

**CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF EMMANUEL
MACRON'S SPEECH UPON SAMUEL PATY'S MURDER ON
THE ONLINE NEWS**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2021**

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THESIS

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **“Critical Discourse Analysis of Emmanuel Macron’s Speech upon Samuel Paty’s Murder on the Online News”** 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.

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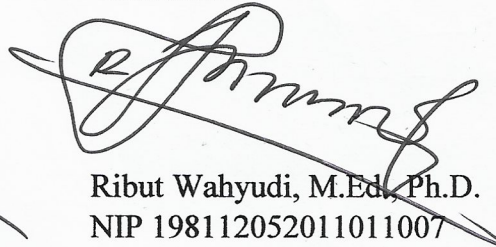
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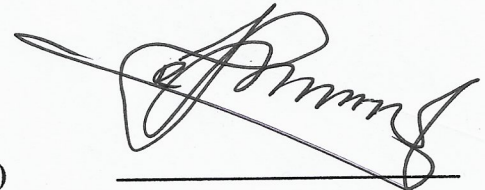
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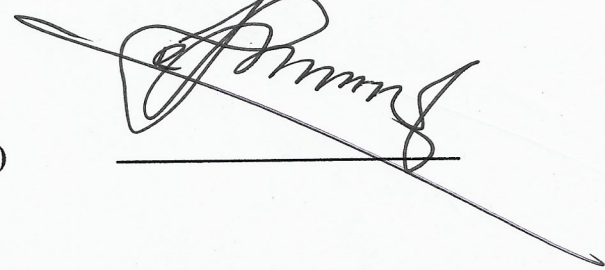
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MOTTO

“Jangan pernah berharap atau bermimpi hanya dengan bersantai lalu sukses, pasti lewat perjuangan yang sungguh-sungguh dan jangan berharap ada bunga mawar tanpa ada duri”

KH. Marzuki Mustamar

DEDICATION

This thesis is specially dedicated to my beloved family: my father Abdul Wahab, my mother Elis Rusniawati, my grandmother Lu'in Nikmah, and my little brother Mochammad Ijmal Chasanal Chuluq. Thank you for their endless great love, care, support, and prayers for my bachelor's degree. This thesis is also dedicated to my thesis supervisor: Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D. Thank you, sir, for all the endless love, encouragement, commitment, and supervision during the work of my undergraduate thesis. Last but not least, it is also dedicated to me: Mochammad Elfithruzzuhru Mawaahib, who had fought and done his best during writing this thesis. The latest, all of the people who had supported and encouraged me in completing this thesis. Thank you very much.

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Second, I am incredibly thankful to Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D., my supervisor, for his commitment, support, and supervision throughout the study. I am also grateful to him for his critical and constructive feedback while completing this thesis and for helping to improve the quality of my thesis. He is one of my inspiring lecturers who has motivated me to finish my undergraduate study and I feel very fortune to have had him as a advisor in my final year of university.

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Ultimately, I recognize that this undergraduate thesis has a lot of flaws and imperfections. I would gratefully appreciate and receive for constructive criticism and feedback for my study. This study, hopefully, will significantly benefit both writers and readers in general, both now and in the future.

Malang, June 3, 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mochammad Elfithruzzuhru Mawaahib', written in a cursive style.

Mochammad Elfithruzzuhru Mawaahib

ABSTRACT

Mawaahib, Mochammad Elfithruzzuhru. 2021. *Critical Discourse Analysis Of Emmanuel Macron's Speech Upon Samuel Paty's Murder On The Online News*. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*). Linguistics, English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.

Keywords : *Critical Discourse Analysis, Linguistic Features, Online News*

This study aimed to critically analyze the news on the speech of Emmanuel Macron toward Samuel Paty's murder. A terrorist killed Samuel Paty after showing his students the caricature of Prophet Muhammad. These news were taken from two different media websites: *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya*. There were two objectives of this study; first, to examine the textual practice used in *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya's* news; second, to reveal the discourse practice of *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya's* news.

This research used descriptive qualitative Critical Discourse Analysis proposed by (Wodak & Meyer, 2001) as the research design because this research aimed to provide in-depth data analysis. All selected online news from the two media were chosen as data, which were collected based on news related to Emmanuel Macron's speech on the murder of Samuel Paty. In data analysis, this study utilized Critical Discourse Analysis proposed by Fairclough (1995, 2003, 2013) as the primary approach, and some other approaches Richardson (2007) and Johnstone (2008) were simultaneously used in analyzing the data.

This study found the linguistic features used are (1) individual namings and collective namings, (2) metaphors, (3) euphemisms, (4) active and passive sentences, (5) direct quotations and indirect quotations, and (5) pre and postmodifiers in textual analysis. This study also found discourse practices from *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya's* news.

The news of *The Connexion* was produced because this news represented the France government's stance that guarantees the freedom of expression. This news also reflected the *laicite* ideological values. The consumption of this news was to perpetuate its freedom of expression and secular ideological values. However, the news of *Al-Arabiya* was produced because this news showed criticism by highlighting what Emmanuel Macron said and tweeted concerning this issue. Emmanuel Macron's speech and tweet implicitly offended and drew negative sentiments to Muslims generally.

ABSTRAK

Mawaahib, Mochammad Elfithruzzuhru. 2021. *Critical Discourse Analysis Of Emmanuel Macron's Speech Upon Samuel Paty's Murder On The Online News*. Minor Thesis (Skripsi). Linguistik, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.

Kata Kunci : Analisis Wacana Kritis, Fitur Kebahasaan, Berita Online

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis secara kritis berita tentang pidato Emmanuel Macron terhadap pembunuhan Samuel Paty. Samuel Paty dibunuh oleh seorang teroris setelah menunjukkan karikatur Nabi Muhammad kepada siswa-siswanya. Berita ini diambil dari dua situs media yang berbeda: *The Connexion France* dan *Al-Arabiya*. Ada dua tujuan dari penelitian ini; pertama, mengkaji praktik tekstual yang digunakan dalam berita *The Connexion* dan *Al-Arabiya*; kedua, mengungkap praktik wacana dari berita online *The Connexion* dan *Al-Arabiya*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif dengan Analisis Wacana Kritis (Wodak & Meyer, 2001) sebagai desain penelitian karena tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk memberikan analisis data yang mendalam. Seluruh berita online terpilih dari kedua media tersebut dipilih sebagai data, yang dikumpulkan berdasarkan berita terkait pidato Emmanuel Macron tentang pembunuhan Samuel Paty. Dalam analisis data, penelitian ini menggunakan Analisis Wacana Kritis yang dikemukakan oleh Fairclough (1995, 2003, 2013) sebagai pendekatan utama, dan beberapa pendekatan tambahan Richardson (2007), dan Johnstone (2008) digunakan secara bersamaan dalam menganalisis data.

Penelitian ini menemukan fitur kebahasaan yang digunakan adalah (1) penamaan individu dan penamaan kolektif, (2) metafora, (3) eufemisme, (4) kalimat aktif dan pasif, (5) kutipan langsung dan kutipan tidak langsung, dan (5) *pre* dan *postmodifier* dalam analisis tekstual. Penelitian ini juga menemukan praktik wacana dari berita *The Connexion* dan *Al-Arabiya*. Berita *The Connexion* diproduksi karena berita ini mewakili sikap pemerintah Prancis yang menjamin kebebasan berekspresi. Berita ini juga mencerminkan nilai-nilai ideologis *laicite*. Konsumsi berita ini untuk melanggengkan kebebasan berekspresi dan nilai-nilai ideologis sekuler. Namun, berita *Al-Arabiya* diproduksi karena berita ini menunjukkan kritik dengan menyoroti apa yang dikatakan dan tweet Emmanuel Macron tentang masalah ini. Pidato dan tweet Emmanuel Macron secara implisit menyinggung dan menarik sentimen negatif bagi umat Islam pada umumnya.

مستخلص البحث

محمد الفطر الزهر مواهب، (٢٠٢١). تحليل الخطاب النقدي لخطاب إيمانويل ماكرون بشأن مقتل صموئيل باتي في الأخبار على الإنترنت. أطروحة ثانوية (مع أطروحة). اللسانيات ، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرف: ريبوت وحيودي، ماجستير، دكتوراه.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب النقدي ، السمات اللغوية ، الأخبار على الإنترنت.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل نقدي للأخبار المتعلقة بخطاب إيمانويل ماكرون بشأن مقتل صامويل باتي. قُتل صموئيل باتي على يد إرهابي بعد أن عرض لطلابه رسوماً كاريكاتورية للنبي محمد. هذا الخبر مأخوذ من موقعين إعلاميين مختلفين: كونيكسيون فرانس والعربية. هناك هدفان لهذا البحث ؛ أولاً ، دراسة الممارسات النصية ؛ ثانياً: الكشف عن ممارسة الخطاب من أخبار *Al-Arabiya* و *The Connexion* المستخدمة في القصص الإخبارية. الارتباط والعربية.

كتصميم (Wodak & Meyer، 2001) تستخدم هذه الدراسة التحليل الوصفي النوعي مع تحليل الخطاب النقدي بحث لأن الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو توفير تحليل متعمق للبيانات. تم اختيار جميع الأخبار المختارة عبر الإنترنت من الوسيطتين كبيانات ، تم جمعها بناءً على الأخبار المتعلقة بخطاب إيمانويل ماكرون حول مقتل صامويل باتي. في (Fairclough 1995 ، 2003 ، 2013) تحليل البيانات ، تستخدم هذه الدراسة تحليل الخطاب النقدي الذي اقترحه في (Johnstone 2008) و (Richardson 2007) كنهج رئيسي ، والعديد من الأساليب الإضافية التي يستخدمها وقت واحد في تحليل البيانات.

ووجدت الدراسة أن ملامح اللغة المستخدمة هي (1) التسمية الفردية والتسمية الجماعية، (2) الاستعارات، (3) العبارات الملطفة، (4) الجمل النشطة والسلبية، (5) الاقتباسات المباشرة والاستشهادات غير المباشرة، و (5) قبل وبعد التعديل في التحليل النصي. كما وجدت الدراسة ممارسات خطابية من أخبار كونيكسيون والعربية. تم إنتاج أخبار كونيكسيون لأن هذا الخبر يمثل موقف الحكومة الفرنسية الذي يضمن حرية التعبير. كما تعكس الأخبار القيم الأيديولوجية. استهلاك هذه الأخبار هو إدامة حرية التعبير والقيم الأيديولوجية العلمانية. ومع ذلك، تم إنتاج أخبار العربية لأن هذه الأخبار أظهرت انتقادات من خلال تسليط الضوء على ما قاله إيمانويل ماكرون وغرد على تويتر حول هذه المسألة. وقد أساءت خطابات إيمانويل ماكرون وتغريداته ضمناً وأثارت مشاعر سلبية تجاه المسلمين بشكل عام.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explained the research introduction, which included the background, objectives, significance, scope, and limitations of the study, definitions of key terms, and research methods employed in this study. The research methods contained the design, instrument of research, data, data source, the technique of data collection, and the technique of data analysis.

A. Background of the Study

The study was conducted to critically analyze the news on the speech of Emmanuel Macron toward Samuel Paty's murder. A terrorist killed Samuel Paty after showing his students the caricature of Prophet Muhammad. Samuel Paty showed the caricature of Prophet Muhammad produced by Charlie Hebdo. Charlie Hebdo was a satirical weekly newspaper in France, featuring cartoons, reports, polemics, and jokes. In this case, the Prophet Muhammad was often depicted in the form of caricature, and published in Charlie Hebdo newspapers. It made Charlie Hebdo viral after the attack of Charlie Hebdo's office in 2015.

The incidents of the Charlie Hebdo attacks in 2015 and Samuel Paty's murder were interrelated. Because the caricature of Prophet Muhammad affected these two incidents. Along with the Charlie Hebdo attack, there was the previous study concerned on after the Charlie Hebdo attacks, Kimunguyi and Gillespie (2016). They examined and discussed the discursive construction of terrorism in France 24. France 24 was one of the International broadcasters based in France. The study showed the narrow understanding about terrorism used by France 24 broadcaster which was pointing to the recruitment of 'soldiers' from the Muslim community, their Islamic indoctrination and training abroad, further alienating the Muslim community in French society. It reinforced the image of Muslims as radicals and terrorists and promoted Islamic discourse as a threat to the western society.

The image of Muslims as radicals and terrorists was inextricably linked to the 9/11 tragedy. Following the 9/11 attacks, there had been increased media scrutiny and focus on Muslim communities in Europe (Rytter and Pedersen, 2014). Terrorist attacks in parts of Europe, broader debates about Muslims, and the murders of Pim Fortuyn and Theo van Gogh had all contributed to the rise of right-wing populism in Europe. It raised the Othering of Muslims in contrast within a nation across Europe (Wodak, 2015). 'Cluster events' had sustained the media construction of viewing Muslims through a 'multicultural visibility' lens, as well as a general questioning of multiculturalism in Europe.

In some countries including France, the role of the media was essential as their pillars in strengthening democracy and freedom of speech. A variety of languages and discourses were spread to people through various types of media such as mass media and social media, with the role of the newspaper playing a significant position in manipulation. Fowler (1991), newspapers were not impartial in their reporting of various events, especially when they adhere to a particular point of view. As a result, when an event occurred around the world, news differed in terms of its ideologies and the terminologies they applied to a specific piece of news. However, news had recently drawn the attention of many critical discourse analysts to expose the language bias of writers in their reports.

Chronologically, Samuel Paty was killed on his way home from school in Conflans-Saint-Honorine, 30 kilometers from Paris, on October 16, 2018. Abdullah Anzurov, an 18-year-old Chechen, assassinated him on his way home. Samuel Paty was killed after teaching a lesson to his students while showing a caricature of the Prophet Muhammad on October 6, 2020. On that day, there was a student who was also suspended because she was frequently truant. Two days later, this student confessed and told her father that she was suspended by Samuel Paty. She disagreed with Samuel Paty, her teacher, who asked Muslim students to leave the classroom before he showed the caricature of the Prophet Muhammad. Unfortunately, the father immediately believed her without confirming and validating the information that was told by her daughter.

After that, this father recorded a video and shared it on one of the social media platforms, in which he criticized Samuel Paty and demanded him to be fired from his teaching position at the Conflans-Sainte-Honorine high school. Another video posted by this father contained anger, accusing Paty of doing the ‘discrimination’ and triggering Islamophobia at school. Two videos of this father went viral, particularly on social media, and triggered Abdullah Anzorov, an 18-year-old Chechen immigrant. On October 16, 2020, Abdullah Anzorov followed Samuel Paty who was coming home from school on foot to his house. Tragically, Anzorov injured the victim's head with a knife and then decapitated him. After the tragic tragedy, a ceremony was held to honor Samuel Paty, which was attended by French President Emmanuel Macron. President Emmanuel Macron gave a speech to Samuel Paty.

After giving the speech to Samuel Paty, French President Emmanuel Macron became an object of the online news. His speech to Samuel Paty drew some pros and cons from various communities. For example, most people in France sympathized and demanded justice for Samuel Paty. Because Samuel Paty was a school teacher who taught his students about freedom of speech and France guaranteed freedom of expression for all its citizens. However, most Islamic countries had criticized the speech of Emmanuel Macron and the caricature of the Prophet Muhammad produced by Charlie Hebdo, which led to the murder of Samuel Paty. Thus, Samuel Paty was defended because he taught freedom of speech but on the other hand, the Prophet Muhammad’s caricature made by Charlie Hebdo that Samuel Paty showed had insulted the Prophet Muhammad and provoked Muslims.

Some pros and cons were increasingly visible when the media framed the speech of Emmanuel Macron to Samuel Paty. It was seen in the online news between *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya*. The researcher considered the two media and the online news because those two media had different viewpoints on the speech of Emmanuel Macron toward Samuel Paty's murder and the online news was easier to collect and analyze rather than the printed news which took more

time and was more costly (Hasanah and Wahyudi, 2015). Based on two media above, indicated that media discourse reflected the ideological interests and stances of those in powerful positions such as the politicians, elite, journalists, and so on (Fairclough, 1989, 2001, 2003; Fowler, 1991; Van Dijk, 1997, 1998a, 1998b; Richardson, 2007).

Furthermore, online news media broadcasted and provided the same news or issue differently and quickly which was not merely "providing information". Although online media was providing the news quickly but online media itself became media who constructed the reality. Flora (2014) defined media as the constructor of reality. In its informative function, the media attempted to broadcast information based on the reality of several events to become a meaningful discourse. In this regard, facts from events or incidents were not directly reported but were processed in such a way through the editorial process in the media. Thus, the understanding emerged that the reality that was generated through the media is a construction that refers to the second reality (second-hand reality).

There had been numerous previous studies with various focuses that used the Critical Discourse Analysis approach. These previous studies would be clustered with its focuses by the researcher. Scholars who had already conducted previous studies utilizing this Critical Discourse Analysis approach such as Li (2009), Amer (2017), Briones (2017), Mustika & Mardikantoro (2018), Tian (2018), Zhou & Qin (2020), and Hashemi & Na (2021), which concerned on the news reports of newspaper and online news media. Meanwhile, scholars such as Abdi & Barasati (2016), Mardhyarini & Ariyanti (2016), Hassan (2018), and Montejo & Andriano (2018), focused on the headlines of newspapers, online news, and news channels.

