are gathered and selected according to the topic. The duration of taking the data was two weeks, it was from January 17 to January 30. The

data are classified respectively to be analyzed with the theory proposed. Lastly, the researcher described the findings and correlate them to the theory critically.

1.8.5   Data Analysis

There are several steps used in analyzing the data. First, the researcher read the related news to the topic proposed in this research about Rizieq Shihab in 2019 and 2020 from Kompas.com and Tempo.co. Second, the researcher classified the data according to the year and the topic. Afterward, the data are analyzed using Roger Fowler model of critical discourse analysis (1979) to find the answers of the research question. By using the Roger Fowler model of critical discourse analysis the researcher tried to find the representation of Rizieq Shihab through the use of language and grammar analysis from both Kompas.com and Tempo.co news. The data is taken without providing the whole news. To make the data more clear, the researcher will give the data identification after analyzing the data by using "TP" for Tempo.co, "KP" for Kompas.com and also identify the news date and paragraph. For example, (TP/dd/mm/yy/par.1). Last, the conclusion would be the summary of the findings and the discussion of the whole research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the main framework and also reviews some related theories concerning the current study. For this purpose, the reviews of some related theories are the critical discourse analysis, discourse and ideology, and Roger Fowler's model of critical discourse analysis as well.

2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) was officially started with the launch of van Dijk's journal namely *Discourse and Society* (1990). Since then many new articles have been launched and CDA today has become paradigm in linguistics (Fairclough, 2013). Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Critical Linguistics (CL) are two interchangeable terms. Anthonissen (as cited in Weiss & Wodak, 2007), It is because the term CDA refers to the CL approach of previous scholars who find the bigger discursive unit of text as the basic unit of communication. At the first time, the term CL was preferred rather than CDA. However, in fact, CDA is very prominent nowadays.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and discourse analysis (DA) are two different approaches. CDA does not merely focus on texts, spoken or written. What called as CDA is to analyze critically the text by relying on the theorization and description of social perspective related to the text (Fairclough and Kress, 1993). CDA does not a linguistic unit but rather social phenomenon which are complex and need multidisciplinary and multimethodological approach.

The objects of study do not always have to be related to negative social or political phenomenon (Fairclough, 2013). Linguistics is an academic discipline which is neutral for the study of ideology. It means, if linguistic is interchangeable from ideology, and it depends on social structure, CDA is a powerful tool for the study of ideological process which mediate relationships of power and control (Hartford, 1980, p. 186).

The root of CDA lies in classical Rhetoric, Applied Linguistics and Pragmatics, and Textlinguistics and Socio-linguistics. It might consist ideology, hierarchy, power, gender, and sociological variables as the main study of CDA through explanation of text (Weiss & Wodak, 2007, p. 12). However, gender issues, racism issues, media discourses, and political discourses have become very prominent in CDA. CDA might be used to investigate critically social inequality as it lies inside language use within a particular situation (Wodak & Meyer, 2001:2). According to Hartford (1980), If linguistic essence is ideology within particular social culture, it means that linguistic analysis is a powerful tool for the study of ideological process which mediate both power and control inseparable relationship.

There are four roots/theories that shape CDA: (1) ontological-normative, (2) deductive-axiomatic, (3) critical-dialectical, (4) phenomenological-hermeneutic. Other types of theories could probably influent how CDA is. It is enough to submit those four theories to cover the last two centuries theory formation. However, it is quite hard to make consistent statements about the theoretical foundation of CDA (Weiss & Wodak, 2007, p. 5).

CDA views discourse as a form of social practice. It means that discourse as social practice implements relationship between a particular discursive event and the

institution, situation, and social structure which cover it: the discursive event is shaped by them and it also shapes them. It means, discourse is socially constitutive along with socially conditioned (Fairclough, 2013).

According to Fairclough (2010), social practices within discourses does not only distributed through printed, written or even face-to-face communication. Nowadays, discourse also appears through products of technology such as online media. Online media appears as a new tool to spread new discourses. Online media is a powerful strategy because it is accessible worldwide. Moreover, the data provided by online media is able to be modified and saved. Thus, the process of production and distribution of online contents are inseparable from external motives like economy and politics (Rosyada, 2019).

News about Rizieq Shihab often attracts many online media. Started from 1998, when FPI was first established, Rizieq has already become a center of discourse. His ideas and struggles influence FPI until now. In the eyes of his followers, Rizieq Shihab, as the commander and leader of FPI, has positive traits and images. Rizieq is recognized as a caring person. He often gives respond to the government policies which it is seen as a good acts by his followers. However, such acts often unsettle Indonesian people. Moreover, Rizieq Shihab is often reported in a negative view by online media. Rizieq along with FPI activities are often considered anarchist and potentially break the unity of the nation. Inspector General Saud (2012) stated that according to the National Police report, in the period of 2010-2012, FPI has done 34 anarchist actions (Anggriawan, 2012).

The growth of online media makes the news about Rizieq Shihab becomes limitless and uncontrollable. Therefore, the researcher is interested to analyze discourse about Rizieq Shihab on online media, in this case, Kompas.com & Tempo.co, to find the answer of the research questions as the researcher has stated above.

2.2 Discourse and Ideology

At the first time, about 2.,000 years ago, classical rhetoric as one of the roots of CDA established discourse analysis (DA). Rhetoricians like Aristotle proposed various structures of discourse in public contexts. As it was the basic concept, the theory remained the legacy to our age. In the 1960s, it was just realized that classical rhetoric had so much more. Rhetoric was redefined and began to be used in the development of structural analysis of discourse (Van Dijk, 1988, p. 18). This theory does not exist without any reason, DA existed because the awareness of that news have an important social dimension, so that we should be accounted for in terms of social cognition of news-producers and readers. The existence of DA also allows to analyze sociological aspect of news and news media (Van Dijk, 1988).

Eventhough the root of the Discourse Studies is classical rhetoric as the study of 'the art of speaking' in public discourse, we also have to understand that the existence of Discourse Studies is inseparable from the role of humanities and social sciences between 1964 and 1974 (Van Dijk, 2011).

1. After several studies of folktales have been done, **anthropology** expanded its ethnographic research to the studyof communicative events generally.

2. Similarly, **sociology** has done some detail analysis of interaction, in general, and even to everyday conversation, specifically.

3. Scholars in **linguistics, psycholinguistics** and **sociolinguistics** realized that the study of language use is not limited by the grammatical analysis but rather to focus on the structures, strategies and processes of the cognitively and socially based text and talk.

4. **Cognitive psychology** rediscovered the mind and memory have the role of knowledge which influence the processes of language production and comprehension, at the same time to create discourse through sentences and the use of language.

5. In the 1980s, some scholars in **social psychology** focus on discourse, interaction and the ways to 'construe' reality and the mind.

6. Finally, the **study of communication** started to do the analysis of 'messages' in the political communication, mass media, interpersonal communication and health communication, along with their production and the 'effects' on society. For example, discourse analysis, content analysis and conversational analysis.

After nearly half a century, discourse has established as a renowned study in all areas of the humanities and social sciences. Nowadays, discourse has been also in history, literature and political science. With such tremendous development, various research areas of the field has been done: (1) discourse as social interaction, (2) discourse as power and dominant, (3) discourse as communication, (4) discourse as contextually situated, (5) discourse as social semiosis, (6) discourse as natural language use, and (7) discourse as complex, layered construct (Van Dijk, 2011).

Ideology is one of the reasons of the existence of discourse. Therefore, the researcher thinks it is important to write about ideology as well. Ideology is the group of 'ideas' or we can simply understand with term '*belief* systems'. It implies that a theory of ideology needs cognitive components as the basic properties of the work of *belief systems (Van Dijk, 2006, p.16).*

Just as there is no private language, there is no private ideology as well. Belief systems are shared by the members of social actors. Ideology consists of social representations that is able to define the identitiy of a social group. However, a particular group like social movements, political parties, churches, and another group also have their own specific ideologies, it depends on their own purposes. Ideology is also able to control attitudes of a group. It is because ideology works as a fundamental or axiomatic system. For example, a racist ideology may influence its believers about immigrants, a feminist ideology may control attitude of its believers about abortion and so on. Nevertheless, as the sociocognitive foundation, ideology is gradually acquired and able to change through life period (Van Dijk, 2006, p.16).

Ideology was first appeared in late eighteenth-century in France. The concept of ideology has been used for about two centuries. The term has been used in different functions and meanings at different times. Thompson (1990), stated that ideology refers to social shape and process within symbolic circulate in the social world. CDA sees ideology as a crucial means of establishing and maintaining unequal and injustice power relations. Language as the medium of ideology becomes the main point in CDA (Weiss & Wodak, 2007, p. 14).

