

IR - PERPUSTAKAAN UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**THE REPRESENTATION OF ISLAM ON *BBC News* THROUGH THE
REPORT OF *AHMADIYYA MUSLIM YOUTH ASSOCIATION*: NEWS
STRUCTURES ANALYSIS**



BY

RIMANATA C. PUTRI

NIM 121411233015

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA
SURABAYA**

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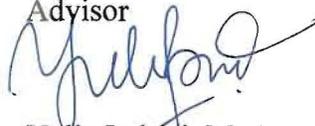
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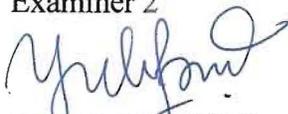
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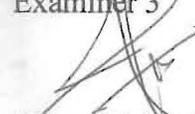
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This thesis is specially dedicated to
My dearest parents,
Thank you for the countless and timeless love, prayer, and
support

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Surabaya, 5th June 2018

Rimanata C. Putri

**Kawula namung saderma, mobah-
mosik kersaning Hyang Sukma.**

- Javanese Philosophy -

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian kualitatif ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap representasi Islam di salah satu artikel koran daring dari *BBC News* dengan menggunakan teori analisis, Struktur Wacana oleh van Dijk (1988b) yang meliputi struktur makro, *superstructures*, dan struktur mikro. Dengan mengacu pada konsep *purposive sampling* dan beberapa variabel, sebuah artikel koran daring dengan pemberitaan *Ahmadi Muslim youth Association* yang melakukan layanan bantuan di Cardiff, Wales dipilih sebagai data penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa topik global yang diformulasi oleh struktur makro artikel koran tersebut menyatakan Islam ditempatkan dalam arti yang positif. Selain itu, analisis *superstructures* menunjukkan bahwa pernyataan Muslim Ahmadi yang membantu masyarakat yang membutuhkan dan ikut membersihkan jalanan kota saat hari Natal dan Tahun Baru dianggap sebagai informasi yang ingin ditonjolkan dalam artikel koran tersebut. Terakhir adalah struktur mikro yang meliputi macam-macam analisis dari empat gaya linguistic, yaitu gaya semantik, bentuk kalimat, pilihan kata, dan gaya retorik, yang menekankan representasi Islam sebagai agama yang suka menolong, cinta damai, dan memiliki toleransi yang tinggi terhadap agama lainnya. Maka dari itu, penelitian ini telah menunjukkan bahwa artikel koran yang terpilih sebagai data primer lebih memihak Islam. Hal ini secara tidak langsung telah menjadi sebuah kampanye untuk menentang stereotip tentang Islam di dunia, atau dengan disebut juga *Islamophobia*.

Kata Kunci: *Islam, analisis wacana, struktur wacana, koran daring*

ABSTRACT

This qualitative study aimed to disclose the representation of Islam on an online newspaper article from *BBC News* by employing an appropriate analytical notion, News Structures by van Dijk (1988b) which include semantic macrostructures, superstructures, and local microstructures. By adhering the concept of purposive sampling and considering some variables, an online newspaper article with the coverage of *Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth Association* who did the help service in Cardiff, Wales were selected as the main data. As the findings revealed, the semantic macrostructures which presented the global topics had denoted positive meanings of Islam. In addition, the superstructures disclosed the Ahmadi Muslims who helped people in need and cleaned up the city street at Christmas and New Year as the most prominent information. Further, the local microstructures that comprised the analyses of four styles including semantic, syntactic, lexical, and rhetoric indicated that Islam was represented as helpful, peaceful, and tolerant to other religions. Thus, the present study indicated that the newspaper article tended to speak up for Islam, in which Islam was mostly portrayed in a positivity. It implicitly claimed the news article as a campaign to challenge a common world-wide stereotype about Islam, the Islamophobia.

Keywords: *Islam, discourse analysis, News Structures, online newspaper*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Social scientists believe that media does control and has influence on public opinion whether it is individually, socially, or culturally (Gurevitch, et al. 2005, Berger 2007, McQuail 2010, Perse and Lambe 2016). In particular, McGuire (1986) expresses that media is usually biased on stereotyping, by this trait it can affect behavior, social construction of reality, and cognitive activity and style. Rather than merely transmitting information, media owns its critical roles that are capable to provide some effects and impacts to a person or society. Therefore, an assumption emerges that media urges the audiences to think what the media wants to think. In order to play its functions, media is available in several types, such as particularly news media.