Furthermore, scholars such as Donkin (2012), explored Australian online newspapers about portrayals of the Chaplaincy Program, and Kimunguyi & Gillespie (2016), examined the discursive construction of 'terrorism' produced by one of the French broadcasters France 24. Meanwhile, Sehar, Saeed, &

Mahmood's (2020) study, analyzed Prime Minister of New Zealand Jacinda Ardern's speech about the Mosque's terrorist attack in New Zealand. Besides, Irawan's (2017) study, investigated discriminatory discourses of the Ahmadiyya sect in Indonesia by exposing the strategies of discourse used and the topics of discourse presented by FPI. These previous studies would be discussed further in the previous studies section, on the page 8-14.

The current study looked into a different topic and issue than previous studies. The novelty of this study lied in how the speech of Emmanuel Macron was framed under the news discourse from different media and this news would be analyzed based on the three-dimensional model of Fairclough's CDA (2013) to examine the textual practice and to reveal the discourse practice. Specifically, the main focus of this study was to analyze two contrastive news media, *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya*, reporting Emmanuel Macron's speech in relation to the incident of Samuel Paty's murder. This news was taken from its websites in the online version. *The Connexion* was one of the French online news media and as the pro media to the French government, whereas *Al-Arabiya* was one of the Arabian online news media and as the opposite media on the speech of Emmanuel Macron toward Samuel Paty's murder. It was seen in the data analysis in the research findings section.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, this present study is conducted for the following questions:

1. What textual practices are used in *The Connexion's* and *Al-Arabiya's* news reports on Emmanuel Macron's speech toward Samuel Paty's murder?
2. How are the discourse practices represented in *The Connexion's* and *Al-Arabiya's* news reports on Emmanuel Macron's speech toward Samuel Paty's murder?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions before, the research is provided with the purpose to discover the objectives as follows:

1. To examine the textual practices employed in *The Connexion's* and *Al-Arabiya's* news reports on Emmanuel Macron's speech toward Samuel Paty's murder.
2. To reveal the discourse practices of *The Connexion's* and *Al-Arabiya's* news reports on Emmanuel Macron's speech toward Samuel Paty's murder.

D. Significances of the Study

This research analyzes *The Connexion's* and *Al-Arabiya's* news reports related to French President Emmanuel Macron's speech after the killing incident of a history teacher Samuel Paty. This study is expected to give practical significances. Hopefully, this study of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) will give benefits to the readers in general, and especially to the students of English Literature who are learning English through news, in which the most important aspects such as critical thinking ability and language sensitivity are required. These two abilities are required to identify the hidden ideologies in news texts from various media and to increase their language awareness. Therefore, both critical thinking ability and language sensitivity become necessary for university students and readers who are familiar with the Internet and read the online news in their daily lives.

E. Scopes and Limitations of the Study

The study focused on examining the textual practices in *The Connexion's* and *Al-Arabiya's* news reports. This study was also concerned to reveal the discourse practices of news reports about Emmanuel Macron's speech toward

Samuel Paty's murder from those two media. This news was published on October 19 – November 16, 2020. However, this study had limitations that were firstly only utilized on two layers; text analysis and discourse practice of Fairclough's (2013) three-dimensional analytical model, secondly focused on the news texts, and the last selected the relevant news reports about Emmanuel Macron's speech to Samuel Paty's murder from *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya*. It meant that the sociocultural practice was not provided in this study due to time constraints, so it made the researcher did not include it.

The reason why this study was conducted, because *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya* had different viewpoints through its news in reporting Emmanuel Macron's speech toward the murdered teacher Samuel Paty. From these different viewpoints, this news was influencing the framing of news, in which how the writers or journalists portrayed and represented French President Emmanuel Macron toward Samuel Paty's murder on their news. As we all know, the conflict between France and the majority of Middle East nations had reportedly happened after one of the contents of French President Emmanuel Macron's speech drew widespread condemnation, particularly from Muslims. Ironically, as a form of condemnation, some of these countries boycotted French products in each of their countries.

F. Definition of Key Terms

These were key terms in the study:

1. **Critical Discourse Analysis.** CDA proposed by Norman Fairclough was an interdisciplinary approach that concerned to investigate the hidden relationship between language, ideology, and power. This study had a three-dimensional framework consisting of textual analysis (spoken or written), discourse practice (process of text production, distribution, and consumption), and social practice. This three-dimensional framework of analysis adapted and combined Halliday's concept of Systemic Functional Linguistics in (text analysis), Foucault's concept of discourse

in (an analysis of discourse practice), and Gramsci's concept of hegemony in (an analysis of sociocultural practice) (Fairclough 1989; Fairclough 1992; Fairclough, 1995).

2. **Online news.** Online news was a type of news that was distributed and published by the Internet to the readers in the form of text, audio, video, and live-streaming and also could be accessed for free via mobile and desktop. Online news could also publish breaking news by integrating text, audio, and video in their online editions. (Salwen, Garrison, & Driscoll, 2005)
3. **Discourse practices.** Discourse practices concerned on the production, distribution, and consumption of the texts (Fairclough, 2013).
4. **Terrorism.** Terrorism was defined as a form of political violence action which was different from other forms of violence such as organized criminals, mass civil conflict, riots, or uprisings. It was distinguished by deliberate premeditation to instill extreme fear (Le Sage, 2007).

G. Previous Studies

The researcher found the relevant previous studies conducted by some researchers, utilizing the Critical Discourse Analysis approach in their studies. These previous studies had various topics, methods, and focuses in their studies. Based on these previous studies, which offered some differences, the researcher was able to identify the research gap of the previous studies and determine the novelty of this study. In developing the concept for this study, the researcher did not only read relevant previous studies but also read relevant journals and books as a form of effort to gather information as much as possible. Thus, the researcher would also explain all relevant previous studies in the following paragraph.

The researcher clustered these previous studies based on the focuses of their studies. First, some previous studies were concerned with the news reports of

newspapers and online news media. Second, several previous studies focused on the headlines of the newspapers, online news, and news channels. Third, some previous studies had different focuses from the mentioned previous studies before. For the examples, Irawan's (2017) study, focused on the discriminatory discourses of the Ahmadiyya sect in Indonesia. Furthermore, Kimunguyi and Gillespie's (2016) study, investigated the discursive construction of 'terrorism' produced by France 24. In addition, Sehar, Saeed, & Mahmood's (2020) study, focused on analyzing New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern's speech about the Mosque's terrorist attack in New Zealand.

First, Li (2009) focused on analyzing news discourse between *The New York Times* and *China Daily* about two specific events in the previous decade that had an impact on US-China relations. These two events were the Chinese Embassy was bombed by NATO in May 1999, and the air collision between the US military airplane and Chinese fighter jet in April 2001. According to the findings of this study, these two newspapers used discursive strategies to construct nationalist ideologies. For example, *The New York Times* reported less the bombing of the Chinese Embassy but more dominant reporting the air collision on their news front page. Meanwhile, *China Daily* was more dominant in reporting the bombing of the Chinese Embassy but less reporting the air collision on their news front page. These indicated that those two newspapers were motivated by their interests, concerns, and positions to construct their ideological constructions to the targeted readers.

Next was Donkin's (2012) study, "Australian National School Chaplaincy Program: a critical discourse analysis of online newspaper portrayals", which concerned the development of the National School Chaplaincy Program in Australia between 2006 until 2011. The data source of this study was taken and collected 111 news articles from 11 Australian Online newspapers. After that, the data would be analyzed by using Fairclough's CDA as a method and existential, propositional, and valuable tools to analyze the articles in terms of ideological constructions. As a result, it found that online newspapers' portrayal of the

Chaplaincy Program was predominantly biased based upon the assumptions made by journalists, and the people they chose to represent in their news articles.

Meanwhile, Kimunguyi and Gillespie (2016), with the title of study “Terrorism discourse on French international broadcasting: France 24 and the case of Charlie Hebdo attacks in Paris”, examined the news produced by France 24 media (English version) including the daily online stories and broadcast news bulletins recorded for two weeks after the January attack on Charlie Hebdo magazine. It applied Foucault’s DA ‘regime of truth’ followed by the three-dimensional model suggested by Fairclough (1995): (1) textual, (2) inter-textual, and (3) contextual. The results of this study found there were the construction of terrorism acts, construction of terrorism agents, construction of Muslims, construction of causes of the terrorist attacks from France 24 in reporting Charlie Hebdo attacks. Moreover, the study found the use of language from France 24 at the attacks of Charlie Hebdo was linked to Islam and Muslims and was portrayed as an external to France threat coming mainly from foreign extremist organizations, such as Al Qaeda and the ISIS.

On the other hand, scholars such as Abdi & Barasati (2016), Mardhyarini & Ariyanti (2016), Briones (2017), Tian (2018), Mustika & Mardikantoro (2018), Montejo & Andriano (2018), Zhou & Qin (2020), Hashemi & Na (2021) had done in conducting their studies of CDA which concerned about the news reports both online news and newspapers. Abdi & Barasati (2016), and Mardhyarini & Ariyanti (2016), concerned about the news headlines and compared them among the media in their studies. Abdi & Barasati (2016) employed the headline of news reports from different media and even countries; including Iranian, Arab, The Western newspapers. However, Mardhyarini & Ariyanti (2016) only focused on the United Kingdom media; *The Guardian* and *The Daily Telegraph*.

In addition, Abdi & Barasati (2016) addressed the newspaper headlines of Iran, Arab, and the West to find the representation of the Yemen Crisis from those media from three different countries. Whereas Mardhyarini & Ariyanti (2016) examined and interpreted *The Guardian*’s news about “Nick Clegg mocks Grant

Shapps over Wikipedia affair” and The Daily Telegraph’s news about “Wikipedia administrator who accused Grant Shapps of editing pages of Tory rivals is Liberal Democrat activist”. These two previous studies, Abdi & Barasati (2016) and Mardhyarini & Ariyanti (2016) were using Fairclough’s Critical Discourse Analysis in analyzing their data in the findings section.

Following that, the finding of Abdi and Barasati’s (2016) study revealed that headlines in Iranian newspapers primarily represented the Iranians’ insistence on resolving the Yemen crisis through diplomatic negotiations. Meanwhile, the headlines in the Arab and Western newspapers generally reflected such polarizations, portraying the Houthis as terrorists and insurgents to justify their military presence in Yemen. Furthermore, Mardhyarini and Ariyanti’s (2016) study found that active voice was dominantly used in both *The Guardian*’s and *The Daily Telegraph*’s news. On the one side, *The Guardian* used individual naming, phrasal post-modifier, and direct quotation in their news texts. On the other hand, *The Telegraph* used collective naming, clausal post-modifier, and indirect quotation in their news texts.

Next was Briones’s (2017) study, which employed Fairclough’s CDA Framework (2003) and Van Leeuwen’s framework for Representations of Social Actors (2008) in analyzing two online news articles that reported on the Moro Islamic Liberation Front’s (MILF). This research focused on a demonstrative Analysis in the news articles. The result of the study was that news articles portrayed ideological and social distinctions among social actors such as the Philippine Senate, the SAF troopers, the MILF, the MILF fighters, and the civilians. Moreover, from the viewpoint of the texts as being external social practices, the texts maintained institutional identities as news reports, but they also revealed some evaluative stance as exemplified by the adjectival phrases that the writers employed. Both the internal and external features examined, it could be said that the way these texts were written seemed to portray power relations that existed between the Philippine government and the MILF.

In line with Abdi and Barasati (2016), and Mardhyarini & Ariyanti (2016). Montejo and Andriano's (2018) study also focused on the headlines of news in the news portals. There were five online news portals in the Philippines that were used in the study. This study had a similar approach and method with the current study; Fairclough's CDA in examining the news headlines of five online news. As the result, there were ten discursive devices used in the headlines by media practitioners to attract attention from readers that might direct them to read the headline and read the entire article. It was also found out that the devices brought out media practitioners' ideologies.

However, Mustika and Mardikantoro's (2018) study were using Fairclough's CDA in analyzing the corruption newstexts among two media; Trans TV and Global TV. These two media were from Indonesia. This research highlighted text analysis employed by Fairclough's CDA at the first layer. There were three stages in conducting textual analysis; the stage of vocabulary analysis, grammatical analysis, and analysis of textual structures. The results showed that in a textual analysis from Global TV, journalists tended to be dominant using informal vocabulary, expression of dysphemism, metaphor, and active sentence patterns. Meanwhile, It was quite different from Trans TV, the representation of the corruption news was more dominant using formal vocabulary, expression of euphemism, passive sentence patterns, and imperative mode.

These studies Tian (2018), Zhou and Qin (2020), Hashemi & Na (2021) had conducted their studies with the same approaches and focuses. These three studies were utilizing Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis and Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar in doing the data analysis. Tian (2018) focused on the news reports of China's Military Parade from *the Guardian News*, Zhou and Qin (2020) were concerned about Sino-US Trade War in *The New York Times*, and Hashemi and Na (2021) highlighted news reports on two mosques shooting in Christchurch-New Zealand from *the Guardian News*. Especially Hashemi and Na (2021) applied Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar as the

main research approach and followed Critical Discourse Analysis as a tool such as nominalization and passivization.

In addition, Tian's (2018) study showed that the news reports were objective and reasonable, however, the long-existence ideology was born in the report and once more conveyed to the potential readers. Besides, Zhou and Qin's (2020) study showed that *The New York Times'* favor of the American interest determinates its linguistic stances in the news reports. The last, Hashemi & Na's (2021) study showed that the analysis revealed that *the Guardian news* reports on the shootings at two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand, were not objective in reporting such sensitive issues.

Other scholars, such as Amer (2017), Irawan (2017), and Hassan (2018). These studies had the same approaches of CDA but different theories. Amer (2017) utilized Van Leeuwen's socio-semantic CDA to discuss the news reports of the Gaza War of 2008-2009. It was different from Irawan's (2017) study, applied van Dijk's ideological square in analyzing the Ahmadiyyah sect issue in Indonesia. Moreover, Hassan's (2018) study, employed Fairclough's CDA to examine Pakistani news bulletin news from electronic media news headlines and compare three different Pakistani news channels. The findings of Amer (2017) found that the news reports on the Gaza war of 2008–2009 were influenced by the political orientations of the newspapers and also their liberal and conservative ideological stances. The most represented actors in those media were Israeli governmental officials, whereas Palestinian actors were Hamas members.

In addition, Irawan (2017) revealed that despite the political or economic motives. Ahmadiyya sect representation was also based on religious or theological motives. Shortly, Muslims in these discourses as referred to extreme belief terms such as 'fundamentalist' and extremist', were stereotypically associated with radicalism, terrorists, and violence. However, the finding of Irawan's (2017) study was quite different from Hassan's (2018) study that showed Pakistani news channels create a different 'world' for their viewers by propagating different ideologies and keeping their vested interests intact. The most prominent strategies

that Pakistani media employed include varying lexical choices, incorporating different styles, and creating different identities of the same events and personalities. News headlines were generally accepted as the route toward reality.

The last, Sehar, Saeed, Mahmood (2020) that concerned about the condolences speech of Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern. This study was conducted after the terrorist attack at one of the mosques in New Zealand and the speech of Jacinda Ardern as the object of research. By using Fairclough's CDA (three-dimensional analysis) in analyzing her speech. This study showed that the Prime Minister of New Zealand Jacinda Arden had given a very powerful speech in Parliament. Her speech was full of empathetic words. Her choices of words were very profound about 40% of her speech was related to the victims and their grieves. Her facial expression was also justifying the words which she had used in her speech. Her speech gave a powerful impact not only the Muslim community but on all communities in New Zealand.

H. Research Methods

This section provided the explanation of the research methodology which consisted of the descriptions about research design, research instrument, data, data source, the technique of data collection, and the technique of data analysis.

1. Research Design

This study was designed by using a qualitative descriptive method based on Critical Discourse Analysis which was considered as a theoretical perspective on language (Wodak & Meyer, 2001). There were several steps to gain a deeper understanding of the current issue based on "*Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis*" proposed by Wodak and Mayer (2001). First, the conceptualization of theory that selected theoretical concepts, relations, and assumptions that were appropriate and relevant to the research questions. Second, the operationalization of theory that determined the ways of doing research based on the theory and the

research object, discourse, or text. Third, the information selection was used to identify relevant information to be interpreted and examined. Last, examining of assumptions that analyzed the findings of the study regarding the theory used. The specific illustration of this research design would be shown as follows

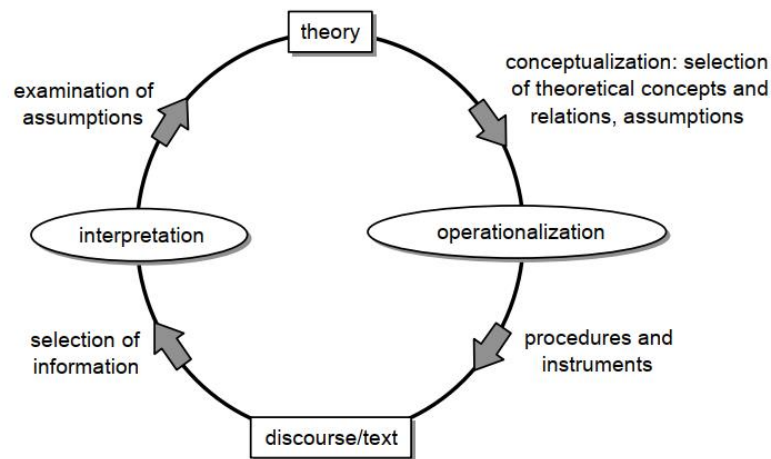


Figure 1. Method of Critical Discourse Analysis used in this study. Source (Wodak and Mayer, 2001, p. 19).

