

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AUKUS-RELATED NEWS
STRUCTURES IN THE NEW YORK TIMES AND GLOBAL
TIMES**

THESIS

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**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AUKUS-RELATED NEWS
STRUCTURES IN THE NEW YORK TIMES AND GLOBAL
TIMES**

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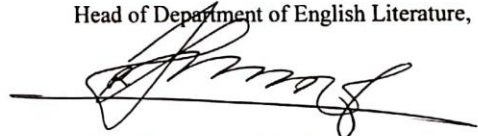
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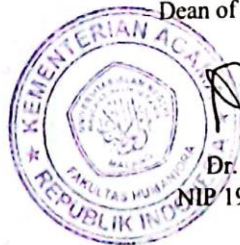
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MOTTO

I am rooted, but I flow (Virginia Woolf)

DEDICATION

I dedicate my thesis to my dearest parents, Umi Dalifah and Alm. Rahmat Subekti and also dedicated to my grandmothers, aunts, and uncles Siti Chamnah, Nur Djannah Santoso, Nurul Huda, Mei Dayanti, and in gratitude to all my extended family members, whom I may not mention individually, all who root for me inwardly and outwardly. I can not thank you enough to them. Up to this time, I have sustained my remarkable dream, particularly by completing my study at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Additionally, I dedicate this thesis to my devoted friends who always be wholesome to hug my arms and give compliment and compassion that softens my tough life.

Finally, I would like to dedicate this thesis to all the lecturers who imparted valuable knowledge, broadening my understanding in general, with special gratitude to Mam Mundi Rahayu and my supervisor, Mam Mei.

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Marisa Rahmashifa Putri

ABSTRACT

Putri, Marisa Rahmashifa (2023). *A Comparative Study of AUKUS-Related News Structures in The New York Times and Global Times*. Minor Thesis (Skripsi). Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed.

Keywords: Ideology, AUKUS, Word Choice, Syntactical Structure, News Report

The AUKUS security agreement has significantly heightened geopolitical tensions across the Asia-Pacific region, leading to an escalating and heated dispute among Australia, the United States, and China since its inception. However, in academic discourse, particularly within critical discourse analysis, there is a noticeable gap in exploring linguistic aspects related to geopolitical issues, specifically tensions associated with AUKUS. Consequently, this study employs a descriptive-qualitative approach alongside Teun A. Dijk's three news schemata analysis—macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure—to explore the ideological underpinnings present in AUKUS-related news, with a specific focus on word choices and syntactical patterns.

Macrostructure and superstructure are utilized to thoroughly structure the global context of discourse, while microstructure focuses on a more detailed analysis of word choice and syntactic structure in the text. The investigation is conducted on four news reports sourced from The New York Times and Global Times, revolving around the conflicts and implications stemming from the AUKUS partnership during the early stages of the inauguration period in September 2021. Distinctive lexical choices and syntactical structures utilized by these news media outlets were identified through data analysis.

In portraying the out-group, The New York Times used terms such as conflict, threat perception, deficiency, and harsh action. Conversely, Global Times employed negative words such as manipulation, tension, control, and victim to portray the out-group. Regarding syntactical structures, TNYT used parallel structures to emphasize negative aspects, while GT utilized contrastive clauses and conditional sentences more frequently to underscore potential negative consequences for the opponent's group cooperation. These choices delineate the ideological interests of specific groups involved in AUKUS-related events. Both news media outlets tend to create ideologically influenced representations in their coverage of AUKUS.

مستخلص البحث

فوتري، ماريسا رحى شيفا (2023). دراسة مقارنة لهياكل الأخبار ذات الصلة بالجامعة الأمريكية في الكويت في صحيفتي نيويورك تايمز و جلوبال تايمز. البحث الجامعي. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها، كلية الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا ملك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. تحت إشراف الدكتور مينارني سوسيلواتي، الماجستير.

الكلمة المفتاحية: الأيديولوجية، الإستراتيجية الخطابية، اختيار الكلمات، البنية التركيبية، التقرير الإخباري

أدت الاتفاقية الأمنية لـ AUKUS إلى زيادة التوترات الجيوسياسية بشكل كبير في جميع أنحاء منطقة آسيا والمحيط الهادئ، مما أدى إلى نزاعات ساخنة بشكل متزايد بين أستراليا والولايات المتحدة والصين منذ بدايتها. ومع ذلك، في الخطاب الأكاديمي، وخاصة في التحليل النقدي للخطاب، هناك فجوة ملفتة للنظر في استكشاف الجوانب اللغوية المتعلقة بالقضايا الجيوسياسية، وخاصة التوترات المتعلقة بـ AUKUS. لذلك، يستخدم هذا البحث منهجاً وصفيًا نوعيًا إلى جانب ثلاثة تحليلات لمخططات الأخبار من Teun A. Dijk - البنية الكلية، والبنية الفوقية، والبنية الجزئية - لاستكشاف الأسس الأيديولوجية الموجودة في الأخبار المتعلقة بـ AUKUS، من خلال التركيز بشكل خاص على اختيار الكلمات والأنماط النحوية.

يتم استخدام البنية الكلية والبنية الفوقية لتنظيم السياق العالمي الشامل للخطاب، بينما تركز البنية الجزئية على تحليل أكثر تفصيلاً لاختيار الكلمات والبنية النحوية في النص. تم إجراء تحقيق في أربعة تقارير إخبارية مصدرها نيويورك تايمز و جلوبال تايمز، تحيط بالصراعات والتداعيات الناشئة عن شراكة AUKUS خلال المراحل الأولى من فترة الافتتاح في سبتمبر 2021. الاختيارات المعجمية النموذجية والهياكل النحوية المستخدمة من قبل هذه وسائل الإعلام تم تحديدها من خلال تحليل البيانات.

في وصف المجموعات الخارجية، تستخدم صحيفة نيويورك تايمز مصطلحات مثل الصراع، والتهديد المتصور، والحرمان، والقمع. في المقابل، تستخدم صحيفة جلوبال تايمز كلمات سلبية مثل التلاعب والتوتر والسيطرة والإيذاء لوصف المجموعة الخارجية. فيما يتعلق بالبنية النحوية، تستخدم TNYT بنية متوازنة للتأكيد على الجوانب السلبية. وفي الوقت نفسه، تستخدم GT في كثير من الأحيان عبارات التباين والجميل الشرطية للتأكيد على العواقب السلبية المحتملة لتعاون المجموعات المتعارضة. تعكس هذه الاختيارات المصالح الأيديولوجية لمجموعات معينة منخرطة في الأحداث المرتبطة بـ AUKUS تميل كلتا الوسيلتين إلى تقديم عروض متأثرة بالأيديولوجية في تغطيتهما AUKUS.

ABSTRAK

Putri, Marisa Rahmashifa (2023). *Studi Perbandingan Struktur Berita Terkait AUKUS di The New York Times dan Global Times*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed.

Keywords: Ideologi, Strategi Diskursif, Leksikalisasi, Struktur Sintaksis

Perjanjian keamanan AUKUS telah secara signifikan meningkatkan ketegangan geopolitik di seluruh kawasan Asia-Pasifik, yang mengakibatkan perselisihan yang semakin memanas di antara Australia, Amerika Serikat, dan Cina sejak awal. Namun, dalam wacana akademis, khususnya dalam analisis wacana kritis, terdapat kesenjangan yang mencolok dalam mengeksplorasi aspek-aspek linguistik yang berkaitan dengan isu-isu geopolitik, khususnya ketegangan yang terkait dengan AUKUS. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif-kualitatif bersama dengan tiga analisis skemata berita dari Teun A. Dijk - struktur makro, superstruktur, dan struktur mikro - untuk mengeksplorasi dasar-dasar ideologis yang ada dalam berita-berita yang berhubungan dengan AUKUS, dengan fokus khusus pada pilihan kata dan pola-pola sintaksis.

Struktur makro dan superstruktur digunakan untuk menyusun konteks global wacana secara menyeluruh, sementara struktur mikro berfokus pada analisis yang lebih rinci mengenai pilihan kata dan struktur sintaksis dalam teks. Investigasi dilakukan terhadap empat laporan berita yang bersumber dari The New York Times dan Global Times, seputar konflik dan implikasi yang timbul dari kemitraan AUKUS selama tahap awal periode peresmian pada September 2021. Pilihan leksikal dan struktur sintaksis yang khas yang digunakan oleh media-media tersebut diidentifikasi melalui analisis data.

Dalam menggambarkan kelompok luar, The New York Times menggunakan istilah-istilah seperti konflik, persepsi ancaman, kekurangan, dan tindakan keras. Sebaliknya, Global Times menggunakan kata-kata negatif seperti manipulasi, ketegangan, kontrol, dan korban untuk menggambarkan out-group. Mengenai struktur sintaksis, TNYT menggunakan struktur paralel untuk menekankan aspek-aspek negatif. Pada saat yang sama, GT lebih sering menggunakan klausa kontras dan kalimat bersyarat untuk menggarisbawahi potensi konsekuensi negatif bagi kerja sama kelompok lawan. Pilihan-pilihan ini menggambarkan kepentingan ideologis dari kelompok-kelompok tertentu yang terlibat dalam peristiwa-peristiwa yang berhubungan dengan AUKUS. Kedua media cenderung membuat representasi yang dipengaruhi oleh ideologi dalam liputan mereka tentang AUKUS.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The news media plays a pivotal role in disseminating information to a broad audience, particularly with the advancements in digital technology. News coverage spans various fields, including politics, and significantly contributes to shaping public discourse. According to Fairclough (2015) and Van Dijk (2006), the news media serves as a powerful platform for representing group relations, ideologies, conflicts, dominance, and resistance. Notably, language in the news media is intrinsically linked to ideological interests, even if not explicitly stated. Ideology, though not overt, plays a crucial role in shaping perceptions and influencing power relations (Hassan, 2018). Hence, this study focuses on the news media as its primary object.

In September 2021, the AUKUS defense pact was established, involving Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, garnering widespread attention and diverse coverage from various news outlets. The differing perspectives on AUKUS led to varied portrayals in the media, such as the Global Times using terms like "slavishly" and "naive" to convey a negative perception, while The New York Times framed the events as a reprisal with an exaggerated reaction from opponents.

Scholars like Fowler and Van Dijk have extensively explored Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Fowler emphasized the importance of CDA in

understanding the connections between power, ideology, discourse, society, and culture (Fowler, 2013). Van Dijk highlighted CDA's focus on social issues, specifically how conversations contribute to power imbalances and instances of abuse and domination (Wodak & Meyer, 2001). Critical Discourse Analysis and ideology are closely connected, indicating that socially controlling strategies significantly bias and influence news reports.

Ideologies are primarily conveyed and adopted through discourse, observable in how they are built, formulated, and expressed to represent specific social groups (Van Dijk, 2006). Understanding the ideology in AUKUS news reports necessitates a critical investigation of text structure and context. This study is related to ideology and employs Van Dijk's news schemata analysis approach for two reasons. Firstly, analyzing social and political context is vital to demonstrate how the underlying meanings and ideologies in news texts are related. Secondly, it is appropriate to investigate how media applies ideology in news reports to control readers. Van Dijk establishes a three-dimensional framework for news analysis that will be applied in this research.

The researcher employs Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis, stating that it is the proper method for analyzing news articles using a three-dimensional framework of macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. These elements are essential for building critical conclusions on discourse in the news media. Macrostructure analysis focuses on global discourse topics, explaining coherence in texts with schematic analysis, and local structures, emphasizing local meaning, propositions, and coherence in sentences. Van Dijk's social-cognitive approach

analyzes news texts by examining the relationship between texts and contexts outside the news. His findings suggest that roles and cognitive orientations influence the thematic choices in media discourse (Van Dijk, 2013b).

Several previous studies related to this research have focused on the representation of events in news media (Suwarno & Sahayu, 2020; Hassan, 2018; Fitriani et al., 2021). Using different CDA theories, these studies revealed diverse ideologies visible through various sentence structures and conceptual metaphors. Other investigations delved into ideology representation in news media through key players and political actors (Naji et al., 2021; Kurniawan & Utami, 2017; Ayuningsih et al., 2019; Ramdhani, 2020), indicating that different newspapers with distinct ideologies could present similar views, and intergroup interactions influenced news reports. Tian (2018) found news reports to be objective and reasonable, even while conveying ideology to potential readers. Desale (2022) explored the polarity ideology in political parties' mottos through discursive strategy, revealing polarized ideologies and the interplay of ideological parties in choosing linguistic elements.

While prior studies have explored the representation of events in news media using CDA theories like SFG and Fairclough, there is still room to explore distinct theories and their implications. Additionally, while other studies have delved into ideology in news media, the context of AUKUS remains largely unexplored. The comparative analysis between two media outlets further justifies the significance of this research. Through an analysis and comparison of news coverage of AUKUS between The New York Times and the Global Times, this

study aims to unveil how ideology is depicted and how it influences reader perceptions through media coverage.

B. Problems of The Study

The study is focused on addressing the following research questions:

- 1) How is ideology represented in AUKUS-related news published in the New York Times and Global Times?

To unravel this comprehensive question, the study aims to dissect the elements through the following sub-questions:

- a) How are word choices utilized to represent ideology?
 - b) How are syntactical structures employed for representing ideology?
- 2) What disparities and similarities exist in the the representation of ideology in the New York Times and Global Times based on textual analysis?

C. Significance of the Study

This research holds paramount importance in increasing awareness among readers about the application of the three-dimensional technique in analyzing ideologies within online news media texts. By undertaking this examination, the study aims to unravel and interpret the underlying ideological frameworks that permeate the realm of media discourse, particularly concerning political practices. The anticipated outcomes of this research are expected to not only deepen insights into critical discourse analysis but also serve as a valuable resource for researchers exploring ideological representations within news media texts.

From a practical standpoint, the study seeks to impart extensive knowledge about the three-dimensional technique, fostering continual awareness among citizens and readers regarding the pervasive ideologies concealed within news media texts. This awareness is especially relevant for students within English Departments. The research endeavors to equip individuals with the tools necessary to decipher, critically assess, and effectively communicate their thoughts through written works based on the three-dimensional technique established by Teun A. Van Dijk. This empowerment could enhance individuals' ability to comprehend and navigate media texts, thereby contributing to a more informed and engaged readership.

Furthermore, this research contributes to the broader academic community by advancing the understanding of how ideologies are embedded and disseminated through news media. It provides a nuanced perspective on the intricate relationship between language, discourse, and ideology, offering insights into the mechanisms through which media shapes public perceptions of political events. The findings of this study may serve as a foundation for future research endeavors exploring similar themes, ultimately fostering a more comprehensive comprehension of the role of ideology in shaping media narratives.

D. Scope and Limitation

The analysis conducted in this study centers on representing ideology within meticulously selected news reports related to AUKUS. The criteria for choosing these reports were twofold. Firstly, the content is significantly tied to the

implications of the AUKUS partnership. Secondly, the selected reports delve into the roles of Australia and the United States within the AUKUS security agreement.

Two reports from The New York Times were chosen for their in-depth exploration of the impact and background of the AUKUS agreement. Simultaneously, reports from Global Times were included for their critical examination of the roles played by Australia and the United States within the context of AUKUS.

Specifically, the selected news topics revolve around the conflicts and implications stemming from the AUKUS partnership during the early stages of the inauguration period in September 2021. Consequently, the study deliberately limits its focus to four chosen stories, ensuring a comprehensive examination of the subject matter.

The analysis of ideology is conducted through news schemata analysis by Van Dijk (2003), investigating how language in media is used critically. This involves a specific examination of word choices and syntactical patterns structured to represent ideology. While this approach offers valuable insights, it is essential to acknowledge the limitation inherent in the focus on selected news reports, as the broader landscape of media coverage on AUKUS may not be fully represented. Additionally, the study's scope is delimited to the early stages of the AUKUS partnership in September 2021, and any subsequent developments may not be encompassed within this analysis.