2.3 Roger Fowler Model of Critical Discourse Analysis

Media has its own style of language. Basically, the language used by the media is not neutral, it consists one particular purpose and ideology. However, it does not exist explicitly. Language as the representation of one phenomena or reality in media needs a specific analysis method to be analyzed. For example, Roger Fowler proposed one analysis model which focuses on the language style used in a news text.

There are two dualisms in the theory proposed by Fowler in Hartford (1980). First, 'meaning' is separable from 'style' or 'expression'. Linguistic forms and processes carry certain meanings. Second, Social environment shapes texts and utterances. Grammatical choice images the ideology which is affected by social environment (Hartford, 1980, p.187).

The theory from Halliday about structure and language function which is famously known as 'language ability is a product of social structure' are adapted on Fowler's theory because function and structure of language are the basic thing in grammatical structure, wheresoever, grammatical is an essential part of communication framework. There are three functions of language proposed by Halliday: (1) to communicate about an event and process in the world (ideational function), (2) to express a speaker's feeling or attitude (interpersonal function), (3) and to present texts (textual function). Those three functions are differentiated from grammatical use. Speakers determines appropriate grammar, so that choice of a linguistic form is always about choice from a specific options. The choice can be traced to understand the meaning of the texts (Hartford, 1980, p. 188). Roger Fowler model focuses on the

grammar and the use of language to figure out and understand what ideology inside a text (Hartford, 1980, p. 3).

There is no certain social meaning lies inside one particular linguistic form. It depends on the speaker systematic selections to construct new discourse, on the basis of system of ideology and particular complex purpose of all kinds. Relevant features and processes must be relied on the effort to lift components of a discourse out of their context. There are five methods proposed by Fowler (Hartford, 1980, p. 198):

1. *The grammar of transitivity.* Making classification based on the events, states, process, and their associated entities. It always consists various kinds of predicates within the deeper semantic features of a text, it can be words for actions (verb), states, processes, mental processes, which usually appears as verbs or adjectives in the text.

2. *The grammar of modality.*Speakers' or writers' attitudes toward themselves, their interlocutors, and their subject-matters which are performed via language (ordering, promising, accusing, pleading).

3. *Transformations.* Nominalizations and passivizations. (1) Nominalization is the objectification, means the rendering of a process as an object. (2) Passivization means a noun denoting an affected participant to be placed in the subject position in a sentence.

4. *Classification.* To control the information. Systematic arrangement in groups according to established criteria. The major distinction is between 'predicative' and 'prenominal' positions for adjectives and modifiers.

5. *Coherence, order and unity.* In the construction of a coherent discourse, the speakers or writers implement their concept of the inner order. The interrelation of events are indicated in the structure of the discourse as a whole. It means, one particular event the speaker or writer described is possibly related with another respective ones. Still, the main notion is that the predominant similarity or congruence of all the linguistic units defines the ideological basis of the discourse.

Finally, Roger Fowler model of CDA is preferred to analyze Rizieq Shihab news is because it is able to uncover discourse inside the context of the news by seeing its grammar and the use of language.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents findings and discussion. The data are the news about Rizieq Shibab from Kompas.com and Tempo.co in 2019 and 2020. The news in 2019 are focused only about Rizieq Shihab's ban to return home. Meanwhile, the news in 2020 are focused only about crowd case which involves Rizieq Shihab after his homecoming. The data were analyzed using Roger Fowler model of critical discourse analysis.

The news from 2019 and 2020 were taken as the data. To simplify the data presentation, the researcher provided the list of news titles on the following tables.

No	Tempo.co
1.	Prabowo to Discuss Issue on Rizieq Shihab with Saudi Ambassador
2.	Yasonna Laoly Clarifies Rizieq Shihab's Ban to Return Home
3.	Palace Responds to Rizieq Shihab's Claim about His Return
4.	Govt Suspects Rizieq Shihab's Travel Ban in Saudi's Jurisdiction

Table 1. List of Tempo news in 2019 (Rizieq Shihab's Ban to Return Home)

No	Kompas.com
1.	Rizieq Shihab New Claims to Show The Letter of Banning to Maintain Indonesia's Dignity
2.	Minister Asserts No Document Banning Rizieq's Return to Indonesia
3.	Answered, The Sheet in Rizieq Shihab's Hand is not A Banning Letter, but…

Table 2. List of Kompas news in 2019 (Rizieq Shihab's Ban to Return Home)

No	Tempo.co
1.	Rizieq Shihab Under Arrest After Questioning
2.	West Java Police Still Go Ahead With Plan to Question Rizieq Shihab
3.	No More Summonses, Police to Make Arrest on Rizieq Shihab
4.	FPI Leader Rizieq Shihab Arrives at Jakarta Police HQ for Questioning

Table 3. List of Tempo news in 2020 (Rizieq Shihab's Crowd Case)

No	Kompas.com
1.	Indonesian Muslim Cleric Rizieq Shihab's Homecoming Paralyzes Jakarta
2.	Indonesian FPI Members Protest Jailing of Chief Rizieq Shihab
3.	Jakarta Metropolitan Police Arrest FPI Chief Rizieq Shihab
4.	Indonesian Islamic Cleric Rizieq Shihab Arrested in Jakarta Over COVID-19 Breaches

Table 4. List of Kompas news in 2020 (Rizieq Shihab's Crowd Case)

3.1 Findings

This section consists of the data analysis about Rizieq Shihab news in Kompas.com and Tempo.co in 2019 and 2020. The news in 2019 are focused only about Rizieq Shihab's ban to return home. Meanwhile, the news in 2020 are focused only about crowd case which involves Rizieq Shihab after his homecoming. The data were analyzed using Roger Fowler model of critical discourse analysis. The findings are presented as follows.

3.1.1 Tempo News in 2019 (Rizieq Shihab's Ban to Return Home)

The first media is Tempo. News about Rizieq Shihab's ban to return home in 2019 were taken as the data. There are four news; Prabowo to Discuss Issue on Rizieq Shihab with Saudi Ambassador, Yasonna Laoly Clarifies Rizieq Shihab's Ban to Return Home, Palace Responds to Rizieq Shihab's Claim about His Return, and Govt Suspects Rizieq Shihab's Travel Ban in Saudi's Jurisdiction. The analysis is presented as follows.

3.1.1.1 News 1 (Prabowo to Discuss Issue on Rizieq Shihab with Saudi Ambassador)

The first news, "Prabowo to Discuss Issue on Rizieq Shihab with Saudi Ambassador". The news is about Prabowo examined Rizieq Shihab's claim about his ban to return home. There are various points found on the news which bring the researcher to one conclusion about the ideology of the news.

*the claim voiced by the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) leader Rizieq Shihab about the **ban** to return to Indonesia.* (TP/12/11/19/par.1).

Nominalization is found on the news, The use of word *ban* as a noun might be constructed to blur the doer, in this context, the Indonesian government. This construction can cause the readers ignore the doer and rather only focus to the object.

*"I'll study it first," said **the minister** at Presidential Palace Complex, Jakarta, Tuesday, November 12.* (TP/12/11/19/par.2).

Naming convention is also found on the news, Such construction is able to give the public an image that the one who speaks, Prabowo, is the government representative.

*to prohibit the **Muslim cleric** from returning to Jakarta.* (TP/12/11/19/par.3).

On the other side, the media also tried to bring up the identity of the object, The identity of the object, Rizieq Shihab is also brought on the news. The media tried to replace the object with his another identity, the Muslim cleric. This can make people know that Rizieq Shihab is the Muslim cleric.

Rizieq showed two pieces of letters he claimed as documents that banning him

from exiting Saudi Arabia. (TP/12/11/19/par.5).

Another interesting statement on the news is that the media is willing to provide the information to the public that Rizieq had two pieces of letters about his banning. It shows that, in this context, the media does not try to marginalize the discourse about Rizieq's defense.

The government had denied there was an attempt to ban the cleric from returning

to Indonesia. (TP/12/11/19/par.7).

Lastly, the media also constructed the government's defense about the issue of Rizieq's ban. Based on the construction above, it is indicating that the media does not only see the issue through Rizieq Shihab's perspective but also provide the defense of the subject of the issue, the Indonesian government. Moreover, the media also

provided the statement of the former Vice President, Jusuf Kalla, the datum is as follows:

Vice President Jusuf Kalla on July 10, 2019, said that the government had no right to issue such a ban. (TP/12/11/19/par.7).

According to the analysis above, it can be concluded that the ideology of the news entitled "Prabowo to Discuss Issue on Rizieq Shihab with Saudi Ambassador" is neutral. The news does not attempt to dominate one discourse from either Rizieq or the Indonesian government.