Based on the explanation above, Wodak & Mayer (2001) offered this method displayed above to synchronize between the focus of the study, the objectives of the study, and the appropriate theory for this research. This study was conducted by using Fairclough's (2013) Critical Discourse Analysis as the primary theoretical approach in analyzing the data of news reports. As a part of the operationalization of theory, Fairclough's three-dimensional was employed to examine the textual practices and to reveal the discourse practices of the news reports. Based on the three-dimensional model of Fairclough, which was consisted of text analysis (description stage), discourse practice (interpretation stage), and social practice (explanation stage). According to Fairclough and Wodak (1997), CDA was an analysis of the dialectical relationship between a particular reading text and the context, institution, or social structure that framed this reading. Thus,

it implied that Fairclough's CDA (2013) was appropriate with the objectives of this study.

In addition, several additional theoretical approaches were included in this study to get a comprehensive analysis of the data. These additional approaches were (1) Fairclough (1995), (2) Fairclough (2003), (3) Richardson (2007), and (4) Johnstone (2008). Based on those theories, this study attempted to analyze critically the news reports that were available in its online version from *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya* websites.

The researcher chose and considered online news as the data source of this study because of the advantage of online news that offered accessibility and more options rather than printed news. It was in accordance with two researchers argued, "online news was easily accessed by a large audience through the Internet from all over the world and it provided more options in producing the news by combining texts with images and videos in its platform or website" (Wahyudi, 2010, p. 379-380) & (Landert, 2014, p.26). Besides, online news had provided different communicative settings which opened the opportunity of the direct interaction between the text producers as the sender and the readers as the recipient. Thus, based on those previous considerations that made online news was chosen as the data source of this study.

2. Research Instrument

The research instrument of this study was the researcher himself. Rowley (2012) argued that the primary instrument of direct observation was the researcher because all sense of researcher was essentially a tool of observation. This research instrument was employed because the researcher was in charge of data collection and identification. The researcher collected and selected the news reports about the speech of Emmanuel Macron in response to Samuel Paty's murder from two different media, *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya*. After that, these news reports would be identified and analyzed by a researcher to answer the research questions. Therefore, the researcher was the primary instrument of the study.

3. Data

Data of this study was the online news about French President Emmanuel Macron's speech toward a school teacher Samuel Paty's murder taken from *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya* websites released from October – November 2020. In sum, this news would be analyzed by the researcher and this study presented in-depth textual analysis within ‘critical perspective’ and interpreted understanding of the contextual frame of the production and consumption of discourse based on qualitative descriptive method and Fairclough’s CDA (2013).

4. Data Source

This study only used data sources from *The Connexion*’s and *Al-Arabiya*’s news reports about the speech of French President Emmanuel Macron toward a school teacher Samuel Paty’s murder. It was based on data from *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya*, which were published on October 19 – November 16, 2020, on the websites. The data consisted of words, phrases, and sentences.

5. Technique of Data Collection

There were several steps to collect the data in this study (Heigham & Croker, 2009). In the first stage, the researcher thoroughly read the news reports from *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya*. Second, the researcher conducted a Google Scholar search to find relevant journals and books on the topic under investigation. Third, the researcher reviewed previous studies that addressed the same topics and approaches as this study. It was critical to increase the researcher's understanding of the subject. Fourth, the researcher took a note to classify these news texts into textual analysis and discourse practice. Last, the researcher ensured that the data from the findings of the study were relevant to the research questions of the study.

6. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing data of news reports, the researcher did several steps. Based on the three-dimensional analytical framework proposed by Fairclough (2013) as the theoretical approach in this study. First, the researcher classified the data of news reports based on the textual analysis stage which consisted of vocabulary used and grammatical used. Second, the researcher focused on interpreting the news of *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya* to find the discourse practices in this news after doing text analysis. However, the social practices as the third layer or the outer layer of the three-dimensional model of Fairclough in this study were not provided. Because of time constraints, the researcher did not include the sociocultural practice in this study.

After that, in the third step, the researcher explained and discussed the research findings by comparing and contrasting the key findings of this present study with the findings of the previous studies. It was very important to know the novelty of this study. Zakiyah (2020) argued that data analysis results as the key findings of this study had needed to be critically and dialogically in relation to the existing previous studies. The last, this study included an analytical framework of the research sequence procedure on the next page to make it easier to be understandable.

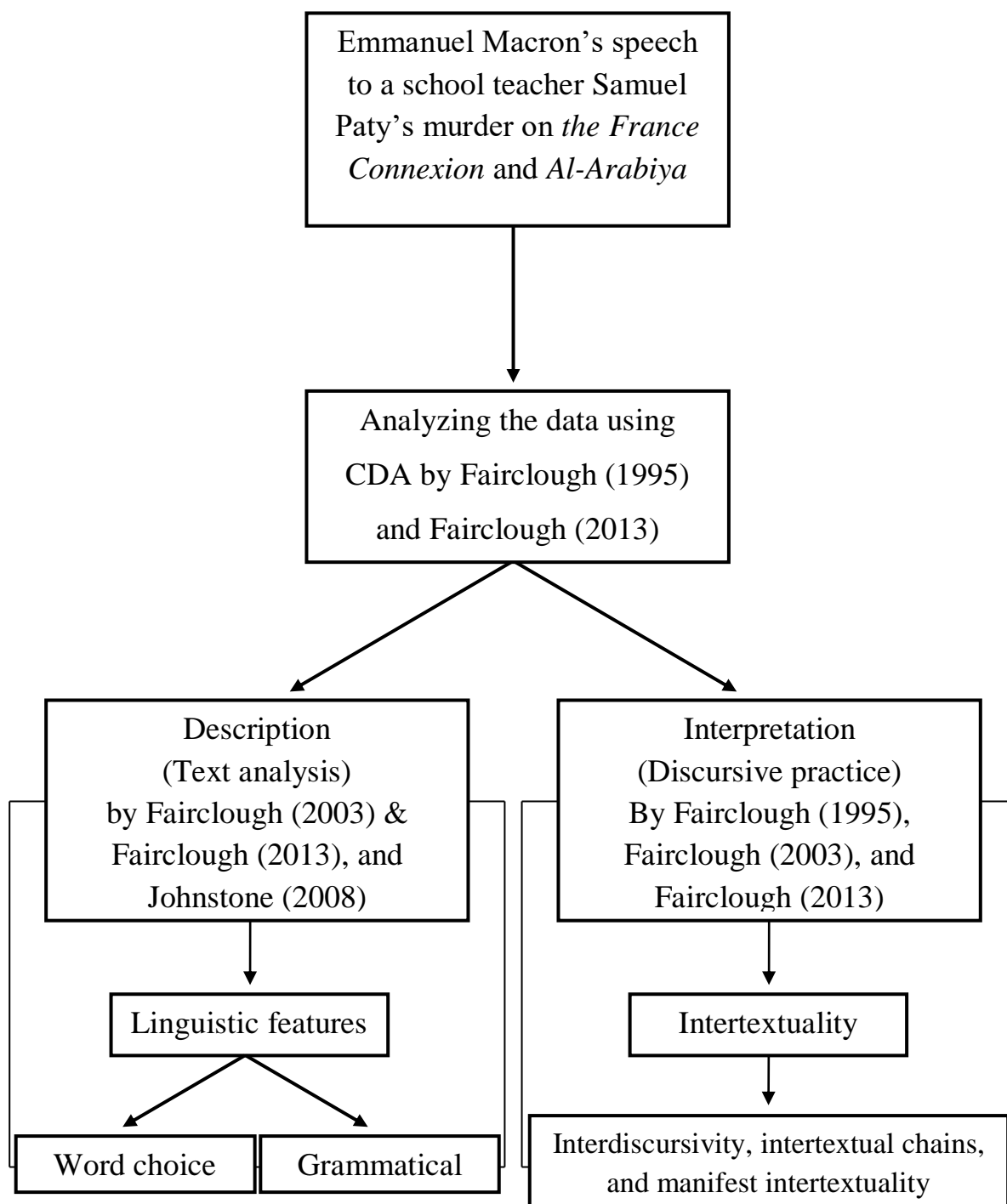


Figure 2. The analytical framework for the present study

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explained the review of related literature, which was contained several general and specific knowledge of the main theories such as Critical Discourse Analysis, Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional framework of Critical Discourse Analysis. This section would also review online news media as the main object of this research.

A. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) was a method and theory of analyzing language used by individuals and institutions (Richardson, 2007). The field of CDA focuses on analyzing the relation between discourse power, social, inequality, and dominance (Van Dijk, 1993). Moreover, CDA dealt with broader social issues and observes external factors such as power, ideology, inequality, and led to the social and philosophical theories that analyzed and interpreted both written and spoken text (Fairclough, 2001).

1. Concept of CDA

Haque (2007) with an statement about the concept of Critical Discourse Analysis was a system of the process in analyzing the model of discourse which revealed hidden issues or purpose in society. CDA was not only analyzing kinds of texts and interactions, but it did not start from those of them. It started from people in their social life which then raised social issues and social problems (Fairclough, 2001). Gee (2004) also used CDA as a procedure for language analysis which looked at texts as the central part of social implementation associated with implication politics about solidarity, power, and status issues. CDA criticized show texts build up the reality on a specific ideological system through implicit messages.

2. Basic Idea of CDA

Van Dijk (1998) had argued CDA was a kind of analytical discourse research that talked about how abusive social power, power dominance, inequality occurred and reproduced by texts, both verbal and non-verbal in a political and social context. It meant that using this critical discourse analysis in the texts production and reproduction would help to reveal the social problem of power abuse and dominance. In this case, complying with the interest of the dominant group, CDA delineated how power was used in discourse to influence the mindset and action of others, even if it was not in accordance with the interest of others (Van Dijk, 1993, 2003, 2005). The use of manipulative and persuasive discourse, both verbal and non-verbal was the cause of the emergence of social-political power. It started from the hegemony of the dominant group over knowledge, information, financial sources, and socioeconomic positions (Van Dijk, 1998, 2001).

3. Principles of CDA

There were several prominent analysts and great figures that the name was well known in founding the basic principles of CDA. They were Norman Fairclough, Teun Van Dijk, Theo Van Leeuwen, Gunther Kress, and Ruth Wodak who analyzed in the same aspect, that was power, language, and ideology and the social practice to reveal the hidden issues and structures which existed in the particular society (Haque, 2007). The principles of CDA had been summarized and outlined by (Van Dijk, 1993) as follows:

- a) What we see in the world today is the effect of the social practice of language.
- b) Other form of social practice as a result of discourse or language are domination, power, and resistance, etc.

- c) Texts have a dialectical relationship with the social subjects: writers and readers have their messages and meanings of interpretation in each text.
- d) Linguistic features have their purpose in use, whether the choices are conscious or unconscious.
- e) The power of relationships occurs as a result of producing, utilizes, and reproduced the discourse.
- f) Both speakers and writers have their aim in operating the discursive practice which involves inclusion and exclusion.
- g) The texts obtain their meanings in the presence of several aspects that is time, space, social context, cultural, and ideological context. That is why discourse can be called as historical. (Van Dijk, 1993)

In principle, the topic discussion of CDA was unlimited. It could be in any type of discourse and medium (discourse modality).

4. Objectives of CDA

In the words of Ruth Wodak, CDA viewed as the real studies of linguistic form in social life interaction. Two points of critical approach in its view that is firstly the relation between language and society and secondly the relation between analysis and practices analyzed (Wodak, 1995). From those two points of critical approach, the objectives of CDA seemed quite clear and significant. What Haque (2008) said that the objectives of CDA focused on analyzing the social problem and the purpose of CDA was to reveal the hidden purpose of language like social relations of power, ideology, and domination. Further, explain that CDA aimed to make people aware of the hidden structures of discourse that existed in society.

B. Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Model

Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis which consisted of three interrelated phases of analysis. These phrases were linked to three interrelated

dimensions of discourse such as textual, discourse (interpretational), and social levels. In each level, the researcher would classify into a different kind of analysis:

- Text analysis (description)
- Discourse Practice (Interpretation)
- Social Practice (explanation)

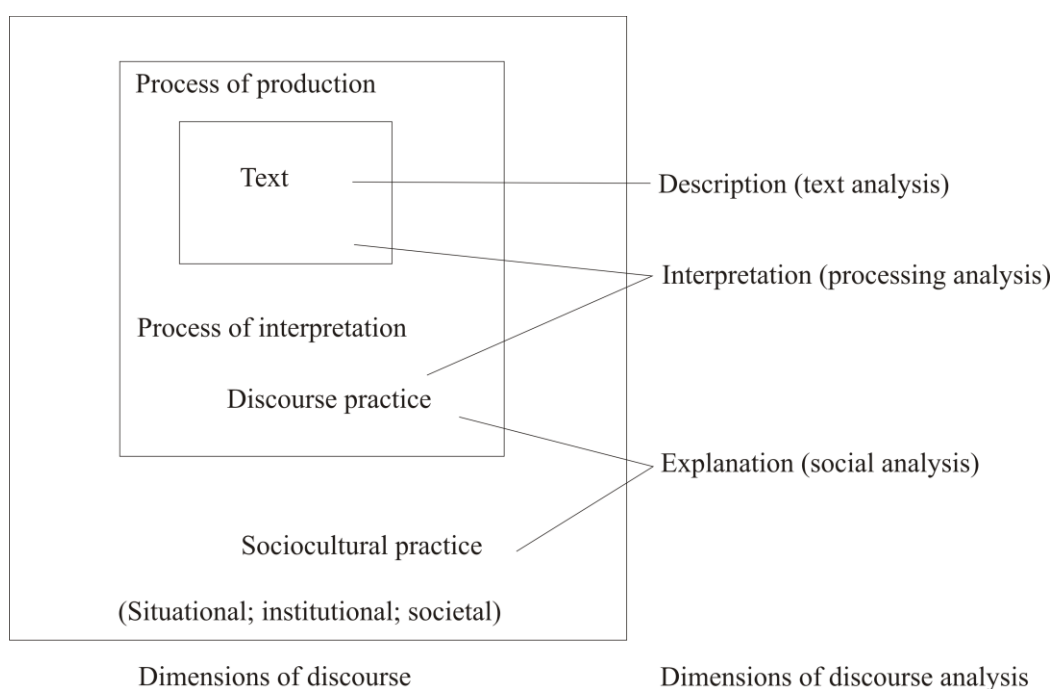


Figure 3. Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Framework. Source (Fairclough, 2013, p.133)

a) Text

Fairclough (1989), in the first stage, text became the object of analysis, so linguistic features in terms of vocabulary, grammar, and text structure should be semantically analyzed. Fairclough (1989), the description stage and formal properties of text were interrelated. It meant that linguistic features of the text were analyzed in the descriptive stage. Moreover, he also analyzed the text from a multifunctional point of view consisted of identities, relations, and representation.

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

1. Active and Passive Voice

An active and passive sentence was significant in the analysis of the news reports or newspaper. The active verb provided a clear view of the performer, a particular action, and to whom the action was being done. While passive voice showed what had been done and to who the action was being conducted (Johnstone, 2008).

2. Naming

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

3. Pre and Post-modifier

Pre and Post-modifier were usually used by the author to modify a noun. Both pre and post-modifier usually appeared in a different place, before the head noun (post-modifier) and after the head noun (pre-modifier). The form of post-modifier had several types. Those were phrasal and clausal post-modifier (Biber, 1999). By modifying a noun gave a clear view and additional knowledge about the noun.

4. Direct and Indirect Quotation

A direct quotation was the actual saying of the actor that the author wrote using quotation marks, whereas indirect quotation was the paraphrase of the actual saying. The use of a direct and indirect quotation was usually had different background and purposes. Direct quotation usually represented the truth. Then, indirect quotation gave the obscurity view about the speaker had said.

b) Discursive Practice

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

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

c) Social Practice

Critical Discourse Analysis studied discourse as social practice. The purpose of the study was to understand the power language exercises in society. It attempted to uncover ways in which the dominant forces in society create versions of reality that favor their interests through spoken or written language (McGregor, 2018). Fairclough (1995) stated that relationships between the use of language and the exercise of power were often not apparent, and it was through CDA that the researcher could identify them. Researchers of this field of study went on a step further than just observing and describing language used in particular contexts, they considered their work as a political and moral task, and saw themselves as agents of change (Van Dijk, 1997). As a research method, CDA was a way of studying any kind of text critically to see how it influenced or was influenced by society.

The relationship between texts and sociocultural practice was mediated through discourse practice (Jorgensen and Philips, 2002): properties of sociocultural practice frame and condition texts, and they did not directly, but by influencing how much texts were produced and consumed (Fairclough, 1995). When analyzing the sociocultural practice of a communicative event the researcher could explore different layers such as the immediate situational context, the context of institutional practices the event was enclosed in, or the wider frame of society and culture (Fairclough, 1995). Fairclough (1989) the relationship between social context and the interaction of the process of production and interpretation had a social effect. The analysis of the explanative part consisted of the historical, social, and cultural context because social and institution had a big influence on the news report.

In news reports, critical discourse analysis used institutional and societal context to investigate the undiscovered power, ideology, and language (Fairclough, 1995). The statement related to the discourse as social practice or known as sociocultural practice. In this stage, the factor of ideology or power was fully

calculated to explain the relationship among socio-cultural context and the flow of production of the texts and the consumption of it. By using these steps of analysis, it would uncover the hidden process of the knowledge of linguistic, social factors, and inter-textual of the news discourse.

