

**TEXTUAL ANALYSIS ON THE ISSUE OF DISCRIMINATION FROM
DAILY MIRROR ONLINE MEDIA**

THESIS

By
Dhimas Muhammad Ilham Jeehansyah
NIM 16320053



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

**TEXTUAL ANALYSIS ON THE ISSUE OF DISCRIMINATION FROM
DAILY MIRROR ONLINE MEDIA**

THESIS

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

By:
Dhimas Muhammad Ilham Jeehansyah
NIM 16320053

Advisor:
Dr. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd, M.Ed
NIP. 197402111998032002



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

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I state that the thesis entitled "Textual Analysis on The Issue of Discrimination From Daily Mirror Online Media" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 10 December 2020
The researcher



Dhimas Muhammad Ilham Jeehansyah
NIM. 16320053

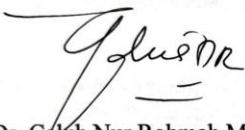
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This is to certify that Dhimas Muhammad Ilham Jeehansyah's thesis entitled Textual Analysis on The Issue of Discrimination From Daily Mirror Online Media has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.).

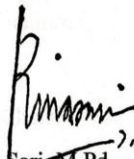
Malang, 10 December 2020

Approved by
Advisor

Head of Department of English Literature



Dr. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd, M.Ed
NIP. 197402111998032002



Rina Sari, M.Pd.
NIP. 197506102006042002

Acknowledge by
Dean,



Muhammad Ilham, M.A.
NIP. 196609101991032002

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Dhimas Muhammad Ilham Jeehansyah's thesis entitled "Textual Analysis on The Issue of Discrimination From Daily Mirror Online Media" has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, 10 December 2020

The Board of Examiners

Signatures

1. Dr. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed.
NIP. 196705031999032005

(Main
Examiner)

2. Habiba Al Umami, M.Hum
NIP. 199008122019032018

(Chair)

3. Dr. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd, M.Ed
NIP. 197402111998032002

(Advisor)

Approved by
Dean of the Faculty of Humanities

NIP. 196609101991032002

MOTTO

اللَّهُ خَالِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَكِيلٌ

Allah Is the Creator of All Things And He Is the Maintainer of All Things

(Q.S Az-Zumar: 62)

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My beloved father

My beloved mother

My beloved brothers and sister

For their prayers, support and endless love

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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

Alhamdulillahirobbil 'alamin. All praises belongs to Allah SWT as the creator of all things. I would like to thank Allah SWT for his blessing, so I can finish my thesis entitled "Textual Analysis on The Issue of Discrimination From Daily Mirror Online Media" as the requirement for the degree of S1 in Department of English Literature. Shalawat and salam are delivered to my Prophet Muhammad SAW. Allahumma Sholli 'ala Sayyidina Muhammad.

In finishing this thesis, I am as the researcher is aware that there are many people who have contributed in supporting me to complete this thesis. Besides, in this great opportunity, the researcher would like to extend the greatest gratitude and highest appreciation to;

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5. My parents, my father and my mothers who are always praying, supporting, and guiding me. Because of their support the researcher motivated to finish this thesis.
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10. My beloved best friends in BBS who always remind me in goodness, you guys will not be replaced;
11. Last, for all of the people who can not be mentioned one by one, thank you for your support, help, and motivation.

ABTRACT

Muhammad, Dhimas. 2020. Textual Analysis on The Issue of Discrimination From Daily Mirror Online Media. Thesis (Skripsi). Linguistics. Malang: Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor: Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed

Key term: Critical Discourse Analysis, Discrimination, Daily Mirror

This study investigates discrimination on public mass media using Critical Discourse Analysis, which is made by the Daily Mirror media in case of terrorism about islam and non islam. There are two news selected from the Daily Mirror media in reporting about terrorism case, it provides the differences in reporting news that leads to discrimination against a group or religion. This can affect public discourse due to what they have read on the news.

This research used a descriptive qualitative method because the focus is to investigate and get deep understanding about structures of the texts and the social context about terrorism case in the Daily Mirror news. Critical Discourse Analysis by van Dijk are the tools to analyze the news. There are three levels of van Dijk's theory that will be analyze, they are superstructures, macrostructure, and microstructures. The data collected from official website of Daily Mirror. This research discuss about why the media preach about news, the origin of the media, and reconstruct what causes the Daily Mirror media created discrimination news against Islam, the step is to know the external factors of the Daily Mirror.

The finding of this study reveal that there are the differences in mentioning of suspects for Islamic terrorists and non-Islamic terrorists. The daily mirror has reported news about terrorist cases several times, but it can be found that there are indications of discrimination against a certain group in reporting terrorist cases, discrimination can found in the headlines or in news contents.

The public is expected to understand social structure, knowing the background of the media and distinguish some news that contains discrimination because public discourse can control by the media. A public who can distinguish news will lead to a healthy public discourse. The researcher hopes that there will be the further research on other big media, so the public can understand that the discourse generated by the media can lead to discrimination against a group, religion, ethnic and race.

ABSTRACT

Muhammad, Dhimas. 2020. Textual Analysis on The Issue of Discrimination From Daily Mirror Online Media. Tesis (Skripsi). Ilmu bahasa. Malang: Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed

Kata kunci: Analisis Wacana Kritis, Diskriminasi, Media Daily Mirror

Penelitian ini mengkaji diskriminasi di media massa publik dengan menggunakan Analisis Wacana Kritis, yang dibuat oleh media Daily Mirror dalam kasus teroris tentang islam dan non islam. Ada dua berita yang dipilih dari media Daily Mirror dalam pemberitaan tentang kasus teroris, yaitu memberikan perbedaan pemberitaan yang mengarah pada diskriminasi terhadap suatu kelompok, hal ini dapat mempengaruhi wacana publik karena apa yang mereka baca dalam berita tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif karena fokus untuk menyelidiki dan mendapatkan pemahaman yang mendalam tentang struktur teks dan konteks sosial pada kasus teroris dalam berita di Daily Mirror. Analisis Wacana Kritis oleh van Dijk adalah alat untuk menganalisis berita. Ada tiga tingkatan teori van Dijk yang dapat muncul dalam pembahasan ini, suprastruktur, makrostruktur, dan mikrostruktur. Data tersebut dikumpulkan dari situs resmi Daily Mirror. Penelitian ini membahas tentang mengapa media memberitakan tentang berita, asal usul media dan rekonstruksi apa yang menyebabkan media Daily Mirror melakukan diskriminasi terhadap Islam dengan langkah mengetahui faktor eksternal dari Daily Mirror.

Temuan penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan penyebutan tersangka teroris Islam dan teroris non-Islam. The Daily Mirror beberapa kali melaporkan berita tentang kasus teroris, namun dapat ditemukan adanya indikasi diskriminasi terhadap kelompok tertentu dalam pemberitaan kasus teroris, diskriminasi dapat ditemukan pada headline atau pada isi berita.

Publik diharapkan memahami struktur sosial, mengetahui latar belakang media dan membedakan beberapa berita yang mengandung diskriminasi karena wacana publik dapat dikontrol oleh media dengan berita diskriminasi. Publik yang bisa membedakan berita akan melahirkan wacana publik yang sehat. Peneliti berharap adanya penelitian pada media besar lainnya agar masyarakat mengetahui bahwa wacana yang dihasilkan media dapat menimbulkan diskriminasi terhadap suatu kelompok, agama, suku, dan budaya.

مستخلص البحث

ميديا مبرور ديلي من ال تم ييز ق ضدية حول ن صي ن ح ل يل . 2020 . ديماس محمد
الإن د ل يزي الأدب ق سم :مالان ج .ال لغويات .(أطروحة مع) أطروحة
الدولة إد راهيم مالك مولانا ، ال ثقاف ية الدراسات ك لية ،
مالان ج جامعة الإسلام ية .

مشرف :
الكلمات المفتاحية :
ملوح نور رحمه ، الماجستير :
تحليل الخطاب النقدي ، التمييز ، ديلي مبرور

تبحث هذه الدراسة في التمييز في وسائل الإعلام العامة باستخدام تحليل الخطاب النقدي ، الذي أعدته وسائل الإعلام الديلي مبرور في القضايا الإرهابية المتعلقة بالإسلام وغير الإسلام . هناك نوعان من الأخبار المختارة من ديلي مبرور ميديا في تغطية قضايا الإرهاب ، وهما تقديم تقارير مختلفة تؤدي إلى تمييز ضد جماعة ما ، وهذا يمكن أن يؤثر على الخطاب العام بسبب ما يقرؤونه في الأخبار .

تستخدم هذه الدراسة طريقة وصفية نوعية لأنها تركز على التحقيق واكتساب فهم عميق لبنية النص والسياق الاجتماعي للقضايا الإرهابية في أخبار الديلي مبرور . تحليل الخطاب النقدي بواسطة van Dijk هو أداة لتحليل الأخبار . هناك ثلاثة مستويات من نظرية فان ديك التي يمكن أن تظهر في هذه المناقشة ، البنية الفوقية ، والبنية الكلية ، والبنية المجهرية . تم جمع البيانات من الموقع الرسمي لصحيفة ديلي مبرور . تناقش هذه الدراسة سبب قيام وسائل الإعلام بتقارير عن الأخبار وأصل وسائل الإعلام وما هي إعادة البناء التي تدفع وسائل الإعلام ديلي مبرور إلى التمييز ضد الإسلام من خلال معرفة العوامل الخارجية من ديلي مبرور .

تكشف نتائج هذه الدراسة عن وجود اختلافات في أسماء الإرهابيين الإسلاميين المشتبه بهم والإرهابيين غير الإسلاميين . ذكرت صحيفة ديلي مبرور عدة مرات عن حالات إرهابية ، ومع ذلك ، يمكن العثور على مؤشرات على التمييز ضد مجموعات معينة في الإبلاغ عن حالات الإرهاب ، ويمكن العثور على التمييز في العناوين الرئيسية أو في المحتوى الإخباري .