E. Definition of Key Terms

Ideology: In the context of this study, ideology refers to the fundamental beliefs of a group expressed and formulated through text structure, the use of biased lexical items, and syntactic structures, particularly in relation to AUKUS.

Macrostructure: Macrostructure pertains to discourse on a global level, organized around themes, topics, and headlines within news media.

Superstructure: Superstructure involves the schema of discourse, observable in the introduction, body, and conclusion of news media content.

Microstructure: Microstructure refers to local meaning in discourse, expressed and constructed through semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical elements.

News Report: A news report is a form of publication presenting information about a specific event or topic. It can be found in various media formats, including newspapers, news websites, television news channels, et

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consist of theories that utilizing in this research, ideology, and Three-dimensional Critical Discourse Analysis Approach of Van Dijk and previous studies.

A. Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) was officially launched in 1990 when Van Dijk initiated the journal "Discourse and Society." Since then, CDA has become a paradigm in linguistics, with numerous articles establishing its prominence (Fairclough, 2013). The terms Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Critical Linguistics (CL) are often used interchangeably, stemming from CDA's association with the CL approach utilized by earlier scholars who considered larger text units as the primary mode of communication. Initially, CL was the preferred term, but in contemporary times, CDA has gained widespread recognition and usage.

CDA and discourse analysis (DA) are distinct approaches; CDA goes beyond the examination of texts, focusing on the critical analysis of text by considering the associated social perspective (Fairclough & Kress, 1993). Instead of concentrating solely on linguistic units, CDA addresses complex social phenomena, necessitating a multidisciplinary and multimethodological approach.

Contrary to a misconception, CDA does not exclusively deal with negative social or political subjects (Fairclough, 2013). Linguistics, as the study of

language, does not take sides when understanding ideas or beliefs. However, CDA aids in exploring how language and beliefs are connected, influenced by societal organization, and how ideas and beliefs shape power dynamics and control (Hartford, 1980, p. 186).

Rooted in classical Rhetoric, Applied Linguistics, Pragmatics, Text Linguistics, and Sociolinguistics, CDA focuses on investigating ideology, hierarchical structures, power dynamics, gender, and social factors through text analysis (Weiss & Wodak, 2007, p. 12). Over time, CDA has expanded its focus to encompass issues such as gender, racism, media discussions, and political debates. It can also critically examine social inequalities arising from language use in specific situations (Wodak & Meyer, 2001). According to Hartford (1980), language analysis becomes a powerful tool for understanding the processes of power and control formation and mediation in an inseparable relationship if language reflects ideology in a particular social culture.

The formation of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) draws from four fundamental theories: (1) ontological-normative, (2) deductive-axiomatic, (3) critical-dialectical, and (4) phenomenological-hermeneutic. While other theories may potentially influence CDA's development, presenting these four theories encapsulates the theory formation of the past two centuries. However, establishing consistent statements about the theoretical basis of CDA remains challenging (Weiss & Wodak, 2007, p. 5).

CDA recognizes discourse as a social practice, signifying that in social practice, discourse establishes a connection between a specific discursive event and the encompassing institution, situation, and social structure. These elements influence and are influenced by the discursive event, making discourse socially constitutive and socially conditioned (Fairclough, 2013).

Fairclough (2010) emphasizes that social practices within discourses are not limited to transmission through printed materials, written communication, or face-to-face interactions alone. In contemporary times, discourse also manifests through technological products like online media. Online media serves as a new tool for disseminating discourses, with its potency lying in global accessibility. Moreover, the information provided by online media can be edited and saved, connecting the production and distribution of online content to external influences such as economics and politics (Rosyada, 2019).

B. Discourse and Ideology

Approximately 2,000 years ago, classical rhetoric laid the groundwork for Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and discourse analysis (DA). Thinkers like Aristotle provided insights into public speaking, and this concept remained pivotal. In the 1960s, classical rhetoric underwent redefinition to understand language more comprehensively, particularly in how it functions (Van Dijk, 1988, p. 18). DA did not emerge randomly but was born out of the realization that news holds social significance, prompting consideration of how individuals, both creators and consumers of news, socially understand information. DA allows for

an examination of the social aspect of news and news media (Van Dijk, 2009, p. 192).

Classical rhetoric, originally centered on public speaking, forms the foundation of Discourse Studies. It is crucial to acknowledge that Discourse Studies emerged in close connection with contributions from humanities and social sciences between 1964 and 1974 (Van Dijk, 2011). Ethnographic research, initially focused on folktales, expanded into the study of various communicative events in anthropology. Sociology conducted detailed analyses of general interaction, emphasizing everyday conversations. Scholars in linguistics, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics recognized the need to study language use beyond grammatical analysis, emphasizing cognitive and social aspects in text and talk structures, strategies, and processes.

Furthermore, cognitive psychology rediscovered the significance of the mind and memory in influencing language production and comprehension, contributing to discourse creation. In the 1980s, scholars in social psychology concentrated on discourse, interaction, and interpreting reality and the mind. Communication expanded its analysis to include messages in political, mass media, interpersonal, and health communication, examining production and societal effects through discourse, content, and conversational analysis (Van Dijk, 2009, p. 192).

Over almost 50 years, the study of discourse has gained recognition across humanities and social sciences areas, extending into history, literature, and

political science. This progress has led to exploration of various aspects of discourse, encompassing how it functions as social interaction, represents power and dominance, plays a role in communication, is influenced by context, functions as social semiosis, plays a role in natural language use, and has a complex, layered nature (Van Dijk et al., 2009).

Ideology is a belief system about the worldview, either personal or social. It is formulated with knowledge, beliefs, and attitudes, representing human social life. Van Dijk characterizes ideology as socio-cognitive, not merely a system of belief or mental representation but also a social representation (CDA and PDA). Therefore, ideology influences the actions and cognition of group members, capable of controlling others through persuasion and manipulation (Van Dijk, 2006).

Fairclough, in the book *Language and Power*, introduces the concept that ideology and representation are intertwined in representing the world for specific interests rooted in ideologies. Ideology shapes and strengthens a group, showcasing its power to the opposing group, and serves as a space for producing and reproducing inequality through textual and contextual variation. Hodge (2012) argues that ideology is crucial for interaction and vital transformation in sharing social beliefs.

Scholars have attempted to attribute neutral and negative meanings to the conceptualization of ideology. In a neutral perspective, ideology refers to ideas and beliefs shared by groups, while in a negative perspective, it becomes a

distortion that conceals the truth of social reality (Larrain, 1979; Thompson, 1984). According to Fairclough (1989), in a neutral sense, ideology is used as a worldview in any group, with groups having ideologies appropriate to their interests and positions in social status. Conversely, in the opposing view, ideology is utilized to produce, reproduce, and sustain dominant power relations.

Aligned with Van Dijk's concept, his framework emphasizes social cognition as personal and social beliefs and goals are processed by memory or mental structures in discourse (Meyer, 2001). The socio-cognitive approach investigates local and global context and structure, aligning with this research's objective to examine the ideology represented in news text. Therefore, the theory is expected to provide comprehensive results using the aforementioned approaches.

News media aim to control ideological groups and utilize politicized language to (mis)represent events to propagate desired ideologies. Different techniques are employed by news media to spread diverse ideologies to readers. For instance, a study by Sajid et al. (2019) has shown that news media employs various discursive techniques to imply desired ideologies by investigating headlines in different ways. Media management, known as spin, is a prevalent technique to disseminate ideology in news media. Journalists create it by selecting coverage supportive of the government, and it is also used to implement peace policies in times of war or conflict. This aligns with the purpose of mass media to create a centered division, focusing on the negative side and highlighting positive aspects (Naji et al., 2021).

As a medium of discourse, news media constructs social realities and shapes public opinion through worldview-making about events. Ideology often has a polarized structure, representing competing or opposing groups and creating “outgroup” and “ingroup” dynamics (Van Dijk, 2006b: 115). Media discourses create fundamental desired or valued attributes, emphasizing positive self-representation to the “us” group and negative representation to the “them” group. Consequently, in disseminating different ideologies to readers, news media employs different discourse structures (Van Dijk, 2001).

The three-dimensional socio-cognitive approach involves understanding discourse through social cognitive elements. As a platform to share power, the social element is formed with macro, super, and microstructures as discursive concepts. This comprises global semantics, stylistics, grammar, syntax, etc., to investigate the ideology in forming discourse. Therefore, observing phrases, clauses, words, and discourse structure is essential to discovering ideology and provoking readers (Van Dijk, 2013b).

In summary, ideology plays a crucial role in text, utilized to share positive self-presentation or domination to readers. For example, citizens may deliver a petition against the persecution of Microsoft, expressing their ideology to protect capitalist rights. Such texts are written to government authorities, assuming that successful businessmen could resist government regulation.

C. CDA and Historical, Institutional and Social Context

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) emerges as a powerful approach that contextualizes language within the broader framework of social dynamics. It dissects the interplay between language, power, ideology, and societal structures. CDA underscores the pivotal role of social context in shaping and interpreting discourse, delving into how language reflects and influences existing social norms, values, and power dynamics. Moreover, it plays a crucial role in either perpetuating or challenging inequalities. The strength of CDA lies in unraveling how discourse contributes to reproducing or transforming societal norms and values (Dijk, 1998, p. 136).

While CDA initiates its analysis at the micro-level by scrutinizing texts and conversations, it consistently links these findings to larger social structures. This approach deems understanding the micro level essential in unveiling how language articulates and sustains social structures. Additionally, CDA emphasizes the importance of social context in interpreting language, asserting that meaning cannot be divorced from the societal and cultural situations in which it arises. Drawing on linguistics, sociology, psychology, and other social sciences, this multidisciplinary approach enhances the depth of analysis. It allows researchers to unravel the intricate relationships between language, power, and social structures (Van Dijk, 1998, p. 136).

Institutional context is pivotal in understanding how ideologies are reproduced and articulated in society. CDA examines the role of various

institutions, such as families, peer groups, schools, media, churches, unions, and corporate businesses, in shaping and spreading ideologies (Van Dijk, 1998, p. 186).

Within this analysis, mass media assumes a central role in reproducing dominant ideologies in society. CDA posits that the structures, strategies, and practices of institutions can reflect and facilitate ideological concerns. This approach recognizes that institutions are not solely focused on practical organizational goals but also serve as platforms for reproducing and disseminating ideologies, contributing to the shaping of shared views and accepted knowledge in society. Therefore, CDA provides an in-depth understanding of how institutional contexts play a role in society's construction and reproduction of ideologies. By outlining the role of each institution, especially the mass media, and detailing its impact on shared understanding and the spread of ideology, CDA presents a holistic perspective to unravel the complexity of ideology construction within the fabric of society (Van Dijk, 1998, p. 187).

D. Van Dijk's Model CDA

Among the theoretical framework of CDA is the socio-cognitive approach by Teun A. Van Dijk. It comprises critical concepts investigating three aspects: discourse, cognition, and social criticism. The combination of mental and social dimensions of the theoretical triangle as denying the relevant local and global context of discourse (Wodak & Meyer, 2001). Furthermore, Van Dijk's theory is

classified into three dimensions macrostructure (global analysis), superstructure (schematic analysis), and microstructure (text analysis).

The socio-cognitive approach contains a mental representation representing members' or personal groups' worldviews, attitudes, ideologies, and knowledge, and it is also called social representation. Van Dijk states ideology is formed from the basis of the social representation and practices of group members that produce and reproduce ideologies effectively. Furthermore, CDA investigates ideologies shaped by discourse structure (van Dijk 1995, 2006a) by observing the complex relationship between ideology and discourse that mediate shared understandings of events and context ideologies shaped by discourse structure (van Dijk 1995, 2006a) by observing the complex relationship between ideology and discourse that mediate shared understandings of events and context.

Van Dijk's socio-cognitive is structured to be well-ordered language and context used. His empirical work could utilize for political, social, psychological, and linguistic functions. Hence, Van Dijk's theory is built on a three-dimensional framework to investigate ideology in discourse structure in news media.

Structure	Aspect	Element Analysis
Macrostructure	Topic and themes	Theme and topic is put forward in news media from main headline, subheadline, main topic and subtopic.
Superstructure	Schema	What news is about is summarized in the headline and lead. Consist of a

		summary and story comprised of the Main event, context, background, consequences, verbal reaction, and comment.
Microstructure	Semantic	Specification, local coherence, implication. (The meaning is to be emphasized in the news text. However, creating detail on one side reduces elements on the other side).
	Syntactic	Sentence form, pronoun, leksikon
	Stylistic	Metaphor
	Rhetoric	Hyperboles

Firstly, the macro or thematic structure is formed from microstructures of meaning to represent discourse globally that contains the crucial information of discourse and discloses the coherence of text and talk (van Dijk, 1980). Topics as global meaning could not be directly investigated; however, language users should infer from discourse structure. Macrostructure could be seen through title, headline, lead, summaries, abstract, or conclusion. These aspects involved answers to various central questions about events: the circumstances of an event, along with time and location, the results, reactions, consequences, previous occasions, and historical background, etc., which these categories as definitions of a cognitive situation model.

Secondly, superstructure refers to discourse schema in news media. Such prominent roles in a news story are giving information about a main event, current context, background history, and verbal reactions (van Dijk, 1986, 1987e). The headline and lead as summary present the highest information delivered first. The lower levels of details are given, such as Main Event and Context, such as the example (The election of Gemayel) so that history will tell about (personal history, civil war, previous attacks). Verbal Reactions and Comments about events come last information.

The last is micro or local structure, which consists of semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical observation. Semantic aspect analysis in Specification, Local coherence, Implication, and Nominalization elements. Such as "thought to be killed by..." which is the routine journalistic strategy of talking distance from serious allegations when there is no hard evidence. The syntactic aspect comprises sentence form, pronoun, and lexicon. The example, instead of using "dead" to describe social actors, the journalist utilized "fatally wounded." The stylistic aspect investigate the metaphor elements. Therefore, rhetoric as functions to give overstatements, exaggerations or understatement, or word and sentence meanings that establish contrast or build a climax.

Therefore, this theory is utilized to analyze the ideology represented in AUKUS-related news text for some reasons. Firstly, the three-dimensional theory is suitable for the structured text of news media. It relates to the appliance of ideology in sentence structure, word choices, phrases, and clauses. Secondly, the ideology is disseminated in context and text. For instance, the Global Times report

states, "While we have never had any illusions about the Morrison government's political inclination, it is still surprising to know that they could be so obedient and "selfless" in opening their coffers to pay for and slavishly serve US interests." It shows that political groups label the opponent group negatively because they assume that Australia is slavish for the US to accomplish political goals and interests and positively represent their group, never having a prejudice toward another country.

E. Ideological Discourse Analysis

Ideological Discourse Analysis is a critical and scientific endeavor commonly found in the humanities and social sciences. It aims to understand the intricate relationship between language and ideology. This analytical approach involves a meticulous reading or systematic analysis to unveil the ideology expressed by a speaker or writer through language and communication. Despite its common practice, there is a lack of explicit theories that comprehensively explain the relationship between discourse and ideology (Van Dijk, n.d.).

Socio-political discourse analysis is a specific type of ideological analysis that seeks to establish connections between discourse structures and societal structures, such as class, gender, or ethnicity. This approach strives to harmonize social properties and relations with structural elements of talk and text in social, political, and cultural contexts (Van Dijk, 1987, p. 136).