C. Online News Media

Online news was a type of news that was distributed and published by the Internet to the readers in the form of text, audio, video, and live-streaming and also could be accessed for free via mobile and desktop. Online news could also publish breaking news by integrating text, audio, and video in their online editions (Salwen, Garrison, & Driscoll, 2005). Generally, the online news layout was different from the printout. Online news was limitless in spaces, timeless, and more interesting because it was usually provided with text, images, videos, and live-streaming. Flavian and Gurrea (2008), online news was more featured because it needed lower production costs, the ability to update news constantly, and it could be reached by the readers or public by accessing it around the world easily.

Cohen (2002) explained that the intensify of online news increased the existing commercial pressure on various levels. The faster news production would increase the organization in producing and distributing the news. In other words, according to the theory of CDA, the more groups or organizations produced the news, the more background of each media to achieve a certain goal. Thus, media became the center of the formation of discourse on certain events to be conveyed to the public.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter explained the findings and discussion section based on the previous chapter's review of related literature underlying theories. The findings section specifically included data analysis using Fairclough's three-dimensional framework (Fairclough, 2013), whereas the discussion section critically compared and contrasted the key findings of this study with the findings of the previous studies, including its similarities and differences. Furthermore, the findings section was divided into two sub-sections relating to the primary data source (*www.connexionfrance.com*) and (*www.english.alarabiya.net*), which are only examined in two (textual analysis and discourse practice) of three-dimensional layers (textual analysis, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice). Because of time constraints, the researcher did not include the sociocultural practice in this study.

A. Findings

The findings of the study, a researcher analyzed some news reports of France President Emmanuel Macron's speech toward Samuel Paty's murder during October 19 – November 16, 2020 on *The Connexion* and *Al Arabiya* media. The first stage was text analysis including vocabularies (*word choices*) and grammatical used in the news reports. The last phase was discourse practice which dealt with the interpretation of the production and consumption of the texts.

1. The Connexion (*www.connexionfrance.com*)

a. Textual Analysis

Vocabulary

Datum 1:

“French President Emmanuel Macron has promised “immediate action” against Islamic terrorism in France, speaking at a Sunday evening (October 18) meeting of France’s defence council.”(Published on October 19, 2020)

The datum was obtained from the news published on October 19, 2020 in *The Connexion* official website. This news was published three days after the incident of the murder of Samuel Paty. Of course, this news highlighted and reported on the French government's response to the assassination of Samuel Paty by terrorists, particularly President Emmanuel Macron. It was the first of three news that were used and analyzed to find the textual practice including vocabulary used.

There were two vocabularies in bold and italics in the news texts above, which consisted of Emmanuel Macron and France’s defense council. First, Emmanuel Macron was identified as individual naming. The function of naming options was to know the social actor whether personally or collectively in the news discourse. It meant that individual naming characterized and referred to a social actor in news discourse personally.

Second, France’s defence council was recognized as collective naming. As a part of naming options, this collective naming characterized and referred to the group which is in relation with social actor in news discourse collectively. It was important to be analyzed, because French government, particularly France’s defence council worked under President Emmanuel Macron’s command. These naming options were one of the lexicalization strategies used in media discourse. The terms were used to refer to social actors who “can signal the type of relationship between the namer and the named” (Richardson, 2007, p. 49).

Datum 2:

During the meeting, the President said it was time for “fear to change sides” in response to the murder of Samuel Paty, a history and geography teacher, by an Islamic extremist in Paris on Friday, October 16.(Published on October 19, 2020)

The datum was a continuation of the previous news content which was taken from the same resource and with the same time. Based on the news texts above, the researcher found a bolded and italics vocabulary, Samuel Paty. Samuel Paty here was a victim of this killing incident. He was identified as individual naming. As explained in (datum 1), this individual naming referred to individual social actor in news discourse. Reisigl and Wodak (2001) defined “these naming options as a text’s ‘referential strategies’ which have demonstrated to characterize whether it is an individual or a group” (Richardson, 2007, p. 49).

Datum 3:

President Macron gave a speech at a ceremony in honour of murdered teacher Samuel Paty at the Sorbonne last night (October 21), and hailed Mr Paty a "quiet hero". (Published on October 22, 2020)

The datum above was obtained from news published on October 22, 2020 in *The Connexion* official website. This news was published six days after the incident of the murder of Samuel Paty. At that day, Emmanuel Macron as a French President gave “a honor speech”. This news reported everything related during the Samuel Paty tribute ceremony took place including Emmanuel Macron's speech. It was the second of three news that were used and analyzed to find the textual practice including vocabulary used.

There were three vocabularies in bold and italics in the news texts above, which consisted of Macron, Samuel Paty, and “quite hero”. Simultaneously, Macron referred to Emmanuel Macron and Samuel Paty were identified as individual naming. Although, they were individual social actors in the news discourse. However, they had different role and status, in which Emmanuel Macron was a president and Samuel Paty was a victim. Meanwhile, “quite hero” in that news texts, was referred to as a metaphor. The term “quite hero” was given as a form of honor or highly appreciated to Samuel Paty. Because he was illustrated as a hero who fought and served in silence.

Datum 4:

The President vowed to continue the history and geography teacher's work to teach freedom of expression and, in doing so, "make republicans" of his students. (Published on October 22, 2020)

The datum was a continuation of the previous news content which was taken from the same resource and with the same time (October 22, 2020). According to the texts above, the researcher identified a bolded and italics vocabulary, "make republicans". The term of "make republicans" above, indicated as a metaphor. Lakoff (1992) defined metaphor was a type of figurative discourse in which a phrase was applied to various objects. In addition, metaphor was a means to connect two different elements.

The indication of the metaphor used in terms of "make republicans", referring to what Samuel Paty had done and taught to his students. The term "make republicans" was meant as analogizing Samuel Paty's way in perpetuating of the republic's values related to France values through transferring knowledge to his students. It was in accordance with Fairclough (2003) viewed the texts as a component of a social event with causal effects. To sum up, the texts have causal effects on social changes in people's (beliefs, attitudes, etc.), actions, social relations, and material world.

Datum 5:

This evening, I will not use words to evoke the fight against political and radical Islamism that leads to terrorism. I have used words before. I have named the wrongs. We have decided on actions, we have solidified them, and we will see them through. (Published on October 22, 2020)

According to the news texts above, the researcher found three same words, we. The word "we" in the texts above, was recognized as euphemism. One of the euphemism strategy functions, in this case, was to conceal the truth. Concealing the truth in terms of the use of euphemism is to replace the term or phrase which is considered too secret or publicly unavailable due to certain ideological political reasons. For example, the word choice used "we" in the texts above indicated, the

writer used the euphemism strategy in order to give the positive impression to Emmanuel Macron and his citizen in showing their power in combating terrorism.

Datum 6:

*This evening, I will not speak more about the indispensable unity that all French people feel.
(Published on October 22, 2020)*

According to the news texts above, the researcher found a phrase, all French people. The bolded and italics phrase “all French people”, indicated as collective naming. As explained in (datum 1), this collective naming was a part of naming options that referred to the group that social actor was associated with.

The words “all French people” here represented the people who were behind Samuel Paty. The people who showed their attention at the same time demanded justice for Samuel Paty’s murder. In sum, not only President Emmanuel Macron who lost Samuel Paty but all the French people’s feelings through their unity.

Datum 7:

*He became a “researcher in education” as he liked to call himself, by becoming a teacher.
(Published on October 22, 2020)*

According to the news texts above, the researcher found the bolded and italics words, “researcher in education”. The words of “researcher in education”, showed as a metaphor. The use of metaphor functions for this context was different with (datum 4). In this case, the writer used the metaphor strategy in terms of “researcher in education”, referring to the profession of Samuel Paty is, the teacher who taught his students. Furthermore, in this period, elits in the media frequently employed metaphor as a tool for special purposes in politics. In line with this, Hellsten (2002), the use of metaphor in journalism is used to popularize, emphasize, and dramatize issue for targeted readers.

Datum 8:

He was no enemy of the religion they served, he had read the Koran, he respected his students whatever their faith, he was interested in Muslim civilization. (Published on October 22, 2020)

According to the news texts above, the researcher found the bolded and italics words, Muslim civilization. The word “Muslim civilization”, showed as collective naming. As explained in (datum 1), this collective naming was a part of naming options that referred to the group that social actor was associated with. Furthermore, these texts indicated President Emmanuel Macron's backup against Samuel Paty. Based on the researcher's position and stance, when someone had learned Islamic teachings including read the Koran. It should be practicing the values of Islamic teachings contained in the Koran in everyday life. By not offending and insulting the Prophet Muhammad explicitly or implicitly by showing its caricature. Although, in the context of France that had religious diversity, every single person in the society should prevent and be careful in any sensitive matters especially religion.

Datum 9:

Samuel Paty was killed because Islamists want our future, and they know that with quiet heroes such as him they can never have it. (Published on October 22, 2020)

According to the news texts above, the researcher found the bolded and italics words, Samuel Paty. As explained in (datum 2) and (datum 3), Samuel Paty referred as individual naming. Individual Naming was one of naming options to know the social actor in the news discourse. It characterized and referred to a social actor in news discourse personally or individually. In this case, Samuel Paty was a victim of killing incident which committed by a terrorist.

Datum 10:

They divide the 'loyal' from the 'non-believers', ... (Published on October 22, 2020)

Based on the texts above, there were two bolded and italics vocabularies, ‘loyal’ and ‘non-believers’. Both ‘loyal’ and ‘non-believers’ were identified as metaphor. In this case, the newsmaker used metaphor strategy in informing the news to popularize, emphasize, and dramatize issues for targeted audiences or readers (Hellsten, 2002). Besides, those two vocabularies were connotation meanings that had other meanings behind it or something related to a word. Therefore, the writer’s duty not only focused on how to symbolize their ideas using metaphors but also how to communicate them to the readers (Soler, 2007).

Datum 11:

France will stand firm on defending the right to freedom of expression even if it 'upsets others', President Emmanuel Macron has said. (Published on November 16, 2020)

The datum above was obtained from news published on November 16, 2020 in *The Connexion* official website. This news was a month after Samuel Paty's murder. The news highlighted the preparation of French government in organizing the constitution’s law about terrorism. It was the last news that were used and analyzed to find the textual practice including vocabulary used.

The bolded and italics Emmanuel Macron in the news texts above, as explained in (datum 1) that referred to as individual naming. This individual naming was a part of naming options that referred to social actor as individual. Reisigl and Wodak (2001) defined “these naming options as a text’s ‘referential strategies’ which have demonstrated to characterize whether it is an individual or a group” (Richardson, 2007, p. 49).

Datum 12:

"This year, a teacher's throat was slit, other people's throats were slit". (Published on November 16, 2020)

Based on the texts above, the bolded and italics vocabulary “slit”, was identified as euphemism. Euphemism was a word and expression used to soften or reduce the reality of the idea conveyed to the text's recipient. It was also often

used in news discourse to create desirable connotative meaning (Lutz, 1989). For example, the newsmaker used the word “slit” because the news concerned to a victim of this killing incident Samuel Paty so that the writer needed to use euphemism strategy to soften the word used in the news discourse. Besides, the function of euphemism strategy to hide the fact that was discussed in (datum 5). Another purpose of the euphemism strategy used also to soften the word choice that influenced to the readers’ perspective.

Grammatical Use

Datum 1:

“French President Emmanuel Macron has promised “immediate action” against Islamic terrorism in France, speaking at a Sunday evening (October 18) meeting of France’s defence council.”(Published on October 19, 2020)

Based on the news texts, the sentence above was grammatically identified as direct quotation. The reason why that sentence was identified as direct quotation because the sentence above is the exact words borrowed from an original source and used in a subsequent piece of writing marked by quotation marks like this (“”). Besides, the bolded and italics vocabularies above such as French President and Islamic terrorism were identified as pre-modifier.

The reason both of them were indicated as Pre-modifier because both of them were a modifier that came before the head of a noun phrase or word and determined its meaning. Adjectives, participles, and nouns were the most common pre-modifiers. This part of speech was also known as an epithet when used as an adjective to describe a person or thing. The use of pre-modifier in news discourse was intended to provide a clear status of each actor (Johnstone, 2008).

Datum 2:

During the meeting, the President said it was time for “fear to change sides” in response to the murder of Samuel Paty, a history and geography teacher, by an Islamic extremist in Paris on Friday, October 16.(Published on October 19, 2020)

According to the texts above, the sentence above was identified as indirect quotation. The indication of indirect quotation of that sentence was “*the President said it was time for “fear to change sides” in response to the murder of Samuel Paty,*”. The reason why that sentence was identified as indirect quotation because the sentence above was taken from the outside source (Emmanuel Macron’s interview) and used in a second piece of writing without using quotation marks (“”).

Additionally, the researcher also found a bolded and italics word, a history and geography teacher. Here, a history and geography teacher was identified as phrasal post-modifier. The reason that it was identified as phrasal post-modifier because the use of phrasal post-modifiers in news reports was intended to provide a clear status of each actor (Johnstone, 2008). To sum up, a history and geography teacher was provided to give a specific status and profession of Samuel Paty.

Focusing on those sentence above, there were indications of opposing ideological differences between "secular" and "Islamists". France was a country that upholds secularism. Secularism or *laïcité* occupied a central position in French national identity and became an inseparable part of the post-revolutionary. In France, the people had a right to religion but people also have a right to non-religion. Both are equally protected by the state including guaranteeing freedom of expression.

However, when there were parties who attempted to include religious teachings in French state institutions. Of course this would threaten the country's system. The main problem lies in the complexity of views and understandings regarding religious identity and freedom of expression. For the example of the resulting complexity is the Charlie Hebdo office attack in 2015. Charlie Hebdo was a French satirical weekly newspaper, which once featured caricatures of the Prophet Muhammad which led to the murder of several employees of the magazine. Thus, these interrelated events between the Charlie Hebdo’s attacks in 2015 and the murder of Samuel Paty were manifested as the complexity of

understanding religious identity that affected subjectivity and caused this murder committed by “Islamic extremist”.

Datum 3:

President Macron gave a speech at a ceremony in honour of murdered teacher Samuel Paty at the Sorbonne last night (October 21), and hailed Mr Paty a "quiet hero". (Published on October 22, 2020)

Based on the texts, the sentence above was identified as active sentence. In line with the previous analysis, this sentence was active sentence. As explained before that the sentence could be said to be active depending on how the sentence was constructed and its elements whether the elements shown an active or passive form. If the sentence was an active sentence, it meant that it used active voice as described in the sentence above.

Furthermore, Emmanuel Macron gave speech at the honoring ceremony to Samuel Paty was a form of appreciation for Samuel Paty who has taught the values of freedom of expression to his students. This freedom of expression was a manifestation of *laïcité* and was guaranteed by the French. However, when there were parties who attempted to include religious teachings in French state institution. As a result, the murder of Samuel Paty was one of the empirical examples of the differences between subjectivity and ideology.

Datum 4:

The President vowed to continue the history and geography teacher's work to teach freedom of expression and, in doing so, “make republicans” of his students. (Published on October 22, 2020)

Based on the texts above, It was same with the previous analysis which showed the same thing that this sentence was identified as the active sentence. As explained before that the sentence could be said to be active depending on how the sentence was constructed and its elements whether the elements shown an active or passive form. If the sentence was an active sentence, it meant that it used active voice as described in the sentence above.

Moreover, the use of active sentence and the word choice “make republicans” indicated the newsmaker’s tendency, in which on the side of Samuel Paty’s murder victim. It was clear when the newsmaker used word of “make republicans” that referred *laicite* or “secular” ideological values. These active sentence was used in emphasizing more on highlighting Emmanuel Macron and Samuel Paty as social actors in the news discourse. It was also a form of advocacy made by the writer against Samuel Paty and represented the *laicite* or “secular” ideological values.

Datum 5:

This evening, I will not use words to evoke the fight against political and radical Islamism that leads to terrorism. I have used words before. I have named the wrongs. We have decided on actions, we have solidified them, and we will see them through. (Published on October 22, 2020)

Based on the texts above, It was same with the previous analysis which showed the same thing that this sentence was identified as the active sentence. It was the same as the previous analysis which showed the same thing that this sentence was identified as the active sentence. As explained before that the sentence could be said to be active depending on how the sentence was constructed and its elements whether the elements shown an active or passive form. If the sentence was an active sentence, it meant that it used active voice as described in the sentence above.

Furthermore, these were a part of Emmanuel Macron’s speech to the murdered Samuel Paty. In his speech, Emmanuel Macron conveyed "radical Islamism" that leads to terrorism. Although, he did not declare against terrorism, he impliedly conveyed the word radical Islamism. Based on the texts, radical Islamism was less reported in the news texts than another news texts that were dominant in the manifest of “secular” ideological values. Thus, it indicated that these active sentence referred to the newsmaker’s tendency to Samuel Paty and the *laicite*’s ideological values.

Datum 6:

*This evening, I will not speak more about the indispensable unity that all French people feel.
(Published on October 22, 2020)*

Based on the texts above, It was same with the previous analysis which showed the same thing that this sentence was identified as the active sentence. As explained before that the sentence could be said to be active depending on how the sentence was constructed and its elements whether the elements shown an active or passive form. If the sentence was an active sentence, it meant that it used active voice as described in the sentence above.

In addition, these active sentence was more emphasized on the Emmanuel Macron and Samuel Paty which also referred to the ideological values. This ideological values were manifested on Samuel Paty's work in teaching his students about the freedom of expression. It showed that all French people who had same beliefs with the values of *laïcité* that were behind Samuel Paty. They felt lost with a figure who "perpetuated" their ideological values. As a form of unity and solidarity towards what Samuel Paty had done, they will continue what Samuel Paty did.