Agent	Process	Affected	Circumstance
Rizieq Shihab	The ban	-	(to) return to Indonesia
The Minister	"I'll study it first"	-	(at) Presidential Palace Compex
-	To prohibit	The Muslim cleric	Returning to Jakarta
Rizieq	Showed two pieces of letters he claimed as the documents that banning him	-	(from) Exiling Saudi Arabia
The government	Had denied there was an attempt to ban	The cleric	(from) returning to Indonesia
Vice	Had no right to	The government	(on) July 10, 2019

President	issue such a ban		
Jusuf Kalla			

<div align="center">

Table 5. Analysis 1

</div>

3.1.1.2 News 2 (Yasonna Laoly Clarifies Rizieq Shihab's Ban to Return Home)

The second news is Yasonna Laoly Clarifies Rizieq Shihab's Ban to Return Home. Legal and Human Rights Minister Yasonna Laoly explained the claim made by the FPI leader Rizieq Shihab about his ban to return to Indonesia.

> ***Legal and Human Rights Minister*** *Yasonna Laoly denied that the government…* (TP/12/11/19/Par.1).

The first datum, to explain that the one who speaks is the government representative, the media is rather to use Yasonna Laoly's position at the beginning. It can cause the people to focus to the object.

> *Yasonna Laoly **denied** that the government* (TP/12/11/19/Par.1).

Moreover, the word selected by the media is strengthen the discourse that the government did not do like what Rizieq claimed. The word *denied* tends to have the idea that the government, represented by Yasonna Laoly, tries to avoid the claim made by Rizieq Shihab.

> *Yasonna **underlined** that he never knew about the request.* (TP/12/11/19/Par.2).

The media uses some words that possibly to limit the view. The word *underlined* can limit the view that what Yasonna has told is the truth. Moreover, the next paragaraph consists the word *renounced* to deny the issue**,**

<div align="center">35</div>

*Yasonna also **renounced** that the Indonesian government prohibited Rizieq* (TP/12/11/19/Par.3).

The word *underlined* and *renounced* above has two possibilities: (1) Yasonna really did not know or deny the issue, or (2) The media tried to dominate the discourse that contradicts the Rizieq's statement about the ban.

*Rizieq showed two documents he said as letters that **prohibiting** him from exiting Saudi Arabia.* (TP/12/11/19/Par.4).

Nominalization is also found on the news, It appears to blur the doer which is the Indonesian government. It causes people to focus only on the object. The use of nominalization can hide the doer and cause people are potentially unable to critically think that the doer needs to be involved.

*Saudi Arabia since mid-2017 after he was **incriminated in a pornography case**. He did not come back to Indonesia* (TP/12/11/19/Par.6).

After the news constructed the language use which blurs the doer, it also consists a clause which may disadvantage the object, this clause can affect people's perspective about the object. Besides, the clause idea is far from the main topic.

He asserted that he never committed either criminal or civil violations. (TP/12/11/19/Par.5).

Even though, the media tried to bring up the discourse to focus only on the object, the media also constructed the discourse which may affect the readers to assume that the object is not that bad. The construction above may also have its own purpose of being written whether to give good image to the object or the media has its own particular interest.

Based on the analysis above, the news entitled "Yasonna Laoly Clarifies Rizieq Shihab's Ban to Return Home" mostly focuses on the object discourse and, sometimes, blur the doer. However, the news also constructed the discourse that can defend the object. Therefore, the ideology of the news above is neutral.

Agent	Process	Affected	Circumstance
Legal and Human Rights Minister Yasonna Laoly	Denied	The government	-
Yasonna	Underlined that he never knew about the request	-	-
Yasonna	Also renounced	The Indonesian government	Prohibited Rizieq
Rizieq	Showed two documents he said as letters that prohibiting him	-	(from) exiting Saudi Arabia
Rizieq	Incriminated in a	-	Exile to Saudi Arabia

	pornography case		
Rizieq	Asserted that he never committed either criminal or civil violations	-	-

<div align="center">Table 6. Analysis 2</div>

3.1.1.3 News 3 (Palace Responds to Rizieq Shihab's Claim about His Return)

The third news is entitled Palace Responds to Rizieq Shihab's Claim about His Return. The news is about the response of Indonesian government about Rizieq Shihab's claim.

*The Palace **balked** at commenting the statement* (TP/11/11/19/Par.1).

The news is started by constructing the language which can be concluded whether the government really does not care or try to avoid commenting about the issue. The media may have a particular purpose for writing the statement above.

*Fadjroel Rachman, **told the press to ask other issues**.* (TP/11/11/19/Par.2).

Furthermore, this assumption is strengthened by the next statement written on the news. By writing such statement, the media tried to inform the people that the government did not want to talk about the issue.

Rizieq claimed that he could not return as he was **barred** from exiting Saudi Arabia. (TP/11/11/19/Par.3).

Passivization is also found on the news. Passivization can be used to blur the doer and make the readers only focus on the object.

*He read the letters aloud, saying the **ban** was due to security reasons.* (TP/11/11/19/Par.5).

Not only passivization, nominalization is also used on the news, the construction may influence how the people process the news which can whether disadvantage the object or even fulfill the interest of the media itself.

According to him, *Indonesian government did not want him to return* (TP/11/11/19/Par.6).

The news also constructed the language which can limit the view of the readers. This construction will cause the people to assume like what the media wrote. On the other side, the construction can develop a particular view which can be used to advantage one side.

Based on the analysis above, the news tends to bring up the discourse that the government did not want to comment the issue about Rizieq Shihab's ban. Even though, the government denied that it was a false accusation. With the construction of the news above, the media tends to be open about the Indonesian government's attitude to the public. Moreover, there is no a construction which defends the object. Therefore, the ideology of the news is neutral.

Agent	Process	Affected	Circumstance
The Palace	Balked at commenting	The statement	-
Fadjroel Rachman	Told to ask other issue	The press	-
Rizieq	Claimed he could not return	-	(as) he was barred from exiting Saudi Arabia
Rizieq	Read the letters aloud	-	(due) to security reasons
Indonesian government	Did not want him to return	Rizieq Shihab	-

Table 7. Analysis 3

3.1.1.4 News 4 (Govt Suspects Rizieq Shihab's Travel Ban in Saudi's Jurisdiction)

The fourth news is entitled Govt Suspects Rizieq Shihab's Travel Ban in Saudi's Jurisdiction. The news is about the government suspects that Rizieq had a problem with his documents in Saudi Arabia.

He suspected that Rizieq was in trouble in Saudi Arabia. (TP/12/11/19/Par.1).

The news is started by trying to dominate the discourse about the Indonesian government's opinion about the issue. On the first paragraph may control people's thought and give bad image to Rizieq.

He questioned Rizieq Shihab's accusation saying that the Jokowi administration (TP/12/11/19/Par.3).

After a thorough check, that there was no ban issued by related parties. (TP/12/11/19/Par.4).

The construction above does not happen only once, for example, in paragraph 3 and 4 on the news. The construction may influence how the people process the news which can whether disadvantage the object or even fulfill the interest of the media itself.

*He **asserted** that he never committed either criminal or civil violations.* (TP/12/11/19/Par.7).

Even though, the media tried to bring up the discourse to focus only on the object, the media also constructed the discourse which may affect the readers to assume that the object is not that bad. The construction above may also have its own purpose of being written whether to give good image to the object or the media has its own particular interest.

*Rizieq **viewed** that the Indonesian government wishes him to not come back home* (TP/12/11/19/Par.8).

On the other side, the news tried to limit the view by using word *viewed* in. The construction can limit the readers' perspective about the Rizieq's statement on the video. Such construction is able to disadvantage the object.

he could be a threat to the Indonesia government and stopped the fraud in the election. (TP/12/11/19/Par.8).

Lastly, this construction may disadvantage the object as well. Occasionally, the political interest may use the media to claim one-side's justification.

Generally, Tempo news in 2019 about Rizieq Shihab's ban to return home have a similar pattern. They use almost similar opening and ending writing pattern. For the opening, the media uses someone's statement who has position in the Indonesian government. For the ending, the media wrote the Rizieq's statement about the ban and why Rizieq went to Saudi Arabia, because of his chat case in 2017. The media tends to be neutral in producing news about Rizieq Shihab which involving the Indonesian government.

Agent	Process	Affected	Circumstance
Mahfud	Suspected Rizieq was in trouble	Rizieq	(in) Saudi Arabia
Mahfud	Questioned the accusation	Rizieq Shihab	-
Rizieq	Never commit criminality	-	-
Rizieq	Viewed the Indonesian government wishes him to not come back home	The Indonesian government	-

Rizieq	Could be a threat	The Indonesian government	(in) the election

Table 8. Analysis 4

3.1.2 Kompas News in 2019 (Rizieq Shihab's Ban to Return Home)

The second media is Kompas. News about Rizieq Shihab's ban to return home in 2019 were taken as the data. There are three news; Rizieq Shihab New Claims to Show a Letter of Refusal to Maintain Indonesia's Dignity, Minister Asserts No Document Banning Rizieq's Return to Indonesia, and Answered, The Sheet in Rizieq Shihab's Hand is not A Banning Letter, but… The analysis is presented as follows.