News media, a specific kind of media discourse, is defined as a critical instrument to share social representation which includes specific prejudices and ideologies (van Dijk 1988a). Corresponding with the given idea about news as media discourse, Garret and Bell (1998) state that it contains implicit depiction of social issue and stereotype through the use of language and communication. In addition, the stereotype occurs in news media is frequently aimed to minorities, as Cottle (2000, 2006) conveys that it possesses substantial authority to represent and misrepresent minority groups in particular discourses. Thus, those statements construct a given concept that news media is contextually biased. Moreover, as a

communicative tool to denote particular ideas, news media has its specification in terms of forms, such as newspaper, television, and radio. However, newspaper is now presumed as one of the oldest, most popular, and most highly standardized news sources (Boczkowski 2002).

Newspapers are acknowledged that they have given a great contribution to wider society that cannot be neglected at all. Khalid and Ahmed (2014) state that newspapers are noted as one of notable elements in modern society as they have a constructive role in national development. It is due to its critical ability to influence wider social members shaping certain ideas, and it is not rather usual media to entertain in which it tends to contain tangible issue in society. Meanwhile, in its publications, newspapers have two general platforms that can be accessed by any social members, which are online and printed.

Online newspapers are mostly considered as easily accessible for society with an internet connection (Schoenbach, de Waal and Lauf 2005). A chart illustrated by comScore and NRS cited in Thurman and Fletcher (2017) points that on the basis of reading duration in eight UK newspapers in 2016, seven out of eight newspapers indicate to have more audience through online portal than the printed one. Furthermore, based on Cassidy's survey and observation (2007), the respondents indicate that online newspaper is moderately credible as reviewed by some aspects such as believability, fairness, accuracy, and comprehensiveness. The Online News Association (2002) cited in Cassidy's enhances that news sites associated with a newspaper or television network are perceived as more credible. For instance, *BBC News* is one of online newspapers which runs its publication

firstly on television network. Therefore, this study prefers to employ British online newspaper from *BBC News* as the major data source to be analyzed.

BBC News, which stands for British Broadcasting Corporation, is one of the British products in providing news and information in case of educating and entertaining audiences. In this case, *BBC News* has met the standard criteria to be the source of data of the present study. By considering the quality of trustworthiness, *BBC News* has made its consistency to manage its credibility. It is proven by a survey of University of Missouri Journalism Institutes (2017) that *BBC News* is perceived as one of the most trusted and credible news sources as it is ranked in the fourth position with great scores on some criteria, including most-liberal, consistently-liberal, and mostly-conservative. As its publication goes globally, *BBC News* has published plenty of news that covers various issues worldwide. For instance, an issue which relates to the issue of Islam, Muslims, or Islamophobia.

Similar with other religions, Islam has several different kinds of sects. One of them is publicly named as *Ahmadiyya*. The *Ahmadiyya* which was firstly established in India by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad has been in a conflict with moderate Islam as their claim of the prophecy of the Prophet Muhammad and of Ghulam Ahmad was the Promised Messiah. However, it seems not a heated debate in British area. Instead, the history reveals that the UK and the *Ahmadiyya* are highly related to each other. According to Ryad (2016), the *Ahmadiyya* had collaborated with British colonial authorities as they did a Muslim missionary movement in Europe in the interwar period. In results, many of European converted to Islam and was

being a part of the *Ahmadiyya*, particularly in the UK. This has occurred until this day which later the *Ahmadiyya* community is deemed as the largest and the oldest Muslim community in the UK (About: MKA UK). As Muslims and have blended in British society, it cannot be denied that they should play a role to other Muslims and the social members around them, for instance some programs that they name as services to humanity, in case of raising Islam awareness and challenging the massive Islamophobia that has influenced the behavior and attitude of the society lately.