يتوقع من الجمهور فهم البنية الاجتماعية ومعرفة خلفية الإعلام وتمييز بعض الأخبار التي تحتوي على تمييز لأن الخطاب العام يمكن أن تسيطر عليه وسائل الإعلام بأخبار تمييزية . الجمهور الذي يمكنه تمييز الأخبار سوف يولد خطابًا عامًا سليمًا . يأمل الباحث أن يكون هناك بحث في وسائل الإعلام الرئيسية الأخرى حتى يعرف الجمهور أن الخطاب الذي تنتجه وسائل الإعلام يمكن أن يسبب التمييز ضد جماعة أو دين أو عرق أو ثقافة .

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, research question, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope of the study, definition of key term, previous studies, and research method.

A. Background of the Study

Discrimination still cannot be separated from community, it is not merely talking about different race but it can be different religion and ethnic. They also talked about minority and immigrant in particular part of the world. Islamic religion is often harmed by discrimination carried out by institutions that have important roles such as mass media. Usually, discrimination against Islam often occurs in countries where the majority of the population is non-Muslim. The unfair treatment of the minority occurs because of hatred and lack of tolerance. This phenomenon can lead to the ideology of Islamophobia or anti-Islam. The hatred could be provoked to discriminatory behavior that should be no longer exist in this world. Of course the mass media is the right tool for making a headlines or a news to build public opinion because they always consume information from the media everyday.

Make a content in the news must be objective because it will be consumed by the wider community from various elements. Therefore, before publishing a news it must be precise because it can cause controversy if it is not objective. The discrimination can take many forms, such as words in online news or articles published by the mass media. Indeed, this is dangerous for society because the

media has an important role. In this case discourse can find out by people according what they receive (Dijk, 1991), in the literature (Kamalu, 2013). In this case it will be suitable to analyse the news report using three levels of text: macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The author's ideological construction may be identified.

Unfair treatment is carried out by leading mass media such as BBC, Daily Mirror and NBC. Daily Mirror was heavily criticized on social media. This media seems to cover up terrorism case who killed 50 people during Friday prayers at two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand. Daily Mirror mass media called the perpetrators as "*Angelic boy*" (2019) even though they were eventually removed because they caused controversy. In other cases such as terrorism incidents in London or in the United States where the perpetrators are Muslims, Daily Mirror called the perpetrators as "ISIS terrorists" (2019) even mention "*ISIS maniac*" (2020).

The public need the fair media to get information. Mass media certainly has an important role and power in society to build a public perspective for responding the news, so of course the media must create the objective news report. If the media creates information unjustly, it will cause conflict in the community. Discrimination in reporting information vilifying a certain group and defending the mistakes of another group. The community was shocked by a non-Muslim terrorism attack in the Christchurch mosque (2019). Indeed it is highly condemned by people around the world, but there are some small groups that actually support the terrorism attacks or support their ideology. A media called the

Daily Mirror released news that caused controversy in the society. The title is "Angelic boy who grew into an evil far-right mass killer" (2019) and news entitled "ISIS terrorist who launched-Paris attack that killed 130 awarded compensation".

The media is the object of investigation since it has a significant role in providing the information to the public. The cases of brutal shootings at the Christchurch mosque, WTC tragedy, and the tragedy of a car crashing into a crowd in France. Almost all over the world discussed this incident, the media was busy reporting this news. Some media talked about the positive side of Islam and other media created discrimination news about Islam, such Islam is an awful religion. Obvious examples of problems that related to abuses of power and injustice are about gender, race, and class. Critical scholars are interested in the way discourse reproduces social domination, that is the power abuse of one group over others, and how dominated groups may discursively resist that abuse (Dijk, 2009).

The researcher chooses Daily Mirror media because it has reached more than 500.000 readers every day. The Daily Mirror founded in 1903 is British national daily tabloid newspaper. The Parent Company Reach plc is the owner of this daily tabloid newspaper . From 1985 to 1987, and from 1997 to 2002, the title on its masthead was simply The Mirror.

The power owned by Daily Mirror media can be flare-up the discrimination such as Islamophobia. Islamophobia is negative opinion against Muslims and could be lead into vioence and systemic discrimination. Daily Mirror has created the news, which caused controversy amid the grief experienced by

Muslims. They seemed to discriminate against a group of Muslims. Researcher wants to examine the point of views from the news that has been reported by Daily Mirror media and viewed from external factors, such as how the background of Daily Mirror media. There are three sections here, such as superstructure, microstructure that represents a topic of problems in the text, and makrostructure as a large element of social structure (Dijk, 2003), here we will understand whether possible if Daily Mirror media hates Islam and wants to protect non-Islamic terrorist.

The media is an information administrator who has important role to give impact in society. The discrimination carried out by the media makes the society has the different perspective on Islam. Society need to know why the media created unfair news that can cause social conflict and how the media does unfair report, so the society can filter out which one is the good news without discriminating against a particular group. The media must show the processes of the text created by author/ journalists. Then, it explains the values of the society that are spread and absorbed by journalists cognition and finally used for creating news texts (Eriyanto, 2001).

Critical discourse research is also an effective method for examining dialogue of electronic news media. Why authors/ journalists express their views and their viewpoint across the framework of dialogue. The use of different pronouns as types of more or less respectful communication presupposes that language consumers care about social connections. Lexical variance indicates that the participants have various point of views. It is because the news is made on the

basis of the need for an in-group institution and a reflection of society. In addition to supply the reader with a thorough content review of the subject, this study also incorporates a systematic discourse theoretical approach to the examination of how ethnic minorities are represented in the news. The approach focuses on the overall news reports, topics, schematics, style, rhetoric of news reports, and local meanings. This study showed a thorough study of the term type, word, coherence, nominalization, image, metaphor, alliteration used in the document to explain the tacit nature of the debate. It was then reinforced by the social context in which the social class, culture and media individuality of her society were unveiled.

Previous research merely analyzes one part of the discourse from three dimension discourse analysis (Safitri, 2015), Metaphor (Musolff, 2012), theme and schemata (Dijk, 2002). Nevertheless, there are other scholars who have all the linguistic characteristics and theoretical ramifications of their study but are less influential in the social sense (Handayani, 2005).

B. Problem of the Study

According to the background, the researcher proposes the following problem of the studies:

1. What are the structures of the text in Daily Mirror News article in the terrorist attack case?
2. What is the social context of discrimination in Daily Mirror News article in the terrorist attack case?

C. Objectives of the Study

In this research, based on the problem studies above, the objectives of the study is to show the structures used in news reports from its headlines (macrostructure), schemata (superstructure), semantics, syntax, lexical style and rhetoric. This is the precise use of words to express meaning and attract readers. The researcher must be Analyze the linguistic features, then explore the significance and ideological implications of the discourse. The researcher explains the social context about discrimination in terrorist case report in Daily Mirror media.

D. Significances of the Study

This research aims to provide two objectives, theoretical and practical are related. Theoretically, how to understand how the media reporting about Islam and non-Islam, people discourse can control by the media with discrimination news. Then people know what is behind the media that are doing discrimination, such as know the social structure and context of the media, know the background of the media, especially the Daily Mirror Media. This research is expected to the readers who learn language and discourse more critical in interpreting everything, especially in popular international issues. The researcher expects the research findings is able to advance the science in Linguistics, especially in Discourse Analysis.

Practically, the current analysis has benefits in many ways. This research has basically the benefit of understanding the importance of the reports. People can observe that there is something hidden in the media. The researcher hopes that

this study could provide additional encouragement to anyone who interested in this study. Reference or supportive complements to the work that has been performed may also be produced.

E. Scope of the Study

In this part, the researcher attempts to discuss about how the media preach the news that seems to be cornering Islam as a terrorist religion, with the latest news titled "Angelic boy who grew into an evil far-right mass killer" compared to news titled "ISIS terrorist who launched-Paris attack that killed 130 awarded compensation" proving that the media still publishes the ugliness of Islam from before. The researcher focuses on evidence that Media publishes discrimination in the news.

C. Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding among the readers, the words or terms written, this study is defined as follows:

1. Discourse is the human's language use, actually in the form of written and spoken.
2. Critical Discourse Analysis is a study about social power abuse, inequality, and dominance which is enacted, reproduced, and resisted through written and spoken context in social media or political context.
3. Discrimination is the practice of treating one person or group with unfair action; in this case, discrimination means unfair reporting by the media. Discrimination often occur in countries where the majority of the population. The unfair treatment especially to the Muslim minority because of different

ideology and lack of tolerance. This phenomenon can lead to the ideology of Islamophobia or anti-Islam.

4. The Daily Mirror, founded in 1903 is a British national daily tabloid newspaper. Parent company Reach plc is the owner of daily tabloid newspaper. From 1985 to 1987, and from 1997 to 2002, the title on its masthead was simply The Mirror. It had an average daily print circulation of 716,923 in December 2016, dropping markedly to 587,803 the following year.

F. Previous Studies

Related to this research, there are several previous studies about Discourse Analysis by some researchers.

Dessy Safitri (2015) investigated a critical discourse analysis of racism in online mass media NBC News of Brown's case in Ferguson Missouri. In 21st century, the one who had power, that is journalist of NBC news online mass media still hold racial prejudices. This prejudice can be influenced by social community where the journalist shared the same common goal, attitude, knowledge and value. The result of this study is that the researcher found semantic style, syntaxes, stylistic style when analyzing the linguistics features or microstructure.

Next, Nur Utari (2017) investigated about the critical discourse analysis in BBC News. The researcher uses microstructures analysis to analyze the author's writing strategy, such as the words choice in formulating the good or bad representation of Rodrigo.

Arief Rian Prihandoko (2013) investigated about “Wacana Kritis Diskriminasi Ras dalam film Avatar: The Last Air Bender”. It can be said that White people as a main character in Avatar as a heroic person, has a responsibility, power and a rescuer. The good paradigm of white people as nice person, helping each other and spread the goodness among others was taken from the concept of “Whiteman’s Burden” proposed by Rudyard Kipling. Asia race in Avatar film was drawn as negative presentation which has poor and ignored civilization. They represented as the fiction of colonization and cannot fight against without the help of Aang (the main characters of Avatar movie).