3.1.2.1 News 1 (Rizieq Shihab New Claims to Show The Letter of Banning to Maintain Indonesia's Dignity)

The first news is entitled Rizieq Shihab New Claims to Show The Letter of Banning to Maintain Indonesia's Dignity. The news is about new claim made by Rizieq Shihab that the letter of banning is intended to maintain Indonesia's dignity.

*This was **conveyed** by the Chainperson* (KP/11/11/19/Par.2).

On the second paragraph, passivization is used to make people focus only on the issue brought by the media.

*Rizieq even showed a letter which he **called** a "letter of bans".* (KP/11/11/19/Par.3).

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The news also constructed the language which can limit the view of the readers. This construction will cause the people to assume like what the media wrote. On the other side, the construction can develop a particular view which can be used to advantage one side.

Mahfud MD **confirmed** *that there was no letter of deterrence or deterrence against Rizieq Shihab issued by the government.* (KP/11/11/19/Par.7).

To marginalize the object, the construction above may disadvantage the object. Moreover, it can be accepted differently in public. The word *confirmed* can marginalize the issue brought by Rizieq whether it's true or not.

Overall, the news tends to dominate the response of Indonesian government towards the case. Not only that, the news also tries to marginalize Rizieq's case. Therefore, it can be concluded that the ideology of this news is pro-government.

Agent	Process	Affected	Circumstance
Chainperson	Convey	-	-
Rizieq	Showed a letter	-	-
Mahfud	Confirmed there was no letter of ban	Rizieq Shihab	(by) the government

Table 9. Analysis 5

3.1.2.2 News 2 (Minister Asserts No Document Banning Rizieq's Return to Indonesia)

The second news is entitled Minister Asserts No Document Banning Rizieq's Return to Indonesia. The news is about Mahfud MD confirmed that the document that Rizieq Shihab showed on the video was not a banning document.

Mahfud MD claimed the absence of any valid evidence that the government (KP/12/11/19/Par.1).

*that the claim made by the Islamic Defender Front (FPI) leader was **baseless**.* (KP/12/11/19/Par.2).

The news uses many constructions which tend to marginalize the discourse. The construction can develop a particular view which can be used to advantage one side. Moreover, The construction above not only can advantage one side, it also can disadvantage another side by controlling the readers' assumption.

*Shihab showed two documents **he said** as letters that banned him* (KP/12/11/19/Par.9).

It does not only marginalization that has been found on the news, limiting the view is also found on the news. It can be used to make people only focus on what the media writes and what the media says without giving people a little space to think more neutral.

Generally, the news potentially control the readers view on the case. However, based on what we have seen, it is likely to rather advantage the Indonesian government

by bringing good image to the government. Therefore, the ideology of the news is pro-government.

Agent	Process	Affected	Circumstance
Mahfud MD	Claimed the absence of any valid evidence	Rizieq	-
FPI leader	The claim made by	The claim	-

Table 10. Analysis 6

3.1.2.3 News 3 (Answered, The Sheet in Rizieq Shihab's Hand is not A Banning Letter, but…)

The third news is entitled Answered, The Sheet in Rizieq Shihab's Hand is not A Banning Letter, but… Although the news is quite short, however, the researcher found that marginalization, discourse fight, and limiting the view are very dominant in the news.

> *However, **according to Mahfud**, the letter was not a letter of prohibition from the Indonesian government, as stated by Rizieq.* (KP/15/11/19/Par.3).

Based on the text above, *according to Mahfud*, the media tries to strengthen the argument that what the object (Rizieq) has stated was not like what it was. The media uses *according to,* to make sure that the government never did what has been claimed to them. This action tends to limit the view of the readers.

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*Mahfud was also **surprised** why Rizieq claimed the Indonesian government had made the bans.* (KP/15/11/19/Par.6).

Limiting the view also consists in the 6th paragraph. It can influence people's thought about the case. The word *surprised* is related to something that happens unexpectedly and tends to have negative connotation.

*Previously reported, the **polemic** regarding Rizieq Shihab's return met a new chapter.* (KP/15/11/19/Par.21).

Another similar strategy that is used by the media in the news is on the 21st paragraph. The word *polemic* tends to have negative, rough, and not friendly image. Therefore, the word *polemic* can construct people's thought about the case. Moreover, it can disadvantage the object.

***There was no explanation** that Rizieq was prohibited from leaving at the request of the Indonesian government.* (KP/15/11/19/Par.7).

To marginalize the object's claim, the media also uses the construction like on the 7th paragraph. The clause *there was no explanation* can marginalize the issue brought by Rizieq. It is clear, that the media tries to deny the claim made by the object.

Generally, the news is able to shape people's view about the case. However, based on what we have seen, it is likely to rather advantage the Indonesian government by bringing good image to the government. Meanwhile, the object is likely to be damaged by the news. Moreover, the news is not balanced with the argumentation from the object's side. Therefore, the ideology of the news is pro-government.

Agent	Process	Affected	Circumstance
Mahfud	The letter was not a letter of prohibition	The Indonesian government	(as) stated by Rizieq
Mahfud	Rizieq claimed	The Indonesian government	The ban
The polemic	Rizieq's return met a new chapter	Rizieq Shihab	-
Rizieq	Was prohibited fom leaving	The Indonesian government	No explanation

Table 11. Analysis 7

3.1.3 Tempo News in 2020 (Rizieq Shihab's Crowd Case)

The next analysis is Tempo news in 2020. News about Rizieq Shihab's crowd case in 2020 were taken as the data. There are four news; Rizieq Shihab Under Arrest After Questioning, West Java Police Still Go Ahead With Plan to Question Rizieq Shihab, No More Summonses, Police to Make Arrest on Rizieq Shihab, FPI Leader Rizieq Shihab Arrives at Jakarta Police HQ for Questioning, and FPI Leader Rizieq Shihab Arrives at Jakarta Police HQ for Questioning. The analysis is presented as follows.

3.1.3.1 News 1 (Rizieq Shihab Under Arrest After Questioning)

The first news is entitled Rizieq Shihab Under Arrest After Questioning. The news is about Rizieq Shihab who has finished questioning and arrested after involved in provoking mass gathering in the pandemic era.

Rizieq Shihab still had time to express his attitude after the questioning.
"Allahu Akbar *(**Allah is the Greatest**)...*" (TP/13/12/20/Par.2).

On the second paragraph, the media is willing to provide the English translation of *Allahu Akbar*. Moreover, it does not just an ordinary Arabic language. The news provides the English translation of *Allahu Akbar* which is related to what Rizieq Shihab believes and, of course, related to one specific religion; Islam. This can be the clue to understand the news' ideology.

Police named Rizieq Shihab as a suspect in the alleged violation of health
protocols (TP/13/12/20/Par.6).

Based on the news, the media does not only try to defend one side, it is proved with this statement. The media tries to inform the public what reason has brought Rizieq into such case.

Apart from <u>*Rizieq Shihab*</u>*, there were five other FPI members who were also*
named suspects (TP/13/12/20/Par.7).

The media does not try to put Rizieq Shihab into a corner. Based on the news text above, it is clear that person who is involved into the case does not only Rizieq Shihab. Thus, people are not focused only on Rizieq Shihab.

According to the analysis above, again, the media does not defend one particular side neither Rizieq nor the government. The news consists arguments from both sides. Therefore, the ideology of the news is neutral.

Agent	Process	Affected	Circumstance
Rizieq Shihab	Express his attitude	-	(after) the questioning
Police	Suspect of violation of health protocols	Rizieq Shihab	-
Five FPI members	Were also named suspects	Rizieq Shihab	-

Table 12. Analysis 8

3.1.3.2 News 2 (West Java Police Still Go Ahead With Plan to Question Rizieq Shihab)

The second news is entitled West Java Police Still Go Ahead With Plan to Question Rizieq Shihab. The news is about West Java police that still plan to summon Rizieq Shihab for questioning.

Besides interrogating **Shihab** *at the Jakarta Metropolitan Police* (TP/14/12/20/Par.4).

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The second news, West Java Police Still Go Ahead With Plan to Question Rizieq Shihab, the media seems to be more careful to mention Rizieq name, it appears in. The use of *Shihab* is more polite rather than to use the first name.

> *On that day, hundreds of people **greeted** the FPI leader who had arrived in Indonesia* (TP/14/12/20/Par.6).

The choosing of word *greeted* is able to construct the idea that those hundreds of people who create a crowd are not such bad according to the government.

> *shortly after getting **grilled** by the Jakarta Metropolitan Police investigators for 11 hours* (TP/14/12/20/Par.7).