Datum 7:

*He became a "researcher in education" as he liked to call himself, by becoming a teacher.
(Published on October 22, 2020)*

Based on the texts above, It was same with the previous analysis which showed the same thing that this sentence was identified as the active sentence. As explained before that the sentence could be said to be active depending on how the sentence was constructed and its elements whether the elements shown an active or passive form. If the sentence was an active sentence, it meant that it used active voice as described in the sentence above.

Furthermore, the use of term "researcher in education" and active sentence were more emphasized on Emmanuel Macron and Samuel Paty. In the news texts above, Samuel Paty was described as much as possible including giving the term

“research in education. Because he was known as a figure of hero who was always remembered by French people who believed to the “republicans” values. In sum, Samuel Paty was defined as an “agent” of *laicite* or secular ideological values that perpetuated it to his students by teaching the freedom of expression. Therefore, the term used “researcher in education” and active sentence in the news discourse, were clearly described the *laicite* “agent” of Samuel Paty.

Datum 8:

He was no enemy of the religion they served, he had read the Koran, he respected his students whatever their faith, he was interested in Muslim civilization. (Published on October 22, 2020)

Based on the texts above, It was same with the previous analysis which showed the same thing that this sentence was identified as the active sentence. As explained before that the sentence could be said to be active depending on how the sentence was constructed and its elements whether the elements shown an active or passive form. If the sentence was an active sentence, it meant that it used active voice as described in the sentence above.

Moreover, the sentence above had multiple interpretations. On the one hand, it became advocating statement against Samuel Paty based on the truth. Because referring to the French system and its ideology, every people had the same rights as people to religion and people to non-religion. So, this situation made Samuel Paty easier to learn Islamic teachings, in which he had read the Koran. On the other hand, it was an excusing statement used by Emmanuel Macron to legitimate Samuel Paty did anything in accordance as described in that texts. Emmanuel Macron as president used his power to construct Samuel Paty as good as possible. Because he was reflecting the *laicite* ideological values.

Datum 9:

Samuel Paty was killed because Islamists want our future, and they know that with quiet heroes such as him they can never have it. (Published on October 22, 2020)

According to the news texts above, focusing on the sentence of “*Samuel Paty was killed because Islamists want our future*”, exactly this sentence was the passive sentence. It was the same as the previous analysis which showed the same thing, the passive sentence. And as explained before that the sentence could be said to be passive depending on how the sentence was constructed and its elements whether the elements shown an active or passive form. Because the form of the sentence referred to the passive voice. As a result, that sentence was identified as a passive sentence.

In addition, the use of passive sentence was to conceal the perpetrator and to draw attention to it. Samuel Paty was written specifically as a central attention because he was a victim while the perpetrator of this murder is only written "Islamist". It indicated that "Islamist" was satirical term to describe the perpetrator and it also kept the doer abstract. The passive form also used to draw attention from the readers to Samuel Paty as a victim.

Datum 10:

They divide the 'loyal' from the 'non-believers', ... (Published on October 22, 2020)

Based on the next texts, the sentence above was identified as the active sentence. As explained before that the sentence could be said to be active depending on how the sentence was constructed and its elements whether the elements shown an active or passive form. If the sentence was an active sentence, it meant that it used active voice as described in the sentence above. Additionally, the term ‘loyal’ and ‘non-believers’ addressed the causal effect from unfaithful became faithful or loyal people. Hence, the use of both terms referring to what Samuel Paty did.

Datum 11:

France will stand firm on defending the right to freedom of expression even if it 'upsets others', President Emmanuel Macron has said. (Published on November 16, 2020)

According to the news texts, focusing on the sentence “*France will stand firm in defending the right to freedom of expression...*”, this was the active sentence. It was identical to the previous analysis, which revealed the same thing, the active sentence. As previously stated, the sentence could be said to be active depending on how the sentence was constructed and whether the elements displayed an active or passive form. If the sentence was an active sentence, it used the active voice as described in the preceding sentence. Furthermore, the use of active sentence was more emphasized on France role through the government in protecting *laicite* or secular values. The values that guaranteed the freedom of expression of the people. Therefore, France government played role legally in protecting its ideological values through constitutional’s laws.

Datum 12:

"This year, a teacher's throat was slit, other people's throats were slit". (Published on November 16, 2020)

Based on the news texts, generally, all that sentences above were identified as direct quotation. The reason why that sentence was identified as direct quotation because the sentence above is the exact words borrowed from an original source and used in a subsequent piece of writing marked by quotation marks like this (“”). Furthermore, the bolded vocabularies above such as a teacher’s throat was slit and other people’s throats were slit.

First, “a teacher’s throat was slit”, other people’s throats were slit, was identified as passive sentence. As explained before that the sentence could be said to be passive depending on how the sentence was constructed and its elements whether the elements shown an active or passive form. Because the form of the sentence referred to the passive voice. Furthermore, the use of passive sentence was to conceal the perpetrator and to draw attention to it. Based on the text above, the perpetrator was not provided. It meant that the use of passive form was to keep the doer secret.

Second, “who intimidated the other side”, was indicated as phrasal post-modifier. The reason that it was identified as Phrasal post-modifier because the use of phrasal post-modifiers in news reports was intended to provide a clear status of each actor (Johnstone, 2008). Shortly, “who intimidated the other side” here referred to the political and religious leaders from a part of the Muslim world.

b. Discourse Practice

Interdiscursivity	Genre	All genre of texts are news report
	Mode	Written
	Tenor	<i>The Connexion France</i> to readers
Intertextual Chains	Texts are produces by news agency including the information collected by a reporter, selection of information, editing, and finally distributed to online media via Internet then consumed by the readers.	
Manifest Intertextuality	Discourse Representation	The news report represent Emmanuel Macron as French President will not give up cartoons, vowed Wednesday in a homage to teacher Samuel Paty, beheaded for having shown caricatures of the Prophet Mohamed to students in a lesson on free speech.

The Connexion reported that the murders of a school teacher named Samuel Paty had spread widely across France and the world. The killing incident of Samuel Paty was reaping the pros and cons. As a media, that sided with the facts that happened on the scene. Three news was taken and analyzed earlier,

overall the news highlighted the role of French President Emmanuel Macron in the form of speech and the victim of this murder incident was Samuel Paty. The role of French President Emmanuel Macron was very necessary because of the form of a head of state or President's responsibility towards his citizens. In the context of the French state, this speech sought to establish respect for Samuel Paty's service and to identify the murders motivated by religious issues.

While this murder victim Samuel Paty was considered a form of struggle to violate the values of freedom expressed in France. As a teacher who teaches his students these values of course already calculated the consequences of what they taught their students. In this case, it all started with Samuel Paty showing and explaining one of the contents of this Charlie Hebdo magazine which contained a caricature of the Prophet Muhammad to all his students about freedom of expression. Of course there were those who agree and disagree. Overall, the students were willing to listen to what Samuel Paty explained. However, there was a Muslim student who left the class when Samuel Paty was explaining the contents of the magazine. It turned out that a student who left this class ultimately led to the murder of Samuel Paty by a terrorist.

In this section, the researcher would explore and explain about the discourse practice of these three news discourse. These three news would be classified into three stages; interdiscursivity, intertextual chains, and manifest intertextuality. **First**, interdiscursivity that consisted of the genre, mode, and tenor. The genre of these three news were texts of news reports which was taken from official website. After that, the mode of these three news were written and for the tenor of these news reports are *The Connexion France* to readers.

Second, Intertextual Chains of these three news that consisted of the texts that were produced by news agency including the information collected by a reporter, selection of information, editing, and finally distributed to online media via the Internet then consumed by the readers. **Third**, Manifest Intertextuality consisted of the representation of discourse of three news reports. This stage explained about the discourse could shape the representation of these news. It explained that those news reports represent Emmanuel Macron as French

President would not give up cartoons, vowed Wednesday in a homage to teacher Samuel Paty, beheaded for having shown caricatures of the Prophet Mohamed to pupils in a lesson on free speech.

2. Al-Arabiya (www.english.alarabiya.net)

a. Textual Analysis

Vocabulary

Datum 1:

French President Emmanuel Macron said on Friday that the killing of a teacher who had shown cartoons of the Prophet Mohammed in class bore the hallmarks of "an Islamist terrorist attack". (Published on October 17, 2020)

The datum was obtained from the news published on October 17, 2020 in Al-Arabiya website. This news was published a day after the incident of the murder of Samuel Paty. Of course, this news highlighted and reported on Emmanuel Macron's reaction toward Samuel Paty's murder by terrorists. It was the first of three news that were used and analyzed to find the textual practice including vocabulary used.

There was a vocabulary in bold and italics in the news texts above, which consisted of Emmanuel Macron. Emmanuel Macron was identified as individual naming. The function of naming options was to know the social actor whether personally or collectively in the news discourse. It meant that individual naming characterized and referred to a social actor in news discourse personally. The naming options were one of the lexicalization strategies used in media discourse. The terms were used to refer to social actors who "can signal the type of relationship between the namer and the named" (Richardson, 2007, p. 49).

Datum 2:

The president said Paty was slain by "cowards" for representing the secular, democratic values of the French Republic. (Published on October 22, 2020)

The datum above was obtained from news published on October 22, 2020 in Al-Arabiya official website. This news was published six days after the incident of the murder of Samuel Paty. At that day, Emmanuel Macron as a French President gave “a honor speech”. This news reported everything related during the Samuel Paty tribute ceremony took place including Emmanuel Macron's speech. It was the second of three news that were used and analyzed to find the textual practice including vocabulary used.

There were two vocabularies above in bold and italics consisting of Paty and “cowards”. First, Paty was indicated as individual naming. What the researcher explained before that Individual Naming was one of naming options to know the social actor in the news discourse. It characterized and referred to a social actor in news discourse personally or individually. In this case, Samuel Paty was a victim of the killing incident. Reisigl and Wodak (2001) mentioned that individual naming became one of text's ‘referential strategies’.

Next, “cowards” was identified as euphemism. It was a word and expression used to soften or reduce the reality of the idea conveyed to the text's recipient. It was also often used in news discourse to create desirable connotative meaning (Lutz, 1989). In this case, the use of euphemism word was to convey criticism to the person who had killed Samuel Paty or the person who associated with terrorism. The writer or journalist chose the word “cowards” because it represented the term of a murderer by using euphemism strategy.

Datum 3:

Macron had criticized that those he labelled as “Islamists” and defended the publication of cartoons depicting the Prophet Mohammed. (Macron tweets in Arabic that France ‘will never give in’ amid Prophet cartoon storm, english.alarabiya.net, October 25, 2020)

The datum above was obtained from news published on November 16, 2020 in *The Connexion* official website. This news was a month after Samuel Paty's murder. The news highlighted the preparation of French government in organizing the constitution's law about terrorism. It was the last news that were used and analyzed to find the textual practice including vocabulary used.

The datum above was obtained from news published on October 25, 2020 in *The Connexion* official website. This news was published nine days after the incident of the murder of Samuel Paty. At that day, Emmanuel Macron as a French President tweeted by using Arabic “will never give in” toward the freedom of expression. It was the last news from Al-Arabiya were used and analyzed to find the textual practice including vocabulary used.

The bolded and italic vocabulary Macron, it showed as Individual Naming. As the researcher explained before that Individual Naming was one of naming options to know the social actor in the news discourse. It characterized and referred to a social actor in news discourse personally or individually. In this case, Macron (read Emmanuel Macron) as a French President which gave his speech in the ceremony to honor the murdered school teacher Samuel Paty. Emmanuel Macron as the social actor in the news discourse beside Samuel Paty was a victim of this incident. Reisigl and Wodak (2001) mentioned that Individual Naming became one of text’s ‘referential strategies’.

Grammatical Use

Datum 1:

French President Emmanuel Macron said on Friday that the killing of a teacher who had shown cartoons of the Prophet Mohammed in class bore the hallmarks of "an Islamist terrorist attack". (Published on October 17, 2020)

According to the datum 1, contained the news published on October 17, 2020 in Al-Arabiya website. In general, the sentence above was identified as indirect quotation. The reason why that sentence was identified as indirect quotation because the sentence above was taken from the outside source (Emmanuel Macron’s speech) and used in a second piece of writing. After that, the writer or journalist used his own words to write the news report, however the idea or facts were taken from the original resource. For example, this sentence “*French President Emmanuel Macron said on Friday that the killing of a*

teacher...”, this sentence ensured to be indirect quotation because it was marked by the element that was “that” in that sentence.

Besides, in specific thing, the bolded vocabularies above such as French President, the Prophet, and Islamist terrorist were identified as pre-modifier. The functions of those three pre-modifiers in news discourse were to provide a clear status of each actor (Johnstone, 2008). They came before the head of a noun phrase or word and determined its meaning. Adjectives, participles, and nouns were the most common pre-modifiers. This part of speech was also known as an epithet when used as an adjective to describe a person or thing. The functions of those three pre-modifiers in news discourse were to provide a clear status of each actor (Johnstone, 2008). They came before the head of a noun phrase or word and determined its meaning. Adjectives, participles, and nouns were the most common premodifiers.

Datum 2:

The president said Paty was slain by “cowards” for representing the secular, democratic values of the French Republic. (Published on October 22, 2020)

According to the datum 2, contained the news published on October 22, 2020 in Al-Arabiya website. Generally, the sentence above was identified as indirect quotation. The reason why that sentence was identified as indirect quotation because the sentence above was taken from the outside source (what Emmanuel Macron said) and used it in a second piece of writing. After that, the writer or journalist used his own words to write the news report, however the idea or facts were taken from the original resource. For example, this sentence “The president said Paty was slain by “cowards”...”, this sentence indicated indirect quotation because the writer did not write and mention the original source that was taken from original resource and mark it by (“”). Whereas, the specific thing, the bolded sentence “*The president said Paty was slain by “cowards” for representing the secular...*”, was indicated as passive sentence. Because the sentence was reconstructed by the passive form or passive voice marked by (to be

+ Verb 3) which was here Paty was slain by “cowards”. That’s why the bolded sentence referred to passive sentence.

Datum 3:

Macron had criticized that those he labelled as “Islamists” and defended the publication of cartoons depicting the Prophet Mohammed. (Published on October 25, 2020)

According to the datum 3, contained the news published on October 25, 2020 in Al-Arabiya website. It was the same as the previous analysis which showed the same thing that this sentence was identified as the active sentence. As explained before that the sentence could be said to be active depending on how the sentence was constructed and its elements whether the elements shown an active or passive form. If the sentence was an active sentence, it meant that it used active voice as described in the sentence above.

b. Discourse Practice

Interdiscursivity	Genre	All genre of texts are news report
	Mode	Written
	Tenor	Al-Arabiya to readers
Intertextual Chains	Texts are produces by news agency including the information collected by a reporter, selection of information, editing, and finally distributed to online media via Internet then consumed by the readers.	

Manifest Intertextuality	Discourse Representation	The news report represent a controversy over the use of cartoons of the Prophet Mohammad in a French school class on freedom of expression, whose teacher was then beheaded by an "Islamist,". Here Emmanuel Macron as French President by tweeting in Arabic that the country would never “give in” on Twitter and respected "all differences in the spirit of peace” in response to the boycott of French products in the Middle East countries.
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Al-Arabiya reported the incident of Samuel Paty's murder with a different perspective and discourse from the previous media *The Connexion*. The three *Al-Arabiya* news highlighted the role of Emmanuel Macron along with his speeches and tweets in response to the assassination of Samuel Paty by a terrorist. In contrast to the previous media which highlighted both the roles of Emmanuel Macron and Samuel Paty. Apart from reporting on the murder of a school teacher Samuel Paty, most of the *Al-Arabiya* news reports criticized one of the contents of Emmanuel Macron's speech. Because in this case, Emmanuel Macron did not realize that what Samuel Paty did would trigger negative sentiments from several parties, including his students. Therefore, *Al-Arabiya* news used a different narrative and discourse and was more critical of the content of Emmanuel Macron's speech which was still maintaining the cartoon of the Prophet Muhammad produced by Charlie Hebdo magazine.

Meanwhile, the victim of this murder, Samuel Paty, was still being reported in the news from *Al-Arabiya*. However, the portion of Samuel Paty in the *Al-Arabiya* news was not much more than President Emmanuel Macron. In this case, *Al-Arabiya* news highlighted the content of President Emmanuel Macron's speeches and tweets. The news of *Al-Arabiya* in its content of course condemned all forms of terrorism but also criticized what was said by President Emmanuel

Macron who was still maintaining this cartoon of the Prophet Muhammad. The beginning of this incident because it started with the cartoon of the Prophet Muhammad in Charlie Hebdo magazine. Therefore, President Emmanuel Macron's attitude had become the object of criticism of most *Al-Arabiya* news.

In this section, the researcher would explore and explain the discourse practice of these three news discourses. These three news would be classified into three stages; interdiscursivity, intertextual chains, and manifest intertextuality. **First**, Interdiscursivity consisted of the genre, mode, and tenor. The genre of these three news were texts of news reports which was taken from the official website. After that, the mode of these three news reports was written and the tenor of these news reports was Al-Arabiya to readers. **Second**, Intertextual Chains of these three news that consisted of the texts that were produced by news agency including the information collected by a reporter, selection of information, editing, and finally distributed to online media via the Internet then consumed by the readers.

Third, Manifest Intertextuality consisted of the representation of discourse of three news reports. This stage explained about the discourse could shape the representation of these news. It explained that those news reports represented a controversy over the use of cartoons of the Prophet Mohammad in a French school class on freedom of expression, whose teacher was then beheaded by an "Islamist,". Here Emmanuel Macron as French President by tweeted in Arabic that the country would never "give in" on Twitter and respected "all differences in the spirit of peace" in response to the boycott of French products in the Middle East countries.