Ila Rosyada (2019) which analyzed about the critical discourse analysis on the online mess media of Yahya Cholil Staquf’s visit to Israel. The researcher employs Fairclough’s Critical Discourse Analysis (2010) as the approach in analyzing this research. The result of this research is the researcher found the author has utilized the linguistic (internal) features to attain the particular purpose, and external factors to affect the representation of the subject.

Considering the previous studies above, in this research, the researcher will attempt to investigate the structures and the social context of Daily Mirror News article in the terrorist attack case. Van Dijk’s theory and Critical Discourse Analysis approach will apply to analyze this research. Most of the previous studies just investigate the text using microstructure analysis, and using Fairclough’s Theory. Therefore, to fill the gap of the previous studies here, the researcher will investigate the structures and the social context of Daily Mirror

News article in the terrorist attack case. The different subject, approach, theory, and problem study is expected to produce different finding.

G. Research Method

1. Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative method because the focus of this research is to investigate and get a deep understanding about structure of the texts and the social context about discrimination in Daily Mirror News in the terrorist attack case rather than the numeric analysis of data. The researcher applied descriptive qualitative design in this research because the data analyze descriptively to explain more detail about the structure and social context based on Van Dijk's theory. Further, this research analyzes the data descriptively, which applied the theory of discourse analysis approach in getting the finding of the structures and the social context of Daily Mirror News article in the terrorist attack case.

2. Data and Data Source

The Daily Mirror media was made news about terrorist case who killed 50 people during Friday prayers at two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand. Mass media called Daily Mirror said the perpetrators were called "Angelic boy" (2019) even though they were eventually removed because they caused controversy. In other cases such as terrorist incidents in London or in the United States where the perpetrators are Muslims, Daily Mirror mention the perpetrators as "ISIS terrorists" (2019) even mention "ISIS maniac" (2020). The source of data in the form of text obtained from link sources <https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world->

[news/new-zealand-shooting-brenton-tarrant-14142703](https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/isis-terrorist-who-launched-paris-17490979)

and

<https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/isis-terrorist-who-launched-paris-17490979>.

3. Research Instrument

The research instrument is the researcher himself. The researcher as the human instrument who has been able to get the data because there are no interviews or questioners provided. This research learns about why the media preach discriminations news. Reconstructing what causes the Daily Mirror media to discriminate against Islam, the step is to know the external factors of the Daily Mirror. The researcher gets the data by himself, such as searching, downloading, observing, collecting the data, analyzing, and finding the result.

4. Data Collection

In order to analyze the structures and the social context of discrimination in Daily Mirror News, some steps are done. The researcher opens the application of Google Chrome, goes to Daily Mirror internet corporate media, then download news according to the terrorist incident in the Christchurch Mosque and the London terrorist assault. The next step is reading the texts, reading a lot of literature and news stories that contain elements of discrimination, it can be seen from the headlines or from the content of the news.

5. Data Analysis

There are three levels of text analysis, first the data must be collected, after that the researcher has observed the first level of the macrostructure. The macrostructure aspect is used to find the topic of the document. The subject shows

the dominant and central concept and also the content of the news report. The focus of the news had to be identified in Daily Mirror web mass media to determine the trend, the researcher reads a lot the news about terrorist attack.

Second, the researcher analyzes the superstructures of the news. At this point, the researcher analyses the structure or scheme of news coverage. The researcher needs to examine the article and the description of the news to locate the plan. What categories of schema come first; headline, lead, current incidents, previous events, history and verbal reactions. Headline and lead is the first move that lets the author barely care about attracting readers. It implies how this first term will help the readers remember the events. Analyzing the news structure will expose the ideological implications of the news.

Next step is the researcher went to the third stage of microstructure text study. Microstructure was supporting the idea of macro and superstructure level, at this point the researcher noted what linguistic features are used to help macrostructure. There are four elements: semantics, syntax, stylistic and rhetoric. In the semantic dimension, the linguistic features which have been identified are the context, the information and the inference. The linguistic characteristics of the syntax aspect are the arrangement of sentences, coherence and conditional coherence. Within the stylistic element, the linguistic features are syntactic, while the linguistic features found in the image, the symbol, the alliteration of the news article. Last, the researcher makes a conclusion to answer the research questions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains an explanation of the related literature in order to the readers get more understanding of the data. The studies are discussed as follows:

A. Critical Discourse Analysis

Discrimination can cause various bad things, one of the causes from discrimination is the discourse in society become wild, it is suitable if this discussion using Critical Discourse Analysis study. Before the researcher explains more about Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), the researcher will explain about Discourse Analysis (DA) first. There are the differences between CDA and DA. DA focuses on knowledge about language beyond the sentence, phrase, clause, even word, which is needed to make the communication becomes successful (Paltridge, 2006). It emphasizes the use of language through text and considers the relationship between the language and social or cultural context in what it is used. DA also explores the way the use of language can provide various perceptions of the world and various interpretations.

Discourse Analysis investigates how the use of words influences social relations and identities. It also discusses how social perceptions and identities are built by the usage of discourse. DA investigates both spoken and written text (Paltridge, 2006). Therefore, it can make the difference from CDA, because CDA is a kind of discourse analytical research that reflects on how social power exploitation, dominance, and injustice are enforced, replicated, and resist through talk text in social media and political context. With such

dissident study, critical discourse analysts take an explicit stance, and thus want to understand, reveal, and ultimately resist social inequality (Dijk, 1997).

CDA has characteristics as social practices, prevailing social problem, and dominant ideologies. It means choosing the perspectives of those who struggle most and critically examining those in power. Intertextuality implies that one text contains traces of series of the preceding text, thereby upholding the features of historical presupposition (Litosseliti, 2010). Reproduction of social inequality whether it is happening in the case of gender, religion, even race are produced by a group or institution of people that have power. Critical discourse analysts explore what structures and ideological implications play a role in these types of reproduction. With the reproduction of power and inequality, people need to explore in detail of social representations. Power includes control of member of one community over other communities. These control can apply to action and cognition, such as a powerful community can control their freedom to others.

1. Social cognition

Usually, the term social cognition often used by social psychologist to replace the mental processing of information relate to the social context. Here, social refers to people who are concerned with a psychological mechanism that enable isolated individual to be perceived in certain circumstances by themselves and others. For example, the concern is the way in what description and perception of the social world are done by people as the members of particular communities or cultures. This social cognition as individual information

processing is often concerned with uncovering mental biases in our discourse comprehension and production, which, once identified, can be fixed or skirted.

The term social cognition refers to apply a basic rule of cognitive psychology to the cognition of perception and understanding of human beings. It applies to inform about people, to individual's knowledge and judgments about themselves and others, and to the guidance of their social behavior. According to Van Dijk (1997), Discourse processes underlie any sense-making: information selection, handling, and judgment, the decision process that guides the action that follow.

Therefore, in this research the researcher conducts a socio-cognition approach in order to know how the author perceives, understands, and reproduces the social world of Muslims through his writing on the article. It is based on his knowledge, education, power and status, and experience about the social condition. The production of written and spoken discourse more specifically, we need to understand how specific discourse structures determine specific mental processes, or facilitate the formation of specific social representations (Dijk, 1997).

In the study of Van Dijk, there are three dimensions of discourse, they are text, social cognition, and social context. Dimension of the text analyzes how the structure of the text is used to give a tendency to the particular object. Then, dimension of social cognition exposes about how the text of the news are produced by involving the individual cognition of the author. The next is dimension of social context. It focusses on how to build the discourse based on

the problem which is developed in society. There are three levels of discourse structure stated by Van Dijk, such as macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. Macrostructure is interpreted as the global meaning which can be observed from the theme or topic of the text. The next is microstructure, this is the text meaning which can be observed through the selection of words, sentences and style which are applied in a text. While superstructure is schematic structure that represents how a part of the text is arranged, so that creates coherent meaning (Sobur, 2006).

To get a deep understanding about the elements of the text, see the table below (sobur, 2006):

Text Structure		Things which are observed	Elements
Macrostructure		Thematic	Topic
Superstructure		Schematic	Scheme
Microstructure	Semantic	Meaning which want to be insisted from the text	Background, details, meaning, presupposition, nominalization
	Syntaxes	How the form and organization of the sentence is formed	Sentence form, coherence, pronoun
	Stylistic	How the diction is used in news article	Lexicon

	Rhetoric	How and in what way the tendency is done	Graphic, Metaphor, expression
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2. Discourse Structures.

The focus of theory and practice of critical discourse analysis is on written text. In this research, the researcher will analyze the three elements of discourse structure, such as macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. Production of power is result from social cognitions of powerful, while the situated discourse structures is the result of social cognition.

a. Thematic

Theme is something that has been described or something has been placed. Theme derived from Greek *tithenai* means placed or located. Theme is often related with topic. It derived from Greek *topoi* means topic. Aristotle asserts that to prove something, we have to define and limit place where the incident happens. In that limitation, the author must find human, interaction and the facts that related to the incident, whereas modern authors must find the topic first before they wants to convey something. Most of the information in discourse has a big role to shape social cognition. Topic shows the most important information that want to be conveyed by the communicators. In particular events, the author of the text can manipulate the reader's interpretation.

Van Dijk define topic as a macrostructure of discourse. From the topic the reader will understand about the problem and what decision that the author was taken. Attitude, decision and opinion can be clasified as the macrostructures of discours e. Macrostructure can give perception what must be done to resolve the

problem. Subtopic has the function to support the topic. Every subtopic can support, strengthen, and shape the main topic. Explicit cognition of the communicator can be analyzed through the topic of the news text. That is why all of the elements in the news refer to the topic of the news. For instance, Van Dijk in his study of the role of the press analyzed the headline about ethnic affairs in British Press. In the right wings press, the definition is seldom positive, occasionally neutral and often negative. Mostly it was about 'riot' and urban disturbances, but mostly about crime of irrational "rampaging mob" that was consisting of black youth (Dijk, 1991).

a. Schemata

Schematic is one of author strategies to support the particular topic by arranging some parts in particular way (Sobur, 2006). It determines what typical of content that comes first, second or last in a text. Schema or superstructures consist of some categories, such as headline, lead, main events, previous events, background and verbal reaction. The author will think hardly when makes headline and lead, because it is a very important part to attract the readers attention in reading the text. It implies that how the first part of the text can make the readers acknowledge the events. Analyzing the schema of the news can reveal the ideological implication of the news report. We can know what schema category that comes first and succeed to influence the readers about the events.