There are some contentions occurred among scholars to define the origin and meaning of Islamophobia. Allen (2010) and Amiri et al. (2015) agree that the idea of Islamophobia today was offered by a UK organization that deals with race and equality, the Runnymede Trust, in its *Islamophobia: A Challenge for Us All* (1997) which affected political and public recognition. It is said that Islamophobia as “unfounded hostility towards Islam, and unfair discrimination against Muslims individually or as part of a group.” Islamophobia is initiated by the statements and expression formulated by media so that it inflicts mistrust of culture and society to lead Islam into harmful judgment. Hence, it can be inferred that the point of given ideas about Islamophobia is another form of discrimination, stereotype, and racism towards all Muslim and Islam faith due to skepticism of social members that media has formed.

Islam and Muslim coverage in British media has raised since Gulf War in 1991, and the volume keeps growing regarding the following tragedy of 9/11 that Islam and Muslims began to be represented in particular negative notions (Saeed

2007, Elgamiri 2008). In this case, it can be assumed that Islamophobia has taken charge as a serious social issue in the UK for a long period. Apparently, these days, Islamophobia has reached a critical stage that may disrupt the attitude of each British individual and its social constructions. It is claimed that the rise of Islamophobia on recent days in the UK has led to some serious danger, such as various attacks to Muslims as a minority group due to majority hatred (Halliday 2017, Foster 2017). As the increasing number of this phenomenon, it is interesting to conduct a study in discovering Islam's representation on British news media.

Concerning the focus of the study in questing Islam's representation on *BBC News* online newspaper, this study involves the concept of discourse analysis as the major discipline in this study. Gee (2011) and Paltridge (2012) assume that discourse analysis is a discipline within linguistic field that is used to analyze the connectedness of language in text and considers the correlation between language itself and the context. Implicitly, it is said that a discourse must carry ideologies and representation of surrounding political, social, and cultural events constructed by language use of producers. Referring to this notion, van Dijk (1988b), an expert scholar for discourse analysis on newspapers, has proposed news structures that are mainly determined as an analytical framework of the present study.

Van Dijk (1988b) elaborates that news structures, frequently labelled as discourse structures, are complex analytical units that are most-appropriate to apply in news discourse to disclose a particular representation, and it comprises the analyses of three stages including semantic macrostructures, superstructures, and local microstructures. Semantic macrostructures and superstructures commonly

constitute as the global structures that perceive meanings of a text as a whole. On the other hand, local microstructures, refer to the local structures that concern with semantic style, syntactic style, lexical style, and rhetorical style. As it has roots in linguistic field, study of discourse in textual discussion has become an interesting topic to undertake.

It is proven by many linguistic scholars who have conducted studies of discourse analysis. Several researchers have conducted similar studies which examine newspaper articles to discover certain representation of social issue in which adopt van Dijk's discourse structures as the analytical theory (see for examples, Izadi and Biria 2007, Pratiwi 2017, and Rofiliansya 2017). The study of Izadi and Biria aims to disclose the representation of Islam. It examines the coverage of Iran's nuclear in some elite U.S. newspapers, such as *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *The Wall Street Journal* by the use of orientalism and microstructure as the analytical theories. Meanwhile, Pratiwi (2017) and Rofiliansya (2017) have conducted similar studies of discourse that employ News Structures thoroughly as the main theoretical framework, yet they raise different issues. Pratiwi (2017), in particular, aims to disclose the representation of LGBT in a local newspaper of *The Jakarta Post*, whereas Rofiliansya (2017) purposes to find out the representation of Indonesia's position in South China sea-conflict in *Tribunnews*.

Different from the present study, instead of using discourse structures as a one-set analytical theory, Izadi and Biria (2007) partly adopt the structures-concept and combine it with another additional theory. In a different way, Pratiwi (2017)

and Rofiliansya (2017) they employ Indonesian online newspapers which discuss about local issues relating to Indonesia, such as LGBT and sea conflict between Indonesia and China, whereas the present study further emphasizes the issue more globally, which is Islam's representation encouraged by the emergence of a world-wide phenomenon, Islamophobia, that occurs in the UK particularly.