The word *grilled* can be replaced with another word like questioned. However, the media is rather to use such word. The media is quite brave to take out such word. The word is able to construct the idea in the middle of people that Rizieq Shihab is the victim of the injustice.

> *several hundred sympathizers of this **well-respected ulema** in Ciamis District, West Java, flocked to the district's police office to protest his arrest.* (TP/14/12/20/Par.11).

The news also constructs the idea that Rizieq is a good person. Such construction can be a strong indicator that the ideology of this news is totally different from several previous news.

According to the analysis above, we can see that the media constructs the idea that Rizieq Shihab is the respected person and rather a victim of the law. Therefore, the ideology of the news is pro-Rizieq.

Agent	Process	Affected	Circumstance
Java police	Interrogating	Shihab	(at) the Jakarta Metropolitan Police
Hundreds of people	Greeted	The FPI leader	(in) Indonesia
The Jakarta Metropolitan Police investigators	Grilled	Rizieq	(for) 11 hours
Hundred sympathizers	Flocked to the district's police office	Well-respected Ulema	(in) Ciamis District, West Java

Table 13. Analysis 9

3.1.3.3 News 3 (No More Summonses, Police to Make Arrest on Rizieq Shihab)

The third news is entitled No More Summonses, Police to Make Arrest on Rizieq Shihab. The news is about Rizieq Shihab who does not come after few summonses and finally come to police headquarter. Although this news is short, the same pattern happens few times in this news.

*Would not summon Rizieq Shihab again and will rather **immediately** arrest the leader of the Islam Defenders Front (FPI).* (TP/11/12/20/Par.1).

It shows a particular construction that can influence people. The use of word *immediately* can create discourse fight in the middle of public. The word *immediately* can be interpreted either negative or positive. However, according to the context, the news tends to merely inform the public that it is the step taken by the police due to Rizieq's attitude towards the police summon.

> W*ould not summon <u>Rizieq Shihab</u> again and will rather **immediately** arrest the leader of the Islam Defenders Front (FPI).* (TP/11/12/20/Par.4).

The same pattern appears one more time on the fourth paragraph. Such similar pattern is intended to re-inform the readers that, because of Rizieq's attitude himself, the police took such act.

Generally, according to the analysis above, the media seems to inform the fact without defending one side. Therefore, the ideology of this news is neutral.

Agent	Process	Affected	Circumstance
Police	Immediately arrest	Rizieq Shihab	Would not summon
Police	Immediately arrest	Rizieq Shihab	Would not summon

Table 14. Analysis 10

3.1.3.4 News 4 (FPI Leader Rizieq Shihab Arrives at Jakarta Police HQ for Questioning)

The fourth news is entitled FPI Leader Rizieq Shihab Arrives at Jakarta Police HQ for Questioning. The news is about Rizieq Shihab who came to Jakarta Police headquarter to be interrogated.

Islam Defenders Front (FPI) leader **Habib** *Rizieq Shihab* **kept his promise** (TP/13/12/20/Par.1).

The news is started by limiting the view. This limiting the view rather to give positive image to Rizieq Shihab, the use of words *kept his promise* can construct the idea that he would do like what he said. Moreover, in this news, the news calls Rizieq using *Habib*. Such construction can indicate that the media respects him.

He wore a face mask *while arriving at the Jakarta Metropolitan Police Headquarters.* (TP/13/12/20/Par.2).

In this context, the construction brought by the media is able to re-create people's thought about Rizieq. The construction above can make people assume that Rizieq is also able to obey the health protocol. This gives good image to him. Therefore, this construction can limit the view and give positive image towards the object.

On Friday evening, **Shihab** *had made public his pledge to* (TP/13/12/20/Par.6).

The Rizieq's calling in this news is also different from Kompas. Instead of using the first name, this news uses the last name. In English language rule, this can be

used to respect someone who is not close with us. Of course, this construction is polite.

> *Shihab, who recently **lost six of his guards that were killed** early this week.* (TP/13/12/20/Par.7).

This text which is written in the news is very different from the main topic. People will wonder what happened to them. It can construct the idea that Rizieq is a victim after all.

> ***claimed** to have never escaped from or gotten rid of the legal process* (TP/13/12/20/Par.7).

The word *claimed* can create discourse fight in the middle of people. People will assume either it is just his own claim based on the truth or it is just to defend himself. Therefore, this word is very sensitive and has double interpretation.

> *the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) pressed for applying fair law enforcement in the case of this **well-respected FPI leader*** (TP/13/12/20/Par.12).

Lastly, the media, again, uses this kind of construction. Such construction can be an indicator that the media does not try to vilify Rizieq although he is involved into this case. The media writes the truth to the public that Rizieq Shihab (in the eyes of his followers) is a well-respected leader.

According to the analysis above, the news consists many constructions which can give positive image to Rizieq Shihab. Therefore, the ideology of this news is pro-Rizieq.

Agent	Process	Affected	Circumstance
Habib Rizieq Shihab	Kept his promise	-	-
Rizieq	Wore a face mask	-	(at) the Jakarta Metropolitan Police Headquarters
Shihab	Made public his pledge	-	-
Six of his guards	Were killed	Shihab	Early this week
Rizieq	Claimed to have never escaped	-	Legal process
The Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI)	Pressed for applying fair law enforcement	Well-respected FPI leader	-

Table 15. Analysis 11

3.1.4 Kompas News in 2020 (Rizieq Shihab's Crowd Case)

The next analysis is Kompas news in 2020. News about Rizieq Shihab's crowd case in 2020 were taken as the data. There are four news; Indonesian Muslim Cleric Rizieq Shihab's Homecoming Paralyzes Jakarta, Indonesian FPI Members Protest Jailing of Chief Rizieq Shihab, Jakarta Metropolitan Police Arrest FPI Chief Rizieq

Shihab, and Indonesian Islamic Cleric Rizieq Shihab Arrested in Jakarta Over COVID-19 Breaches.

3.1.4.1 News 1 (Indonesian Muslim Cleric Rizieq Shihab's Homecoming Paralyzes Jakarta)

The first news is entitled Indonesian Muslim Cleric Rizieq Shihab's Homecoming Paralyzes Jakarta. The news is about Rizieq Shihab's homecoming that paralyzes various transportations in Jakarta.

> *Rizieq Shihab home from his three-year **exile** in Saudi Arabia on November 10.* (KP/10/11/20/Par.1).

The news constructed the language which can limit the view of the readers. The word *exile* can be accepted by people with a small perspective. This construction will make people to assume like what the media wrote. On the other side, the construction can develop a particular view which can be used to advantage one side.

> *returning to Indonesia after he **fled** to Saudi Arabia in 2017,* (KP/10/11/20/Par.2).

The use of classification like the text above can give negative view to the object. The word *fled* has negative connotation, it relates to coward attitude. The word *fled* above may control people's thought and give bad image to Rizieq.

Overall, the language used in the news Indonesian Muslim Cleric Rizieq Shihab's Homecoming Paralyzes Jakarta tends to give benefit to the government. The

construction of Rizieq Shihab in this news tends to give negative image. Therefore, the ideology of this news is pro-government.

Agent	Process	Affected	Circumstance
Rizieq Shihab	Come home	-	Three-year exile in Saudi Arabia
Rizieq	Returning to Indonesia	-	(fled) to Saudi Arabia

Table 16. Analysis 12

3.1.4.2 News 2 (Indonesian FPI Members Protest Jailing of Chief Rizieq Shihab)

The second news is entitled Indonesian FPI Members Protest Jailing of Chief Rizieq Shihab. The news is about FPI members who reject the government's decision for jailing Rizieq Shihab as their leader.

*a day arresting him for **threatening** the police on social media.* (KP/14/12/20/Par.2).

Nominalization is used in this context. The use of nominalization can render the process to the object. It means that the word *threatening* can make people focus on what the subject did to the police.

*after they killed six members of the vigilante group for **assaulting** investigators at a toll road outside Jakarta last week.* (KP/14/12/20/Par.10).

Another nominalization is found on the news. The use of nominalization in this context is same with the previous one. The word *assaulting* can construct the image that

the six members of FPI are the doer and make the investigators are completely the victim without critically know the truth.

Overall, the language used in the news Indonesian FPI Members Protest Jailing of Chief Rizieq Shihab is dominated with nomialization. However, the nominalization only side with the government. The construction of Rizieq Shihab in this news tends to give negative image. Therefore, the ideology of this news is pro-government.

Agent	Process	Affected	Circumstance
Rizieq's supporter	Threatening the police	The police	(on) social media
Police	Killed	Six members of the vigilante group	(at) a toll road outside Jakarta

Table 17. Analysis 13

3.1.4.3 News 3 (Jakarta Metropolitan Police Arrest FPI Chief Rizieq Shihab)

The third news is entitled Jakarta Metropolitan Police Arrest FPI chief Rizieq Shihab. The news is about Rizieq Shihab who is getting arrested after several summonses made by the police.