For instance, in Honeyford affair, the major part of the news is the Main events. Then the context was understandable Honeyford suspended (previous events) and the current events (protest of parents and children) is mention very

briefly. The interesting point of organizing the content is verbal reaction category. The author images Honeyford as a calm person (unperturbed) to the protester but negative images of protesters (noisy). Furthermore, the news author gives more verbal reaction of Honeyford and the supporters of him rather than the demonstrators (Dijk, 1991). The author of the news talks more about what people think regarding such event, because this is kinds of news information that they can control, through asking question, interviewing news actor, searching other information reports in other media. Such information allows them to convey their interpretation and opinion about the events, without need to do the subjective and possibly controversial personal evaluations.

b. Stylistic style

Stylistic is the particular way used by the author to convey their intention which is using language as the tools. The style of stylistic that used by the author is lexical choice, sentence form, figure of speech, and rhythm. This style usually used in literature. Lexical choice is not only occur in word, but also it can be occur in phrase or utterance to name a object, subject or situation (Sobur, 2006). In writing the news report, the author often uses lexicon for describing positive self presentation and negative other presentation. It can influence the meaning of lexical choice used by the author to build reader's interpretation.

Stylistic has the relation with the rhetoric, the author actually uses language in specific style, such as alliteration and metaphor. It has the same function as persuading and informing the reader in persuasive way. For example, in British Press the use of 'thug' often used rather than 'demonstrator' to reveal

the author's opinions. The identification of participants also varied between the newspapers. Some newspapers in British use the words 'black', 'west Indian', 'Asian' to refer people from their ancestors. In Telegraph, west Indian written as 'black Englishmen' he won Olympic medals at games. Nevertheless, the author of news report describe west Indian as snoopers, black militant, black, noisy mob in the riots and protest activities (Dijk, 1991).

c. Rhetorical style

Rhetoric is one of way in persuading and reinforcing the specific information that the author wants to convey to the reader by using language style. The occurrence of alliteration, hyperbole, repetition, metaphor, metonymies, and irony signifies the use of rhetoric in a text. In textual analysis, the author can convey what would be stressed to the public, usually they show in form of pictures, graphic, or table to support or hidden another part to show. The author is not only convey the main information, but also they use the metaphor to ornate the text. It uses to support the specific idea to the readers (Sobur, 2006).

British Press use alliteration in the headline such 'Bombs, Bullets, Blood in Barricaded in Britain (Mail, 27 December)' showed the aggression or negative act of immigrant of minority. It has the function to emphasize the evaluation of headline. Hyperbole 'Militant Youths Who Masterminded the Tottenham Riots Planned the Mass Murder of Policemen in A Blazing Underground Trap (Mail, 12 January)' used to dramatize the negative events and action of blacks (Dijk, 1991). The metaphor in the Britain discourse used illness related concept such 'A Nation

State Can Be Healthy or Fall Ill’ signaled that the nation must get fast handling if the nation don’t want to get any worse condition or ill (Musolff, 2012).

d. Syntaxes style

This strategy presents positive self presentation and negatives other presentation. Syntaxes usually use to politic manipulation by using sentence form, such as the use of passive and active sentence, coherence and pronoun (us vs. them). Syntaxes are gathering words into clause or sentences. The use of coherence makes the reader can understand the idea, fact, and situation which is written by the author. According to Alex Sobur (2006), coherence can be in the form of specification, generalization, illustration or contrast with respect to previous proposition. Conjunction such and, but, nevertheless, therefore, instead of, because, thus, etc. resulted contrary meaning of the proposition. For instance, the use of conjunction ‘therefore, the government persuaded employers to hire more minorities’ can be implied that immigrant have a less job opportunities (Dijk, 1991).

Nominalization has same suggestion as generalization. How the author of the news places an object as individual or part of community (Sobur, 2006). For instance, the use of nominalization ‘the shooting of black woman’ shows that there were abstract actor (police), who did the shot and it implicate the kind of accident during the riots (Dijk, 1991). Then, Sentence form is used to show how the author places somebody to be the subject or object of the statement; the use of active and passive sentence. Another element is pronoun, this uses for

manipulating language by creating imaginative community. The author uses pronoun to tell where the position of an individual or community (Tahir, 2013).

e. Semantic style

Semantic typically referred as meaning. The term of meaning assignment process also known as understanding, comprehension or interpretation. In this case, meaning is rather associated with the intention of language users. The form of content is often used to refer to the meaning or information of a discourse. Van Dijk stated that semantic are categorizing as local meaning, sentences, proportions that can build particular meaning in a text which is called as superstructure. There are explicit and implicit meaning in discourse analysis.

Positive self presentation will be explicitly written in the text rather than negative other presentation. When the author tells the goodness of their opponent, they will make it short, implicit and vague. Background is the elements that strengthen the idea of the text. Then other element is details of discourse. This details support the background that can be overwhelming in presenting themselves or their goodness. Presupposition is other strategy that gives particular image for the readers. Presupposition is the statement of the author that requires or implies as an antecedent condition and effect presuppose a cause (dictionary.com). In presupposition the author tries to prove that their presupposition is credible and rational. The author uses this strategy because they want to influence and gives the logical impression to the readers that their statement is reasonable (Eriyanto, 2001).

f. Context

In the context of written and spoken, it is about who becomes the dominance of participants, where is the setting, what is the props (object that may be relevant to the text and talk, uniforms, flags and special furniture or computer and internet relevant as part of context of interaction by media users) and what action that they used to be comprehensible (Dijk,1997).

A. Discourse and Ideology

Every discourse (written and spoken) are never separated with an ideology. Eriyanto (2001) stated that written and spoken discourse is an ideological implication of the author. The term ideology derived Greek *idea* and *logia*. *Idea* according to Webster's new collegiate dictionary means something existing in the mind as a result of the formulation of an opinion, a plan or the like, whereas *logia* means science (knowledge) or theory. Terminologically, ideology means utterances whether it is visible or invisible formulated from the mind as a result of contemplation. Positively, ideology is world view that conveys particular value of social communities to defend and modernize their interest. Meanwhile, negatively, ideology can be seen as false consciousness, the elite necessity to deceive people understanding about social reality (Sobur, 2006).

The one who can spread their ideology is the one who has power. For instance, Tun Dr. Mahathir (Malaysian Prime Minister) has a belief that multi-racial and multi-religious country can live in the harmony. They can cooperate to make Malaysia to be better economically and politically. It was proved by the passing of Malaysia's economic crisis in the 1990s. Therefore, Dr. Mahathir can spread his ideology to influence the one who still hold ethnic and racist prejudices

(David, 2010). In mass media, editor and author of the news has a power to spread their ideology through their article. They can portray minority as disturbance, criminal, violence, terrorist and changing face of London (Richardson, 2010).

B. Discourse and society

People produce discourse was affected their society, in other words they produce discourse because of their community in society, social class, social network. Within social class and network, there are various ways to express our social identity. The concept of discourse community provides a set of characterization to identify a group of people as particular discourse community. Factors which may help with this include occupation, education, income, housing and its location. According to Milroy and Milroy (Paltridge, 2006), social network based on, for example kinship ties, religious affiliations, neighborhood membership, employee relations and leisure time activity. Social class exposes for the hierarchical structure of society, whereas social network deals with the dimension of individual solidarity and their everyday contact.

In society, people must be used language as the tools for communicating with other. The use of language is an act of identity, where people convey to other about themselves or what kinds of people they are. These identities further are not natural. They are social constructions.

C. Social Context

Social context is the third dimension of Van Dijk's theory. This part will investigate how the discourse will be constructed by the reader. There some

dictions that will be discussed in this dimension, they are text, power, access that formulating the text, such as situation, background, event, and social condition.

Before language users can match to the incoming information through more linguistics knowledge in memory, they have to investigate the speech act performed in the context (Dijk, 1997).

According to Van Dijk's theory, there are two points of social analysis, such as power and access. Power has the connection with the differences in social structures. The unity of language and other social aspects ensure that language wreathed in social power in a number of ways: language as a tools to arrange power and to express power. Power does not come from language, but language is be able to convey even resist power.

Last, the relation between power and access always discussed in Van Dijk's theory. The person who does not have power also does not have access to reach what he wants. Access here can be the term of person who is written or spoken about something. The more a person has the important roles in society, the more he has social power.

D. Online mass Media

In the development era, almost all of people in the world compete in creating the new innovation, especially in technology industry. The development of technology brings many advantages for people. For the example, nowadays we do not only have offline mass media, but also online mass media, it can make the people easier to get more information. People do not need to waste more time in reading through online mass media. Online mass media is identical with internet

system where people can get any information by using the application on their laptop, computer, smartphone, etc.

Internet becomes popular in modern era. Everybody can access anything through the internet. One of the examples is accessing news in the internet. Many national and international newspapers provide their news in their official website. In Indonesia, there are several online mass media that can be accessed by all people in the world such as kompas.com, detik.com, jawapos.com and so on. United States also has their official website such NBCNews.com. (Al- Hejin, 2015) stated that in online mass media, the most widely read and influential news source in the world is BBC News website. Thus, the researcher employs this research by using the role of Daily Mirror in providing news the discrimination against Islam related to brutal shot in Christchurch in New Zealand.