B. Discussion

In the previous section, findings, this study examined the textual practice including the linguistic features used in *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya's* news reports on the speech of French President Emmanuel Macron toward Samuel Paty's murder. The linguistic features were found in these online news, were

consisted of the vocabulary and grammatical used as a form of text analysis stage or textual analysis. For example, the researcher found some metaphors on the news text such as “quite hero”, “researcher in education”, and “make republicans”. After that, the researcher also found direct quotation and indirect quotation, pre and phrasal post-modifier, and the use of active and passive sentence of the news. For example, *The Connexion* often used active sentence more dominant in their news rather than passive sentence. It aimed to emphasize on France’s role through the government in protecting *laicite* or secular values. However, it was different from *Al-Arabiya* that often used passive sentence in their news. This aimed to highlight the criticism both the terrorists who killed Samuel Paty and Emmanuel Macron’s speech related to the prophet Muhammad’s caricature.

Along with it, this study also found the discourse practice in the news reports from *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya* about the speech of French President Emmanuel Macron toward Samuel Paty’s murder. It was seen to the findings that among these two media, *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya* have two different lens and perspectives about the murdered teacher Samuel Paty and Emmanuel Macron’s speech. These differences were caused the different factors and purposes on how the texts were produced by newsmakers and consumed by the targeted audiences. For example, the news of *The Connexion* was produced because these news represented the stances of France's government stand firm on the values of freedom expression in France. It also aimed to advocate a victim Samuel Paty to the targeted readers, especially the people who opposed and condemned acts of terrorism. However, *Al-Arabiya*’s news was produced because these news as a means of criticism by highlighting what Emmanuel Macron said and tweeted in relation to this issue. Emmanuel Macron’s speech and tweet implicitly offended and caused negative sentiments to Muslims generally. That was the reason *Al-Arabiya* opposed and criticized both terrorist act and Emmanuel Macron’s speech due to *Al-Arabiya* stood on the Islamic values. And all news of *Al-Arabiya* was strategically addressed to the Muslim as the targeted readers.

According to the research findings above, the researcher attempted to show the word choices that were mostly appeared on the online news texts both *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya* websites through the following table:

No	Online News Media	Words
1.	<i>The Connexion</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamic terrorism • Islamic extremist • Radical Islamism • Islamist • The Republic • Islamophobia • "Make republicans"
2.	<i>Al-Arabiya</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emmanuel Macron • Islamist terrorist • Terrorist • Islamist • Muslim • Cartoons • Boycotting

According to that table of the word choices used by the online news media both *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya* above, the researcher highlighted the similarity and difference of word choice that were frequently appeared between those two media. On the one hand, the similarity between both of them had used the word “Islamist” in its news text. It indicated the role of media was central and very significant in spreading information to the targeted readers, especially through the word choices used in the news text. For example, the word “Islamist”

referred to radical Islamists that was often involved in some terrorist incidents in the last two decades. Besides, it also aimed to hegemonize the readers' awareness that "Islamists" were a real threat to any country and identical to terrorists, especially in France.

On the other hand, there was a difference between both of them in some word choices. For example, the words like "the Republic", "Islamophobic", and "make republicans" were used by *The Connexion*. The word choices used by the media practitioner reflecting not only the meaning but also the history, culture, and society of the nation. Those word choices reinforced that *The Connexion* tended to the France government, its *laïcité* ideological and republic values. It was quite different from the word choices used by *Al-Arabiya* where those words were often used each of terrorist incidents occurred in France either the Charlie Hebdo's attack incident in 2015 or Samuel Paty's murder incident in 2020.

Besides, the words like "Muslim", "cartoons", and "boycotting" were found in *Al-Arabiya*'s news, indicated that *Al-Arabiya* was positioned as the "opposite" side from *The Connexion* and tended to the Muslims' aspirations to stop the prolonged conflicts in France by banning the prophet Muhammad's caricatures produced by Charlie Hebdo regarding Emmanuel Macron's speech which triggered negative sentiments from Muslims and even they boycotted French products in their nations. Therefore, those word choices used by them were frequently appeared on the news, because they did not only spread the information through the news but also they had hidden purposes to hegemonize their targeted readers' awareness through the word choices referred to the certain ideologies of those two media were.

In addition, to make it easier to understand the researcher would provide and show a chart or diagram. This diagram contained some important word choices from the news published by these two online media and aimed to give the percentage of data in detail about the news of Samuel Paty's murder from *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya* websites. As additional information what a researcher

explained previously on the table, only the word choices on the table will be displayed on the diagram as illustrated to the Figure 4 and 5 below:

The Most Frequently Word Choices Found on the Connexion's News

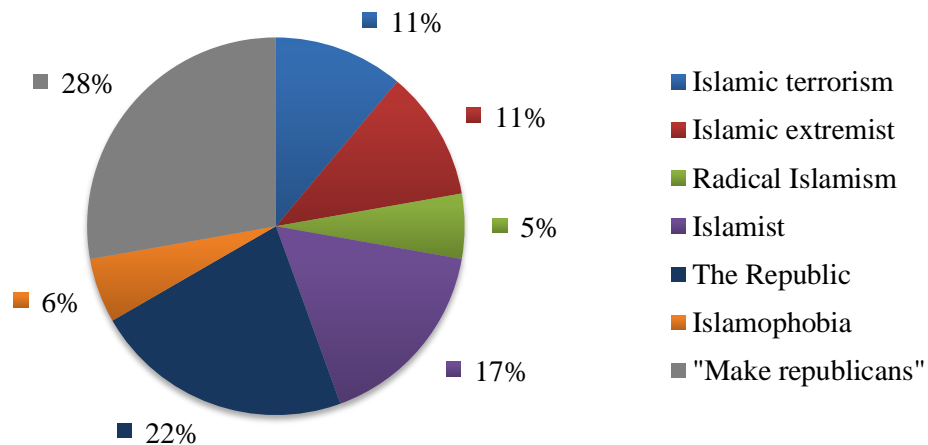


Figure 4. The diagram of the most frequently word choices found on the Connexion's News

The Most Frequently Word Choices Found on Al-Arabiya's News

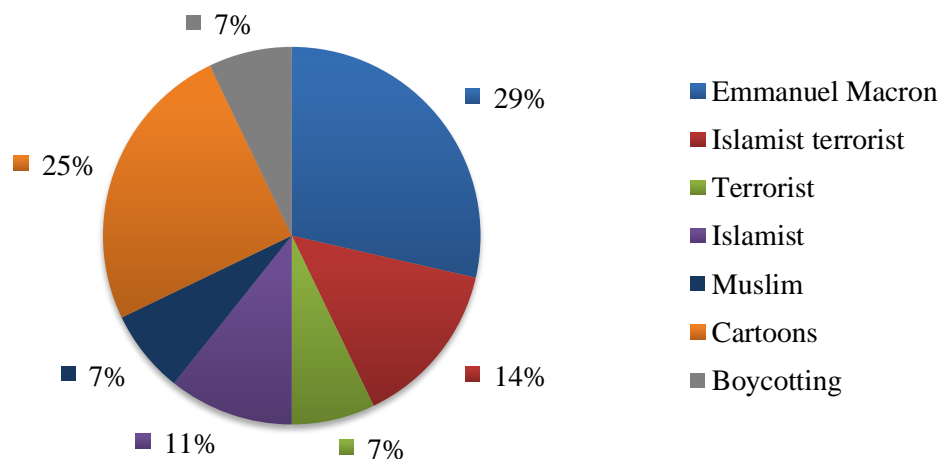


Figure 5. The diagram of the most frequently word choices found on Al-Arabiya's News

Furthermore, those word choices were found both *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya* reflected how the discourse became a tool used to explain social problems. It was in line with what Udasromo (2017) said that social construction was closely connected to language construction. It indicated that language was one of the tools used to construct social reality. He also argued that language construction including words, sentences, and paragraphs were in a wider context, which was often in dialogue with historical, institutional and social contexts. In this case, there would be further explanation about Samuel Paty's murder news within these three contexts which definitely enriched discussion section in the study.

First thing started from how language construction was viewed as the historical context. For example, the use of Islamophobia found on the news both *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya*. The term of "Islamophobia" meant the "irrational fear" (a phobia) and hatred of Islam. Cesari and Allen (2006) said, "the term Islamophobia was firstly found in an essay by the Orientalist Etienne Dinet in *L'Orient vu de l'Occident* (1922) and had been more frequently used in political circles, the media, and even Muslim organizations, especially since the 1997 Runnymede Report (Islamophobia: A Challenge for All)" (p.5). The Runnymede Report was released in October 1997 and became a landmark in the establishment and development of Islamophobia both as a phenomenon and a concept. Besides, another researcher argued that "Islamophobia was widely acknowledged that "the West" had for a long time associated Islam with negative images, sentiments, and stereotypes" (Said, 1979, p.58-75 cited in Bleich, 2011, p.1582-1583). It was proven Islam in Western was socio-politically constructed as Islamist which had been threatening to the Western European values. Moreover, this was understood that "the West" viewed Islamist as a greater threat to their values in a few years ago after some tragedies occurred such as the 11/9 in 2001 in USA, the 7/7 tragedy in 2005 in London, and the 7/1 tragedy in 2015 in Paris.

Second, Institutionally the word "Islamophobia" was related to how the state and government, especially in France, had set it up in its constitution. It was

understood that France was a secular country that upheld the values of *laïcité* which had been established as a constitutional principle in 1946 and reiterated in the 1958 Constitution. It showed the beginning of the dispute between the church and the state so that a constitution was formed that separated the religion with the country in France. However, there were a number of “exceptions” to the separation between religion and state such as the French government funded religious personnel in key secular institutions (army, prisons), funded chaplains in public schools, provided grounds for religious celebrations, granted tax exemptions to faith organizations, and so on. In fact, there was a complexity between *laïcité* and Islamophobia as evidenced by a number of the frivolous debates on Islam (and Islamophobia) were frequently framed as a defense of the French *laïcité* régime of separation between religion and the state. According to Udasmoro (2017) said, “Islam was purely associated with Arabian that indicated an act of "Othering" which was shaped culturally and socially within a stagnant corridor” (p.79). Thus, this meant that the Othering process of “others” such Islam was viewed as Arabic that enabled stereotypes to emerge. However, on the other hand, this was very dynamic because France's social and political situation (context) was constantly changing. Therefore, although the relationship between *laïcité* and Islamophobia in term of French's 1958 Constitution was very complex ideologically did not mean a same with the dynamic transformed social and political context in France.

Third, the word Islamophobia also had social implications because Islamophobia in the context after 9/11 in the U.S and 7/1 in France created negative images, sentiments, and stereotypes against Islam. There had been many debates about Islam after both tragedies triggering the “Othering” process against the associations and attributions of ‘Islamic’ and ‘Muslim’ with ‘terror’ and ‘terrorists’. It was in accordance with Cesari and Allen (2006) said, “Islamophobia was understood here as “a modern and secular anti-Islamic discourse and practice appearing in the public sphere with the integration of Muslim immigrant communities and had been intensified after 9/11” (p.195). It was widely assumed that most Muslims were immigrants, and their populations began arriving in the

middle of the twentieth century, largely from former colonies, resulting in a predominately North African ethnicity in France. The Muslim immigrants became “minorities” and third social class in France which meant they tend to be socio-economically marginalized. Besides, most immigrants faced some challenges after 9/11 and 7/1 such as anti-Muslim sentiment, the discrimination of policies toward ethnic minorities in Europe generally, the policy of anti-terrorism policy, and legal changes in the immigration and naturalization frameworks. This discrimination was expressed in physical abuse, political, media and intellectual discourse, and in obstacles to religious practices. Therefore, those three (historical, institutional, and social contexts) were part of language construction which had been dialogically interacted with a wider context, a social context. As one researcher said that “discourse is a specific structure of statements, terms, categories and beliefs that are constructed historically, institutionally and socially” (Scott, 1986).

Additionally, since Emmanuel Macron was chosen and officially inaugurated as French President on May 14, 2017. Looking back at when he started his campaign on February 2017, as Marihandono & Susanto (2021) highlighted two main goals of Emmanuel Macron's campaign toward Muslim on their study. These two goals of Emmanuel Macron were i) he wanted to make sure the neutrality of the government for religious freedom and ii) he also structured Islam much better in countering the radical discourse. Based on those two goals which were manifested on firstly, Islam de France which aimed to fund the mosques' construction and to provide donations for the Imam's training and made tax. Secondly, the closure of association and place of worship that invaded the Republic. It reflected the terrorist incidents in 2015 in France so Emmanuel Macron formulated the program to liberate Islam from radical discourse. Those were the reasons Emmanuel Macron attempted to show his position on the side of French Muslims. Because Islam was the second biggest religion groups and exactly had a big influence in socio-political aspect in France.

Unsurprisingly, during his presidency, Emmanuel Macron was successful in creating laws restricting the spread of radical discourse. As previously stated,

there had been numerous terror attacks, so this law was required to put an end to the radical discourse in France. The law was called *La loi sur la sécurité intérieure et la lutte antiterrorist* (loi SILT), and it was passed on October 30th, 2017. It governed the closure of places of worship if there were written words, activities, ideas, or theories that promoted terrorism or hatred, as well as discrimination. Therefore, the implementation of this law demonstrated that Macron fulfilled his campaign promise of closing down anti-Republic organizations and places of worship. Meanwhile, another Emmanuel Macron's campaign promise had not yet been fulfilled, which is the creation of the *Fédération nationale de l'Islam de France*. Regrettably, Macron's federation tax plans violated the principles of *la loi de 1905* because the government should not have interfered with religious funding.

Although Emmanuel Macron had promised two goals of his campaign and realised one of his campaign's promises. However, it turned out that since this study was conducted, the government under President Emmanuel Macron had allowed Charlie Hebdo to republish the Prophet Muhammad's caricature and triggered two terrorist incidents in October in different places. These two terrorist attacks were occurred at the Notre Dame Basilica Church in Nice and the murdered teacher Samuel at one of schools in Conflans-Sainte-Honorine, Paris. In addition, a piece of President Emmanuel Macron's speech, "Islam was a religion that was experiencing a crisis around the world right then, we were not just seeing this in our country." Based on the two goals of Emmanuel Macron's campaign to French Muslim, which were very paradoxical to some terrorist incidents in France and a piece of President Emmanuel Macron's speech that triggered a negative sentiment towards Muslims worldwide. Therefore, there was an opposition between what Emmanuel Macron did during his campaign and presidency, and several terrorist attacks occurred in France with a piece of President Emmanuel Macron's speech sparked anti-Muslim sentiment.

In this discussion section, data analysis results as the key findings of this study needed to be critically and dialogically in relation to the existing previous

studies (Zakiyah, 2020). This present study has the same method and process of identifying the linguistic features used on the news with Mustika and Mardikantoro's (2018) study. Mustika and Mardikantoro (2018) used Fairclough's CDA (1989) and focuses on textual analysis. Specifically, Mustika and Mardikantoro's (2018) study focuses not only on linguistic features used but also grammatical analysis and text structures on the corruption news from Trans TV and Global TV.

However, the differences between Mustika and Mardikantoro's (2018) study with this present study were (1) this previous study concerned on analyzing corruption news and took data from two national media; Trans TV and Global TV. (2) this previous study also focused on the textual analysis as its objective of the study which was different from the present study that focused on text analysis (linguistic features) and discourse practices, (3) the data of this previous study was different from the present study because it used Indonesian in news reports. Based on the differences above determined the finding of this previous study and distinguished it with the present study.

In line with Mustika and Mardikantoro's (2018) study, this present study had also the same method and process of analyzing the news texts with Mardhyarini's (2016) study. Mardhyarini (2016) used Fairclough's CDA (2003) and focused on the three-dimensional analysis model. Mardhyarini (2016) used in terms of analysis such as micro that referred to text analysis stage, meso that referred to discourse practice, and macro that referred to social practice. The distinctive aspects from this previous study with the current study, (1) focusing on the headline news of general election 2015 from *The Guardian* and *The Daily Telegraph* and (2) analyzing the data (headline news) by involving all aspects of three layers of Fairclough's CDA (2003) (text analysis, discourse, and social practice).

Although this previous study focused on three levels of the context of discourse, the portion of the news headline analysis in the micro (text analysis) section was more intense than the meso (discourse practice) and macro (social

practice) sections. According to these distinctive aspects, Mardhyarini's (2016) study had focused on three levels of analysis discourse and the headlines news as the data source. It distinguished from the present study that focused only on textual analysis (linguistic features) and discourse practices and employed all elements of news including the body of news.

Furthermore, this present study had the same objective in finding out linguistic features with Hashemi and Na's (2020) study. However, Hashemi and Na's (2020) study used a different approach, Halliday's (2009) Systemic Functional Grammar in analyzing its linguistic features. In the analysis process, it also used CDA's tools such as (nominalization and passivization) in revealing the ideology covered behind the newspaper from the Guardian. The distinguishments between this previous study with the present study were (1) this previous study employed Halliday's (2009) Systemic Functional Grammar approach in analyzing linguistic features by using transitivity and (2) this previous study used two CDA's tools, nominalization, and passivization, in revealing the ideology behind the news. Therefore, based on all the differences above influence the finding of the study to unfold the language biased and ideology of a news report on two mosques shooting in Christchurch-New Zealand in the Guardian. Thus, it distinguished from the present study that focused only on text analysis (linguistic features) and discourse practice. By using Johnstone's (2008) approach in analyzing the linguistic features and Fairclough's CDA (2013) in analyzing discourse practices.

