CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Every person definitely uses verbal communication, actions or behavior and symbols differently and depends on the context of the problem they want to convey. These differences will also show the ideology of a person or group. Ideology is something that is created and contains elements of knowledge, beliefs, norms and values that society believes to be true. This is related to the role of ideology itself, namely the beliefs held by a particular group and beliefs created with ideas mixed with scientific knowledge so that the group in power can influence other groups. That is why ideology is very influential in life and is closely related to those in power.

The form of power and ideology is currently changing. The delivery of ideology, which previously seemed rigid, is no longer applied. Ideology is now starting to be packaged in an interesting way, sometimes people are not even aware that there is an ideology that is being conveyed. Ideology and power unite with the aim of realizing a truth. Ideology is also very closely related to language. Language is a form of channeling ideology and can represent something and become a source of power to create truth. It is through this representation that a reality that previously could not be presented can be represented through language.

The result of a dominant language is to maintain power. Through these dominant ideas/opinions, something is produced that can determine people's cognitive abilities. Because actors or institutions holding power tend to maintain and reproduce by creating dominant ideas. In short, language in this case is not only seen purely linguistically, but must be seen in its context and social interaction. One of the practices of the relationship between ideology and language is when journalists process news production from the mass media.

Journalists always communicate with the editor-in-chief when determining the theme of a report. Editorial policies cannot be separated from the ideology of the mass media. The ideology of a media cannot be separated from the influence of the leadership of the media owner. Media owners have a fairly large role in determining the identity and characteristics of the media they own. From here, the interests of capital owners enter the ideology of the media. Then ideology will be presented in the form of assumptions in the mass media. In short, in the practice of mass media production it is not about "what" is published, but rather about how the news is written by the mass media.

Mass media is a means of communication for society. The media plays a role in defining how something is understood and how something is explained in a certain way to society. Mass media is also a tool used to publish or display ideologies, both pro and counter ideologies to a discourse. Therefore, mass media has a very big influence in providing good and bad impacts on social attitudes carried out by society through published media. This intention to influence causes each discourse to have different sentences from other

discourses even though it raises the same issue, one of which is a sentence in the news. One of them is the issue of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

The discourse on the Israeli-Palestine conflict Issue is a discourse generated by the use of authority, which implies certain intentions. This conflict has become a daily topic of discussion, eliciting a wide range of comments from international organizations, political personalities, public figures, researchers, and students. This confrontation, which has resulted in numerous deaths and significant injuries, has been widely covered in the media.

There are many news media that report on the Palestine-Israeli conflict, such as Al Jazeera and VOA, which actively report on the conflict. Both news media have their own ways of reviewing the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Because each media has an important role in forming public understanding, the media have their own way of reporting the conflict, including very clear differences. From the two of the mass media, there are some differences in their mass media. One of them is that the points emphasized by each media are definitely different. These differences can be analyzed by critical discourse analysis.

People often also ask about the truth of the discourse or news released. However, by trying to analyze the discourse or news, the motive or ideology hidden behind the news text will be known in a simple way. This deeper and more distant way of reading is called discourse analysis. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is an analytical study method that investigates how social power abuse and inequality are perpetuated, legitimized, and resisted in the

social and political context through text and speech. In critical discourse analysis, discourse is more than just a study of words. Discourse analysis examines language in texts, but it differs from the study of language in the traditional sense. The language being analyzed is described not only from linguistic perspectives, but also in relation to context. As a result, the purpose is to contribute to social transformation along the lines of power relations in communication processes and society as a whole by Dijk (2009).

Related to critical discourse, which includes topics used to fight ideological systems, as well as discourse about social inequalities and how discourse is formed and constructed in society. The study examines various significant critical discourse analysis studies, some of which include Pramary & Merrita (2022), Investigating Macrostructure, Superstructure and Microstructure Towards an Indonesian Politician's Bribery Case. Then, the research which was written by Mardikantoro, et. al (2020) with the title in A study of the macrostructure and superstructure of corruption news discourse in newspapers. The last related study comes from Mandarani, et. al (2018) titled The Relation of Discourse Analysis about Rohingya News.

In the three studies above, Teun A. van Dijk methodology utilized critical discourse analysis to categorize news texts into three-dimensional text structures, specifically macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. Macrostructure is the global meaning of discourse, or it is used for showing topics and themes of the discourse. The superstructures, which provide global forms for the macrostructural content of each piece of language, are

conventionalized schemas, which deal with form. While the term microstructure refers to the relationships between words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, it also refers to the relationships between sentence segments and paragraphs. (Renkema & Schubert, 2018). These three structures can exist in every news.

Teun A. van Dijk's critical discourse analysis approach examines the structure of discourse text, language users' mental awareness, and the relationship between discourse and its social structure using three structures. The analysis model has a feature in the text dimension, which has three structural categories, as well as in the social cognition dimension, which examines the scheme or model of journalist tendencies in determining the form of their discourse using their cognition structure. Therefore, considering the importance of knowing the background to the conflicts and differences of opinion that develop through news related to the Israeli and Palestinian conflicts and based on reports published in the online media Aljazeera.com and Voanews.com, the researcher wants to use the critical discourse analysis model by Van Dijk in more depth entitled *"The Discourse Structure of VOA and Al Jazeera News in Reporting Israeli-Palestine Conflict."*

B. Question and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the Research

Related of the background, the researcher has arranged this research through the following question :

a. How is the macrostructure and superstructure of the news article used in VOA and Al Jazeera News in reporting Israeli-Palestine conflict?

b. What are the differences between VOA and Al Jazeera news in the social context of reporting Israeli-Palestine conflict?