The development of media is not separated from the term of power, because media is not only a tool to present news, but also an institution of the society's opinion. According to Gramsci, media is the place which is representing any kinds of ideologies. Mass media describes as a determination variable because it decides the process of the alteration of culture, social, and politics (Sobur, 2012). Media has an important part in the development of culture, social, and politics. The readers can access the past and recent news that they want without waiting the printed newspaper spread out. This technology opens the opportunity to the author of the news or majority group to spread their ideology through online mass media. According to Balkaran (1999) in his book, argues that many mass

media in the United States perceive African-Americans as a criminal, drug use, and gang violence rather than their achievement in education.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The discrimination carried out by the Daily Mirror media to the Islamic community is very interesting to discuss, it is because the act of discrimination has hit the plurality of religions among Muslims in the world. There are many factors that should make peace instead cause division, one of the factor is the existence of unfair news. Press has a significant role to play in representing social phenomena. The author portrayed this behavior in the news, how do they want to paint, amplify, and legitimize racism in their interest in text media? Two news articles about Islam and non-Islamic extremism have been reported by two authors who have been released in the Daily Mirror newspaper. The researcher analyzes the news report using three levels of text: macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The author's ideological construction may be identified.

A. Finding

The data used in this research are taken from interview videos implying structures about discrimination through utterances, clauses, phrases, even words in the Daily Mirror media written by Matthew Young at 15 March 2019 entitled “Boy Who Grew into Evil Far-Right Mass Killers 49 Murdered at Prayers” and Peter Allen at 15 July 2019 entitled “ISIS Terrorist who Launched Paris Attacks That Killed 130 Awarded Compensation”.

In the analyses below, the researcher will explain datum, context, and identify the three levels of text (macrostructure, microstructure, and superstructure). This following analysis is written as datum 1, datum 2, etc.

1. News Written by Matthew Young Datum 1

An angelic (1.1) boy who grew into evil far-right mass killer as 49 murdered at prayers.

In this part, the researcher finds the appearance of macrostructure. In (datum 1) the researcher attempts to show the point of the news by describing the incident of the news from the title. Then the researcher also finds microstructure. In datum (1.1) there is a word “Angelic”. This word refers to kindness which is certainly opposite and indicates discrimination, even though in this case it is a very cruel thing. Through the reports where the author has learned that the focus is something relevant to the terrorist attack, such as historical events, the short biography of Brenton Tarrant as a perpetrator. The first sentence is supported specific analysis about the first press item.

The word “angelic boy” belongs to stylistic style. The author often used nominalization to the action of shooting. In the headline of first news “Angelic Boy Who Grew Into Evil” indicated that the person who shoots blindly is a good boy, he is not a terrorist. The attack is not because he is a member of terrorist group, but this is his personal desires, because he wants to take a stand to ensure a future for his groups. It is because nominalization change the action became the concept. Then, the superstructure categories of this datum is as the Headline, because the author makes this headline to describe the tragedy and to attract public interest.

Datum 2

After Australian Brenton Tarrant, 28, shot dead 49 Muslims at two mosques in New Zealand, one pal said: “I think something must have changed during his years travelling”(2.1). With the shockwaves of Brenton Tarrant’s murderous mosque rampage reverberating around the world yesterday, police were trying to fathom how he became so consumed with racist rage (2.2).

The researcher investigates macrostructure in (datum 2). Here, the author tends to talk about the tragic incident of a terrorist attack that affects a citizen, country, and race relationship. Matthew Young writes the news to represent that the police still investigating the causes of this tragedy. Last, the superstructure categories of (datum 2.1) is as the Lead, and the superstructure categories of (datum 2.2) is as the main event 1. The paragraph describe the chronology of the event when Brenton Tarrant kill people in the mosque.

Datum 3

A photo released of the killer as a child in the arms of his late father show an angelic boy (3.1) who former associates revealed was a likeable and dedicated personal trainer running free athletic programmes for kids.

The researcher finds the stylistic style of microstructure in (datum 3.1). Here, the perpetrator always connected with the person who grows from the good boy which is called as “angelic boy”. The author preffered to use the word angelic boy to emphasize that he is a good boy, grow up in the regular family and he is not teached becomes a terrorist. In addition, this datum also belongs to hyperbole of rhetoric style. In datum (3.1) the author uses the word “angelic boy” to describe

Brenton when he was child. A holy soul with angelic heart, his innocent face is so cute. This represents the good side of Brenton Tarrant who has brutally attacks Muslims in New Zealand. Then, superstructure categories of this datum is as the background 1, this paragraph tell the background of Brenton Tarrant when he was a child.

Datum 4

But none of that compassion was on display yesterday as the far-right maniac shot dead 49 innocent Muslims as they worshipped. He left 48 others, including children, injured during the 50-minute bloodbath (4.1) in Christchurch, New Zealand. Last night, three-year-old Mucad Ibrahim and a father called Haji-Daoud Nabi were still missing.

The researcher finds the metaphor in (datum 4.1). Metaphor is the element of microstructure. The author uses metaphor “bloodbath” in datum (4.1) to describe a lot of victims dead until it produced so much blood everywhere. Next, the category of superstructure in this datum is background 2 because Brenton Tarrant had no pity when he committed the murder.

Datum 5

Sick Tarrant even live-streamed the gruesome attack on two mosques to social media. It ended when a hero worshipper disarmed him and he fled. The killer could later be heard complaining he did not stay long enough to “burn the mosque to the ground”. He had the names of places and people he claimed to be carrying out the atrocity (5.1) for.

The researcher finds the element of microstructure in (datum 5.1). The element of microstructure here is stylistic style. Here, The author chooses the

word “atrocious” rather than “brutality”, to cover the brutal shooting that occurred. The researcher decides the superstructure categories of this datum is as main event 3, in this paragraph explain how Brenton Tarrant committed that crime very cruelly.

Datum 6

Before the cowardly (6.1) attack, Australian Tarrant who was inspired by white supremacist Anders Breivik and Charleston church killer Dylann Roof, posted a 74-page manifesto describing himself and his plan.

The researcher finds stylistic style of microstructure in (datum 6.1). Here, the author uses “cowardly” rather than “maniacal”. cowardly means a way that shows a lack of courage. In fact, the perpetrator attacks the Muslims without fear. Then, superstructure categories of this datum is as the previous event 1, this paragraph tell how Brenton Tarrant inspired Anders Breivik and Charleston, he committed this crime because take the example from his idols.

Datum 7

He said he wanted to avenge “thousands of deaths caused by foreign invaders”(7.1). Tarrant added: “Just a ordinary White man, 28 years old. Born in Australia to a working class, low income family. My parents are of Scottish, Irish and English stock. “I had a regular childhood, without any great issues. I had little interest in education during my schooling, barely achieving a passing grade. “I am just a regular white man, from a regular family (7.2). Who decided to take a stand to ensure a future for my people.”

The researcher finds microstructure in (datum 7.1) and (datum 7.2). In (datum 7.1), the author uses the word “foreign invaders”, the use of invaders in

sentence ‘foreign invaders’ rather than immigrants aims to marginalize the Muslim. The author wants to show that the perpetrator did the attack because there are another member of groups who occupies his region. The use of word White man shows that the author wants to make it clear that the perpetrator is the british people which is the majority in his country. Then, the author uses parallelism in datum (7.2) because there is grammatical repetition occurred and also he wants to show there are two ideas which is has the same level of importance. Superstructure categories of this datum is as the verbal reaction 1, this paragraph about interview with Brenton Tarrant and he explain about himself.

Datum 8

Tarrant had travelled through Europe and Asia in 2011 before ending up in New Zealand (8.1). He claimed he chose (8.2) to carry out the horrific murders there to show that “even in the remotest areas there was nowhere left to go that was safe and free from mass immigration”. A former colleague of Tarrant’s in Australia said: “He was a very dedicated personal trainer (8.3).

The researcher finds the alliteration microstructure in datum (8.2). The author uses parallelism in datum (8.2) to show there are two ideas which is has the same level of importance. Another reason the author uses parallelism is to improve his writing styles and clarity. Superstructure in (datum 8.1) is as a background 2, and superstructure categories of (datum 8.2) is as a background 3. The paragraph explains about the idealism that he follows, the wrong idealism makes he did the crime.

Datum 9

“I think something (9.1) must have changed in him during the years he spent travelling overseas”. She also told how Tarrant’s father, Rodney, died from an asbestos-related illness when the killer was finishing secondary school, and that he has a surviving mother and sister. Tarrant claimed in his manifesto to have had “brief contact” with Breivik, insisting the Norwegian mass killer gave his “blessing” for his attack.

The researcher finds the element of microstructure, called as rhyme in (datum 9.1). This datum belongs to rhyme because there are words that have the same sound. The author repeats the similar sound in the end of the word “think” and “something”. The category of superstructure in this datum is as a background 4, because this paragraph explain the background of life Brenton Tarrant.

Datum 10

Tarrant grew up in the small city of Grafton, New South Wales – which has a population of 19,000 claimed he began plotting the attacks on Muslims two years ago and chose the targeted locations three months ago.

The researcher decides this datum belongs to background 5 categories, the author writes the background of life Brenton Tarrant before he starts the attack on Muslim.

Datum 11

His rampage started in the Al Noor Mosque at around 1.40pm local time, 12.40am UK time. He killed 41 people there and another eight at nearby Linwood Masjid Mosque (11.1). In his twisted video, Tarrant can be seen dressed in army fatigues while mercilessly firing at men, women and children scrambling to flee (11.2).

Then, the researcher finds microstructure in (datum 11). In datum (11.1), the author explains the chronology of the terrorist attack in detail. The author also explains in datum (11.2) the horrific situation when he attacks as if it would indeed be fierce. The superstructure categories of this datum is as the main event 4, here tell about the chronology when Brenton Tarrant attack Al Noor Mosque.

Datum 12

Worshipper Ramzan Ali said: "He just came in and was shooting. "I didn't see him, I was just lying down on the bench thinking. 'If I get up I'll get shot.' "The blood was splashing (12.1) on me and I thought 'Oh my God, what's going to happen to me now?'"

The researcher finds the element of microstructure in (datum 12.1). The element is metaphore. The use of metaphor "splashing" to describe how terrific the attack on that day, and make the mosque full of blood. Superstructure categories of this datum is as the verbal reaction 2 because this paragraph about interview with worshipper.

Datum 13

Witness Len Peneha added: "I saw dead people everywhere." Jill Keats, 66, who was driving past the mosque, said: "All of a sudden people started falling, one fell to the left of my car and one fell to the right."