In order to comprehend the previous studies of discourse analysis, this qualitative study purposes to disclose the representation of Islam portrayed by an online newspaper article by *BBC News* with an analytical theory of News Structures by van Dijk (1988b). In particular, the coverage covers the report of social service conducted by The Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth Association (AMYA) which was published on 24th December 2017 under the heading of *The Muslim Youth Group Who Help Bring Festive Cheer*, and was selected by considering a purposive sampling concept.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, the study aims to analyze the representation of Islam covering the report of *Ahmadiyya Muslims Youth* community which conducted social services to local social members in Cardiff, Wales on *BBC News*. Therefore, to conduct the present study, the writer has formulated two research questions, as follows:

1. What are the news structures of an online newspaper article from *BBC News*?

2. What is the representation of Islam constructed by an online newspaper article from *BBC News*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions, the objectives of the study are meant to answer the statements of the problem to be the main purpose of the analysis. The objectives of the study are formulated as follows:

1. To find out the news structures of the British online newspaper article from *BBC News*.
2. To find out the representation of Islam constructed by an online newspaper article from *BBC News*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Studies of discourse have been realized by plenty of researchers that may contribute to some significance to other studies, the issue itself, or even the society. The present study is expected to have theoretical and practical significance to the study of discourse.

Theoretically, this study may provide some knowledge of how news structures proposed by van Dijk (1988b) can be applied comprehensively to a study of discourse. Practically, this study may stimulate critical thinking and awareness about news structures in news as media discourse. Likewise, it may stimulate sensitivity of a recent issue happening in society and how the issue may be represented in news media. Furthermore, it is expected to provide a different result

about Islam's representation which can challenge the idea of Islamophobia from previous studies that have a similar issue has been raised. Noticeably, this study may provide another reference for those who are interested to conduct such study in descriptive discourse analysis for news media utilizing news structures as the analytical framework.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

To obtain a focused and explicit result, this study emphasizes the finding of Islam's representation in the selected online newspaper article from *BBC News* with the coverage of the implementation of social service conducted by Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth Association (AMYA) in order to fight against Islamophobia in Cardiff, Wales, UK. The present study limits to the analysis of descriptive discourse analysis approach by applying van Dijk's News Structures. Therefore, this study focuses on the representation of Islam through the report of the AMYA on the selected online newspaper article, and the result of the study cannot be taken as a generalization of Islam representation on all online newspaper articles from *BBC News*.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth Association : a subsidiary organization of *Ahmadiyya* Muslims community which accommodate Muslim youth and has more than 80 local

- branches throughout the UK (Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya United Kingdom)
- BBC News: : the most trusted British news site which also contains entertainment, business, science, technology, and health news and has run its publication widely throughout the world (Turvill 2014).
- Islam : a world-wide religion in which its followers believe that God (Allah) has sent the Prophet Muhammad as a guidance to have a proper life in this world (Waines 2003).
- News Structures : an appropriate analytical instrument for examining newspapers that consists of three levels, which are macrostructures (global meaning), superstructures (global form or schema), and microstructures (local meaning) (van Dijk 1988a, 1988b).
- Representation : a medium of human expression, which is a language that people say things about the world (Davis, Shrobe and Solovits 1993)

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter accounts the relevant theories and related studies underpinning the analysis of the present study.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

A theory, labelled as News Structures proposed by van Dijk (1988b) or frequently also named as Discourse Structures, will be further elaborated in this section. The theory constitutes as the main analytical instrument of this study to examine the selected news article.

2.1.1 News Structures

Van Dijk (1988a, 2) believes that news as a media discourse is necessary to be examined by considering its structures that includes grammatical functions, phonological, syntactic, or semantic structures of words, phrases, or sentences, coherence relations between sentences or paragraphs, and stylistic and rhetorical dimensions. In order to obtain a valid result of particular representation, such as Islam's representation on British online newspaper from *BBC News*, thus, News Structures by van Dijk (1988b) are an appropriate set of theories to be used in a descriptive discourse analysis that the present study adheres.

According to him, news structures are constructed by two larger dimensions which are global structures and local structures. In particular, global structures denote two concepts which embody macrostructures that closely refer to the global topic or theme of news as a whole, and superstructures which concern with the global schema of a news item. Meanwhile, the local structures, frequently labelled

as microstructures, comprehend smaller units of news, such as words, phrases, or sentences, which consider the semantic style, syntactic style, lexical style, and rhetoric style. Each concept will be discussed further in the following sub chapters.