*[Rizieq] was **afraid** of getting arrested, so he turned himself in,* (KP/13/12/20/Par.3).

The media constructs the idea which can make people think that Rizieq came to the police headquarter by himself because he wanted to fulfill the request of the police. The word *afraid* can make people think that the only reason Rizieq came to the police

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headquarter is because he was scared of getting jailed. This construction can limit people's perspective.

Rizieq *maintained that he will obey the police's questioning and denied going on the run.* (KP/13/12/20/Par.5).

The modality which is constructed in this news is different from Tempo. This news uses *Rizieq* rather than what Tempo use, *Shihab*. This construction indicates the position of the media. In the English language use, the name calling depends on how we respect the interlocutor. The use of family name is more polite to use if we do not really know our interlocutor. This definition happens on both media.

The FPI *denied* *instigating the attack.* (KP/13/12/20/Par.9).

To marginalize the object's claim, the media uses the word *denied*. Such word can marginalize the issue brought by the police to blame FPI. It is clear, that the media tries to support the issue.

Generally, the news is able to shape people's view about the case. However, based on what we have seen, it is likely to rather advantage the Indonesian government by bringing good image to the government. Meanwhile, the object is likely to be damaged by the news. Moreover, the news is not balanced with the argumentation from the object's side. Therefore, the ideology of the news is pro-government.

Agent	Process	Affected	Circumstance
Rizieq	Afraid of getting arrested	-	He turned himself in

Rizieq	Maintained he will obey the police's questioning	-	-
FPI	Denied investigating the attack	-	-

Table 18. Analysis 14

3.1.4.4 News 4 (Indonesian Islamic Cleric Rizieq Shihab Arrested in Jakarta Over COVID-19 Breaches)

The fourth news is entitled Indonesian Islamic Cleric Rizieq Shihab Arrested in Jakarta Over Covid-19 Breaches. The news is about Rizieq Shihab who is getting arrested for making mass gathering in the pandemic era.

*Police were investigating the **provocative and politically** influential cleric…* (KP/12/12/20/Par.2).

To marginalize the object, the construction above may disadvantage the object. Moreover, it can be accepted differently in public. The words *provocative and politically* can marginalize the issue brought by Rizieq whether it's true or not.

*He arrived at Jakarta police headquarters a day after police **warned** they would arrest him for ignoring several summonses,* (KP/12/12/20/Par.5).

Limiting the view happens in the 5ᵗʰ paragraph. It can influence people's thought about the case. The word *warned* tends to have negative connotation. Such diction can have double meaning.

*and he told reporters that **he never ran away** or hid from police.*
(KP/12/12/20/Par.5).

Although various constructions can give benefit to the Indonesian government, the news also consists construction that can give benefit to Rizieq. The clause *he never ran away* can make people to think that Rizieq follow the legal proceeding properly.

Generally, according to the finding above, the news consists balance discourses to both the Indonesian government and Rizieq Shihab. Almost there is no side which disadvantage from the news. Therefore, the ideology of this news is neutral.

Agent	Process	Affected	Circumstance
Police	Were investigating	The provocative and politically influential cleric	-
Police	They would arrest him for ignoring several summonses	Rizieq	A day after police warned
Rizieq	Told reporters	Police	He never ran away or hid from

Table 19. Analysis 15

3.2 Discussion

This subchapter will discuss about the findings to provide compact definition of it. This subchapter will also discuss about Rizieq Shihab and FPI from the historical, institutional, and social aspects to make the researcher's analysis more clear. The data were collected from various sources to complete the need of the analysis.

Through the analysis which has been done on the previous subchapter, this study also determines the external factors of the text, which includes the different ideology, political institutional and social alignment, generated in both media and embedded in the social actors (along with his social identity). It contributes a significant influence to text production as well as the diverse interpretation of the readers. According to Qazi and Shah (2018), the construction of identity can create various discourses which can lead people to confuse. Moreover, Abdi and Basarati (2016) along with Mengibar (2015), stated that the the use of language can create different representation of the similar problem because of the different ideology and political purpose. Therefore, the analysis of discourse is not to determine 'right' or 'wrong' the issue but about the function of language use in the social reality construction (Wijsen, 2013).

The theory of critical discourse analysis from Roger Fowler proposes five methods to classify the data; (1) The grammar of transitivity, (2) The grammar of modality, (3) Transformations, (4) Classification, (5) Coherence, order, and unity.

Both media used the grammar of transitivity. The use of this method can make classification on the events. Usually, it appears as a verbs or adjectives in the text. For example, in Tempo news:

*On that day, hundreds of people **greeted** the FPI leader who had arrived in Indonesia* (TP/14/12/20/Par.6).

The grammar of modality is also used in both media. This kind of method is used by expressing the speakers' or writers' attitudes toward something through ordering, promising, and accusing. For example, in Kompas news:

*Shihab showed two documents **he said** as letters that banned him* (KP/12/11/19/Par.9).

Transformations is used both in Tempo and Kompas as well. There are two transformations, nominalization and passivization. (1) Nominalization is the objectification, means the rendering of a process as an object. (2) Passivization means a noun denoting an affected participant to be placed in the subject position in a sentence. For example, in Tempo news:

*Rizieq showed two documents he said as letters that **prohibiting** him from exiting Saudi Arabia.* (TP/12/11/19/Par.4).

Classification is applied in both media as well. Classification is used to control the information. Systematic arrangement in groups according to established criteria. For example, in Kompas news:

*However, **according to Mahfud**, the letter was not a letter of prohibition from the Indonesian government, as stated by Rizieq.* (KP/15/11/19/Par.3).

Coherence, order, and unity is only used in Tempo. In the construction of a coherent discourse, the speakers or writers implement their concept of the inner order. It means, one particular event the speaker or writer described is possibly related with another respective ones. For example:

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*Shihab, who recently **lost six of his guards that were killed** early this week.*
(TP/13/12/20/Par.7).

According to the analysis which has been done, Tempo and Kompas news both in 2019 and 2020 implemented the methods proposed by Roger Fowler to create their own ideology which can affect the readers' thinking system. The overall number of methods used on the finding is as follows:

No	Name of Method	Tempo.co	
		2019	2020
1.	The Grammar of Transitivity	0	6
2.	The Grammar of Modality	10	6
3.	Transformations	3	0
4.	Classification	7	2
5.	Coherence, order, and unity	2	4

Table 20. Total of methods implemented in Tempo news

No	Name of Method	Kompas.com	
		2019	2020
1.	The Grammar of Transitivity	2	4
2.	The Grammar of Modality	5	2
3.	Transformations	1	2
4.	Classification	3	1
5.	Coherence, order, and unity	0	0

Table 21. Total of methods implemented in Kompas news

The findings subchapter does not only figure out the language and grammatical aspect but also ideology. Ideology is one of the reasons of the existence of discourse. Therefore, the researcher thinks it is important to write about ideology as well. Ideology is the group of 'ideas' or we can simply understand with term '*belief* systems'. It implies that a theory of ideology needs cognitive components as the basic properties of the work of *belief systems (Van Dijk, 2006, p.16).*

Just as there is no private language, there is no private ideology as well. Belief systems are shared by the members of social actors. Ideology consists of social representations that is able to define the identitiy of a social group. However, a particular group like social movements, political parties, churches, and another group also have their own specific ideologies, it depends on their own purposes. Ideology is also able to control attitudes of a group. It is because ideology works as a fundamental or axiomatic system. For example, a racist ideology may influence its believers about immigrants, a feminist ideology may control attitude of its believers about abortion and so on. Nevertheless, as the sociocognitive foundation, ideology is gradually acquired and able to change through life period (Van Dijk, 2006, p.16).