The researcher decides superstructure categories of (datum 13) belongs to verbal raction 3 because this paragraph about interview with witnesses.

Datum 14

Two jerry cans of petrol were seen the back of Tarrant's car as he filmed himself changing weapons. He was heard saying: "I left one full magazine back there."

There wasn't even time to aim there were so many targets" (14.1) Tarrant's rampage ended at 2.30pm when he was bundled to the ground by a man who is said to take care of the mosque (14.2).

The researcher decides superstructure categories of (datum 14.1) belongs to verbal reaction 4, and (datum 14.2) is as the main event 5. (Datum 14.1) the witness tell the event and (datum 15.2) tell that the main event of the rampage was ended at 2.30pm.

Datum 15

Witness Syed Mazharuddin said: "He saw an opportunity and pounced and took his gun. The hero (15.1) tried to chase and he couldn't find the trigger, he ran behind him but there were people waiting for him in the car and he fled."

The researcher finds the element of microstructure in (datum 15.1), called as metaphore. Here, the author uses the word "hero" to describe a person who can stop the terrific attack of Tarrant's rampage in the mosque. Superstructure categories of this datum is as the verbal reaction 5 because this paragraph about interview with worshipper.

Datum 16

A police officer was also hailed a hero (16.1) after being filmed pulling a suspect from a car during a roadside arrest. Commissioner Mike Bush described the twin attacks as a "very well-planned event". Officers were last night said to be searching a property 200 miles from the scene.

The researcher finds the element of microstructure in (datum 16.1), called as metaphore. Here, the author uses the word "hero" to describe a person who can stop the terrific attack of Tarrant's rampage in the mosque. Superstructure

categories of this datum is as the verbal reaction 6, because tell about commissioner perspective that Brenton Tarrant planned this attack with very well.

Datum 17

Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern said the tragic incident marked “one of New Zealand’s darkest days” (17.1). World figures, including Theresa May, Jeremy Corbyn, the Queen, and American president Donald Trump condemned the attacks.

The researcher finds the element of microstructure in (datum 17.1), called as hyperbole. The author uses the word “darkest days” in datum (17.1). It means that the tragedy happened in New Zealand was heartbreaking, where 49 innocent Muslims dead in their prayer. That attacks also parallel with the racist issues. There are discriminations against Muslims produced by the author of the Daily Mirror online mass media. Superstructure categories of this datum is as the verbal reaction 7, because statements of figures condemned the attacks.

Datum 18

Tarrant was charged with murder and is expected in court today. Four suspects – three men and a woman – were originally arrested before one was released. The average annual murder rate in New Zealand from 2007-17 was 47, less than the number killed in yesterday’s massacre.

The researcher decides superstructure in (datum 18) belongs to background 6, the author explain previous event then compare Brenton Tarrant attack.

In addition, the researcher also finds another element of semantic style in the news written by Matthew Young, called as background and details.

Background is capable of shaping the meaning of the news. The background selected by the journalist may decide the trend of the reporting. The theme of the first news of the terrorist attack case is chronological events. Here were the backgrounds that supported the subject in the first news of the terrorist attack case.

- *Sick Tarrant even live-streamed the gruesome attack on two mosques to social media. It ended when a hero worshipper disarmed him and he fled.*
- *His rampage started in the Al Noor Mosque at around 1.40pm local time, 12.40am UK time. He killed 41 people there and another eight at nearby Linwood Masjid Mosque.*
- *In his twisted video, Tarrant can be seen dressed in army fatigues while mercilessly firing at men, women and children scrambling to flee.*
- *Tarrant's rampage ended at 2.30pm when he was bundled to the ground by a man who is said to take care of the mosque.*

The first news report provided information on the death of the terrorist attack and the riots following the incident. From the context, the author is trying to give an overview into the terrorist attack. From the context, the author also provided a description on the killer, he has a purpose and an ideological task to stop immigrants. The news report will be proven in depth. Details provide contextual details that will help the context of the plot. The specifics were regarding the root ethnicity of the perpetrator and the abuser.

1. News produced by Peter Allen

Datum 1

ISIS terrorist (1.1) who launched Paris attacks that killed 130 awarded compensation

The macrostructure of (datum 1) in the news headline (datum 1), the author mentions how suspect carry out brutal attacks. Then, the researcher also finds the stylistic style of microstructure in datum (1.1). In this datum, the author uses ‘terrorist’ for the person who attacks rather than “rioter” or “France people”. Superstructure categories of this datum is as the headline, because the author uses this sentence to describe his news, and put this sentence before the first paragraph of the news.

Datum 2

Salah Abdeslam, 29, faces multiple life sentences for his alleged crimes - but has been awarded the £450 payment for a breach of his privacy in prison.

The researcher decides category of superstructure in (datum 2) belongs to leads, because the author starts to lead the reader to the other part of news.

Datum 3

An ISIS terrorist (3.1) who launched the Paris attacks that killed 130 people has been awarded £450 in compensation (3.2). Salah Abdeslam, 29, faces multiple life sentences for his alleged crimes - but has been awarded the payment for a breach of his privacy in prison (3.3).

The researcher finds macrostructure in (datum 3.2). In this datum, the author mentions how suspect carry out brutal attacks. Then, there is the stylistic style of microstructure in datum (3.1). In this datum, the author uses ‘terrorist’ for the person who attacks rather than “rioter” or “France people”. Superstructure categories of (datum 3.1) is as the main event 1, because the author writes the

chronology the incident, and the superstructure categories of (datum 3.3) is as the background 1, because the author writes Salah Abdesalam's life in prison.

Datum 4

A court in Versailles, west of Paris, ruled that surveillance cameras watching (4.1) him 24 hours a day in a solitary confinement cell (4.2) breached his right to a private life.

The researcher finds the microstructures in (datum 4). They are hyperbole and alliteration. In the datum (4.1) there is the occurrence of hyperbole, the author uses the word "watching". As we know the one who can watch is only living creatures. It means the camera always records Salah every single time. In the datum (4.2) there is the occurrence of alliteration. Datum (4.2) belongs to alliteration because the author repeats the sound "C" in the beginning of word "Confinement" and "cell". Then, the category of superstructure in this datum is as the background 1, because the author writes Salah Abdesalam's life in prison.

Datum 5

Abdeslam remains the most watched prisoner in France after taking part in the November 13 2015 atrocities that saw killers brandishing Kalashnikovs and explosives run rampage. He was finally placed on remand in April 2016, but the Versailles Administrative Court said those supervising him went too far.

The researcher finds macrostructure in (datum 5). In this datum, the author mentions that the suspect who had been involved in a terrorist attack that killed 130 people was sentenced to death but received an award. The category of superstructure in this datum is as the main event 2, because the author describes about what Salah Abdesalam's has done, until he becomes prisoner.

Datum 6

Cameras were set up all over his cell but ‘these were ruled illegal in March 2017 following a long legal (6.1) battle’ (6.2), said a judicial source. It was considered that watching for such a long period of his time ‘breached his right to a private life’, according to Abdeslam’s lawyer, Frank Berton.

The researcher finds alliteration and stylistic style of microstructure in this datum. Here, in datum (6.1) belongs to alliteration because the author repeats the sound “L” in the beginning of word “long” and “legal”. Then, there is stylistic style in datum (6.2). The lexical choice of discussion in datum (6.2) is battle. The author uses the word “battle” rather than “discussion”. The word battle is too excessive to explain the incident. Last, the superstructure categories of this datums is as the background 2, because the author writes the cause of the diminution of Salah’s punishment.

Datum 7

The fine of €500 – the equivalent of around £450 – was confirmed by Mr Berton, according to a new book about him by the French journalist Elsa Vigoureux. After winning the case, Mr Berton was asked to provide Abdeslam’s bank details, but the prisoner is not thought to (7.1) have touched the cash.

The researcher finds alliteration of microstructure in datum (7.1). This datum belongs to alliteration because the author repeats the sound “T” in the beginning of word “thought” and “to”. Then, the category of superstructure in this datum is as the main event 3, because the author writes about the incident after Abdeslam winning the case.

Datum 8

Abdeslam remains in solitary confinement at Fleury-Merogis, the largest prison in Europe, near Paris. He has already received a 20-year prison sentence in Belgium for taking part in a shoot-out with police in Brussels in 2016 (8.1). It came three days before his arrest while on the run following the Friday 13 onslaught (8.2) on Paris (8.3).

The researcher finds stylistic style of microstructure in datum (8.2). The author uses the word “onslaught” rather than “attack” to show how big the attack conducted by Salah in Paris. Then, the superstructure categories of (datum 8.1) is as main event 4, and the superstructure categories of (datum 8.3) is as main event 4, because this part explains the sequence of punishment to Salah Abdeslam after the incident.

Datum 9

Abdeslam, a French national from a Moroccan background, was part of a group of suicide bombers who caused carnage at the Stade de France, cafes and restaurants, and the Bataclan music venue.

The researcher finds macrostructure in (datum 9). Here, the author explains background of the suspect and the track record he has done in crimes. Then, the superstructure categories of this datum is as the background 2, because in this part the author writes about Salah Abdeslam’s background life.

Datum 10

All blew themselves up or were shot dead by police, but Abdeslam abandoned his mission at France’s national stadium during a football international between France and Germany and went on the run.

The researcher decides that the superstructures categories of this datum is as the previous event, because this part describes Salah Abdeslam's life before the incident happen.

Datum 11

The attackers killed a total of 130 people, including 89 at the Bataclan, while more than 410 others were wounded. It was the deadliest (11.1) terrorist attack on French soil since the Second World War, and one that led to a state of emergency being declared across the country.

The researcher finds stylistic style of microstructure in (datum 11.1). Here, the author uses "deadliest" rather than "dangerous" to show how big the attack is. The author always connects the attack with the terrorist. Then, the category of superstructure in this datum is as the main event, because through this part the author explains about the victim of the incident caused by Salah Abdeslam.