2.1.1.1 Global Structures

Van Dijk (1988a) asserts that global structures are essential and crucial analytical framework as it is the way to understand a news report. As it is labelled, global structures denote to broader elements of a news report (van Dijk 1988a, van Dijk 1980). Thus, as global structures divide into two categorizations, which are semantic macrostructures which concerns with the theme, topic, or meaning of the whole news text, and superstructures which covers the global schema of the news report, it can be inferred that the global structures do not merely focus words or sentence individually but involve all aspects in global level.

2.1.1.1.1 Semantic Macrostructures

According to van Dijk (1980, 10), semantic macrostructure is a term that accounts for the various notions of global meaning including topic, theme, or gist. Instead of perceiving a text individually or locally (words, phrases, or sentence forms), it prefers to assume a text in an overall meaning. As its focus on meaning of the overall text, Renkema (2004) and van Dijk (1980) imply that macrostructures in discourse are all about semantic objects. This semantic structure has capability to clearly point out about what does and what does not belong to the news discourse, in this case, it helps the reader to discover what the actual global topic is talking in a certain news discourse. Therefore, it is indicated that macrostructures concern

with the analyses of larger fragments that perceive meaning of news discourse as a whole.

Before discussing about the stages of how global or high level topic of news discourse can be formulated, there are several concepts that should be concerned the most. Firstly, van Dijk (1988b, 32) has suggested a semantic term, namely macropropositions. Similar with a sentence which has the smallest semantic units, macropropositions are summarized topics that can be denoted by larger stretches of news discourse, which is a paragraph. The summarization of macropropositions is necessary to obtain the most relevant and significant information of news discourse. In this case, the instances of macropropositions can be illustrated by some sentences as follows:

(1) The U.S. defense secretary, Weinberger, is considering to bar reporters from his next trip to the Far East, because he thinks that they might disturb delicate talks with foreign government, as they had done during his arms talks in the Middle East.

In this case, the text can be further summarized, as it is constructed in (2), and into final of concise and explicit version in (3):

(2) Weinberger is considering not to take the press with him on his trip to the Far East, because earlier reporting had had negative results on relations with foreign governments.

(3) Weinberger is considering not too take the press on his trip.

Second, it has been said early, that macropropositions are necessary to be reduced or summarized. Regarding this principle, the summarization adheres several rules that are commonly labeled as Macrorules. There are three rules involve in it. According to Renkema (2004, 95-96) the notion of macrorules include

deletion, generalization, and construction. Specifically, deletion is often functioned to delete irrelevant information within news discourse. For instance, a sentence said “John did not go to the meeting because he was sick”, the proposition of the sentence considering deletion rule may briefly become “John was sick.” Summarization is mostly about generalization, in this case, rather than omitting the detailed information, generalization likely replaces irrelevant information with more general terms. An example “Mary was drawing a picture. Sally was skipping and Daniel was building something with Lego blocks.”, then can be generalized as “The children were playing”. Then, the idea of construction may occur when there are several propositions that can be constructed into only one brief proposition. Several sentences, “John went to the airport. He started running when he saw what time it was, and was forced to conclude that his watch was wrong when he reached the platform.”, can be constructed into “John missed the flight”.

After discussing two core concepts of macrostructures, it is then needed to understand three levels of the global topic derivation in news discourse. According to van Dijk’s analysis (1988b, 37-40), the first level includes the activity of formulating a macroproposition of each paragraph by applying each appropriate macrorules so that they can eliminate the irrelevant and the least important details. The second is further summarization of the collected macropropositions in the first level by reducing the paragraph boundaries. Then, the last level is indicated by the use of construction or generalization rule in order to formulate the final highest-level topic of news discourse.

Further detailed notions are frequently important to be comprehended in conducting an analysis. In the macrostructure discussion, the headline and lead are highly possible to utter the main topic of a news article even though it is not the global topic they denote. Together, they define the overall situation and meanings of the rest of the text to the readers. In addition, macrostructures have some principle, such as the top-down and the left-right principle in which define the most significant information that comes from the very top of text as a whole and the very left of a sentence.