Moreover, as same with Hashemi and Na's (2020) study, this present study had the same two objectives with Zhou and Qin's (2020) study. Zhou and Qin's (2020) study used qualitative and quantitative methods in its study. This previous study aimed to find out the linguistic features, the intertextuality of news reports, and the social practice of the production and interpretation of news discourse. This previous study also used the same approach with Hashemi and Na's (2020) study in analyzing linguistic features by using Halliday's SFG (2009). The differences between this previous study with the present study were (1) this previous study

used the qualitative and quantitative method in its study, (2) this study also utilized Halliday's SFG (2009) approach in analyzing the linguistic features, and (3) the orientation of this previous study addressed to the three-dimensional model of Fairclough's CDA.

In which, the present study did not present the social practice as the main focus of the study. Based on all differences above determined the finding of the study and distinguished them from the finding of the present study. Thus, it distinguished from the present study that used the qualitative method in its study, focusing only on text analysis (linguistic features) and discourse practice, in which social practices were provided. This study employed Johnstone's (2008) approach in analyzing the linguistic features and Fairclough's CDA (2013) in analyzing discourse practices.

Besides, the present study found the linguistic features used on the news texts. It was same with Abdi and Barasati's (2016) study which was concerned to linguistic features, production and consumption of the text, and the wider social practice of their study. Shortly, this study utilized Fairclough's CDA (1989) which was analyzing the newspaper headlines about the representation of Yemen crisis. These selected news headlines taken from ten newspapers which consist of four Iranian newspapers, two Arabian newspapers, and four western newspapers. All of these newspapers were analyzed by involving the corpus as a method of the study. In data collection of this previous study used two main type of processes; action (SVO) and events (SV). Because this previous study focused only on the headlines news, took it from three countries' newspapers; Iran, Arab, and Western, analyzed it by Fairclough's CDA (1989) (description, interpretation, and explanation), involved the corpus in its method, and utilized two main type of processes; action (SVO) and events (SV) in its data collection. These all differences determined the findings and distinguished it both linguistic features and discourse practices to the present study, in which the representation of news of this current study is not provided.

In contrast, although this present study has same objective with Amer's (2017) study in analyzing discursive practice in news discourse. Amer's (2017) study highlights the representation of political social actors in the Gaza War during a year (2008-2009). To find this representation of political social actors, this previous study employs Van Leeuwen's (1996) socio-semantic to find the representation of the Gaza War news stories (verbal-visual media texts). The data are taken from four International newspapers: two newspapers from US (The New York Times and The Washington Post), and other two newspapers from UK (The Guardian and The Times London). These selected news have been chosen for their political orientation and ideological stances (liberal and conservative). This previous study used the research engines, LexisNexis and Microfilm in collecting the data. It also found linguistic feature in the finding section but it is not intense. It was caused the orientation of Amer's (2017) study more emphasize the specific images and representations of the political social actors of its news. Thus, it distinguished to the present study which emphasized more intense in finding linguistic features and discourse practices. Because of all factors mentioned above which determined between the finding of the previous study and the present study.

Additionally, although the present study had also same theoretical approach with the study conducted by Briones (2017). Briones's (2017) study focused on the Internal and External level of text, and the representation of social actors in texts. To find both Internal and External level of text and the representation of social actors in texts, this previous study employs two approaches: using Fairclough's CDA (2003) in analyzing Internal and External level and using Van Leeuwen's CDA (2008) in analyzing representation of social actors in texts. However, between this previous study and the present study were quite different. Its differences lied in the orientation of each study, in which Briones's (2017) study aimed to find out the Internal and External level of text by using Fairclough's CDA (2003) while this present study aimed to find out the linguistic features by utilizing Fairclough's CDA (2013) and Johnstone's DA (2008). The present study did not find the representation of social actor (Emmanuel Macron) in the news report as had been done by Briones's (2017) study that found the

textual representation of social actors by utilizing Van Leeuwen's CDA (2008). Based on the explanation above determined and influenced to the finding of each study.

Furthermore, even though the present study had also same theoretical approach and objective with the study conducted by Hassan (2018). Hassan's (2018) study compares three different news channels in Pakistan to look for ideological constructions in the headlines of news stories. By using Fairclough's CDA framework (1989, 1992a, 1993) in analyzing its news headlines. In the process of data analysis, firstly he classified text analysis under four main headings; vocabulary, grammar, cohesion and text structure. Secondly, he also analyzed discourse practice by involving and interpreting utterance force, the text's coherence and intertextuality. Thirdly, he examined social practice by examining the power relations between the interpretation of text and particular society.

These factors including analysis text, discourse practices were similar in the context of analytical framework with the present study generally. However, several factors of Hassan's (2018) study caused these differences to the present study. First, the orientation of the study; Hassan's (2018) study found the word choices of language manipulation in the news headlines, while at the presents study did not find it. Second, this previous study showed that very little possibility to find ideologically neutral news headlines in news bulletins. News channels in Pakistan created a different perspective of world for their audiences by spreading various ideologies while maintaining their vested interests. Based on these factors above this present study did not find the word choices of language manipulation and ideological constructions on the news headlines.

Moreover, as same with Hassan's (2018) study, this present study had also similarities in theoretical approach and research object, online news with Donkin's (2012) study. Donkin's (2012) study explored the online newspapers portrayals about the Chaplaincy Program and utilizes three-dimensional model of Fairclough (2003). It employed Existential, propositional and valuable tools to

analyze the news to reveal the ideological constructions in these Australian online newspapers. As a result, this previous study showed the ideological constructions of racism covered in two Australian newspapers (*The Daily Telegraph* and *The Sydney Morning*). These two newspapers showed more dominant in the white majority than other ethnic groups in Australian community. In contrast with this present study that focused to find the linguistic features and discourse practice on *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya*'s news. It was proven that this present study did not find the ideological constructions of racism covered behind the online news in its findings. Therefore, based on the explanations above caused the differences of the findings of each study.

Additionally, this present study also found the metaphor in its findings of the linguistic features used on *The Connexion*'s and *Al-Arabiya*'s news about Emmanuel Macron's speech toward Samuel Paty's murder. The use of metaphors in the findings of this study was relevant with the study conducted by Irawan (2017). Irawan's (2017) study found discriminatory discourse presentation of discourse of the Ahmadiyya sect. One of the findings of Irawan's (2017) study showed metaphors in the discourse strategies used by FPI to describe Ahmadiyya sect negatively. In this case, metaphors were used as part of discourse strategies to present certain characteristics of specific entities to other entities. It meant that FPI as particular entity and Ahmadiyya sect as other entity.

However, these findings was quite different with the context of the findings of this current study that metaphor was identified as a part of linguistic features. It indicated that the finding of this current study had contradicted Irawan's (2017) study finding which showed that the use of metaphors in discourse strategies. This present study did not find the discriminatory discourse presentation, discourse strategies, and the religious or theological motives behind the discrimination in its findings.

Although this present study had same theoretical approach and objective with Li's (2009) study in analyzing discourse practice in the newspapers. Li's (2009) study concerned more on how the effects of intertextuality on discourse

practice of national identities between US and China in the news discourse. To find this effects of intertextuality of national identities, this previous study employed Fairclough's CDA (2003), focusing on discourse, style, and genre of the news. The finding of Li's (2009) study showed that the intertextuality's effect and the intertextual properties were interrelated, which implicated to the meanings of national identities, representations, stances between US and China during crisis in US-China relations.

However, the finding of that study did not present in the finding of this present study. The different research object between Li's (2009) study with the present study had influenced to the way of analyzing discourse practice and constructions and the findings of each study. On the one hand, the finding of the present study did not show the effects of intertextuality to the readers, intertextual properties, and discursive strategies that constructed national identities and positions in its news discourse. On the other hand, the analysis of linguistic features used in the news reports which were found in this current study, did not show in Li's (2009) study.

Moreover, Montejo's (2018) study had same theoretical approach, Fairclough's CDA (1995), with the present study in analyzing the online news. However, Montejo's (2018) study had different objective with the present study. The difference objective lied in the way of analyzing the discursive devices and revealing the ideology covered behind the headlines of online news from five online media in the Philippines. As result, the findings of Montejo's (2018) study discovered the evaluative language, vocabulary, intensification and quantification, reference to emotion, reference to elite people, role rabels, agency, country, and events.

Besides, this previous study found ideologies covered behind the headlines. These ideologies were neutral, biased, and misleading based on the finding of that study. On the one hand, this present study did not discover all findings of Montejo's (2018) study such as discursive devices and ideologies covered behind the headlines of online news. This study more emphasized in analyzing the

linguistic features and discourse practice from *The Connexion's* and *Al-Arabiya's* news including the news headlines. On the other hand, the findings of this current study did not found in the findings of Montejo's (2018) study. The linguistic features used and discourse practices on the online news are not provided in Montejo's (2018) study.

In addition, as explained in the previous section that Li's (2009) study had similar objective with this study conducted by Kimunguyi (2016). The similarity between Li's (2009) study and Kimunguyi's (2016) study was to analyze the discourse constructions of news. However, their studies had different issue and data source obtained that had been explored and analyzed. Kimunguyi's (2016) study concerned on the process of othering of terrorism by France 24, France International broadcasting in the case of Charlie Hebdo's attacks. France 24 reported Charlie Hebdo's attacks by defining terrorism that were often identical to Islam and Muslim in its news.

This previous study found that France 24's discourse constructions marginalize Muslims socially, politically, and legally. France 24 captured the images that Islam and terrorism were related then it emphasized to the news of Charlie Hebdo's attacks. However, on the one hand, this present study did not find all findings of Kimunguyi's (2016) study that showed the way of analyzing discourse constructions of terrorism which affected to Muslim in France were marginalized socially, politically, and legally. On the other hand, the analysis of linguistic features used in the news reports which were found in this current study, did not show in Kimunguyi's (2016).

Besides, this present study had similar theoretical approach and object with Sehar, Saeed, and Mahmood's (2020) study generally in analyzing the speech of a head of state after the killing incident. Sehar, Saeed, and Mahmood's (2020) study aimed to examine on how Jacinda Ardern's speech showed sympathy toward the family of terrorism victims and find out empathetic elements from Jacinda Ardern's speech after mosque's terrorist attacks in New Zealand. By using Fairclough's CDA (1995) in its analysis.

However, the differences between this present study with this previous study were (1) this present study obtained the data of Emmanuel Macron's speech through online news while this previous study took the data of Jacinda Arden's speech directly. Thus, Emmanuel Macron's speech was framed by media practitioners by using certain discourses to attract the attention of readers, and (2) the present study focused on examining the textual practices on Emmanuel Macron's speech and revealing the discourse practices on its news while this previous study explored on Jacinda Arden's speech which showed sympathy and finding the empathetic elements from her speech. Based on these differences above would influence to the way of analyzing the data in the findings of each study.

Additionally, as same with Zhou and Qin's (2020) study that had explained in the previous paragraph. Tian's (2018) study had utilized Fairclough's CDA (1995) as the theoritical framework and Halliday's SFG (2009) as analytical tool in analyzing linguistic features on the news of the Military Parade of China in the Guardian. This previous study aimed to find out the ideology covered behind the news of the Military Parade of China in the Guardian. This previous study also used a same approach with Hashemi and Na's (2020) and Zhou and Qin's (2020) using Halliday's SFG (2009).

However, the differences between the present study with Tian's (2018) study were (1) this present study employed Fairclough's CDA (2013) as the main theoretical approach to analyze the data, while this previous study employed Halliday's (2009) Systemic Functional Grammar approach in analyzing linguistic features by classifying the news texts into the material, rational and verbal processes. The examples of these processes were China military parade, Today's massive parade, and maintain. The second (2) this present study's orientation was to examine the textual practice on the news texts and reveal the discourse practice of the news. Meanwhile, this previous study's orientation was to discover the ideology covered behind the news of the Military Parade of China in the Guardian. Thus, it distinguished to the present study that examined only textual

practices and discourse practices of the news. By using Fairclough (2003), Richardson (2007), Johnstone's (2008) approach in examining the textual practices and Fairclough's CDA (2013) in analyzing discourse practices.

The findings of this present study showed the differences with the findings of all previous studies above. This present study found the linguistic features used were (1) individual namings and collective namings, (2) metaphors, (3) euphemisms, (4) active and passive sentences, (5) direct quotations and indirect quotations, and (5) pre and postmodifiers in textual analysis. This study also found discourse practices from *The Connexion's* and *Al-Arabiya's* news. The discursive practice of the news of *The Connexion* were produced because these news as represented the France government's stance that guaranteed the freedom of expression. These news also reflected to the *laicite* ideological values. The consumption of these news was to perpetuate its freedom of expression and secular ideological values. However, the discursive practice of *Al-Arabiya's* news were produced because these news as a means of criticism by highlighting what Emmanuel Macron said and tweeted in relation with this issue. Emmanuel Macron's speech and tweet implicitly offended and drawn negative sentiments to Muslims generally.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion section was based on the data analysis in the findings and discussion of the study in the previous chapter. Regarding that, the implications for readers and future researchers who choose a similar theoretical framework or investigate an issue related to this study are included in the suggestion section.

A. Conclusions

According to all factors above, from how language was viewed as historical, institutional, and social contexts. This study explained further about how language was one of the tools used to explain social problems. First, how the word Islamophobia found on both online was dialogically communicated with the historical aspect. Second, how the term of Islamophobia had a relation with institutional context within French government including the laws such anti-terrorism in France. Third, how the word of Islamophobia had also implication with the wider context where Islam and French Muslims were discussed within the contexts of social, cultural, and political in France.

After that, the present research also explored whether French President Emmanuel Macron pro or contra to Muslim in France during his presidency. It also explored with many valid sources and information regarding Emmanuel Macron's goals campaign until his leadership. During his presidency, there were very paradoxical between pre and during Emmanuel Macron's leadership toward Muslims in France. It showed when he promised his goals in a campaign until he realised and implemented the goals of campaign, and the evidence of some terrorist attacks with a piece of his speech sparked anti-Muslim sentiment.

Based on the findings, this study found the linguistic features in text analysis. It consisted of vocabularies used and grammatical used in the news discourse. Individual namings and collective namings were frequently appeared in

the text analysis. However, individual namings are more dominant than collective naming here. Because as examined during analysis, Emmanuel Macron and Samuel Paty was often found as the individual naming. There are also indication the clash of ideological values between “secular” and “Islamist” based on the word choices used in these news. Because the France’s constitutional laws, allow and guarantee the freedom of speech to the all people in France. This freedom of speech draw the complexity of views and understandings to religious identity. So, based on this case, it causes to the doer’s subjectivity until he slains Samuel Paty.

The function of the two naming options: Individual Naming and Collective Naming is to demonstrate a clear information on the news of France President Emmanuel Macron’s speech to Samuel Paty’s murder. In this case, Emmanuel Macron and Samuel Paty are the social actor in the news discourse. However, most of the news both *The Connexion* and *Al-Arabiya* reported on Samuel Paty because he was a victim of murder. Samuel Paty was often mentioned using clear statuses such as “Samuel Paty was “quite hero”, “Samuel Paty was incarnated Republic values”, “Samuel Paty was “make republicant” fight”, and “Samuel Paty fight for freedom of expression”. The purpose of it is as a honor and high appreciation for Samuel Paty. Besides, the researcher also identify the use of the sentences in all these news. There are active form sentence and passive form sentence in these news. In average, the use of active form sentences are more intense than passive form sentences.

Besides, the other linguistic features in the form of grammatical use are found in direct and indirect quotations. The direct quotation shows the actual saying of a speaker to present the data as valid as evidence. Based on the news analyzed above, the direct quotation are often used to provide valid proof of some major characters who criticize terrorists that killed Samuel Paty. Whereas, the indirect quotation is a paraphrase of actual saying. In paraphrasing a sentence, it is possible for the writer to use several synonyms and put some things aside. The use of indirect quotations in the news articles above usually used as a reinforcement statement of a direct quotation.

From the text analysis of news reports on Emmanuel Macron's speech toward Samuel Paty's murder above, analyze the discourse practice of *The Connexion's* and *Al-Arabiya's* news. As part of interpreting text, the different viewpoint of the media that influence to the production of text. For example, The Connexion produce the news because they support, appreciate, advocate, demand the justice of Samuel Paty's murder. However, it is clearly very different from *Al-Arabiya* who criticized one of the speeches of French President Emmanuel Macron "never give in". Basically, *Al-Arabiya* criticized Emmanuel Macron's speech because one of the contents of the speech triggered a prolonged negative reaction from Muslims and also had an effect on negative sentiment towards Muslims generally in the world.