Tempo.co and Kompas.com are two mass media in Indonesia. However, Tempo.co and Kompas.com have two different ideologies. According to the findings which have been found, the ideology found in the news is as follows:

No	Tempo.co	Ideology
1.	Prabowo to Discuss Issue on Rizieq Shihab with Saudi Ambassador	Neutral

2.	Yasonna Laoly Clarifies Rizieq Shihab's Ban to Return Home	Neutral
3.	Palace Responds to Rizieq Shihab's Claim about His Return	Neutral
4.	Govt Suspects Rizieq Shihab's Travel Ban in Saudi's Jurisdiction	Neutral
5.	Rizieq Shihab Under Arrest After Questioning	Neutral
6.	West Java Police Still Go Ahead With Plan to Question Rizieq Shihab	Pro-Rizieq
7.	No More Summonses, Police to Make Arrest on Rizieq Shihab	Neutral
8.	FPI Leader Rizieq Shihab Arrives at Jakarta Police HQ for Questioning	Pro-Rizieq

Table 22. List of news ideology in Tempo.co

No	Kompas.com	Ideology
1.	Rizieq Shihab New Claims to Show The Letter of Banning to Maintain Indonesia's Dignity	Pro-government
2.	Minister Asserts No Document Banning Rizieq's Return to Indonesia	Pro-government
3.	Answered, The Sheet in Rizieq Shihab's Hand is not A Banning Letter, but…	Pro-government
4.	Indonesian Muslim Cleric Rizieq Shihab's Homecoming Paralyzes Jakarta	Pro-government

5.	Indonesian FPI Members Protest Jailing of Chief Rizieq Shihab	Pro-government
6.	Jakarta Metropolitan Police Arrest FPI Chief Rizieq Shihab	Pro-government
7.	Indonesian Islamic Cleric Rizieq Shihab Arrested in Jakarta Over COVID-19 Breaches	Neutral

Table 23. List of news ideology in Kompas.com

Tempo.co tends to have neutral ideology, which means, Tempo.co tries to inform the information by seeing with two point of views both from Rizieq side and the government side. However, there are two news in Tempo.co which indicates to dominate Rizieq's discourse. For example, in text:

*the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) pressed for applying fair law enforcement in the case of this **well-respected FPI leader*** (TP/13/12/20/Par.12).

Meanwhile, Kompas.com is way more contradicted from Tempo.co. From 7 news which have been taken from 2019 and 2020, there are 6 news are pro-government and 1 is neutral. The news merely to dominate the government's discourse to defend themselves from Rizieq's accusation. For example, in text:

*Police were investigating the **provocative and politically** influential cleric…* (KP/12/12/20/Par.2).

To strengthen the findings, the researcher provide the data from historical, institutional, and social aspects. The three aspects are provided to strengthen the findings of analysis.

3.2.1 Historical Aspect

The Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) is an Islamic organization which arises due to the decline in the role of the State which results in the loss of order law in society. FPI was officially established on August 17, 1998 AD, to coincide with *Rabiuts Tsani* 24, 1419 H, at Al-Umm Islamic Boarding School, Kampong Utan, Ciputat, South Jakarta. FPI was established by a number of *haba'ib, ulama, muballigh,* as well as Muslim activists. The figure who pioneered the establishment of FPI was Habib Muhammad Riziq Shihab. As a movement organization, activists has carried out various religious activities such as *tabligh akbar*, audiences, gathering, and also demonstrations. As part of the community, FPI feels have an obligation to participate in making a positive contribution for the nation (Shihab, 2008).

When it was first standing, The Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) declared the national anti-immorality movement. Various critics, accusations, and even terror, threats and intimidations, often addressed to the FPI. On 22 November 1998 AD, the Ketapang tragedy occurred, which dragged FPI into a bloody tragedy that shocked the world.

On April 11, 1999 AD, Rizieq Shihab as the chairman of the FPI was shot by anonymous. Rizieq Shihab survived the murder attempt. While on July 23, 2000 AD, Habib Sholeh Alattas, one of the DPP-FPI advisors, was shot dead by an unknown person in front of his house yard, after leading the Fajr prayer at the mosque.

The next day, July 24 2000 AD in the evening, KH. Cecep Bustomi, one of the FPI declators, when he left the headquarters of the Kopasus group in Serang, after meeting

the Group 1 deputy commander, was chased by a number of unknown people on a motorbike. In the end, he was tragically killed.

It was until 2000 that there were large-scale arrests of FPI activists in various regions. Even on December 11, 2000 AD, just before dawn, the police brutally opened fire on the central FPI monitoring team, along S. Parman - katamso - K.S Tubun roads. The shooting was motivated by the disappointment of a number of police officers, because the land for the deposit was attacked by one of the FPI members in West Jakarta.

Two days later, on December 13, 2000 AD, Habib Sholeh Al-Habsyi, chairman of the West Java syuro assembly was attacked, his house was looted and burned. He and his family managed to escape. The climax was on the 28th of Ramadan 1421 H/December 24, 2000 AD, on Christmas Eve, through SCTV a dialogue program with the 4th President of the Republic of Indonesia who was accompanied and guided by one of the SCTV presenter. The President stated that FPI must be dissolved because it violates the law, establishes a State within the State and disturbs the welfare of the people. The deadline given was until the end of January 2001.

The Birth of FPI According to Habib Rizieq is inseparable from the decline in the role of the State which has an impact on the loss of legal order in society. Many government regulations are violated by the community, including gambling and immorality. In the reform era, the government could not control the occurrence of immoral acts, such as gambling, drugs, alcohol and the open operation of immoral

places. Therefore, FPI is obliged to take the initiative to assist the government to combat this immorality (Shihab, 2008).

The background of the FPI establishment was inseparable from the socio-political situation, among others; First, the long suffering experienced by Indonesian Muslims as a result of human rights violations committed by rulers. Second, the failure of the State apparatus to enforce the law and guarantee public order. Third, the obligation for every Muslim to maintain the dignity of Islam. Fourth, there is an obligation for every Muslim to be able to enforce the amar makruf nahi munkar. It seems that the background for the birth of FPI cannot be separated from the reformation event as a momentum for socio-political change in Indonesia (Al-Zastrouw,2006).

FPI stands to *do amar ma'ruf nahi munkar*. *Amar ma'ruf* is an order to do all things that are good according to the law of *syara'*. While *nahi munkar* is preventing every crime/munkar, that is, every case deemed bad by *syara'*. In achieving the goal of *amar ma'ruf*, FPI prioritizes the wise and gentle method through inviting with wisdom (wisdom, gentleness), members of *mau'idzah hasanah* (good advice), and discussing in the best way. Meanwhile, in doing *nahi munkar*, FPI prioritizes a firm attitude through the use of force/power if possible and use oral and written message, if these two steps are not able to be done then *nahi munkar* is done using the heart set forth in the firmness of the attitude not to agree with every form of evil (Shihab, 2008).

3.2.2 Institutional Aspect

As has been regulated in the AD/ART of the Islamic Defenders Front that FPI is *Ahlu sunnah wal jama'ah*, *aqidah* of *Asy'ary* and *fiqh* of *Asy-shafi'i*. FPI, NU and Muhammadiyah, are *ahlu sunnah waljama'ah*, adherents of the 4 agreed ulama namely Syafi'I, Hanafi, Maliki and Hambali.

However, as stated in Ja'far Umar Thalib book, that *ahlu sunnah waljama'ah* (aswaja) what FPI understands is not the same as what is understood by NU and Muhammadiyah. Aswaja is understood by FPI activists more closely the aswaja understanding according to the Salafi group led by *Ustadz* Ja'far Umar Talib in Yogyakarta. According to this group, Aswaja are those who are have agreed to hold on to the definite truth as stated in al-Qur'an and al-Hadith and they are the *sahabat* and *tabi'in* (Thalib, 1995).

According to this group, it is necessary to follow the *salafus shalih* totally with no doubt, what is implemented, done, and said by *sahabat*. This includes the fields of faith, law, and daily behavior. These things are the distinguish understanding of aswaja which is adhered by FPI and the *Salafi* group led by Ja'far Umar Talib with the understanding of aswaja which is implemented by NU and Muhammadiyah.

Looking back at the history of FPI activities from time to time, FPI was established right four months after Soeharto resigned from his position as president. It is, of course, not a coincidence, President Soeharto did not tolerate extremist acts in any form. FPI once also insulted the government and police in the era of President

Megawati. This resulted Rizieq to be jailed several times because he was proven guilty of several acts of sedition (Tribun-Timur.com/2020).

In the SBY era, FPI became one of the organizations that often criticized the Chairman of the Democratic Party. Rizieq even stated that he would overthrow SBY. At that time, FPI demanded the government disband the Ahmadiyah group. In commemoration of National Press Day, the president revealed that mass organizations proven to have violated the law committed violence and disturbed the public, if necessary, they should be disbanded. This statement was made not long after the tragedy of the attack on the Ahmadiyah congregation in Cikeusik, Banten, which killed three people (Prireza, 2020).

In 2020, under the Presiden Jokowi, the government officially bans all activities carried out by the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI). In accordance with the decision of MK 82/PUU112013 dated December 23, 2014, the government prohibits FPI activities and will stop any activities carried out by FPI because FPI no longer has legal standing, either as a mass organization or as an ordinary organization (Dharmastuti, 2020).

3.2.3   Social Aspect

Since its establishment in 1998, the Islamic Defenders Front has carried out various actions, both controversial and good actions. The following are the actions that FPI has taken from time to time.