The relationship between discourse and ideology is indirect and involves thinking, as ideological discourse analysis seeks to understand their

interrelationship. The interplay between how society is understood and personal thinking indicates that the connection between discourse and ideology is not straightforward and includes indirect thinking. Individuals, as speakers, are not only members of society but also unique individuals with personal histories, experiences, beliefs, motivations, emotions, and personalities that shape the direction of their actions.

Personal thoughts influence discourse production, and the ideologies shared by society impact the actual texts and talks. Numerous factors can influence discourse production before the ideology becomes explicit in the discourse structure. Analyzing ideology is complex, as it requires more than just reading it from the words or conversations that occur. People may express opinions that contradict their actual beliefs, making it challenging to identify underlying ideologies.

The goal of ideological discourse analysis is to systematically link the structures of discourse to the structures of ideologies. This involves uncovering the underlying ideology and understanding how it shapes discourse structures. For instance, understanding whether a news story, textbook passage, or conversation leans towards conservatism or sexism requires a careful study of how language is used in discourse.

In ideological discourse analysis, the choice of words reflects strategic patterns related to ideology. Groups considered as the "self group" and their members tend to be described positively, while groups perceived as the "other

group" tend to be described negatively. This is consistent with group theory, stereotype theory, and other social cognition research. The evaluation of groups influences the choice of words and is evident in the adjectives or nouns used to describe various groups and their traits. The overall evaluative concepts shape mental representations and underlying ideologies, impacting the choice of words and the structures linking them to specific actions, objects, places, or events (Van Dijk, 1987, p. 143).

Understanding the ideological structure of talk involves recognizing patterns where one group presents itself positively and the other group negatively. The structures and strategies of texts and talk are predicted to be ideologically relevant, depending on the topic, context, speech act, and communicative purpose, both for the speaker's group and the other group (Van Dijk, 1987, p. 144).

F. News as Discourse

The study of news initially focused on social aspects such as news collection, journalism interactions, and newspaper organization. In the 1980s, discursive and cognitive approaches to analyzing news structure, production, and comprehension gained prominence, particularly influenced by Van Dijk's research (1988).

Van Dijk (1988) proposed a comprehensive theory of news, introducing the concept of "news schemata." These schemata are shaped by common types of news discussions, representing a style and social activity in news reporting. The schemata are categorized into sections like Summary (Headline, Lead), New Events, Previous Events, Context, Commentary, and more. These categories play

a crucial role in organizing the main subjects of news reports globally (Van Dijk, 2009, p. 194).

Building upon Van Dijk's work, Bell (1991) expanded the categories of news schema in his book on the language of news media. He introduced the Attribution category, including information about the author or source, and the Follow-up category, which organizes information regarding events after the initial headlines. Bell emphasized the need for a more explicit linguistic discourse analysis to understand how news might "misreport" or inaccurately present events, moving beyond traditional methods like content analysis, critical linguistics, and semiotic analysis.

News stories exhibit a different structure compared to everyday conversational narratives. While everyday stories typically follow a chronological order, news reports are organized based on significance, importance, and freshness. The critical information is presented in headlines and leads, and news stories are segmented into sections, each presenting crucial information followed by less crucial details.

Bell's contribution also extends to the ideological aspects of newspaper media. His research highlights the need for linguistic discourse analysis to comprehend how news sources can manipulate "facts" to suit their narrative. Bell's findings indicate that 29 percent of news stories are entirely accurate, 55 percent have minor inaccuracies, and 16 percent require greater accuracy. Ideological analysis reveals how news sources can manipulate facts through

methods like overstatement, altering the structural relationship between source and news discourse, which can be considered a form of rhetoric (Van Dijk, 2009, p. 195). Rhetoric involves emphasizing or downplaying information for effect and engagement, contributing to the potential misrepresentation of events in the news. Bell also identified different types of misquotation, misattribution, and various editing forms in media discourse (Van Dijk, 2009, p. 195).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The present research employs a descriptive method with a qualitative textual analysis approach. This design is suitable for analyzing data through profound observation and interpretation of textual information without relying on numerical data (Hennink et al., 2010). Qualitative research involves the collection and analysis of descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words, focusing on individuals or observed behaviors (Taylor et al., 1990). Given that the research aims to observe word choices, syntactical patterns, and interpret news text, a qualitative design is deemed appropriate.

There are three paradigms of inquiry: (1) Positivism (positivist discourse analysis), (2) Interpretivism (interpretive discourse analysis), and (3) Criticism (critical discourse analysis) (Rosidi, 2007, p. 7). Positivism views language as the link connecting humans and non-human entities, concentrating on syntactic and semantic rules. Interpretivism opposes the segregation of human and non-human entities, asserting that language comprehension depends on understanding the subject, with humans dictating specific meanings. Criticism, the chosen paradigm for this research, is conscious of the process of meaning production and reproduction, acknowledging power and specific purposes in discourse practice (Rosidi, 2007, p. 9).

The research employs Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), specifically Van Dijk's news schemata analysis. The method involves examining news discourse through two organized levels of structures: global (macrostructure and superstructures) and local (microstructure). While the socio-cognitive approach is not utilized, the application of macrostructure aids in analyzing the news topic, understanding how information is organized to influence reader comprehension. Superstructure analysis delves into how a story is constructed, including summaries and body categories, to understand how ideology is represented in story composition. Microstructure analysis focuses on word choices, syntactical patterns, and sentence structures to expose ideological aspects, revealing tendencies through specific words or emphasized subjects or objects.

B. Data Sources

The researcher gathered the initial data from news articles published by The New York Times on September 21, 2021, with the titles "Australia's Submarines Make Waves in Asia Long Before They Go to Sea" and "Behind Talks and A Hidden Agenda: Behind The U.S Defense Deal That France Called A Betrayal" posted on September 17, 2021. The second set of data is obtained from Global Times, a Chinese media outlet, published on September 16, 2021, with titles "Naïve Australia Foots the Bill for US Gambit" and "GT Voice: Supply Chain Security Only a fig leaf for U.S. Geopolitical Aggression," documented on September 23, 2021. The data extracted include words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from the news articles, accessible through the following websites:

1. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/09/21/world/asia/australiasubmarineschina>,
2. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/09/17/us/politics/us-france-australia>,
3. <https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202109/1234514.shtml>,
4. <https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202109/1234958.shtml>

The selection of these four news reports is based on their proximity to the inauguration date of the AUKUS security agreement, which took place on September 15, 2023. Additionally, the articles were chosen for their specific coverage of issues related to tensions between the United States, Australia, France, and China during the initiation of the AUKUS agreement. The researcher anticipates that these articles will provide valuable insights into the perceptions and reactions of various stakeholders, contributing to the analysis of ideology in AUKUS-related news texts.

All provided URLs are accurate, leading directly to the selected articles. The researcher has verified the accessibility of each link to ensure that readers can easily access the same sources referenced in this study. The links are deemed accurate as they are derived from credible and trusted sources, namely The New York Times and Global Times.

C. Research Instrument

In this study, the primary instrument is the researcher herself. The collection, interpretation, and analysis of data in the form of utterances from news media are conducted by the researcher, leading to the establishment of conclusions. As a qualitative researcher, the human instrument plays a crucial role in defining the research focus, selecting informants as data sources, conducting data collection, assessing data quality, analyzing data, interpreting findings, and

drawing research conclusions (Sugiono, 2009, p. 306; Mamik, 2015, p. 71). The active involvement of the researcher ensures a nuanced and contextually rich exploration of the ideological aspects within the news texts related to the AUKUS agreement.

D. Data Collection

The data collection process involves several key stages in this study. First, the researcher accessed two prominent news media sources to identify news reports published between September 16 and September 25, 2021. In the second stage, the researcher meticulously read through the selected information, specifically targeting news related to the post-inauguration of AUKUS. Two news stories were chosen from both the New York Times and the Global Times for detailed analysis. The timeframe and the number of news texts were limited for the specific focus of this study.

Following the selection, the researcher proceeded to extract and compile the news content by copying and pasting it into research notes. Finally, in the last stage, the researcher assigned appropriate code numbers to facilitate the organization of the data, using a sequence based on the appearance of data. This systematic approach was implemented to address the research questions effectively and provide meaningful insights into the ideological aspects of the selected news items.

E. Data Analysis

The data analysis process in this study involves several sequential steps. In the initial phase, the researcher examines the macrostructure theme and topic, focusing on the crucial information within the discourse structure. Following Van Dijk's three-dimensional model (2003), this stage involves identifying headlines through phrases and propositions and understanding the organization of these elements to form the macrostructure. The subsequent step entails categorizing dominant aspects in certain categories.

Moving on, the analysis extends to the superstructure and schema in news reports, with emphasis on key elements like headlines and leads, serving as primary information summarizing the main event. During headline analysis, the researcher identifies standout words conveying the primary focus of the news. The examination of the lead involves observing the initial interpretation of the main event in the first paragraph. The body of the news report explores various schematic functions, delving into historical context, consequences, and verbal reactions or comments related to the event.

The microstructure analysis follows, exploring semantics, syntax, style, and rhetoric. In semantic analysis, the researcher interprets the meaning conveyed by sentences, considering elements like presupposition, victim blaming, implication, and contrast. Syntax investigation focuses on understanding how sentences are structured to convey specific ideologies. Stylistic scrutiny involves analyzing word choices that express a particular perspective. Finally, in rhetoric,

the researcher explores persuasive strategies such as repetition and hyperbole employed by writers to influence readers. These steps aim to address subquestions related to word choices and syntactical structures in both the New York Times and Global Times, revealing the constructed ideologies in AUKUS-related news.

Following the analysis of language use about AUKUS in the two news media, a comparative examination will be conducted to identify similarities and differences. This comparative analysis aims to organize and present the nuanced perspectives presented in the New York Times and Global Times. The ultimate stage of this research involves drawing conclusions to address the overarching research problem.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter consists of the finding and discussion. The finding comprises data analysis according to three dimensional Van Dijk's framework, macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure to reveal ideology in news reports. Furthermore, the result will be explained in the discussion.

A. Findings

This study focuses on analyzing the ideology present in AUKUS-related news text, drawing insights from four news reports sourced from The New York Times and Global Times. The first news report from The New York Times, published on 21st September 2021, bears the title "Australia's Submarines Make Waves in Asia Long Before They Go to Sea." It discusses Australia's plan to bolster its submarine fleet, generating concerns from Asian countries, particularly China and Indonesia, and inciting geopolitical tension and diplomatic strains in the region. The second report, titled "Behind Talks and A Hidden Agenda: Behind The U.S. Defense Deal That France Called A Betrayal," posted on 17th September 2021, delves into the AUKUS agreement and its secret negotiations for building nuclear submarines following the termination of France's defense contract.

On the Global Times front, the first news report, "Naïve Australia Foots The Bill for U.S. Gambit," published on 16th September 2021, explains the establishment of the AUKUS trilateral security system. The last report, "G.T. Voice: Asian nations beware of AUKUS' trap of arms race," documented on 21st

September 2021, revolves around the Quad Summit, bringing together leaders from the U.S., Japan, India, and Australia to counter China's influence in the Asia-Pacific region.

The findings of the researcher reveal the presence of ideological expressions in the four news reports. The first New York Times report comprises 12 data points, while the second report has 11. On the Global Times side, the first report includes 8 data points, and the second has 7. To streamline the results and avoid redundancy, data reduction techniques were applied. The New York Times data was condensed from 12 to 9 in the first report and reduced to 10 in the second report. Similarly, the Global Times data was reduced to 8 in the first report and 7 in the second. However, all of these data points encompass context and text analyses.

The New York Times News Schemata Analysis

The two selected news stories from the New York Times are analysed according to the three schematic structures: macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure.

Report 1

Regarding macrostructure, the title of the New York Times report is "Australia's Submarines Make Waves in Asia Long Before They Go to Sea." The headline is vital in conveying the news report's topic. A reader can understand stories from reading the headline. The phrase "make waves" means Australia's

submarines intentionally create significant change in a community. The phrase "go to sea" means embark on an operation in the sea. One of the notions that might be delivered from this headline is that the presence and plans of Australian submarines have affected the situation or dynamics in the Asia region. Another proposition is Australia's plan to acquire nuclear-powered submarines is seen as intensifying the arms race in the area.

Regarding superstructure, the initial section of the first report introduces the cause of military contests occurring in Asia. Based on the New York Times, China has already ramped up its military capabilities. Surpassing China, other larger nations, Australia, the United States, and Britain united in the new security agreement, AUKUS. Consider the lead paragraph (*China is swelling into a military superpower. India, Vietnam, and Singapore are spending more on defense. Japan is leaning to do the same. Now Australia, backed by the United States and Britain, has catapulted the military contest with Beijing in Asia into a tense new phase*). The substance elaborates on the first paragraph, offering narratives on the consequences of the submarine deal. These encompass China's potential response to AUKUS and the promise made by the US government to various Asian nations. The contextual aspect is the escalating militarization efforts of Asian countries, including Japan, Korea, India, and Taiwan. The decision to deploy missiles and submarines was prompted by apprehensions over China's military expansion, a point in the history category of this report.

Moreover, the category of verbal reactions delves into worry and concerns from numerous Asian governments regarding the AUKUS agreement. The report

portrays China's shortcomings in geopolitics and is considered a threat due to ongoing territorial disputes in Asia-Pacific. Additionally, the report acknowledges the positive impact of the AUKUS alliance on regional peace and stability. The conclusion ends with a statement by Zhu Feng, a prominent international relations professor at Nanjing University, highlighting the importance for China to take measures to ease the tensions in Asia.

The microstructure encompasses discourse's semantic, syntactic, lexical, and rhetorical elements, especially within a news report. In terms of semantics, the report provides contextual information about China's military escalation and its conflicts with neighboring Asian countries. However, the report also includes China's reactions and inability to counter the AUKUS. Furthermore, the story related to the emergence of the AUKUS group in the Asia-Pacific region implicates continuous conflicts between two larger groups, Australia and China. It is signed by using the phrase "tense new phase." Before the defense contract announcement, the stories about potential punishment to Australia presupposed a pre-existing punishment for Australia from China. The formulation of doubt is also utilized in the statement of the support of most leaders in the area for U.S. involvement in the region's security. The word "many" is associated with an indefinite number (*Many leaders in Southeast Asia want the United States to remain a security mainstay, said Ben Bland, the director of the Southeast Asia program at the Lowy Institute in Sydney*). The last presupposition in the last paragraph shows that although China completely eased tensions, East Asia still

became the U.S.'s focus on global security strategy to expand its territory and become a more powerful strategy than China.

Regarding syntax, the introduction sentences used active voices (China is swelling) and (Australia has catapulted), emphasizing the subjects of the sentences, which are the countries involved. It puts the focus on their actions and decisions, escalating more on defense. The active voice is also applied to clarify and highlight the role and actions of Beijing in creating territorial disputes (*Beijing has created high barriers to winning support from neighbors. China's expansive, uncompromising claims to waters and islands across the South China Sea have angered Southeast Asian countries*). Moreover, the prepositional phrase indicates concern about China's military activities and territorial claims, which was a driving factor behind the deployment of new ships, submarines, and missiles (*at least partly out of fear about China's rapid military buildup*). The sentence structure also establishes a cause-and-effect relationship. In terms of condemnation and the Chinese government's disapproval of the submarine agreement is constructed through the temporal clause (*after condemning the submarine last week*) and passive voice that emphasize the impact of China's action to Australia (*including new ways to punish Australian exports, already hit by bans and punitive tariffs as relations soured in the past few years*). Furthermore, the sentences are structured complexly, allowing for detailed explanations of China's actions and the resulting consequences.