B. Suggestions

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher realized that this study was far from the perfectness. Therefore, the researcher offered several suggestions for better future studies. Firstly, future studies could possibly be conducted with similar studies and topics by adding more data and extending longer time interval for example one until two years. Secondly, future studies might have different issues and phenomenon such as secularism studies in France with the minority of Muslim immigrants. Thirdly, future studies also could be conducted with using different research methods such as Quantitative and Mixed-method to enlarge and get variations of diverse data analysis and different results. The last, the future studies were possibly held and developed further by using different tools and approaches such as Critical Discourse Analysis and Recontextualization of each news. The purpose of this recontextualization was to understand the socio-cultural conditions of a country contextually but also understanding the reasons why the media is framing an issue. Thus, all these recommendations were expected to give the further research development.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Mochammad Elfithruzzuhru Mawaahib was born in Sidoarjo on April 8, 1997. In 2016, he graduated from Madrasah Aliyah Bilingual Krian Sidoarjo. During his senior high school study, he actively involved in some organizations, such as DENTRI (*Dewan Santri Al-Amanah*) 2014-2015 and OSIS (*Organisasi Siswa Intra Sekolah*) 2014-2015, particularly in Language Improvement Department. He began his undergraduate program in 2017 as an English Literature Department student in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2021. During his university study, he was active in several organizations, including ELSA (English Letters Student Association) 2017-2018, LKP2M (*Lembaga Kajian Penelitian dan Pengembangan Mahasiswa*) 2017-2019, and SEMA (*Senat Mahasiswa*) Fakultas Humaniora 2020-2021, which facilitated him practice his organizational skills. Besides, he also participated in several events, such as Student Interfaith Peace Camp (SIPC) 2018 organized by the Young Interfaith Peacemaker Community (YIPC), and the Conference of Youth in Movement (CYIM) 2019 organized by Indonesian Future Leaders Chapter Malang. Furthermore, he also participated in Telkomsel Apprentice Program (TAP) 2019 conducted by Telkomsel Malang, along with volunteer programs, such as 1000 Guru Malang Travelling and Teaching #15 and Peneleh Youth Volunteer Camp.

APPENDIX

Text 1

By Joanna York

Published on Monday, October 19, 2020.

Source: <https://www.connexionfrance.com/French-news/Macron-promises-immediate-action-against-Islamic-terrorism>

French President: 'Immediate action' on Islamic terrorism

French President Emmanuel Macron has promised "immediate action" against Islamic terrorism in France, speaking at a Sunday evening (October 18) meeting of France's defence council.

During the meeting, the President said it was time for "fear to change sides" in response to the murder of Samuel Paty, a history and geography teacher, by an Islamic extremist in Paris on Friday, October 16.

Anti-terrorism prosecutor Jean-Francois Ricard attended the meeting along with senior government ministers and the President.

Teacher killed after showing controversial cartoons

Mr Paty was beheaded in the street outside his school after showing controversial cartoons of the Islamic prophet Muhammad to students, during a lesson about freedom of expression.

He had warned students before showing the images, and given them the option of leaving the classroom if they did not wish to see them.

However, many parents of students at the school were upset that Mr Paty used the images, originally published in satirical magazine Charlie Hebdo. One parent came to the school to speak to the headteacher about the incident, accompanied by another adult who has since been found to have links to radical Islamist networks.

Macron has asked the Interior Minister Gérald Darmanin to reinforce security in schools by the time students return to class after the Toussaint holidays on November 1.

Police, President and ministers taking action

Police investigations into the murder are just beginning, but they have already managed to retrace the steps of the suspected killer - Abdoullakh Abouyezidevitch Anzonov, an 18-year-old of Chechen Russian origin, whose family are based in Évreux, Normandy. Mr. Anzonov was not known to the police before this incident.

The police are also investigating 80 people who have shared messages justifying or celebrating the teacher's death online. A source told news outlet BFMTV: "These messages will lead to police action in places where people who sent the messages live by Monday (October 19)."

Minister for Citizenship Marlène Schiappa will meet with bosses of social media platforms tomorrow to discuss measures to fight against the spread of terrorist messages online.

New laws under discussion

New laws to enforce secularism and "consolidate Republican principles" will be presented on December 9. This comes 115 years after the original law separating state and religion in France was enacted.

The Elysée has also confirmed that from next week Mr Darmanin and Minister of Justice Eric Dupond-Moretti will work to implement a plan of action against "structures, associations, and people close to radicalised networks". Until a new law against Islamic terrorism is passed, "appropriate measures" will be taken against such associations.

The President will also make a "counter-speech" against radicalised propaganda in France.

Text 2

By Joanna York

Published on Thursday, October 22, 2020.

Source: <https://www.connexionfrance.com/French-news/President-Macron-vows-We-will-continue-for-Samuel-Paty>

President Macron vows: 'We will continue' for Samuel Paty

President Macron gave a speech at a ceremony in honour of murdered teacher Samuel Paty at the Sorbonne last night (October 21), and hailed Mr Paty a "quiet hero".

The President vowed to continue the history and geography teacher's work to teach freedom of expression and, in doing so, "make republicans" of his students.

During the speech, a visibly moved President Macron referenced the nationwide support that has been shown for Mr Paty, and promised to protect other teachers.

Here, we translate his speech:

"Ladies, Gentlemen,

This evening, I will not use words to evoke the fight against political and radical Islamism that leads to terrorism. I have used words before. I have named the wrongs. We have decided on actions, we have solidified them, and we will see them through.

This evening, I will not speak of the procession of terrorists, their accomplices, or of the cowards who committed and made possible this attack. I will not speak of those who delivered his name to barbarians, they do not deserve it. They no longer have names.

This evening, I will not speak more about the indispensable unity that all French people feel. It is precious and requires all responsible to express themselves with fairness and to act with according to demands.

No.

This evening, I want to talk about your son, I want to speak about your brother, your uncle, of the person you loved, your father. This evening, I want to speak about your colleague, your teacher, fallen because he made the choice to teach, assassinated because he decided to teach his students to become citizens. To learn their responsibilities and fulfill them. To learn their freedoms so that they could use them.

This evening, I want to speak to you about Samuel Paty.

Samuel Paty loved books and knowledge, more than anything. His apartment was a library. His favourite gifts were books, to learn more. He loved books for transferring the passion of knowledge and the taste of freedom to his students and his loved ones.

After studying history in Lyon and envisaging becoming a researcher, he took the path traced by you, his parents, to become teacher and headteacher of a school in Moulins. He became a “researcher in education” as he liked to call himself, by becoming a teacher.

There is no better place than the Sorbonne, a place of universal knowledge for eight centuries, the place of humanism, for the nation to pay him this homage.

Samuel Paty loved teaching passionately, and he did it well in many collèges and lycées including the college in Conflans-Saint-Honorine.

We all have anchored in our hearts, in our memories, the memory of a teacher who changed the path of our existence. You know, the teacher that taught us to read, to count, to believe in ourselves. The teacher that didn’t just pass on knowledge, but opened a pathway for us with a book, a look, their respect.

Samuel Paty was one of those teachers that you don’t forget.

One of those passionate enough to spend evenings learning the histories of religions to better understand his students and their beliefs. One of those humble enough to question himself, as he did for his class on freedom of expression and

freedom of conscience, which he had been preparing since July last summer in Moulins by your side. Doubts that he shared out of a demanding nature and sensitivity.

Samuel Paty incarnated the teacher that Jaures dreamed of in his letter to teachers, which has just been read: “Firmness unified with tenderness.” Someone who showed the grand scale of his thinking, taught with respect, and showed what civilisation is.

Someone who was tasked with “making republicans”.

The words of Ferdinand Buisson echo: “To make a republican,” he wrote, “you must take a human being as small and as humble as they are... and give them the idea that they must think for themselves, that they don’t owe faith or obedience to anyone, that it is up to them to search for the truth and not receive it from a master, a director or a boss, whoever they are.”

“Making republicans” was Samuel Paty’s fight.

And if that fight, today, seems titanic, notably when violence, intimidation and sometimes resignation takes over, it is more essential, more timely than ever.

Here in France, we love our nation, her geography, her landscapes and her history, her culture and her transformations, her spirit and her heart. And we want to teach that to all our children.

Here in France we love the project, that is simultaneously grounded and universal, that the Republic bears. Its order and its promise.

Every day starts anew. So, yes, in every school, every collège, every lycée, we will give back to our teachers the power to “make republicans”. Space and the authority will return to them.

We will train them, consider them as we must, support them, protect them as much as we must. In school and outside school, the pressure, the abuse of ignorance and obedience that some want to establish have no place here.

“I want my life and death to serve towards something”, he said one day. Like a premonition.

So, why was Samuel killed? Why?

On Friday evening I first thought it was a random madness, an exceptional absurdity: Another victim of free terrorism. After all, he was not a principal target for Islamists, all he did was teach. He was no enemy of the religion they served, he had read the Koran, he respected his students whatever their faith, he was interested in Muslim civilisation.

On the contrary, Samuel Paty was killed precisely because of that. Because he represented the Republic that rules each day in the classroom, the freedom that is transmitted and perpetuated in schools.

Samuel Paty was killed because Islamists want our future, and they know that with quiet heroes such as him they can never have it.

They divide the 'loyal' from the 'non-believers'. Samuel Paty knew only citizens.

They feed off of ignorance. They cultivate hate of others. He wanted, always, to see the face and discover the riches of difference.

Samuel Paty was the victim of a macabre conspiracy of idiocy, of lies, of jumbled ideas, of hate of others, hate of who we are, deeply and existentially.

"On Friday, Samuel Paty became the face of the Republic, of our will to break terrorists, reduce Islamists, and live as free citizens in our country". The face of our determination to understand, learn, continue to teach, be free - because we will continue, teacher.

We will defend the freedom that you taught so well, and we will uphold secularism. We will not renounce caricatures, drawings, even if others move backwards. We will offer all the opportunity that the Republic must to our young people, without discriminating against anyone.

We will continue, teacher.

With all the teachers and professors in France, we will teach history – the glories and the tribulations. We will discover literature, music, all the oeuvres of the soul and spirit. We will love, with all our strength, debate, reasonable argument, friendly discussion.

Like you, we will cultivate tolerance. Like you, we will seek to understand, without giving up, and to understand those who want to distance themselves from us even more. We will teach humour, distance. We will remember that our freedoms will only hold when hate and violence end, by respecting each other.

We will continue, teacher. And throughout their lives, hundreds of children that you have taught will use the critical spirit that you gave them. Maybe some of them will become teachers themselves. And they will make young citizens.

In turn, they will love the Republic. They will understand our nation, our values, our Europe, in a chain that does not end.

“We will continue, yes, the fight for freedom and for reason of which you are now the face, because we owe it to you, because we owe it to ourselves, because in France, teacher, the Enlightenment will never go out. Long live the Republic. Long live France.”

Text 3

By Connexion Journalist

Published on Monday, November 16, 2020.

Source: <https://www.connexionfrance.com/French-news/Macron-France-will-defend-freedom-of-expression>

Macron: France will defend freedom of expression

France will stand firm on defending the right to freedom of expression even if it 'upsets others', President Emmanuel Macron has said.

"Five years ago, when those who drew the caricatures were killed, the whole world marched in Paris and defended these rights," he said in an interview with Le Grand Continent.

"This year, a teacher's throat was slit, other people's throats were slit. Many condolences were discreet and we had, in a structured way, political and religious leaders from one part of the Muslim world – who intimidated the other side, I must say – saying, 'They should just change their laws'.

"That shocks me ... I am for respect for cultures, for civilisations, but I am not going to change our laws because they shock elsewhere.

He went on: "It is precisely because hatred is forbidden under our European values and that the dignity of the human person prevails over all else, that I can shock you, because you can shock me in return.

"We can discuss it and argue because we will never come to blows, since that is prohibited and human dignity is paramount.

"And here we are accepting that leaders, religious leaders, should draw a line of equivalence between what shocks and a representation, and the death of a man and a terrorist act – they have done it – and that we should be intimidated enough not to dare to condemn that."

President Macron also recently criticised American newspaper The New York Times about its coverage of recent terror attacks in France, accusing English-language media of 'legitimising' violence.

“When France was attacked five years ago, every nation in the world supported us,” President Macron said in an interview published in the paper, referring to the Charlie Hebdo attack in 2015.

“So when I see, in that context, several newspapers which I believe are from countries that share our values — journalists who write in a country that is the heir to the Enlightenment and the French Revolution — when I see them legitimising this violence, and saying that the heart of the problem is that France is racist and Islamophobic, then I say the founding principles have been lost.”

He went on to accuse the US media of trying to 'impose their values on a different society', and of not fully understanding the French concept of *laïcité*, "an active separation of church and state, which dates from the early 20th century".

Text 4

By AFP

Published on Thursday, October 22, 2020, 12:17 AM.

Source : <https://english.alarabiya.net/News/world/2020/10/22/-We-will-not-give-up-cartoons-says-France-s-Macron-in-homage-to-murdered-teacher>

‘We will not give up cartoons,’ says France’s Macron in homage to murdered teacher

France will not give up cartoons, President Emmanuel Macron vowed Wednesday in a homage to teacher Samuel Paty, beheaded for having shown caricatures of the Prophet Mohamed to pupils in a lesson on free speech.

“We will not give up cartoons,” Macron told a solemn ceremony at the Sorbonne university attended by the family of the murdered teacher.

The president said Paty was slain by “cowards” for representing the secular, democratic values of the French Republic.

Paty's coffin stood in the center of the university courtyard, adorned with French flags, as pupils, a friend, and a fellow history teacher paid moving tributes to the 47-year-old father of one.

The ceremony started with the song "One" by Irish rock band U2 played over loudspeakers at the Paty family's request, and ended with applause.

Paty was killed on his way home from work after school last Friday by 18-year-old Chechnya-born Abdullakh Anzorov, who published an image of the teacher's severed head on Twitter before he was himself shot dead by police.

Paty became the subject of an online hate campaign after he showed cartoons of the Prophet to pupils in a civics class to elicit debate on freedom of expression.

The same images had unleashed a bloody assault by extremist gunmen on the offices of satirical magazine Charlie Hebdo five years ago in which 12 people, including cartoonists, were killed.

Macron said Paty was killed "because he incarnated the Republic."

The president added: "He was killed because Islamists want our future," while vowing "they will never have it."

Text 5

By AFP, Reuters

Published on Saturday, October 17, 2020, 01:39 AM

Source: <https://english.alarabiya.net/News/world/2020/10/17/France-s-President-Macron-calls-killing-of-teacher-Islamist-terrorist-attack->

France's President Macron calls killing of teacher 'Islamist terrorist attack'

French President Emmanuel Macron said on Friday that the killing of a teacher who had shown cartoons of the Prophet Mohammed in class bore the hallmarks of "an Islamist terrorist attack".

"A citizen has been murdered today because he was a teacher and because he taught freedom of expression," Macron said near the school where the teacher was killed in a suburb northwest of Paris.

"Our compatriot was flagrantly attacked, was the victim of an Islamist terrorist attack," he added.

"The whole country stands behind its teachers. Terrorists will not divide France, obscurantism will not win."

The assailant had decapitated the teacher before being shot dead by police.

French broadcaster BFMTV reported that the suspected attacker was 18 years old and born in Moscow.

Text 6

By Tuqa Khalid, Al Arabiya English

Published on Sunday, October 25, 2020, 10:13 PM.

Source: <https://english.alarabiya.net/News/world/2020/10/25/France-s-Macron-tweets-in-Arabic-We-will-never-give-in>

Macron tweets in Arabic that France ‘will never give in’ amid Prophet cartoon storm

French President Emmanuel Macron tweeted in Arabic on Sunday saying the nation would never “give in” and that it respected “all differences in the spirit of peace,” amid controversy over the use of cartoons of the Prophet Mohammad in a French school class on freedom of expression whose teacher was then beheaded by someone Macron labeled an “Islamist.”

“We will not give in, ever. We respect all differences in a spirit of peace. We do not accept hate speech and defend reasonable debate. We will always be on the side of human dignity and universal values,” he said on Twitter.

Macron had criticized those he labelled as “Islamists” and defended the publication of cartoons depicting the Prophet Mohammed.

This came after a French teacher was beheaded last week near Paris after he had shown cartoons of the Prophet during a class about free speech. Macron had said the slain teacher was a “victim of an Islamist terrorist attack.”

The French president also said: “We will not give up cartoons,” in a ceremony to honor the teacher last week. He added: “He was killed because Islamists want our future,” while vowing “they will never have it.”

The incident has ignited debate about respecting religions and spurred many leaders in the Islamic world to condemn the crime but stress the importance of respecting prophets. There have been several social media campaigns in Muslim countries calling for boycotting French products.

The grand imam of Al-Azhar condemned the beheading of a French teacher but said insulting religions in the name of free speech was an “invitation to hatred,” in a speech read out on last Tuesday.

The address written by Sheikh Ahmed al-Tayeb of Egypt's prestigious Sunni Islamic institution was read out in Rome's Capitol Square in front of a gathering of Christian, Jewish and Buddhist leaders including Pope Francis and France's Chief Rabbi Haim Korsia.

“As a Muslim and the Sheikh of Al-Azhar, I declare that Islam, its teachings and its Prophet are innocent of this wicked terrorist crime,” Tayeb said in his speech, referring to the beheading of French teacher Samuel Paty last Friday.

“At the same time, I emphasize that insulting religions and attacking their sacred symbols under the banner of freedom of expression is an intellectual double standard and an open invitation to hatred.”

Paty, 47, was attacked and killed by an 18-year-old Chechen on his way home from the junior high school where he taught in Conflans-Sainte-Honorine, near Paris.

He had shown his pupils cartoons of the Prophet Mohammed, infuriating one father who led an online campaign against the teacher and was in contact with the killer in the lead-up to the crime, an investigation revealed.

The killer, Abdullakh Anzorov, posted images of the decapitated body on Twitter before he was shot dead by police.

"This terrorist doesn't speak for the religion of the Prophet Mohammed any more than the terrorist in New Zealand who killed Muslims in the mosque spoke for the religion of Jesus," Tayeb said in his speech.

French police have arrested 16 people, including a known "Islamist radical" and four members of Anzorov's family.

Al-Azhar, one of the world's leading Islamic seats of learning, had in September condemned French satirical magazine Charlie Hebdo's decision to reprint cartoons of Prophet Mohammed, as a trial opened over the 2015 terror attack on its Paris office.

- With AFP