From year 1999 to 2005, there are many actions have been done by FPI and Rizieq Shihab. On September 1999, Laskar Pembela Islam closed gambling establishments in North Petojo and brothels in Ciputat, Tanah Abang, Jakarta. On May 4, 2001, the SCTV office, Jakarta, was protested by FPI for broadcasting the Esmeralda telenovela, which contained an antagonist named Fatimah. FPI is worried that Fatimah's bad image in soap operas could portray the same thing to Fatimah Azahra, the daughter of the Prophet. SCTV stops the telenovela broadcast.

Meanwhile, on April 20, 2003, FPI Chairman, Rizieq, was arrested because he was considered to have insulted the police during the dialogue on SCTV and Trans TV. His supporters were taken away, but eventually sentenced to seven months in prison. On November 1, 2004, 500 FPI members damaged the cafe and clashed with the Kemang Community Forum. December 2004, 400 FPI members, directly led by Rizieq Shihab came to Aceh to help tsunami victims. Over 70 thousand victims were saved. Such number is the most compared to TNI and PMI did. In 2005, on June 27, FPI attacked the Miss Waria contest at the Sarinah building, Jakarta.

FPI has also done various actions from 2006 to 2010. On May 21, 2006, FPI sealed the Fahmina Institute office in Cirebon, which rejected the Anti-Pornography and Porno-Action Bill. June 1, 2008, 27 activists of the National Alliance for Freedom of Religion and Belief (AKKBB), who demonstrated to protest against the Ahmadiyah joint decree, were injured persecuted by the FPI masses.

On October 9, 2009, The Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) demonstrated the production house of Maxima Picture at the Ibis Mangga Dua Hotel Complex, which

wanted to bring in Japanese porn actress Maria Ozawa (Miyabi). April 31, 2010, FPI dismissed the transgender event at the Bumi Wiyata Hotel, Depok City. On June 24, 2010, FPI Banyuwangi together with the Religious Community Forum and the Gerak NGO to dissolve the free health socialization program from Commission IX of the DPR because they were suspected of having missed the former PKI members.

On February 10, 2011, FPI spokesman Munarman threatened to overthrow the SBY government if he dared to disband FPI. The threat was issued in response to the President's statement in Kupang which said that "mass organizations proven to have violated the law commit violence and disturb the public, if necessary, they must be disbanded." This statement was made not long after the tragedy of the attack on the Ahmadiyah congregation in Cikeusik, Banten. Meanwhile, on August 20, 2011, the FPI crowd was sweeping food stalls selling their wares at noon in the peak area of Bogor, West Java. The action was carried out so that stall owners respect Muslims in fasting.

In 2011, on August 28, hundreds of FPI members damaged the Daihatsu Luxio car in the Senayan area, Central Jakarta. The car allegedly belonged to a liquor seller. In Matraman Raya, Cempaka Putih, FPI masses clashed with youths. October 28, 2011 , hundreds of FPI members clashed with members of the Bekasi Metro Police during a demonstration in front of the Mahanaim Foundation School in Rawa Lumbu, Bekasi, West Java. The demonstration was held because FPI considered that the school foundation had committed religious apostasy against Bekasi residents since 2008. During the action, the FPI crowd threw stones and other hard objects at the Mahanaim Foundation School building.

In 2012, on January 12, crowds from FPI and the Islamic Community Forum (FUI) demonstrated in front of the Ministry of Home Affairs office. The crowd then pelted the Ministry of Home Affairs building with stones and rotten eggs. The protest was carried out over the cancellation of the alcoholic drink regulation by the Ministry of Home Affairs. On May 21, 2012, the FPI crowd threatened to forcibly disperse the Lady Gaga concert in Jakarta; buying 150 tickets to be able to enter the concert arena.

Meanwhile, in 2013, on August 25, Rizieq Shihab called for an approach to the Balinese people so that the Miss World 2013 contest would not be held in Bali. On November 22, 2013, the FPI crowd demonstrated in front of the Australian Embassy because they had tapped a number of Indonesian politicians such as President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

In 2014, on January 19, 2014, FPI opened a Flood Post for 2014 Jakarta Flood victims. On August 18, 2015, FPI on kafir: We Cannot Tolerate Deviation. The Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) considers the decision of the 47th Muhammadiyah Congress concerning the appeal not to easily claim kafir to people is still too general. FPI Chairman Muchsin Alatas asked Muhammadiyah to clarify these limits so that there would be no misunderstanding in the interpretation of Islam.

In 2016, On November, 411 demonstration act, FPI demonstrated asking to jail Ahok. On December 2, 2016, 212 demonstration act, FPI demonstrated asking back the government to jail Ahok. Lastly, On December 30, 2020, the Indonesian government officially banned FPI organization and every form of FPI attributes.

Based on what the researcher has defined above, there are several findings to add and fulfill the gap from previous studies. For example, Ghassani (2018), entitled "Jawa Pos Newspaper Criminal News Discourse: Roger Fowler's Critical Discourse Analysis". The result of this research is the use of language found in Jawa Pos focuses on the victim rather than the doer. However, both the victim and the doer have its particular characteristics and point of view that described with the use of vocabulary and grammar.

The analysis of this research found that Tempo.co dominantly focuses on providing both perspectives. On the other hand, Kompas.com focuses mostly on giving the opinion of the Indonesian government.

Another previous study is from Prawira, et all (2015), entitled "Analysis of Critical Discourse on Coverage between the National Police and the Corruption Eradication Commission in the Bali Post and Kompas Daily". The result of the research is (1) Bali Post uses many words to classify on constructing the news. Meanwhile, Kompas uses words to marginalize the doer in the news. (2) Bali Post and Kompas use many passive grammatical to hide the doer on constructing the news of *Polri and KPK* hostility.

Another previous study is from Putra (2020), "Critical Discourse Analysis In Iranian Media on Donald Trump Upon The Soleimani's Murder". The researcher found that the linguistic features use individual naming and collective naming that often appear in the articles. Meanwhile, for grammatical use, it often use direct and indirect quotations.

The analysis of this research found that (1) Tempo.co uses many modality from another discourse, journalists, and Rizieq's followers to construct the news. Meanwhile,

Kompas.com uses words to marginalize Rizieq which the idea is from the Indonesian government opinion. (3) Tempo.co and Kompas.com propose different discourse domination. Tempo.co tends to be neutral and Kompas.com is likely to defend the Indonesian government opinion.

As this research applies the theory from Roger Fowler which there are five methods proposed by Fowler; the grammar of transitivity, the grammar of modality, transformations, classification, and Coherence, order, and unity. The analysis found that Tempo.co applied all the five methods to construct the news. The highest number is the grammar of modality, meanwhile, the lowest number is transformations. On the other hand, Kompas.com did not apply all the five methods. The highest number is the grammar of modality. Meanwhile, there is no coherence, order, and unity has been found in Kompas.com.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter explained about the conclusion and suggestion from the researcher. The conclusion of the research based on the findings and discussion explained on the previous chapter. Meanwhile, the suggestion explained about the suggestion to the other researchers who want to do the similar research.

8.1 Conclusion

Based on the previous chapter, this research reveals that six types of construction were used on both Tempo.co and Kompas.com media. The types of construction were classification, limiting the view, discourse fight, marginalization, passivization, and nominalization.

Based on the findings which have been obtained, it can be concluded several things regarding to this research, as follows: Tempo.co news used the construction of making classifications the most. For example, the word *balked* in "*The palace **balked** at commenting the statement*" (TP/11/11/19/Par.1). Meanwhile, Kompas.com mostly used the construction of marginalization. For example, in "*There was no explanation that Rizieq was prohibited from leaving at the request of the Indonesian government*" (KP/15/11/19/Par.7).

Based on the findings, in constructing the news about Rizieq Shihab, Tempo.co news mostly have neutral construction. Although, there are some news which displays its alignment on the Rizieq's side, the constructions are still balanced with discourse from the government.

Meanwhile, Kompas.com tends to be unbalanced and even displays its alignment on the government. There are only little constructions which support the Rizieq's discourse. In reporting Rizieq Shihab news, the attitude of the two media can be seen from the meaning arises through the choice of words and constructions.

After finding the use of words and constructions, the researcher can conclude the ideologies of the two media. In reporting the news, Tempo.co shows lack of alignments, which means, Tempo.co tends to have neutral ideology, which means, Tempo tries to inform the information by seeing with two point of views both from Rizieq side and the government side. However, there are two news in Tempo which indicates to dominate Rizieq's discourse.

Meanwhile, Kompas.com is way more contradicted from Tempo.co. From 7 news which have been taken from 2019 and 2020, there are 6 news are pro-government and 1 is neutral. The news merely to dominate the government's discourse to defend themselves from Rizieq's accusation.

8.2 Suggestion

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

This analysis only focuses on 15 news based on one related topic of discussion from two news media (Tempo.co and Kompas.com). Therefore, it is better to provide more data to strengthen the evidence and argument in the analysis and to give a clearer view of the news article discourse.

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