Regarding lexical, the report utilizes a different category of negative words and phrases to describe the other group. The word choice "swelling" in the lead

paragraph denotes China's military growth, and "catapulted military contest" represents Australia's military growth, causing a significant army contest between Australia and China. Thus, it shows the power of self-group to counter against Beijing. The negative connotation highlights China's action causing conflict: "*contentious, high barriers, territorial dispute,*" and the word that denotes threat is "worry." China's actions in terms of military and territorial claims are a potential threat in the Asia-Pacific region. The lexical style emphasizes the importance of addressing and managing uncompromising territorial claims to maintain regional stability and security. The disapproval of China to the AUKUS security agreement is shown through the word choice "condemning."

In contrast, the self-group used the phrase "security mainstay," showing an ideological position emphasizing the United States' pivotal role in maintaining security and stability in Southeast Asia. It portrays the U.S. as a reliable and indispensable partner for the region's leaders. Furthermore, "forever partnership" indicates a shared ideological alignment between Australia and the United States. It suggests a mutual commitment to shared values, interests, and goals on a long-term basis.

In the rhetorical aspect, exaggeration is expressed in metaphors such as "make waves" and "geopolitical waves" to emphasize the AUKUS's urgency. In a specific sense, the effect of the AUKUS announcement has triggered significant and rapid changes in the political state and relations between countries and convinced the reader that the presence of Australian submarines significantly impacts security in the Asian region. Therefore, it also subtly represented the

advantage of the self-group with the new plans providing security in the Asia-Pacific region. Emphasizing the AUKUS's urgency to help Asian nations counter China.

Excerpt 1

The first excerpt contains China's military development has triggered other Asian countries, such as Japan, India, Vietnam, and Singapore to do the spending more on defense.

*China is **swelling** into a military **superpower**. India, Vietnam and Singapore are spending more on defense. Japan is leaning to do the same. Now Australia, backed by the United States and Britain, has **catapulted the military contest** with Beijing in Asia into a tense **new phase**.*

Regarding syntax, the sentence structure used active voices (China is swelling) and (Australia has catapulted), emphasizing the subjects of the sentences, which are the countries involved. This puts the focus on their actions and decisions. It also starts with a subject followed by a verb and an object, creating a parallel structure highlighting each action, giving them equal weight and significance. Moreover, it applies a causal relationship between the actions of different countries. For example, the passage suggests that China's military growth has prompted other nations like India, Vietnam, and Singapore to increase their defense spending. The word choice "swelling" highlights the magnitude and speed of China's military growth, shaping the narrative of the importance of understanding and responding to this development. While Australia, as part of the AUKUS group, used the word choice, "catapulted" refers to moving beyond

others. It means the emergence of the AUKUS agreement is accelerating the military contest with Beijing in the Asian region. New York Times has used the choice of words to signify the ideology of AUKUS as the superpower military. Tense is not the first time between two more prominent countries. It is represented using the word "tense new phase" as a presupposition in the semantics strategy. There were continuous conflicts between these groups.

Excerpt 2

Dino Patti Djalal commented that the Indo-Pacific region is undergoing dynamic changes due to the military advancement of the three English-speaking countries. This is a consequence of the presence of the AUKUS group. On the one hand, China is of the view that 'outsider' countries refer to the three Anglo-Saxon countries saying that AUKUS is not acting in accordance with the aspirations of countries in the region which could trigger an arms race.

*"The picture is one of **three Anglo-Saxon countries** drumming up militarily in the Indo-Pacific region. It plays to the narrative offered by China that '**outsiders**' are not **acting in line with** the aspiration of regional countries," said Dino Patti Djalal, a former Indonesian ambassador to the United States.*

The pronoun usage in Dino Patti Djalal's statement "three Anglo-Saxon countries" refers to the AUKUS group that developed the military in Asia-Pacific. An Anglo-Saxon country refers to a nation or region with historical connections to the Anglo-Saxon people, including Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The portrayal of the self-group shows that AUKUS's ideology revolves around the belief in the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon group and its geopolitical

institutions that promoted American expansion across Asia. The following sentence about the narrative China that called AUKUS with the pronoun of "outsider" used the rhetorical word "are not acting line with" that the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom do not adhere to ideological aspirations of China. It establishes the contrast between the actions of "outsiders" and the regional countries' needs. The complex structure consists of two clauses, each providing different information. The first part discusses the steps of three Anglo-Saxon countries in the Indo-Pacific region, while the second part introduces the viewpoint of China regarding these actions.

Excerpt 3

In the escalating geopolitical conflict, the timing of the Australian submarine operation is still being determined. China could seize this opportunity to gather opposition and plan military measures in response to the AUKUS. On the other hand, Japan and Taiwan, as solid American allies, sincerely support the AUKUS initiative.

*The submarines won't hit the water for at least a decade. But the **geopolitical waves** from their announcement have been instant, while giving Beijing time to **marshal opposition** among Asian neighbors and plot military **countermoves**.*

The excerpt above contains microstructure aspects: rhetoric, syntax, and lexical. In terms of rhetoric, the phrase "geopolitical waves" as a rhetorical element emphasizes the AUKUS's urgency. Specifically, the effect of the AUKUS announcement has triggered significant and rapid changes in the political

environment and relations between countries. The following element is the word choice: "marshal oppositions" and "countermoves" denote violence and conflict. These words represent other group's aggression. While waiting for the Australian submarine operation, China could advance its military technology to countermove AUKUS. The passage consists of two sentences joined by the coordinating conjunction "but." It allows for the presentation of contrasting ideas, emphasizing the delay in the submarine's deployment and the immediate geopolitical repercussions of the AUKUS announcement.

Excerpt 4

In this section, a sense of silence, misgivings, or apprehensions has been by many Asian governments about China's negative reaction to the AUKUS agreement. The director of the Southeast Asia program, Bend Bland, said that Many officials in Southeast Asia's leadership aspire for the United States to remain a stable security pillar.

*Other Asian governments have, through their remarks or silence, signified misgivings or apprehension about **riling China**. **Many** leaders in Southeast Asia want the United States to remain **a security mainstay**, said Ben Bland, the director of the Southeast Asia program at the Lowy Institute in Sydney.*

These sentences contain semantics, lexical, and syntax. The word "many" is associated with an indefinite number. It reflects the ideology that many leaders in Southeast Asia prefer the role of the United States in the region's security. It also shows the support or aspirations of most leaders in the area for U.S. involvement. Regarding the lexical, the phrase "security mainstay" shows an

ideological position that emphasizes the pivotal role of the United States in maintaining security and stability in Southeast Asia. It portrays the U.S. as a reliable and indispensable partner for the region's leaders.

Conversely, the word choice "riling" denotes conflict. It implies ideology that the presence of the United States in Southeast Asia is essential to protect stability and avoid conflict with China. Moreover, the statement by Ben Bland is presented as a direct quotation, giving it a sense of authority and credibility. It also reinforces the idea that many leaders in Southeast Asia hold the belief that the United States should remain a security mainstay.

Excerpt 5

This data declares the background event before forming the AUKUS deal; many governments had built submarines and missiles as a response to stepping up China's military and disputed territorial claims. According to the International Institute for Strategic Studies, China has significantly contributed to military spending in the Asian region, around 42 percent of total military expenditure.

*Even before the deal, some governments had deployed new ships, submarines and missiles, at least partly out of **worry** about China's rapid military buildup and **contentious** territorial claims. China accounts for 42 percent of all military spending across Asia, according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies.*

The data applied lexical style and syntax strategy. The word "worry" shows that some governments see China's actions in terms of military and territorial claims as a potential threat in the Asia-Pacific region. Another word,

"contentious," frames China's territorial claims as a potentially conflict-inducing regional issue. It conveys a perspective emphasizing the importance of addressing and managing these claims to maintain regional stability and security. Moreover, the phrase (out of worry about China's rapid military buildup and contentious territorial claims) establishes a cause-and-effect relationship, indicating that the concern about China's military activities and territorial claims was a driving factor behind the deployment. It is structured with the prepositional phrase (at least partly out of fear about China's rapid military buildup), specifying that concern about China's military activities and territorial claims played a significant role. Thus, other group is presented as a threat that creates conflict in territorial claims. As a result, all government countries, especially Asia, are worried about China.

Excerpt 6

This section told a story that several Asian governments hope to avoid the same decision as the prime minister of Australia made joining AUKUS, with India and South Korea no exception. Instead, both countries were inclined to improve their relationship with their neighbors after the conflict.

*But many governments across Asia, especially in Southeast Asia, **hope to avoid having** to make the same choice that Australia's prime minister, Scott Morrison, made last week in declaring a "**forever** partnership" with the United States.*

Regarding microstructure, the word choice "forever partnership" indicates a shared ideological alignment between Australia and the United States. It suggests a mutual commitment to shared values, interests, and goals on a long-

term basis. A presupposition is shown from the phrase "hope to avoid having to make the same choice" that the decision has long-term consequences. Asian leaders will consider many options before forming a partnership in the long period, such as Australia did.

Excerpt 7

China has rejected or disapproved of the AUKUS. A military and diplomatic response plan is likely being considered to respond significantly to Australia's actions since the previous event dispute has worsened the relationship between the two.

*After **condemning** the submarine agreement last week, the Chinese government has said little else. But China's leaders and military planners are sure to consider military and diplomatic countermoves, including **new ways** to punish Australian exports, already hit by bans and punitive tariffs as relations soured in the past few years.*

According to the data above, the word choice "condemning" to refer to China's disagreement with AUKUS but had been muted with the phrase "said little else." A presupposition also implied by the phrase "new ways to punish Australian exports" is that there was a pre-existing punishment for Australia from China before the defense contract announcement. The report does not provide China's government's following statement, instead emphasizing the negative stories about their plans of countermove and the punishment to Australia. It expresses China's aggression toward the AUKUS. Regarding syntax, the temporal clause emphasizes condemnation and implies the Chinese government's disapproval of the submarine agreement (after condemning the submarine last

week). Passive voice usage is shown through the actions taken against Australian exports (hit by bans and punitive tariffs). Using the passive voice, the New York Times emphasizes the impact of China's punishment on Australia.

Excerpt 8

The paragraph states that China will not win in getting support from neighboring countries due to its territorial disputes across Asia nations such as India and Japan. Therefore, China's aggressive expansion of territorial water riled Southeast Asian countries.

*But Beijing has created its own **high barriers** to winning support from neighbors. China's expansive, uncompromising claims to waters and islands across the South China Sea have **angered** Southeast Asian countries. Beijing is also locked in **territorial disputes** with Japan, India and other countries.*

In terms of semantics, the contextual details show the causes of China's conflict with its neighbors—a detailed explanation of the possible consequences of China's countermoves to AUKUS. The self-group considered that China would not win against AUKUS even with it as a superpower military. Most Asian countries have been angered due to their previous activities, such as uncompromising territorial claims. In terms of lexical, "high barriers" emphasize Beijing as an active agent in creating perceived challenges. It shows the ideology that China is actively creating conflict, such as uncompromising territorial claims in the Southeast China Sea. Another word, "territorial dispute," which denotes contest, strengthens the ideology. As a result, China will not get support from neighboring countries. The sentences are structured complexly, allowing for

detailed explanations of China's actions and the resulting consequences. Moreover, the sentences predominantly use the active voice, clarifying and emphasizing the role and actions of Beijing in creating territorial disputes.

Excerpt 9

Zhu Feng a professor of international relations at Nanjing University responded and reminded that China should ease tensions with neighbors across the South China Sea and East China Sea before overtaken by the U.S.

*“This AUKUS agreement very vividly shows that East Asia has become the focus of United States global security strategy,” said Zhu Feng, a professor of international relations at Nanjing University in east China. “It’s a reminder to China that **if we can’t ease tensions with neighbors over the South China Sea and East China Sea, the U.S. will continue trying to take advantage of this tension.**”*

The data applied the semantics strategy to end the report. It presupposes that even though China completely eased tensions, East Asia still became the U.S.’s focus on global security strategy. Word usage “take advantage” becomes clearly explanation of the AUKUS’s intention. Its ideology is to expand its territory and become a more powerful strategy than China. Paragraph to paragraph clearly mentions China’s submarine story and its inability to gain support from Asian neighbors due to territorial controversy. Hence, AUKUS plays a role in helping Asian nations counter threats from the other group.

Report 2

The second headline of the New York Times, "Secret Talks and a Hidden Agenda: Behind the U.S. Defense Deal That France Called a 'Betrayal,'" the phrase "France called a 'Betrayal'" is used to invite the reader to believe in the proposition that reaction of France to U.S defense deal is perceived as excessive. Additionally, this headline suggests that France's disapproval of the U.S. defense deal goes against its conventional perspective on geopolitics. The word "Behind" indicates the AUKUS's motives for engaging in secret talks and concealing agendas from France.

The structure of a news report examines the components of the introduction, the main content, and the closing and which events are highlighted and given importance. The New York Times emphasizes the main event about enraging President Macron of the U.S. and Australia's secret negotiation, well known as AUKUS. As a result, President Macron ordered the withdrawal of French ambassadors to the United States and Australia. The substance supports the lead paragraph with context category stories of shortcomings. The shortcomings of France's submarine led to the rejection of the defense contract with Australia (*The Australians knew they had a receptive audience. Mr. Biden, who has made pushing back hard on China's territorial ambitions a central tenet of his national security policy, told aides those French-made submarines would not do*). As the verbal reaction category, France's response is associated with harshness (*Even before Mr. Macron recalled the ambassadors, Mr. Biden's aides seemed taken aback by the ferocity of the French response, especially Mr. Le*

Drian's characterization that it was a "knife in the back"). In contrast, the AUKUS is associated with advanced submarines (*They expressed interest in seeking a fleet of quieter nuclear-powered submarines based on American and British designs that could patrol areas of the South China Sea with less risk of detection*). The conclusion ends with Kurt M. Campbell, an architect, the first person Australia contacted when it canceled the deal with France.

Microstructure consists of the semantic, syntactic, lexical, and rhetorical aspects to disclose hidden ideologies in news stories. Regarding semantics, contextual details are shown in the reason for the U.S.'s action in doing secret negotiations related to the AUKUS submarine deal. According to The New York Times, the national security and strategic interests have been a significant factor in keeping the negotiation secret. The report discusses France's submarine shortcomings, and the cancellation of the deal with Australia implies Australia's belief that the deal was not beneficial to their defense and security. It has prompted them to pursue the construction of modern submarines based on designs from the US and the UK. Moreover, the excerpt (*Mr. Macron's decision was a stunning and unexpected escalation of the breach between Washington and Paris, on a day that the two countries had planned to celebrate an alliance that goes back to the defeat of Britain in the Revolutionary War*) presupposes a pre-existing the tension between Washington and Paris before President Macron made the decision to withdraw the France's ambassadors to both nations, as indicated by the phrase "escalation of the breach."