Datum 12

Other Isis operatives involved included Abdeslam's brother, Brahim Abdeslam, who died while letting off a bomb in a café (12.1). The brothers had run a bar together in the Belgium capital, and had been in regular touch with Isis commanders in Syria (12.2).

The researcher finds parallelism of microstructure in (datum 12.2). Here, the author uses parallelism in datum (12.2) to show there are two ideas which is has the same level of importance. The superstructure categories of (datum 12.1) is as the background, while the superstructure categories of (datum 12.2) is as the

previous event, because in this part the author explains about Salah Abdeslam's brother who died while letting off a bomb.

In addition, the researcher also finds another element of semantic style in the news written by Peter Allen, called as background and details. Background is capable of shaping the meaning of the news. The background selected by the journalist may decide the trend of the reporting.

- *An ISIS terrorist who launched the Paris attacks that killed 130 people has been awarded £450 in compensation.*
- *But none of that compassion was on display yesterday as the far-right maniac shot dead 49 innocent Muslims as they worshipped. He left 48 others, including children, injured during the 50-minute bloodbath in Christchurch, New Zealand. Last night, three-year-old Mucad Ibrahim and a father called Haji-Daoud Nabi were still missing.*
- *Abdeslam, a French national from a Moroccan background, was part of a group of suicide bombers who caused carnage at the Stade de France, cafes and restaurants, and the Bataclan music venue.*
- *It came three days before his arrest while on the run following the Friday 13 onslaught on Paris*
- *The attackers killed a total of 130 people, including 89 at the Bataclan, while more than 410 others were wounded.*
- *It was the deadliest terrorist attack on French soil since the Second World War, and one that led to a state of emergency being declared across the country.*

Background of the first news report provided the information of the terrorist. From the background the author also gave the profile about the terrorist,

it was also mentioned that the terrorist had launched attacks in several areas, he has mission and ideological to kill immigration. It will be proved in detail of the news report. The details is an additional information which able to support the background of the story. The detail talked about the origin race of the actor and victim.

Semantics analysis aims to find the meaning of the article. The meaning of the article can be seen from background and detail. The researcher founds that author of the news would give information based on the chronology and background of the suspect. Other rhetoric elements are graphic, picture and quotation mark. In the news report of Salah Abdeslam and Brenton Tarrant. The author tends to use picture to give insight of visual side of condition, people and implicit idea.

In first news, the author gives image in the content, that image was about the Medics evacuate an injured person on Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire after a series of bombings and shootings across Paris. In the picture, the author gives visual insight of how chaotic the situation at that time. (Figure 1)



Figure 1

The author also gives the description of Salah Abdesalam physical appearance and supported its description by capturing the surveillance video. (Figure 2).



Figure 2

In the Second news, the author puts picture in the headline of Brenton Tarrant as a child and his father. The author gives visual insight that Brenton Tarrant is growing up from a cute and innocent person. (Figure 3)



Figure 3

Quotation marks used in several words or sentence that author wanted to emphasize and that was very important to build the paradigm among readers. For instance, the journalist quoted sentences such "I am just a regular

white man, from a regular family, who decided to take a stand to ensure a future for my people” which is said by Brenton and “I think something must have changed in him during the years he spent travelling overseas” said by a former colleague of Tarrant’s in Australia. The author always shows and emphasizes that the Brenton is a good man. The good perspectives of Brenton more explained rather than the attacks that he has done.

2. Social context

There are social analysis in analyzing the third dimension of discourse analysis by Van Dijk's theory. In order to understand the social context, an inter-textual analysis is required. Discourse is being the part of accretion discourse in society. An inter-textual analysis may be carried out by analyzing how the discourse about the text is created and developed by society in analyzing the text. There are some aspects that influence the language of the text, they are social condition, social analysis background, and situation event. As in the editorial of Daily Mirror Media, to know how the editorial discourse about the discrimination against Islam, the researcher needs to analyse how the author uses the word choices to handle the religious issue.

From the news entitled "ISIS terrorist who launched Paris attacks that killed 130 awarded compensation” and "Angelic Boy who grew into evil far-right mass killer as 49 murdered at prayers" produced by Daily Mirror online media, the researcher finds the discrimination constructed by the author. The author writes the article which is containing discrimination words against other members

of the group. People who are discriminate here are Muslims because they life in minority.

After the data was found and analyzed, it showed some differences from the words on the news in mentioning the subject. The Daily Mirror media is an online mass media produced by British. In essence, in creating the opinion the author will write the good perspectives about themselves or their groups. They will state more negative about other people and say something positive for themselves. In the editorial entitled "ISIS terrorist who launched Paris attacks that killed 130 awarded compensation" and "Angelic Boy who grew into evil far-right mass killer as 49 murdered at prayers" clearly seen that Islam is a group that is marginalized by the author. There are two different articles written by Daily Mirror Media. The first news is about the attacks in Paris carried out by Salah Abdeslam, and the second news is about the mass shootings that occurred at Christchurch mosque New Zealand, carried out by Brenton Tarrant. Brenton Tarrant attacks Muslim because he does not like with the immigrants. This is proved by his statement that he wants to save his city life from immigrants (Muslims).

In the first headline, the author writes "ISIS terrorist" because Salah is a Muslim. Here the author tries to lead the reader's opinion to argue that the person who carried out the attack is ISIS. From the article, the author implicitly said that a Muslims who carried out the attack is a terrorist. Whereas in the second article, there is news about a person who shoots blindly at the mosque while Muslims were praying. The use of the title "boy" can change the image of a brutal shooter to a better perspective. The content of the news discusses the other's opinions

about Brnton's personal figure. They argue that Brnton is a regular childhood without any great issues.

From these two articles, clearly seen that there are a discriminations which is done by the authors against Muslims. In the first news, the author often conveys about the attack, and in the second news prefers to deliver good background of perpetrator than the attack.

The researcher finds there are power involved in the news above. The authors try to use their power to discriminate against other people as the member of a group (Muslim). Discrimination by the authors in the articles can be seen from the use of word choices. The author uses the word "ISIS terrorist" when the perpetrator is a Muslim and uses the word "angelic boy" when the perpetrator of the attack is non-Muslim. Discrimination against Islam occurs in the Daily Mirror Media online mass media is caused by the population of Muslims in Britain less than the non-Muslim population. Muslims are a minority in the country, while the authors of the Daily Mirror media are British and non-Muslim citizens. So they will use their power to marginalize the minority. Produce good and positive perspectives about them in the article is a defense and protection for their group because they do not want to look bad in society.

A. Discussion

In this session, the researcher discusses the result of finding and data analysis related to the three levels discourse structure and social context proposed by Van Dijk theory (1997), from the problem of study of the news that produce by the Daily Mirror media written by Matthew Young at 15 March 2019 entitled

“Boy Who Grew into Evil Far-Right Mass Killers 49 Murdered at Prayers” and Peter Allen at 15 July 2019 entitled “ISIS Terrorist who Launched Paris Attacks That Killed 130 Awarded Compensation”.

1. Macrostructure

After presenting and identifying the news in Daily Mirror media written by Matthew Young and Peter Allen. The topic of the first news entitled “Boy Who Grew into Evil Far-Right Mass Killers 49 Murdered at Prayers” show that the tragic incident of the attack that affects a citizen, country, and race relationship. In the second news entitled “ISIS Terrorist who Launched Paris Attacks That Killed 130 Awarded Compensation” the topic is the chronology of the terrorist attack and the continuation of the suspect who was awarded. The author writes "ISIS terrorist" because Salah is a Muslim. Here the author tries to lead the reader's opinion to argue that the person who carried out the attack is ISIS. From the article, the author implicitly said that a Muslims who carried out the attack is a terrorist. Whereas in the second article, there is news about a person who shoots blindly at the mosque while Muslims were praying. The use of the title "boy" can change the image of a brutal shooter to a better perspective. The content of the news discusses the other's opinions about Branton's personal figure. They argue that Branton is a regular childhood without any great issues.

2. Superstructure

A superstructure or schematic structure is used to explain the form or layout of the text. The scheme can be seen from the summary of the text. The news stories have several categories: headlines, news, main events, previous

events, background, and verbal reactions. In sum, the scheme includes the introduction, the body, and the conclusion supporting the macrostructure.

The topic of the first coverage is the historical event of a terrorist attack. The scheme arrangement supported it. Five key events supported the cause of the suspect. The investigator sought details regarding the crime in the article and the chronology and history of the defendant. Several backgrounds are showing how the perpetrators do this and what causes it, starting from the teachings of extreme thought to the wrong environment. Then a verbal reaction that shows how cruel the perpetrator did it.

In the second news the author mentioned a lots about Abdesakam as a suspect and the chronology that exists. The suspect was sentenced to a life well for the act of terror, but he was rewarded because there was a privacy problem that was violated and considered detrimental to him. The prison indeed has to supervise the suspect, but in this case the suspect is too supervised to violate the suspect's privacy rights. Then it was also mentioned that Abalam had committed several terror crimes which made his image worse, for example terror attacks in Brussels and Paris. It was also explained how Abdesalam's brothers carried out terror in other locations. The latter is linked to the Isis terrorist act which has caused unrest in the rest of the world.

3. Microstructure

There are four elements of microstructure which are observed to understand the text; semantic, syntaxes, stylistic and rhetorical device (Alex Sobur, 2006).

a. Semantic style

Semantic is concerned with the meaning of the press. The meaning can be seen from the data, the background and details. Such factors determine what aspect of the expression the writer chooses to emphasize. The background selected by the journalist may decide the trend of the reporting. The theme of the first news of the terrorist attack case is chronological events. This is the example of the backgrounds that supported the subject in the first news of the terrorist attack case. *“Sick Tarrant even live-streamed the gruesome attack on two mosques to social media. It ended when a hero worshipper disarmed him and he fled”*.