2. Scope of the Research

From the background explained above, the researcher focused on the sentence, so that the problem under the research is not wide and measurable, and the limitation is looking for topics or themes from the news (Macrostructure) released by the mass media VOA and Al Jazeera regarding the conflict Israel-Palestine, how the following mass media provide information or news story (Superstructure) to support the news theme or topic, and how the differences between VOA and Al Jazeera in power and access relation (Social Context).

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

According to the question and scope of the research above, the objectives of the research are described as follows:

a. To identify the macrostructure and superstructure analysis of the news article used in VOA and Al Jazeera News in reporting Israeli-Palestine conflict.

b. To analyze the differences between VOA and Al Jazeera News in the social context of reporting Israeli-Palestine conflict.

2. **Significance of the Research**

From this research, the researcher hoped there would be some benefits. It is divided into two parts; those are theoretically benefits and practically benefits. Theoretically, the researcher hopes this research can give contribution to the linguistic field especially the study of discourse. Also, the research can give contribution theoretically for people who reach this research about macrostructure and superstructure of Van Dijk critical discourse model used in VOA and Al Jazeera news in reposting Israeli Palestine conflict. Practically, some researcher and reader can learn more and understand about the discourse, the kind of discourse structure especially macrostructure and superstructure and it can identify the cause of the different point of view between mass media in reporting News.

D. **Operational Definition**

The research term or variable needs to be defined to avoid misunderstanding and serve as a guide for the researcher to have further discussion. This research will focus on the macrostructure and superstructure of Van Dijk critical discourse model used in Al Jazeera and VOA news in reposting the Israeli-Palestine conflict. The following is a brief explanation of the terms used in this research:

1. **Ideology**

   Ideology is a principle that is created and contains elements of belief believed by a certain group which, if displayed continuously, will be considered as truth. This thing that is considered the truth will then influence other groups. The ideology that has influenced it is never separated from the power behind it so that it can be freely displayed with the words it wants.

2. **Power**

   Power is the ability of a person or group of institutions to produce a reality. Power can be channelled through the words or language employed in a discourse. This form of discourse channels the desires and intentions of powerful individuals or groups, so that power can play an important role in social life.

3. **News media**

   News media is a tool that people indirectly use to communicate with each other through what is conveyed. From what was conveyed, mass media can also be a medium for displaying the ideology of a group. Therefore, the news media is very influential on society in viewing things or events presented in the news media.

4. **Critical Discourse Analysis**

   Critical Discourse Analysis is a type of analysis carried out with the aim of observing the manifestation of ideology, power, context and history. CDA also explains the process of expressing a description of a written or spoken discourse by a person or group whose meaning is displayed in the

form of text, speech, sentences, images which are then analyzed with a critical eye.

E. Systematization of the Research

In this research, the systematization of the research means to make the reader easier in understanding of this research and to make the research complete in good composition. The researcher divides the research into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I is an introduction. The introduction contains a brief summary of the paper's topic. It describes the research's background, research questions and scope, research aims and significance, operational definition, and research systematization. The research background described why the research was being conducted. Meanwhile, the scope of the research stated the limitations of the issues being investigated, and the research question described the problems. Other than that, this chapter describes the research objectives, which are the aims that will be attained by research, as well as the relevance of the research, which is centered on the research's function. Finally, the operational definition introduces an idea or theory that can be measured or viewed, followed by the systematization of the research that describes the things done in the research.

Chapter II provides a theoretical description. Presents and explains the theories applied in this research in a systematic manner. This chapter provides a definition of discourse analysis. Critical discourse analysis, which explains van Dijk's theory, is also discussed. The next issue is the concept of power, as

defined by the expert. This chapter also describes the ideology that is relevant to the next issue, which is the news media. Furthermore, this chapter discusses the perceptions from past academic research that are important to this investigation.

Chapter III presents a thorough examination of methods of research. This chapter contains the research methodology, which includes the time and place of the research as well as the kind of research, which is qualitative research. The next point is the research procedure, which describes how the research will be conducted. Aside from that, this chapter includes the technique of data collecting, which refers to how the researcher obtains data for the research, and the technique of data analysis, which describes how the data is examined using qualitative data analysis. The final section discusses data sources, which include both primary and secondary data. It serves as a valuable guide for understanding how the research is conducted, ensuring that the process is transparent and reliable.

Chapter IV deals with data analysis. This chapter is dedicated to presenting research findings and engaging in a thorough discussion. This chapter covers the practical aspects of research, such as data description, data processing, and data interpretation. This chapter reveals and thoroughly examines the research findings, resulting in a better understanding of the research consequences and implications.

Chapter V is the final chapter of the research. This chapter consists of a conclusion based on the analysis in the fourth chapter. This chapter also gives suggestions related to significance of the research.