Regarding syntax, the stories in the report are written using complex sentences prominently to highlight the complexity of International politics and create a comprehensive narrative. The active voice is used to emphasize the self-group's reaction or perception (*Mr. Biden's aides seemed taken aback by the ferocity of the French response*). It conveys the idea that the French response to the AUKUS was forceful, and emotionally charged, such as the withdrawal of France's ambassadors to both nations. Additionally, the passive voices used to emphasize the action of rejecting France's submarine contract rather than the actor (self-group) considering the excerpt (*the French caught wind of the fact that the plug was going to be pulled on*). Another passive voice (*Yet it was driven by France's realization that two of its closest allies have been negotiating secretly for months*) emphasizes the consequence of France's realization that influenced its decision. It means, highlights the withdrawal of France's ambassadors to both nations. In order to show the deficiency of the French-made submarine, the New York Times used the parallel structure (*They did not have the ability to range the Pacific and show up unexpectedly off Chinese shores*). A sentence structure also highlights the priority of the U.S. through cause-and-effect relationships between the concept of brutal calculus, and the potential consequences of the pivot to Asia. This reflects the ideological perspective that political decisions have far-reaching consequences. Emphasizing the continuity of policy decisions over time is highlighted from temporal phrase (*In the end, Mr. Biden's decision was the result of a brutal calculus that nations sometimes make in which one ally is determined to be more strategically vital than another — something national leaders and*

diplomats never like to admit to in public. And it was a sign that as Mr. Biden begins to execute what the Obama administration, 12 years ago, called the “pivot to Asia,” there is the risk of stepping on political land mines as old, traditional allies in Europe feel left behind)

Regarding lexis, the report utilizes a different category of negative words and phrases to describe the other group. Among others are negative narratives about French-made submarines and response to the secret negotiation. The words that denote French deficiency are "conventional, obsolete." It shows that Australia considers quieter technology nuclear submarines more beneficial and in line with their security needs, particularly in the South China Sea region. The image of the French is also associated with harshness. It is shown by the word choice "ferocity," which denotes violence and conveys the idea of the self-group's disagreement with France's decision to withdraw the ambassadors to both nations. In line with this, the word "sabotage" denotes conflict that France may take action to damage the progress of AUKUS if the secret negotiation is informed. Thus, labeling the negative act of France shows the ideology of the disagreement with France's involvement in the geopolitics context.

In comparison, the category of positive words and phrases used to describe self group. The word that denotes agreement is "receptive," which represents the agreement of President Biden to cancel the procurement of French submarines for Australia. Additionally, the word that justifies self-group is found in the word "brutal calculus." Furthermore, the word "pivot to Asia" is used to signify a deliberate reorientation of U.S. strategic priorities towards the Asia-Pacific region

to expand the significance of Asia in global politics, economics, and security.

Regarding rhetoric, the report is not free from metaphor. France's ignorance about the AUKUS deal compared to "in the dark" suggests the vital agenda does not inform France coincidentally. The image of a France-made submarine is a symbol of staleness, and its response to secret negotiation is part of a harshness using overstatement terms, "overly dramatic," and "knife in the back." The New York Times also uses metaphors to describe the reasoning behind the AUKUS hidden agenda. "Caught wind" signifies that information, compared to the wind. It shows how information can be applied without being detected. The description of the rejection of France's defense contract used the metaphor "the plug was going to be pulled on." It highlights the firm decision to end defense contracts and creates the climax for the reader.

Excerpt 1

The paragraph explains that the United States and Australia did not inform their plans to build nuclear submarines to France. This action led to the cancellation of France's largest defense contract. It made President Emmanuel Macron angry that he ordered the withdrawal of French ambassadors from both countries on Friday.

*The United States and Australia went to **extraordinary lengths** to keep Paris **in the dark** as they secretly negotiated a plan to build nuclear submarines, scuttling France's largest defense contract and so **enraging** President Emmanuel Macron that on Friday he ordered the withdrawal of France's ambassadors to both nations.*

According to the data above, the rhetorical strategy is found in "extraordinary lengths" to describe the U.S. and Australia's efforts to keep France

secret. It emphasizes the U.S. and Australia's actions to protect its interests. Another metaphor is "in the dark," which suggests the vital agenda is purposely not informed to France. The French are unaware of what is going on behind their deal. In terms of lexical, the word "scuttling" indicates that the actions taken by the United States and Australia resulted in the cancellation or destruction of France's largest defense contract with Australia. The reaction of President Macron to the secret plan used the lexical "enraging," causing the withdrawal of French ambassadors to both countries.

Regarding semantics, the sentence implies that national security and strategic interests have been a significant factor in keeping the negotiations secret. The sentence structure contains the main clause and a participle phrase (scuttling France's largest defense contract) that refers to the consequences of the U.S. and Australia's actions. Then, the coordinative clause (and so enraging President Emmanuel Macron) is an additional detail about the reaction of President Macron. It ends with a relative clause that states the kind of action of President Macron. This sentence highlights the complexity of international politics. The U.S. and Australia put in great effort to protect their interests. It is even causing problems for other nations or straining diplomatic relations.

Excerpt 2

President Emmanuel Macron's decision to recall the French ambassadors from both countries is a shocking and unexpected escalation on a day they ought to celebrate the alliance since the Revolutionary War.

*Mr. Macron's decision was **a stunning and unexpected** escalation of the breach between Washington and Paris, on a day that the two countries had planned to celebrate an alliance that goes back to the defeat of Britain in the Revolutionary War.*

The rhetorical strategy is applied in the data above. The words "stunning" emphasize President Macron's decision and are considered striking and dramatic. The term "unexpected" shows that withdrawing France's ambassadors to both countries was an unexpected decision. The use of this word indicates the incredible tension between Washington and France. In terms of semantics strategy, The sentence presupposes a pre-existing disagreement or tension between Washington and Paris before President Macron made his decision, as indicated by the phrase "escalation of the breach."

Excerpt 3

*Yet **it was driven by France's** realization that two of its closest allies have been negotiating secretly for months. According to interviews with American and British officials, the Australians approached the new administration soon after President Biden's inauguration and said they had concluded that **they had to get out of a \$60 billion agreement with France to supply them with a dozen attack submarines.***

This paragraph explains that President Macron's decision to withdraw the French ambassador resulted from France's realization that its closest allies had been conducting secret negotiations for months, which disrupted existing agreements and eventually led to a strong reaction from the French. In terms of syntax, the passive voice usage (Yet it was driven by France's realization) emphasizes the consequence of France's realization that influenced its decision. It means NYT highlights an unexpected action from France. In terms of semantics,

the implication is Australia considers the \$60 billion deal with France to supply twelve attack submarines no longer aligns with their interests following the change of administration in the United States. This suggests that Australia views the deal as not beneficial to their defense and security.

Excerpt 4

The sentence explains that the Australian government is concerned that the conventional submarines ordered from France will be obsolete or ineffective when they arrive in Australia. They want more modern and quieter submarines powered by nuclear reactors based on American and British designs to patrol the South China Sea region with a lower risk of detection.

*The **conventionally** powered French subs, the Australians feared, would be **obsolete** by the time they were delivered. They expressed interest in seeking a fleet of quieter nuclear-powered submarines based on American and British designs that could patrol areas of the South China Sea with **less risk of detection**.*

From the excerpt above, the sentence "The conventionally powered French subs, the Australians feared, would be obsolete by the time they were delivered" implicates that Australia has the urge to build modern submarines based on the US and the UK design. While the word choice of "conventional, obsolete" refers to French subs design is outdated and risky. The signal of a modern submarine is a fleet of quieter and harder detection. It shows the ideology that conventional submarine technology is no longer considered adequate or tends to be obsolete in the context of modern security. Australia considers nuclear submarines with

quieter technology more beneficial and in line with their security needs, particularly in the South China Sea region. This is why Australia shifted its geopolitics strategy from a defense contract with France to AUKUS. In terms of syntax, the sentence structure used complex sentences, including the main clause (The conventionally powered French subs would be obsolete) and a subordinate clause (the Australian feared) that gives the subject's opinion about conventionally powered subs. It emphasized the deficiency of French-powered submarines that could not patrol the areas of the South China Sea.

Excerpt 5

Australia realizes that President Biden's assessment of French submarines is incompatible with the modern security strategy, which emphasizes the importance of owning submarines with broader geographic capabilities and the element of maintaining a military against China.

*The Australians knew they had a **receptive** audience. Mr. Biden, who has made **pushing back hard on China's territorial ambitions** a central tenet of his national security policy, told aides those French-made submarines would not do. They did not have the ability to range the Pacific and show up unexpectedly off Chinese shores — adding an element of **military advantage** for the West.*

From the data above, Australia used the lexical word "receptive" to describe President Biden's support for canceling the procurement of French submarines for Australia. It also represents a good image for the US. Another word choice, "military advantage," describes the belief that security and stability in the Pacific region are critical to national interests and global security, especially

in confronting China's territorial ambitions. This suggests that investment in military superiority is necessary to maintain regional stability and security. In terms of syntax, the sentence structure contains a subordinate clause (*who has made pushing back hard on China's territorial ambitions a central tenet of his national security policy*) to provide additional information about Mr. Biden. It emphasizes Mr. Biden's stance against China's territorial ambitions, highlighting it as a crucial aspect of his policy, a commitment to opposing China's territorial expansion. The sentence (*They did not have the ability to range the Pacific and show up unexpectedly off Chinese shores*) uses a parallel structure to list two key shortcomings of the French-made submarines. It highlights the deficiencies and reinforces that these submarines are inadequate. The last phrase (*adding an element of military advantage for the West*) is structured due to the previous statements. This syntactical choice implies that the rejection of the French-made submarines leads to a positive outcome: an increased military advantage for Western nations.

Excerpt 6

President Biden's decision results from a difficult calculation sometimes made by countries where one ally is considered more strategically important than another. The decision is also a sign that as President Biden begins implementing the Obama administration called 12 years ago a "pivot to Asia," there is a risk of political friction as traditional allies in Europe feel left behind.

*In the end, Mr. Biden's decision was the result of a **brutal calculus** that nations sometimes make in which one ally is determined to be more strategically vital than*

another — something national leaders and diplomats never like to admit to in public. And it was a sign that as Mr. Biden begins to execute what the Obama administration, 12 years ago, called the “pivot to Asia,” there is the risk of stepping on political land mines as old, traditional allies in Europe feel left behind.

Biden's decision using the lexical "a brutal calculus" shows that decisions are often based on strategic considerations and national benefits, even if they require sacrifices or difficult decisions. It also denotes the justification of self group's action. While the word choice "pivot to Asia" signifies a deliberate reorientation of U.S. strategic priorities towards the Asia-Pacific region. This implies a recognition of the growing significance of Asia in global politics, economics, and security. Another ideology is found in the words "left behind" that traditional European partners no longer get equal attention or treatment as the U.S. pushes towards a greater focus on Asia. Consequently, they are losing their prominent position or traditional role in the new dynamics of international relations.

Additionally, the sentence structure usage highlights the cause-and-effect relationships between the concept of "brutal calculus," and the potential consequences of the pivot to Asia. This reflects the ideological perspective that political decisions have far-reaching consequences. Using subordinate clauses (that nations sometimes make...) and (as Mr. Biden begins to execute) adds depth and context to the main ideas. It reflects the idea that various factors and historical contexts influence decisions. The mention of the Obama administration "12 years ago" adds a temporal dimension, emphasizing the continuity of policy decisions

over time. Therefore, long-term strategic planning is essential for national interests.

Excerpt 7

The United States and Australia considered replacing French submarines with American and British nuclear submarines. Still, they also considered the possible negative reaction from the French, which had previously had a large defense contract with Australia. If the French were alerted to the plan, it could lead to sabotage.

*There was an obvious alternative: the kind of nuclear-powered submarines deployed by the Americans and the British. But American and Australian officials agreed that if the French **caught wind** of the fact that **the plug** was going to **be pulled on** one of the biggest defense contracts in their history, they almost certainly would try to **sabotage** the alternative plan, according to officials who were familiar with the discussions between Washington and Canberra.*

The story about the cause of keeping the AUKUS security agreement secret from France used the idiom "caught wind." The metaphor describes a complex and sensitive situation in more detail. Information compared to the wind that can spread unexpectedly, showing how information can apply without being detected. The description of the rejection of France's defense contract used the metaphor "the plug was going to be pulled on." It highlights the firm decision to end defense contracts and creates the climax for the reader. In terms of lexical, "sabotage" denotes conflict that France may take action to damage the progress of AUKUS if the secret negotiation is informed. Thus, labeling the negative act of France shows the ideology of the disagreement with France's involvement in the geopolitics context, and the nuclear submarine strategic plan must run smoothly without interruption.

Regarding syntactical structure (*But American and Australian officials agreed that if the French caught wind...*), it is complex, with multiple clauses interweaving different pieces of information, creating a comprehensive narrative. The subordinate clause (the plug was going to be pulled on) suggests a conditional relationship between the French catching wind of the situation and their potential reaction. This structure implies a cause-and-effect scenario. Additionally, the passive voice usage (*the French caught wind of the fact that the plug was going to be pulled on*) emphasizes the action (the fact being discovered) rather than the actor. Thus, it can obscure the agency responsible for the decision.

Excerpt 8

When President Biden met with President Macron, they discussed the future of the Atlantic alliance in a friendly chat during a June summit. On the same day, Biden, Prime Minister Johnson, and President Morrison discussed AUKUS. Three days later, Morrison met Macron separately and reconsidered the AUKUS deal.

*(Mr. Biden, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Morrison met together the same day, discussed the emerging deal, and in a vague statement which seems more revealing today than it did then, referred to “**deepening strategic cooperation** between the three governments” to meet a changing defense environment in the Indo-Pacific.)*

Regarding lexical, the meeting between the three countries used the word choice "deepening strategic cooperation." Their meeting is a discussion about the emerging deal. It denotes an alliance in a security agreement formed with selective countries to strengthen the power of the US to execute Obama's

administration plan "pivot to Asia" by deepening the partnering with the two English countries, the United Kingdom and Australia.

Excerpt 9

Before Macron recalled French ambassadors, Biden's aides were surprised by the strong French reaction, especially Le Drian's "knife in the back" comment. They think the French are being dramatic and expect relations to normalize gradually.

*Even before Mr. Macron recalled the ambassadors, Mr. Biden's aides seemed taken aback by **the ferocity of the French response**, especially Mr. Le Drian's characterization that it was a "**knife in the back**." They have suggested the French were being **overly dramatic** and believe the two countries will gradually return to normal relations.*

Based on the data above, the response of France compared to the metaphor "knife in the back." French Foreign Minister Le Drian emphasized that the US action was considered a betrayal. Its part of the overstatement term gives a strong emotional dimension to the situation and shows the extent to which the act was perceived as a betrayal by the French side. Moreover, "overly dramatic" refers to the overstatement term used to describe France's decision after knowing the cancellation of the defense contract with Australia. Regarding lexical, "ferocity" denotes violence and something frightening to others. It conveys that the French response to the AUKUS was strong, forceful, and perhaps emotionally charged, such as the withdrawal of France's ambassadors to both nations. In terms of syntax, the sentence starts with a subordinate clause (Even before Mr. Macron recalled the ambassadors), which emphasizes the sequence of events and

establishes context. Using an active voice (*Mr. Biden's aides seemed taken aback*) emphasizes Mr. Biden's aides and self-group's reaction. This focuses on the self-group's perception, which may reflect a particular ideology. The phrase (*especially Mr. Le Drian's characterization that it was a 'knife in the back'*) is placed towards the end of the sentence, giving it prominence. This positioning highlights Mr. Le Drian's characterization, suggesting its significance in the narrative.

Excerpt 10

The paragraph states that the American decision to scrap the French-Australian contract in favor of tying Australia into the nuclear submarine program more tightly was because their main goal was to deal with an increasingly powerful China and push the American Navy eastward in the Pacific. This decision was taken with no internal debate.

*The reason was straightforward: In the Biden White House, the imperative to challenge China's growing footprint, and its efforts to push the U.S. Navy east, to the next island chain in the Pacific, **reigns supreme.***

The phrase "reigns supreme" is used in this context to convey a sense of absolute dominance or highest priority. It suggests that the imperative to challenge China's growing influence and its efforts to extend its influence in the Pacific region is the most important priority in the Biden White House. This choice of words reflects a specific ideological stance. It implies a strong commitment to countering China's influence and asserting American interests in the Pacific. It

emphasizes the perceived significance and urgency of this policy or objective within U.S. foreign relations.

The Global Times News Schemata Analysis

Report 1

In terms of macrostructure, the first headline of Global Times, "Naïve Australia foots the bill for US gambit," is employed to address the political and economic implications of Australia's decision into a defense deal with AUKUS. Based on Global Times, the canceled billion submarine contract with France due to a defense deal AUKUS, Australia could get consequences footing the bill for the US. The headline implies the following idea: Australia has consequences that go beyond just paying the bills.