The first news report provided information on the death of the terrorist attack and the riots following the incident. From the context, the author is trying to give an overview into the terrorist attack. From the context, the author also provided a description on the killer, he has a purpose and an ideological task to stop immigrants. The news report will be proven in depth. Details provide contextual details that will help the context of the plot. The specifics were regarding the root ethnicity of the perpetrator and the abuser. Semantics analysis aims to find the meaning of the article. The meaning of the article can be seen from background and detail. The researcher finds the author would give information based on the chronology and background of the suspect.

b. Stylistic style

Stylistic uses lexical choice in presenting news report in Daily Mirror Media online mess media. How the author represents the perpetrator in text media. There are 9 datum found in the first and second news. The author preffers

to use the word angelic boy to emphasize that he is a good boy, grow up in the regular family and he is not taught becomes a terrorist and use word ISIS terrorist represent Islam perpetrator.

Lexical choices helps the author in building mental model to the reader as he wish. It also Daily Mirror the way author thinks about such case, people and condition. Minorities allegedly engaging in terrorist, batle, invader or white people may routinely be described in negative terms, there are some limits to the overt forms of lexical derogation in contemporary public discourse (Van Dijk, 1991).

c. Rhetoric style

The use of rhetoric is signed by rhyme, alliteration, metaphor, hyperbole, metonymies and repetition. In textual analysis, the author can express the things that would be stressed to the public, usually they shows in form of pictures, raster, graphic or table to support or secret another part to be shown. The example of hiperbole in the news is In datum (1.1) the author uses the word “watching”. As we know the one who can watch is only living creatures. It means the camera always records Salah every single time.

Then, there are three datum that using the alliteration in the news. The example is in (datum 1) “*A court in Versailles, west of Paris, ruled that surveillance cameras watching him 24 hours a day in a solitary confinement cell* (1.1) *breached his right to a private life*. Datum (1.1) belongs to alliteration because the author repeats the sound “C” in the beginning of word “Confinement” and “cell”.

Next, the researcher only found one data that shows the occurrences of metaphore, one data of rhyme, and three data of parallelism. The example of parallelism is “*The brothers had run a bar together in the Belgium capital, and had been in regular touch with Isis commanders in Syria (1.1)*”. The author uses parallelism in datum (1.1) to show there are two ideas which is has the same level of importance.

Other rhetoric elements are graphic, picture and quotation mark in the news report. The author tends to use picture to give insight of visual side of condition, people and implicit idea.

4. Social context

The researcher can understand social context with an inter-textual analysis. An inter-textual analysis may be carried out by analyzing how the discourse about the text is created and developed by society in analyzing the text. There are some aspects that influence the language of the text, they are social condition, social analysis background, and situation event.

From the news entitled "ISIS terrorist who launched Paris attacks that killed 130 awarded compensation" and "Angelic Boy who grew into evil far-right mass killer as 49 murdered at prayers" produced by Daily Mirror online media, the researcher finds the discrimination constructed by the author. The author writes the article which is containing discrimination words against other members of the group. People who are discriminate here are Muslims because they life in minority.

After the data was found and analyzed, it showed some differences in the way authors mention the subject. The Daily Mirror media is an online mass media produced by British. In essence, in creating the opinion the author will write the good perspectives about themselves or their groups. They will state more negative about other people and say something positive for themselves. There are two differences in news written in Daily Mirror. The first news is about the attacks in Paris carried out by Salah Abdeslam, and the second news is about the mass shootings that occurred at Christchurch mosque New Zealand, carried out by Brenton Tarrant. Brenton Tarrant attacks Muslims because he does not like with the immigrants. This is proved by his statement that he wants to save his city life from immigrants (Muslim).

In the first headline, the author writes "ISIS terrorist" because Salah is a Muslim. Here the author tries to lead the reader's opinion to argue that the person who carried out the attack is ISIS. From the article, the author implicitly said that a Muslim who carried out the attack is a terrorist. Whereas in the second article, there is news about a person who shoots blindly at the mosque while Muslims were praying. The use of the title "boy" can change the image of a brutal shooter to a better perspective. So they will use their power to marginalize the minority. Produce good and positive perspectives about them in the article is a defense and protection for their group because they do not want to look bad in society. The content of the news discusses the other's opinions about Brenton's personal figure. They argue that Brenton is a regular childhood without any great issues. So they will use their power to marginalize the minority. Produce good and

positive perspectives about them in the article is a defense and protection for their group because they do not want to look bad in society.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing and interpreting the data, the researcher present conclusion and suggestion in this chapter.

A. Conclusion

The discrimination carried out by the Daily Mirror media to the Islamic community is very interesting to discuss. It is because the act of discrimination has hit the plurality of non-Muslims among Muslims in the world. The author portrayed this behavior in the news. Press has a significant role to play in representing social phenomena. How do they want to paint, amplify, and legitimize racism in their interest in text media? Two news articles about Islam and non-Islamic extremism have been reported by two authors who have been released in the Daily Mirror media.

In the three levels the researcher finds some aspects, macrostructure aspect is used to find the topic of the document. The subject shows the dominant and central concept and also the content of the news report. After reading three news reports about the terrorist attack, the author finds the subject in each newspaper. Every news report has its topic to represent the situation that the author wanted to have in public. To explain the form or layout of the text, a superstructure or schematic structure is used. The scheme can be seen in the summary of the text. The text and the description of the records shall be used in the report. Media reports include multiple categories: headlines, news reports, main events, previous event, background, and verbal responses. In short, the scheme includes the

introduction, the body and the conclusion supporting the macrostructure. The degree of microstructure is a smaller part of the discourse system than macrostructure and superstructure.

Microstructure embraced the concept of the degree of macrostructure and superstructure. There are four components of the microstructure that are identified in order to interpret the text; a textual, stylistic and rhetorical tool. Last is the social context of Van Dijk 's study of the third aspect of discourse analysis. In order to understand the social context, an inter-textual study is required. Process is part of the discourse of accretion in culture. The inter-textual research can be carried out by studying how the dialogue on the text is generated and formed by culture through the interpretation of the text. There are factors that affect the vocabulary of the text, such as the social context, the history of the social study and the circumstance. As in the editorial of Daily Mirror Media, the researcher needs to analyze how the author uses the editorial discourse on discrimination against Islam.

B. Suggestion

This section represents the suggestion for the further researcher who concerned on linguistics field, especially in Cricical Discourse Analysis.

First, the finding of this research shows that the data analysis are taken from text news of online mass media, downloaded on internet. Therefore the researcher suggests for the further researchers to take and investgate the direct speech or in a form of video, because with direct speech the researcher will analyze the data is not only from the text but also from the context. Second, the

researcher can analyze the gesture and situation, then see whether the new research presents the different findings with this research or not. Last, the researcher suggests that further researchers should use another booming controversy news in analysing this topic in order to make the study become richer and fresher than other studies. The data of research that analyze the controversy should rich to make it clear and avoid miss understanding between readers.

Finally, the researcher hopes this research can be able enrich the reader's perspective and knowledge about discourse analysis, and also can be the source for the further researchers who are interested in investigating the critical discourse analysis.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Dhimas Muhammad Ilham Jeehansyah was born in Malang on November 21, 1997. He studied at the Anwarul Ulum Islamic Boarding School when he was still in Junior High School to Senior High School. He graduated from Islamic Senior High School 01 Gondanglegi in 2016. During his study at the Senior High School, he actively participated in several competition, such as futsal, Hadrah etc. He started his higher education in 2016 at the Department of English Literature of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2020. During his study at the university, he joined many competitions, such as futsal tournament, E-sport tournament, etc. Some of his achievements are the futsal champion in Malang, esports competition, speech competition and hadrah. The last one he also participated in several humanity organizations such as social services to help less fortunate fellow human beings.




APPENDIX

No.	Data	Micro Structure					
		Stylistic Style	Rhetoric Style				
			Hyperbole	Alliteration	Metaphore	Parallelism	Rhyme
1.	An ISIS terrorist who launched the Paris attacks that killed 130 people has been awarded £450 in compensation.	√					
2.	Cameras were set up all over his cell but these were ruled illegal in March 2017 following a long legal battle	√					
3.	It came three days before his arrest while on the run following the Friday 13 onslaught on Paris	√					
4.	It was the deadliest terrorist attack on French soil since the Second World War, and one that led to a state of emergency	√					

	being declared across the country.						
5.	A photo released of the killer as a child in the arms of his late father show an angelic boy who former associates revealed was a likeable and dedicated personal trainer running free athletic programmes for kids.	√					
6.	Angelic boy who grew into evil far-right mass killer as 49 murdered at prayer.	√					
7.	Before the cowardly attack, Australian Tarrant – who was inspired by white supremacist Anders Breivik and Charleston church killer Dylann Roof, posted a 74-page manifesto describing himself and his plan.	√					
8.	He had the names of places and people he claimed to be carrying out the atrocities for.	√					
9.	He said he wanted to avenge thousands of deaths caused by foreign invaders .	√					
10.	tragic incident marked one of New Zealand's darkest days .		√				

11.	A court in Versailles, west of Paris, ruled that surveillance cameras watching him 24 hours a day in a solitary confinement cell breached his right to a private life.		√				
12.	A photo released of the killer as a child in the arms of his late father show an angelic boy who former associates revealed was a likeable and dedicated personal trainer running free athletic programmes for kids.		√				
13.	A court in Versailles, west of Paris, ruled that surveillance cameras watching him 24 hours a day in a solitary confinement cell breached his right to a private life.			√			
14.	After winning the case, Mr Berton was asked to provide Abdesalam's bank details, but the prisoner is not thought to have touched the cash.			√			
15.	But none of that compassion was on display yesterday as the far-right maniac shot dead 49 innocent Muslims as they worshipped. He left 48 others, including				√		

	children, injured during the 50-minute bloodbath in Christchurch, New Zealand.						
16.	The brothers had run a bar together in the Belgium capital, and had been in regular touch with Isis commanders in Syria.					√	
17.	He claimed he chose to carry out the horrific murders there to show that “even in the remotest areas there was nowhere left to go that was safe and free from mass immigration”. A former colleague of Tarrant’s in Australia said: “He was a very dedicated personal trainer.					√	
18.	I am just a regular white man, from a regular family.					√	
19.	I think something must have changed in him during the years he spent travelling oversea.						√
20.			√				

			
21.			✓
22.			✓