The superstructure examines how events are organized with the introduction, content, and conclusion on the one hand and what categories are highlighted and prominent. The opening paragraph depicts Australia's consequence for paying for America's cold war gambit. The content vividly supports the introduction by giving negative stories about Australia's involvement in the geopolitics contest. The paragraphs also discuss the economic and political implications caused by Australia's relationship with the U.S., which could also be considered part of this report's prominent category. At the same time, the history category is explained through this sentence: *(The contract Australia inked with French shipbuilder Naval Group in 2016 to build a new submarine fleet was considered one of the world's most lucrative defense deals)* and also became a

minor category. The report ends with highlighting that Australia may experience economic hardship if it isolates itself from China due to its decision to engage in the AUKUS security pact.

Regarding semantics, the report gives more contextual details related to Australia's involvement in geopolitics and the potential impact. The potential impact is shown through implication strategy; consider this excerpt (*Australia could face the most dangerous consequence of being cannon fodder in the event of a military showdown in the region*); Australia's decision to be part of AUKUS is a faulty choice. Instead of receiving high risk from a security agreement's failure, cancellation is the best way to avoid the dangerous consequence of being cannon fodder or victim. Besides, the United States applies an injustice to Australia, as shown in the sentence (*Australian taxpayers have every reason to demand an answer from the Morrison administration about why ordinary Australians always end up paying for America's Cold War gambit*). It also shows the U.S.'s significant influence on Australia's policies or actions. The blaming strategy is applied in this sentence (*What's even more ridiculous is that Australia also needs to foot the bill for playing the role of cannon fodder and trashing its relationship with France*). Global Times emphasizes Australia's actions as having to "pay the cost" and "sacrifice its relationship with France."

Regarding syntax, the stories in the report are written using the contrastive clause prominently (*But as Canberra falls into a well-set U.S. trap, its industrial transformation and development plans will suffer while defense lobbyists in Washington reap the rewards*) to highlight the differences in the outcomes

experienced by the U.S. and Australia. The other contrastive clause also emphasizes the difference between skepticism of the U.S. "The U.S. Cold War gambit is a trap," and China's potential to provide benefits in economic and trade cooperation (*The U.S. Cold War gambit is a trap that will deprive its allies that are naïve enough to fall for the illusion of receiving economic dividends from the U.S., while also hoping to retrain the benefit that comes from China's development when it comes to economic and trade cooperation*). Passive voice is also found in this sentence (*its \$90 billion submarine contract with Australia may be cancelled*), focusing on the object of the cancellation of a \$90 billion submarine contract between France and Australia due to the AUKUS security agreement. Moreover, in the introduction paragraph, the Australian is placed as the subject with the verb phrase (have every reason to demand an answer) and ends with a prepositional phrase (as to why ordinary Australians always end up paying for America's cold war gambit). It also represents the disagreement with the decision taken by the Australian government. Hence, Australians have reason to demand an explanation from the Morrison government.

In terms of lexical, the report's language contains categories of negative words and phrases. Each of these represents a specific type of negative word. The phrase with great tension or conflict connotations is "Cold War." It represents the AUKUS agreement intending to counter China's growing clout in the region. Moreover, AUKUS is associated with manipulation. The word "gambit" shows it, which suggests that the security agreement is the U.S.'s strategy to take advantage of Australia. Another phrase that denotes manipulation, "well-set U.S. trap,"

indicates that Australia could become entangled in a situation that benefits the United States, implying a form of carefully planned manipulation. The significant control of the U.S. over Australia is found in the words "obedient" and "selfless," which express the Australian government's excessive dedication and obedience to the U.S. Therefore, Australia is associated with the victim through the words "cannon fodder" which refer to troops who can be used at high risk in military conflict, and "pawn" that refers to a situation where Australia is perceived as the United States utilizing a tool in the context of geopolitical interests.

Additionally, the disagreement with the U.S. policy is represented in the word "naive." The emergence of the AUKUS has caused tension in geopolitics and manipulating its allies, such as Australia. In contrast, the phrase "largest economy" represents the self group and shows the ideology of economic power, where the economic policies and decisions of China are considered to have a significant impact on other countries in the Asia-Pacific.

Regarding rhetoric, the report is not free from the idiom "foot the bill." Australia bears the actual and metaphorical expense as a consequence of the AUKUS. The actual cost refers to the possibility that Australia will have to spend funds on the U.S. interest. On the other hand, the "metaphorical cost" refers to the possible impact on Australia's relationship with France and being a victim of Washington's interest. The hyperbole "too high" is an overstatement term to emphasize the tremendous consequence of the AUKUS for Australia. The word "slavishly" represents the Morrison government dutifully and thoughtlessly opening up its coffers to pay for and serve the interests of the United States with

utmost obedience and submission. The word usage expresses the skepticism of the self-group to the Morrison government.

Excerpt 1

This paragraph states that Australian taxpayers have good reason to demand answers from the Morrison government as to why ordinary Australians always end up paying for America's cold war strategy.

*Australian taxpayers have every reason to demand an answer from the Morrison administration as to **why ordinary Australians always end up paying for America's cold war gambit.***

The semantics strategy is applied in the data above. The clause "why ordinary Australians always end up paying for America's cold war gambit" implies that the United States applies an injustice. The implication is that the policies or strategic actions taken by the United States in the context of the Cold War caused ordinary Australians to pay the consequences. Some lexical strategies include using terms typical of the "Cold War" that carry connotations of great tension or conflict and the word "gambit," which suggests strategic or tactical elements in competitive situations. It shows the ideology that the AUKUS is the U.S.'s strategy to take advantage of Australia. This also underscores China's belief that the emergence of AUKUS has initiated an arms race, including potential threats of war. In expressing the ideology, the Australian is placed as the subject with the verb phrase (have every reason to demand an answer) and ends with a subordinate clause explaining why Australians demand answers from the Morrison government.

Excerpt 2

Although Biden administration officials claim this new security partnership does not explicitly target China, almost all Western media analyze this move as a significant step in response to China's growing regional influence. In response, the Chinese Embassy in the United States said on Thursday that the three English-speaking countries should "drop their Cold War mentality and ideological prejudices."

*In response, the Chinese embassy in the US said Thursday that the **three English-speaking countries** should "**shake off their cold war mentality and ideological prejudice.**"*

In criticizing the emergence of the AUKUS, the Chinese used the pronoun "three English-speaking countries" to refer to Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. China's response used the lexical "Cold War mentality," which refers to a mindset reflected in perspectives and attitudes associated with periods of tension between the U.S. and the Soviets in the Cold War. Another phrase choice is "ideological prejudice," which refers to the security agreement being considered full of negative judgment or attitudes toward China. In line with the semantics applied, the phrase "shake off their mentality cold war and ideological prejudice" implies that the AUKUS is full of prejudice about China. Before a significant war emerges, they should dissolve the AUKUS. Additionally, the sentence structure used an active voice, including an adjective clause, to state the recommended actions to be taken by the three English-speaking countries.

Excerpt 3

The Chinese never had any illusions or excessive expectations about the Morrison government's political leanings all along; they still found it surprising that the government was willing and "selflessly" open up its budget to pay for and dutifully serve the interests of the United States.

While we have never had any illusions about the Morrison government's political inclination, it is still surprising to know that they could be so obedient and "selfless" in opening their own coffers to pay for and slavishly serve US interests.

Based on the data above, the semantics strategy describes the other group. The sentence "we have never had any illusions about the Morrison government's political inclination" implies that China clearly understands Australia's political inclination. The rhetorical usage of the word "slavishly" is an exaggeration that describes how the Morrison government dutifully and thoughtlessly opens up its coffers to pay for and serve the interests of the United States with utmost obedience and submission. It is coherent with the word choice usage of "obedient" that denotes control. It is associated with strong power or influence from the U.S. Additionally, the word choice "selfless" shows the excessive level of dedication and obedience of the Australian government that surprised China.

Excerpt 4

The paragraph states that Australia's decision to adopt nuclear submarine technology from the US indicates that Canberra supports Washington's idea of creating an international system to control China's economic rise. However, it also reminds Australia that as an independent country, it has the responsibility to

protect its own interests and sovereignty, and the risks are enormous if they become a tool for US interests, especially in military conflict in the region.

*As an independent nation to become **a pawn** of the US, the stakes are just **too high** for Canberra. **Australia could face the most dangerous consequence of being cannon fodder in the event of a military showdown in the region.***

Regarding lexicalization that denotes manipulation, it is found through the word choice " pawn." It refers to a situation where Australia is perceived as the United States utilizing a tool in the context of geopolitical interests. The phrase "cannon fodder" denotes victim and refers to troops who can be used generously or at high risk in combat or military conflict. The rhetorical strategy used the hyperbole "too high" to describe the potential consequence for Australia in cooperation with the U.S. It is an overstatement term to emphasize that Australia should consider the choice because the potential advantages might not balance the dangers. Regarding the implication strategy in the sentence, "Australia could face the most dangerous consequence of being cannon fodder in the event of a military showdown in the region," Australia's decision to be part of AUKUS is a faulty choice. Instead of receiving high risk from a security agreement, cancellation is the best way to avoid the dangerous consequences. Additionally, the sentence structure uses the prepositional phrase "As an independent nation" functions as the opening clause, and the infinitive clause "to become a pawn of the US" is the dependent clause that functions as a component of the prepositional phrase. The following sentence uses an independent clause that starts with the subject "Australia" followed by the modal predicate "could face." This structure shows the possibility of the consequences faced by Australia. The nominal phrase "the

most dangerous consequence of being cannon fodder" further describes the consequences Australia could face.

Excerpt 5

The significant criticism of China for Australia's decision is that it has to pay a considerable cost and damage its relationship with France due to the possible cancellation of the \$90 billion submarine contract with France.

*What's even more **ridiculous** is that Australia also needs to **foot the bill** for playing the role of cannon fodder, and **trashing its relationship with France**, whose leaders must be annoyed to suddenly learn that its \$90 billion submarine contract with Australia may be cancelled.*

Blaming the victim strategy is applied in the data above. Global Times highlights Australia's decisions regarding regional security policy and international relations. They state that Australia had to pay the cost and sacrifice its relationship with France. This sentence emphasizes Australia's actions as having to "pay the cost" and "sacrifice its relationship with France." The lexical usage of "trashing" denotes the harsh action of the decisions that could violently damage bilateral relations between Australia and France. In terms of rhetoric, the idiom "foot the bill" refers to the cost to Australia of playing the role of "being the victim." Additionally, the word "ridiculous" conveys a negative evaluation considered absurd. In this sentence, Global Times states that the situation where Australia has to pay to play the role of "cannon fodder" and end its relationship with France is considered ridiculous. The sentence structure also used the passive voice "its \$90 billion submarine contract with Australia may be cancelled,"

focusing on the object of the cancellation of a \$90 billion submarine contract between France and Australia.

Excerpt 6

The US has put Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison in a problematic situation. Australia has experienced a decline or loss in its market share in China. Thus, Canberra accuses China of "economic coercion," but it is those who damage relations by discriminating against Chinese investment, expelling Chinese companies, and interfering in China's internal affairs.

This is not the first time the US has thrown Morrison into an awkward position. For a time, Australia has been losing its Chinese market share to the US and other economies. While officials in Canberra have been accusing China of "economic coercion," it is Canberra that decided to abandon the previously friendly relations with Beijing, by discriminating Chinese investment, ousting Chinese companies, and meddling China's internal affairs.

The data above contains the semantics strategy. The first sentence implies that the United States (U.S.) can influence or "throw" Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison into an awkward position. This suggests that the U.S. significantly influences Australia's policies or actions. The lexical usage "accusing" represents Australia committing negative acts, discriminating against Chinese investment, meddling in Chinese internal affairs, and ousting Chinese companies. Labeling Australia's negative actions highlights the ideology that Australia ignores its friendly relations with China and cooperates with the U.S.

Excerpt 7

Australia's most pressing economic concern is diversifying into technology and advanced manufacturing to create jobs. However, lucrative defense contracts with the U.S. are complicating these plans, benefiting defense lobbyists in Washington at the expense of Australia's industrial transformation.

*The most pressing issue for the Australian economy now is to diversify its economic development by focusing on technology and advanced manufacturing so as to create more jobs. Typically, **lucrative defense contracts for American contractors would not be part of such a plan.** But as Canberra falls into a well-set US trap, its industrial transformation and development plans will suffer while defense lobbyists in Washington reap the rewards.*

The implication strategy is applied in the sentence "lucrative defense contracts for American contractors would not be part of such a plan" that Australia should trash America's defense contracts to focus on tackling the most significant issue, economic development focusing on technology. The phrase 'a well-set U.S. trap' indicates that Australia could become entangled in a situation that benefits the United States, implying a form of carefully planned manipulation. This portrayal also presents AUKUS as a U.S. scheme designed primarily to gain an advantage over Australia. The sentence used the contrastive clause "while defense lobbyists in Washington reap the rewards" to highlight the differences in the outcomes experienced by the U.S. and Australia.

Excerpt 8

This paragraph criticizes the US cold war strategy. It highlights the downside risks faced by an ally caught up in the illusion of US economic benefits

and does not improve its relationship with China. Australia has no prosperity if it trashes its ties with China, the largest economy in the region.

*The US cold war gambit is a trap that will deprive its allies that are **naïve** enough to fall for the illusion of receiving economic dividends from the US, while also hoping to retain the benefit that come from China's development when it comes to economic and trade cooperation. There is no way for China to develop economic ties with a country that treats it as an enemy. **There is no path to future prosperity for an Australia which chooses to isolate itself from the region's largest economy.***

The data contains the semantics, syntactical, and lexical strategy. The lexical usage of "naive" represents the disagreement of the U.S. policy, AUKUS, causing tension in geopolitics and manipulating its allies. Additionally, the sentence structure used a contrastive clause to emphasize the difference between critical of the U.S. "The U.S. cold war gambit is a trap," and China's potential to provide significant economic benefits in economic and trade cooperation"hoping to retain the benefit that comes from China's development when it comes to economic and trade cooperation." Another lexical usage, "largest economy," refers to describe China. It shows the ideology of economic power, where the economic policies and decisions of China are considered to have a significant impact on other countries in Asia-Pacific. Moreover, in the last paragraph implies a negative impact on the future of Australia due to its isolation from China.

Report 2

In terms of macrostructure, Global Times's second headline, "Supply Chain Security Only a fig leaf for U.S. Geopolitical Aggression," refers to the supply chain security plan that the U.S. emphasizes. The plan is described as a 'fig

leaf.' indicating that supply chain security is just a small cover-up or symbolic action. The headline implies that the supply chain security emphasized by the U.S. is just an excuse to take aggressive action in the geopolitical area.

Regarding the superstructure, the introduction illustrates the Quad Summit in Washington meeting. The substance supports the introduction and tells stories about the White House statement and US geopolitical strategy, such as developing economic cooperation of the Quad group. The context and verbal reaction category given prominence, such as the geopolitical dynamics surrounding the Quad summit, focusing on the US's strategies and criticizing the US's approach, suggesting that its attempts to bolster chip supply chains might be misguided. The report ends with the history category (*The Quad mechanism first emerged in 2004 for the joint response to the 2004 tsunami before coming apart in 2008. It failed for a reason. Geopolitical games can hardly be a strong enough glue to hold together a loose collation of nations all pulling in different directions*).

In terms of semantics strategy, specification details are given to the possible negative consequence of supply chain security. Stories related to weaknesses in the Quad mechanism become prominent in the report. The word "likely" implies a sense of doubt. Economic cooperation is associated with failure. "According to the draft of a joint statement" is used to show how Global Times create distance between other and self group. It also shows the skepticism of the Quad nation's ability to counter China. Blaming victims is vividly used in the report. Global Times put the blame on the US for their wrong decision to cooperate with the Quad partner and ignoring China's existence in Asia-Pacific

(why the US chooses to work with the wrong partners when it comes to securing its chip supplies).

In terms of syntax strategy, the report clearly expresses the ideology. Global Times used the sentence structure that contain the temporal phrase explaining time (AUKUS and Quad Summit), and the main clause states that the U.S. is pushing for geopolitical confrontation. It highlights that the U.S. has become the subject position. It has an agent role (*From the AUKUS security pact last week to the upcoming Quad summit, the U.S. is clearly pushing for geopolitical confrontation in the Asia-Pacific region*). Additionally, the sentence structures most used conditional sentences with the main clause stating a prediction about the potential negative consequence of the collaboration; consider these excerpts (*If Quad leaders really announce cooperation on bolstering chip supply chains as the Nikkei report suggested, the end result would likely be little more than empty promises*) and (*If the U.S. keeps using supply chain cooperation as a fig leaf for its geopolitical games, then many believe that its domestic chip shortage crisis will last for quite a long period of time*). The last sentence used the negative adverb "hardly" with the subject (geopolitical games), "implying that the likelihood of success in geopolitical strategies is the minimal result. (Geopolitical games can hardly be a strong enough glue to hold together a loose collation of countries all pulling in different directions).

The report's language contains categories of negative words and phrases regarding lexis. Each of these represents a specific type of negative word. The phrases that denote failure: "empty promises, empty rhetoric." The economic

cooperation of Quad is described as a failed plan due to the U.S.'s decision to cooperate with the wrong partner and ignore China's involvement in Asia Pacific. The other phrase, "chip shortage crisis" and "geopolitical confrontation," signifies a conflict where U.S. supply chain policy is seen as insufficient in addressing the crucial domestic problem and the geopolitical dispute arising from U.S. actions.

Furthermore, the term "flaw" highlights the shortcomings of the other group. This is emphasized by the phrase "lack of foundation," signifying that the Quad's struggle to establish substantial economic cooperation is primarily rooted in its neglect of China within the supply chain. It asserts the advantage of China is found in the phrase "heavy reliance," meaning that China is the economic fundamental in Asia-Pacific that countries should rely on. The last term, "geopolitical games," denotes the U.S.'s manipulation of politics to achieve its priority interest. The emergence of the Quad Summit is AUKUS's strategic approach. It demonstrates the ideology that the U.S.'s priority is to unify a coalition of nations toward a common direction to contain China's growing presence in the Asia-Pacific.

In terms of rhetoric, the phrase "a fig leaf" is a metaphor, meaning that supply chain cooperation is an attempt by the US to divert attention from something controversial, the AUKUS security agreement. Highlighting the decision taken by the US regarding the partnership is found in the rhetorical question, "Why the US choose to work with the wrong partners when securing its chip supplies." It emphasizes the confusion in the US towards the policies or actions taken by the US government regarding chip supply.

Excerpt 1

The paragraph discusses recent moves by the United States in the Asia-Pacific region, including the AUKUS security pact and an upcoming Quad summit, signaling a push for geopolitical confrontation with China. The analogy of moving allies like chess pieces suggests strategic orchestration, but the raised doubts pertain to the US's ability to organize meaningful cooperation in supply chains and regional security. This skepticism implies uncertainty about the actual impact of these actions.

*From the AUKUS security pact last week to the upcoming Quad summit, the US is clearly **pushing for geopolitical confrontation** in the Asia-Pacific region. It seems that the US has never got tired of moving its allies around **like pieces on a chessboard** against China, but it remains questionable **whether it still has the capability of organizing any substantial cooperation in terms of supply chains or regional security.***

Based on the data above, the emergence of the AUKUS and Quad Summit used the lexical "geopolitical confrontation" that denotes conflict. It means the geopolitics dispute occurred due to the U.S.'s actions through the AUKUS security pact and Quad Summit. By labeling U.S. action in the Asia-Pacific region, it implied that the ideology is seen to be playing an aggressive role in the global political context. The us-group represents the U.S.'s allies with the metaphor "pieces on a chessboard." The metaphor of alliances as "chess pieces" emphasizes that the United States' actions for navigating partners are well thought out and executed with a specific purpose, such as an enslaved person.

Regarding syntax, the sentence structure contains the temporal phrase explaining time (AUKUS and Quad Summit), and the main clause states that the

U.S. is pushing for geopolitical confrontation. It highlights that the U.S. has become the subject position and expresses that the U.S. has an agent role. The doubt about the active U.S. in recent geopolitical moves utilized a rhetorical question. It influences the readers's understanding and opinions to hesitate about the geopolitical move or the AUKUS as a new security agreement. Therefore, Global Times used the signal of doubt to represent the U.S.'s geopolitical move and its intention to cooperate with allies.

Excerpt 2

A report from Nikkei revealed that the Quad (a strategic cooperation forum between the United States, Japan, India, and Australia) has plans to start a joint initiative to map capacity, identify vulnerabilities, and strengthen supply chain security for semiconductors and their vital components. The report states that this move is an attempt to respond to China, suggesting that the countries in the Quad are intent on confronting China's influence and potential threats in the semiconductor technology sector.

A recent Nikkei report said that the Quad looks to "launch a joint initiative to map capacity, identify vulnerabilities and bolster supply chain security for semiconductors and their vital components," according to the draft of a joint statement. The report viewed the move as apparent efforts to counter China.

The resulting plan from Quad Summit used the semantics strategy. "According to the draft," as part of the formulation of doubt used to present the other group, shows the skepticism of the Quad nation's ability to counter China.

Excerpt 3

The paragraph questions the effectiveness of the proposed cooperation in strengthening chip supply chains within the Quad. If implemented, it may result in empty promises. Given the global chip supply situation, the paragraph also doubts the partners' choice to secure US chip supplies.

*If Quad leaders really announce cooperation on bolstering chip supply chains as the Nikkei report suggested, the end result would **likely** be little more than **empty promises**. Anyone with the basic knowledge of the global chip supply situation would question **why the US chooses to work with the wrong partners when it comes to securing its chip supplies**.*

There is a signal of doubt in the story about the Quad plan announcement in bolstering chip supply chains. The word "likely" describes the potential failure of the them-group's plan. The ideology is found in the word choice "empty promises." The cooperation to actually fulfill the promises as the Nikkei report suggested is such a failure due to the US's decision to cooperate with the wrong partner. The sentence used the conditional sentence with the main clause stating a prediction about the outcome of the announcement of cooperation. The following sentence used the rhetorical question, "Why the US choose to work with the wrong partners when securing its chip supplies." It strengthens the us-group's statement about the US's wrong choice. Therefore, the microstructure strategy is used to fool the them-group by doubting the effectiveness of their cooperation plan.

Excerpt 4

The US's movement in geopolitics, well-known as the AUKUS, has influenced the supply chain security plan. The paragraph states that if the United States continues to use supply chain cooperation efforts to justify its geopolitical activities, it may not address the chip shortage crisis it faces domestically for an extended period.

*If the US keeps using supply chain cooperation as a fig leaf for its geopolitical games, then many believe that its domestic **chip shortage crisis** will last for quite a long period of time.*

According to the data above, "fig leaf" is a metaphor, meaning that supply chain cooperation is an attempt by the US to divert attention from something controversial. The metaphor used to describe that supply chain cooperation or AUKUS's implication justifies them-group's action in geopolitics. It also shows that China presents the AUKUS as a geopolitical game of the United States. The them-group's conflict is also highlighted through the word choice "chip shortage crisis." By highlighting it, it shows that US supply chain policy is perceived as inadequate in tackling the significant issue.

Excerpt 5

The possible consequence is Quad finds it hard to develop significant economic cooperation due to its lack of foundation. The existence of China is the center of Asia-Pacific supply chains. For the trade aspect, the members of Quad genuinely rely on China. Therefore, the Quad's discussion of the supply chain will fail without China's involvement.

*If anything, the apparently **flawed cooperation** may only underscore **the lack of foundation** for economic cooperation among Quad. In fact, it is nearly **impossible** for Quad to develop substantial economic cooperation. China is **the center of Asia-Pacific supply chains**. Given their **heavy reliance** on China for trade, the Quad's talk of building any supply chain excluding China in the region is **empty rhetoric**.*

The story about the negative consequences of economic cooperation or Quad is full of propaganda. Using the lexical word "flaw" denote the them-group's deficiency. It is asserted with the phrase "lack of foundation," indicating that fundamental barriers make it difficult for the Quad to achieve significant economic cooperation. In other words, a choice that denotes disagreement is "impossible." China disapproves of the economic cooperation of the Quad group. Therefore, emphasizing their deficiency is the way to fail their plan. In contrast, the word choice for describing China, "the center of Asia-Pacific supply chains," denotes the hegemony and superpower country. It asserts the advantage of China is found in the phrase "heavy reliance," meaning that China is the economic fundamental in Asia-Pacific that countries should rely on. The usage of the following lexical "empty rhetoric" refers to a failure plan. Therefore, China's involvement in Quad's economic cooperation is vital due to China's existence in Asia-Pacific.

Excerpt 6

The paragraph states a reason for this failure of economic cooperation. The Quad's dissolution was not unexpected because geopolitical interests and strategic maneuvering "geopolitical games" are not a strong enough binding force to unite a group of nations with divergent goals and interests. In other words, while

geopolitical concerns can be a factor in international relations, more is needed to maintain a cohesive alliance when the member nations have different priorities and directions they want to pursue.

*The Quad mechanism first emerged in 2004 for the joint response to the 2004 tsunami before coming apart in 2008. It failed for a reason. **Geopolitical games can hardly be a strong enough** glue to hold together a loose collation of nations all pulling in different directions.*

Based on the data above, the lexical word "geopolitical games" describes the U.S.'s manipulation of politics to achieve its priority interest. The emergence of the Quad Summit is AUKUS's strategic approach. It demonstrates the ideology that the U.S.'s significant priority is to unify a coalition of nations toward a common direction in containing China's growing presence in the Asia-Pacific. However, China utilized the negative narrative about the possible consequence of the emergence of the Quad Summit with the words "hardly be strong enough." Global Times shows the ideology that political and geopolitical factors influencing the interests of the countries in the Quad mechanism tend to be stronger than the urge to be cooperated together. Additionally, the sentence also "geopolitical games...." used the main clause with negative adverb "hardly" and infinitive clause.

B. Discussion

The findings researched earlier have their discourses and ideologies. Moreover, there are differences and similarities between these findings and previous studies. So, these differences and similarities will be discussed.

1. New York Times

In discussing the main topic, the first headline mentions the implication of the AUKUS with Australia becoming topical. At the same time, the second news report has headlines with negative propositions about France's harsh response and mentions the background of the AUKUS security agreement. Thus, in the New York Times's headlines, the topic defines the AUKUS in a neutral way, which has a significant impact in Asia and shares the point of view of France and the background of the AUKUS.

Summary	Headline	Australia's Submarine Deal with US and UK Sparks Tensions in Asia
	Lead	Australia's recent agreement with the United States and Britain to acquire nuclear-powered submarines has escalated tensions in the Indo-Pacific region.
Story	Consequences	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India and Vietnam may accelerate their own military plans. 2. Malaysia and Indonesia remain neutral.
	Background/History	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. China's rise as a military superpower. 2. China's territorial claims.
	Verbal Reactions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Japan and Taiwan emphasized their alignment with the US. 2. China condemns the move and plans potential countermoves. 3. Reaction from a professor of international relations at Nanjing
	Conclusions	Increases instability in Indo-Pacific.

Table 4.B.1

Superstructure schema for the first news in the New York Times

Summary	Headline	Secret Talks and a Hidden Agenda: Behind the U.S. Defense Deal That France Called a 'Betrayal'
	Lead	Secret U.S.-Australia talks on nuclear submarines led to resulted in the sudden cancellation of France's significant defense agreement.
Story	Consequences	1. President Macron's decision to withdraw France's ambassadors from the U.S. and Australia. 2. Escalation of tension between Washington and Paris.
	Beckground/History	1. The Australians' fear that the French submarines would be obsolete. 2. Lack of clear communication with the French about the decision to cancel the deal.
	Verbal Reactions	1. France's anger and President Macron's order to withdraw ambassadors. 2. Chinese government calling the new alliance "extremely irresponsible" and warning of an arms race.
	Conclusions	1. The lack of internal debate in the Biden White House about the decision. 2. The risk of straining relations with traditional European allies as the U.S. focuses on countering China in the Pacific.

Table 4.B.2

Superstructure schema for second news report in the New York Times

In this discussion, it may be concluded that verbal reaction category get specific attention in the first news report. The main events, the AUKUS sparked tension are not central category. The verbal reactions of the authorities are put into focus and usually precede consequences. China condemns the move and plans potential countermoves, while Japan and Taiwan swiftly endorse the security pact. Thus, the verbal reactions of the authorized countries, especially China, become much more important than other categories.

On the other hand, the second news report delves into the consequences of the secret submarine deal negotiations and the subsequent decision to cancel the defense contract with France. These consequences include the withdrawal of France's ambassadors to the United States and Australia. Hence, emphasizing the U.S.'s disagreement with France's decision became more important than other categories.

While the overall content and main themes of news reports play a significant role in how readers interpret information globally, word choices can also contribute to shaping the portrayal of the United States and Australia while presenting a negative image of China. In the first news report, certain words and phrases carry negative connotations for China, emphasizing conflict and dispute (*contentious, high barriers, territorial dispute*) and highlighting the threat perception posed by China's military (*worry*). Furthermore, the disapproval of the AUKUS security agreement is expressed through the word "condemning."

In contrast, the word choices convey positive connotations for the United States and Australia. The emphasis on regional stability and security in the Asia-Pacific region is demonstrated through phrases such as "security mainstay." Additionally, the use of the words "forever partnership" reinforces the ideological alignment of values and interests between Australia and the United States within the context of the AUKUS security agreement.

Furthermore, the second news report portrays a negative image of the out-group. The use of negative words and phrases characterizes both France and China. Specific terms are deliberately selected to underscore France's perceived shortcomings (*conventional, obsolete*), and France's negative response, characterized as "ferocity." Additionally, France is associated with a sense of harshness, evident in the word "sabotage." The report also places blame on China for deploying nuclear weapons, a practice Australia has never engaged in.

Conversely, other words and phrases carry positive connotations for the United States and Australia—representing the cooperation and agreement of Australia's decision to reject France's defense contract (*receptive*). Specific words and phrases also show the ideology of the self-group justification for the U.S.'s intention to pivot toward Asia in global politics, economics, and security through the words (*brutal calculus, pivot to Asia*).

The media's syntactic style regarding China's actions is cast in a specific light. In the first news report, complex sentences explain China's actions and their ensuing consequences in detail. This reflects an ideology constructed with in-

depth analysis and a comprehensive understanding of geopolitical events. Active voices are used to highlight China's role in creating conflict and to feature the involvement of Asian countries regarding defense spending. A temporal clause and passive voice are employed to emphasize China's disapproval and underscore the impact of its punitive measures on Australia. Furthermore, the threat of China's military activities is constructed with a prepositional phrase, establishing a cause-effect relationship; the consequence is Asia becoming increasingly concerned about China.

In the second news report, the sentences express disagreement with the withdrawal of France's ambassadors. It also uses complex sentences to highlight the complexity of international politics and create a comprehensive narrative. The disagreement is expressed by emphasizing France's harsh response to the AUKUS security agreement, structured with an active voice. Additionally, the rejection of France's submarine contract and decision is structured with passive voices, and the New York Times also uses parallel structure to highlight the deficiencies of the French-made submarine. Sentence structure also emphasizes the priority of the U.S. through cause-and-effect relationships between the concept of brutal calculus and the potential consequences of the U.S.'s reorientation towards Asia. This reflects the ideological perspective about the justification of the self-group's defense deal that is kept secret from France. Moreover, the temporal phrase emphasizes the U.S.'s long-term strategic planning, which is essential for national interests.

From the examination of topics and microstructure operations, it is evident that news media consistently portray an anti-China and anti-France ideology. In contrast, there is a distinct emphasis on highlighting the interests of the United States, particularly underscoring the significance of the AUKUS security agreement in Asia. The consequences of France's strong response and China's countermove plan are increasingly emphasized and are delivered in a negative way.

Furthermore, the ideological representation is structured through syntactical patterns, such as using the passive voice, to accentuate opposing groups' negative actions. In other words, this allows for highlighting actions or decisions without explicitly mentioning the involvement of the self-group. On the flip side, the active voice directs attention to the shortcomings of the opposing group, making them the primary focus. This underscores the importance of sentence construction in conveying ideology and shaping readers' understanding of an event.

2. Global Times

In discussing the main topic, the first headline mentions the consequences of Australia in the AUKUS for paying the bill. At the same time, the second news report has headlines with negative propositions about the U.S.'s action for taking aggressive measures in the geopolitical arena. Thus, in Global Times's headlines, the topic defines the event as the U.S.'s geopolitical aggression that negatively impacts Australia.

Summary	Headline	Naïve Australia foots the bill for US gambit
	Lead	Australians consistently foot the bill for America's Cold War actions.
Story	Consequences	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Australia risks becoming cannon fodder. 2. Australia faces economic repercussions, potentially losing its submarine contract with France.
	Background/History	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The US, UK, and Australia announced a new trilateral security system called AUKUS. 2. Australia's history of losing Chinese market share to the US and other economies.
	Verbal Reactions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Chinese embassy's response 2. Critisizing the Morrison government for being obedient and "selfless" in serving US interests.
	Conclusions	Increases the tension between Australia and China relationship.

Table 4.B.3

Superstructure schema for the first news in the Global Times

Summary	Headline	GT Voice: Supply chain security as a fig leaf for US geopolitical aggression.
	Lead	US, Japan, India, and Australia leaders to meet in the first-ever Quad summit in Washington.
Story	Consequences	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The potential ineffectiveness of Quad's chip supply chain cooperation with France. 2. The US chip shortage may persist if supply chain

		cooperation is used as a cover for geopolitical agendas.
	Background/History	AUKUS security pact and US incapability for substantial cooperation in supply chains and regional security.
	Verbal Reactions	1. Notes White House statement on Quad summit without mentioning China. 2. Refers to Nikkei report on Quad's initiative to bolster semiconductor supply chains.
	Conclusions	Emphasizes the lack of foundation for economic cooperation among Quad nations, calling it empty rhetoric.

Table 4.B.4

Superstructure schema for second news report in the Global Times

The superstructure schema above has uncovered the most prominent category in both news reports. The first news report focuses on the consequences, emphasizing the potential implications of Australia's decision to align with the US in the AUKUS security pact. It discusses the risks Australia faces, such as being considered cannon fodder in a military conflict, the cancellation of the submarine contract with France, and potential economic repercussions for Australia's industrial transformation.

Moreover, the second news report also emphasizes the consequences category. The consequences are about potential Quad cooperation in strengthening semiconductor supply chains. There's a statement that if such cooperation occurs, the result would likely be nothing more than empty promises, and there are

concerns that using supply chain cooperation as a metaphor for geopolitical games could prolong the domestic chip shortage crisis in the US.

While the overall content and main themes of news reports play a significant role in how readers interpret information globally, word choices and syntactical patterns can also contribute to shaping the portrayal of the United States and Australia. In the first news report, the manipulation connotation is shown by the word choices (*gambit, well-set U.S. trap*). The significant control of the U.S. over Australia is found with the words (*obedient, selfless*). Therefore, Australia is associated with the victim through the lexicalization (*pawn, cannon fodder*). On the contrary, the phrase "largest economy" represents China and shows the ideology of economic power, where China's economic policies and decisions are considered to have a significant impact on other countries in the Asia-Pacific.

In the second news report, the ideology is represented through different classes of negative words. It is used to emphasize the negative consequences of U.S. cooperation. Among others are failure (*empty promises, empty rhetoric*), shortcomings (flaw), conflict (*chip shortage crisis, geopolitical confrontation*), manipulation "geopolitical games." Global Times labels the other-group's deficiency and its geopolitical aggression to show the refusal of the U.S.'s strategy that intends to counter China's influence in the region.

Consequently, Global Times asserts China's hegemony with the phrase "heavy reliance," presenting it as an unrivaled power. This assertion is made in the face of challenges posed by initiatives such as AUKUS and the Quad Summit.

Despite these challenges, the narrative seeks to emphasize China's dominance and rejects the strategies implemented by the U.S.

Regarding syntactical structure usage in the first news report, the ideology was shown by placing Australia as the subject with a verb phrase in the introduction paragraph. It is used to express disagreement with the decision taken by the Australian government. Highlighting the object of Australia's negative consequence in the defense contract with France Global Times used passive voice. Then, the difference between the U.S. and China's strategy is emphasized through the contrastive clause for expressing voice opposition to the other group's actions and featured China's ideology as a superpower economy that significantly impacted Asia-Pacific.

Moreover, the syntactical patterns in the second news report, the U.S., became the subject position after the temporal phrase. It is used to show the U.S.'s geopolitical aggression that intends to counter China. G.T. also emphasized the potential negative consequence of the collaboration using conditional sentences. This sentence became most used for conveying the refusal of the U.S.'s strategy, which is asserted by using the negative adverb before the infinitive phrase in the closing sentence in the last paragraph. Conversely, conveying the hegemony of China used the nominal sentence to make it more factual and straightforward.

The negative word choices towards the U.S. and France not only highlight failure, conflict, and victimhood but also shape the media's ideology of being anti-

United States and Australia. In contrast, the word choices emphasize China's economic power and articulate disagreement with the out-group's actions.

Furthermore, the syntactical structures employed in the analyzed news reports are powerful tools to convey ideological stances. For instance, the first report utilizes passive voice and contrastive clauses to express disagreement with Australia's alignment with the U.S., highlighting China's economic influence. In contrast, the second report employs conditional sentences and negative adverbs to emphasize rejecting the U.S.'s strategy against China. These syntactical choices are pivotal in shaping the ideological narratives presented in news reports.

C. AUKUS: Unveiling Historical, Institutional, and Social Context

The background of AUKUS is rooted in a series of significant changes in the global landscape, Australia's defense approach, and its relationships with neighboring countries. Starting from the 1957 Defense Review, Australia has shifted its strategic focus, moving away from depending on British defense and instead forming alliances with emerging global players, especially the United States. This change is crucial considering the ongoing regional tensions, especially with China's growing influence in both economic and military aspects (Cox et al., 2023).

China's critical role in global dynamics is central to understanding Australia's decision to participate in AUKUS. Economic threats and China's aggressive actions, including claims in the South China Sea and related rhetoric concerning Taiwan, have raised concerns in Australia and prompted a search for

additional security support. In this context, AUKUS emerges as a response to the uncertainty surrounding China and as an effort to rebuild regional power balance (Cox et al., 2023).

Additionally, China's significant economic role in Australia, accounting for over 30 percent of Australia's exports, provides further context. The looming threat of China's hefty tariffs and financial restrictions has driven Australia to seek additional strength and strategic security, as found in AUKUS.

Amidst the evolving global dynamics and growing regional uncertainty, AUKUS represents a strategic move for Australia to ensure security and technology support from key allies, notably the United States and the United Kingdom. Essentially, the historical context of AUKUS depicts Australia's strategic evolution and response to the increasingly complex and dynamic global security changes.

The AUKUS policy has significant social implications, particularly concerning international relations and public perception dynamics. One of its impacts is the heightened diplomatic tensions globally, especially in relations with China and France. The presence of AUKUS creates political instability and stimulates debates on foreign policies among rival nations. Additionally, this policy raises security issues at the regional level, which can affect the Asian-Pacific region's social and economic dynamics.

On the domestic front, this policy trigger responses from the public, both in support and opposition. In some cases, government decisions related to

AUKUS lead to new policies among citizens, for example, in Australia. Through their tax payments, Australian citizens indirectly contribute to funds used for security policies, including their participation in the AUKUS partnership. This can spark discussions and public debates about the direction of the country's foreign policy and increase awareness of security and defense issues. Therefore, the social impact of the AUKUS policy is not only felt at the government level but also creates waves of opinions and reactions among the broader population.

The previous contextual and textual analysis has presented the ideology about AUKUS-related news in TNYT (The New York Times) and GT (Global Times), indicated mainly through lexicalization and syntactical patterns. Both news media report the related event, and the analysis has revealed the comparison of using a class of word choices and syntactical features to portray a specific ideological perspective.

Class of Word Choices	New York Times	Global Times
Conflict	√	√
Threat	√	
Deficiency	√	
Harsh Response	√	
Manipulation		√
Control		√
Victim		√
Failure		√

TABLE 4.B.5

Comparison of lexicalization between TNYT and GT

Syntactical Structures	New York Times	Global Times
Active Voice	√	√
Passive Voice	√	√
Complex sentences	√	√
Prepositional phrase	√	√
Parallel Structure	√	
Conditional Sentences		√
Contrastive Clause		√

TABLE 4.B.6

Comparison of syntactical structures between TNYT and GT

The comparison table above highlights a similarity in lexicalization employed in AUKUS-related news by the New York Times and the Global Times. Both news media use negative language to represent the out-group, particularly their conflict. TNYT, being an American news media, aims to represent the American perspective, meaning that the word choices are intended to showcase China's aggression in the Asia-Pacific region and France's harsh action as a disagreement with AUKUS.

TNYT highlights the U.S.'s interest through the security agreement to maintain regional security and stability. On the other hand, GT, as a Chinese news media, represents China's perspective. The word choices emphasize the negative consequences of Australia's decision in the AUKUS and the U.S.'s hostile geopolitics policies.

The results also reveal distinctions between The New York Times and the Global Times. Firstly, there are differences in the use of syntactical structures. While TNYT used parallel structure to emphasize France's deficiency. In contrast, GT utilized contrastive clauses and conditional sentences more frequently to underscore potential negative consequences for the opponent's group cooperation.

Secondly, there were distinct differences in word choices for representing ideology. In TNYT, negative connotations characterize China, using terms such as conflict, and threat perception. Additionally, France is described using words like deficiency and harsh action. Conversely, GT utilizes negative terms such as manipulation, tension, control, and victim to portray U.S. actions and Australia.

Previous studies, such as those conducted by Suwarno & Sahayu (2020), highlighted the tendency of The New York Times and The Jakarta Post media to represent the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The findings reflect the influence of ideology and national interests on media representation.

Similar to Suwarno & Sahayu (2020) findings, this study shows that The New York Times, as a global media outlet, represents the AUKUS influenced by ideology and national interests. However, in contrast to previous findings using SFL theory, it shows a higher level of sensitivity to the ideology and interests of local readers, especially in the context of Indonesia, which is predominantly Muslim.

Hassan's (2018) study indicates that finding ideologically neutral headlines in Pakistani news broadcasts is highly unlikely. The findings demonstrate that

news channels promote various ideologies to protect their interests. The predominant strategies employed by Pakistani media involve diverse lexical choices, the utilization of different styles, and the construction of distinct identities for the same events and figures.

In line prior research, this study reinforces the idea that media outlets, the Global Times and The New York Times, have a tendency to create ideologically influenced representations in their coverage of AUKUS. TNYT and GT utilized diverse word choices and syntactic structures in their AUKUS coverage. These findings further contribute to understanding how the media represent ideology through word choice and syntactic structure in AUKUS-related news.

The findings of Naji et al., (2021) highlighted efforts to explore the representation of conflict in news headlines from various ideological perspectives. The results show that media from different cultural and ideological backgrounds have different views on conflict in a particular region.

As previous research, the findings show that ideology is central to shaping media narratives about events. TNYT, being an American news media, aims to represent the American perspective. China's military development is seen as a threat. On the other hand, GT, as a Chinese news media, represents China's perspective. At the same time, AUKUS, the U.S. action in strengthening defense in the Indo-Pacific, is considered a form of geopolitical game that can harm many parties.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consist of the research's conclusions and suggestion. It condenses the findings of the excerpts in prior part to address the research query. Moreover, it also offers the suggestion to individuals engaged in comparable linguistic studies.

A. Conclusion

This study conducted an in-depth analysis of the ideology presented in AUKUS-related news texts published by both The New York Times and the Global Times. The analysis employed Teun A. Van Dijk's (2003) news schemata framework, delving into the structural underpinnings of discourse. Both news outlets integrated a triadic framework, encompassing macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure, strategically aligning these elements to convey distinct ideological perspectives.

Throughout the investigation, the study revealed conspicuous word choices and syntactical structures employed by each outlet to represent ideological viewpoints. Notably, negative language was employed to articulate the actions of opposing parties, indicating a pronounced alignment with their respective interests and ideologies. This strategic use of discursive techniques resulted in a clear distinction between the "self-group" and the "other-group."

In The New York Times, the narrative strategically framed China as a harbinger of geopolitical aggression, emphasizing its purported inability to de-

escalate tensions. Furthermore, France was portrayed as grappling with issues related to modern submarines, responding vehemently to the AUKUS agreement. Conversely, the Global Times depicted the United States as a manipulative entity, while Australia was characterized as a pawn furthering U.S. interests. These representations were reinforced by specific syntactical structures, utilizing the passive voice to underscore the harsh actions of the out-group and employing conditional and contrastive sentences to highlight potential negative consequences.

In summary, this study significantly contributes to our understanding of how news media manipulate ideologies surrounding key events. This manipulation is discerned through a comprehensive analysis of the topic and news schema, along with a keen examination of word choices and specific syntactical structures employed by each media outlet. The comparative analysis between these two disparate news sources revealed distinct lexicalizations and sentence patterns that framed different and contrasting perspectives on the events in question. This underscores the influential role played by news media in shaping public perception, employing selective language and structure to represent divergent ideological standpoints. The study thus highlights the nuanced ways in which media outlets contribute to the construction of ideological narratives in the discourse surrounding significant geopolitical events.

B. Suggestion

This study offers valuable insights into AUKUS-related news texts, but certain recommendations can enhance future research endeavors. One limitation of this study is the reliance on a limited dataset, comprising only two news reports from specific media outlets. To address this, it is suggested that future research should consider expanding the scope of data sources. Including a more extensive range of news reports could lead to more comprehensive and nuanced results, offering a richer understanding of the ideological representations in media discourse.

Another avenue for future research involves integrating Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) with other disciplines such as political science, international relations, or sociology. This interdisciplinary approach could provide a more holistic understanding of how media representations impact societal and political perceptions. By exploring the intersection of discourse and these disciplines, researchers may uncover deeper insights into the broader implications of media discourse on public opinion and political dynamics.

Additionally, the incorporation of both quantitative and qualitative approaches is recommended for future studies. While this research focused on qualitative analysis, a quantitative analysis of large-scale patterns in news media representation could complement and strengthen the findings. This mixed-methods approach would contribute to a more comprehensive and nuanced

understanding of ideological representation, allowing for the identification of broader trends and patterns in media discourse.

In conclusion, future research in this area should aim to overcome the limitations identified in this study by diversifying data sources, embracing interdisciplinary approaches, and incorporating both quantitative and qualitative methods. These suggestions seek to promote a more robust and multifaceted exploration of ideological representation in media discourse surrounding significant geopolitical events like AUKUS.

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