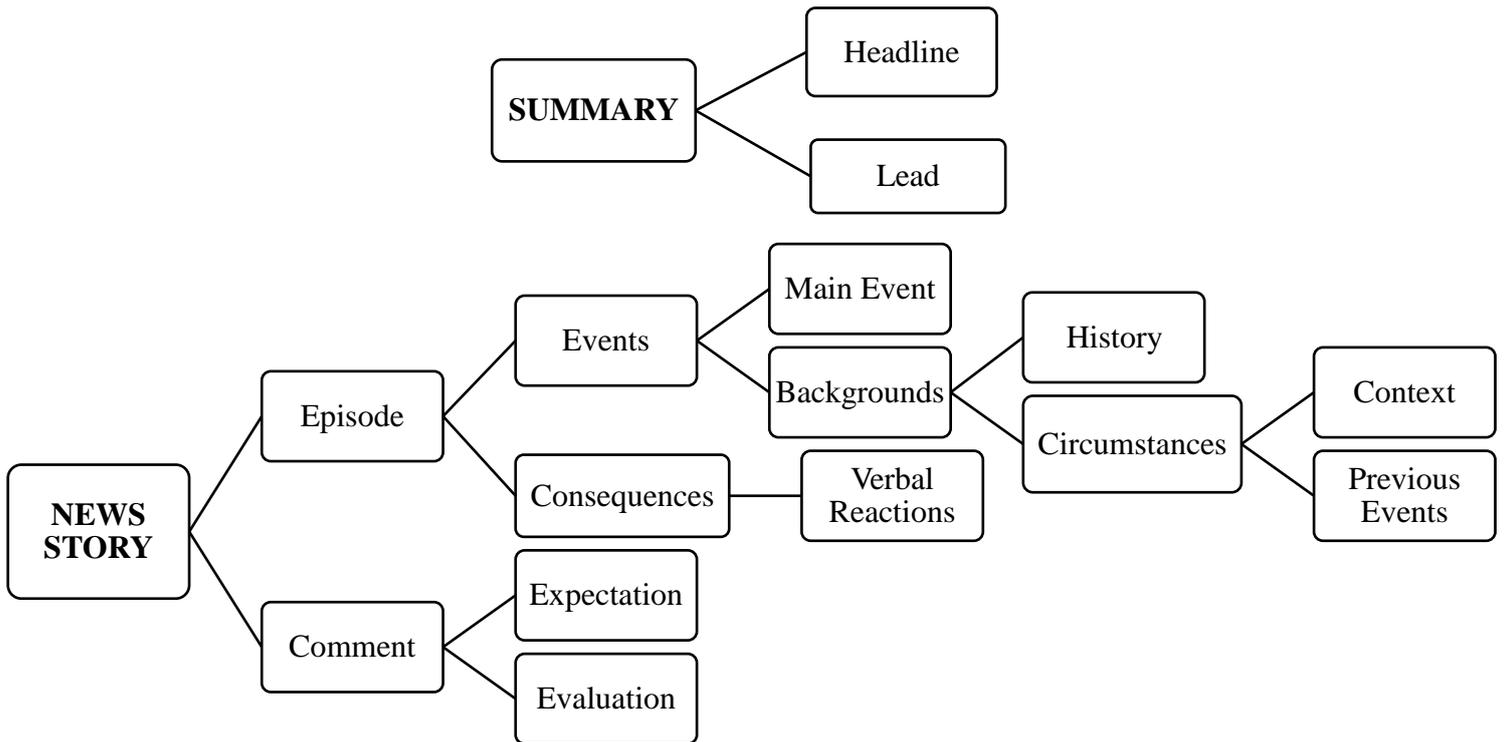
As semantic macrostructures conceive plenty of prominent notions. It is required to grasp each concept correctly, so that the highest-level topic can be elicited accurately.

2.1.1.1.2 Superstructures

In order to disclose particular socio-cultural representation of a specific event, van Dijk (1986) proposes the second level of examining news structures which is commonly labelled as global structures, thematic structures, global form, news schema, or superstructures. It is said that the global form or superstructures is established under the role of global meaning. Van Dijk (1980) defines news schemata or superstructures as conventional forms that recognize news as a specific kind of discourse genre. Likewise, it provides significant contribution in the way how journalists produce news, or in the way readers understand it. Not only semantic macrostructures, but superstructures also concern with the top-down principle which believes that whichever statements that are arranged in the very first place or position are deemed as the most prominent and notable information.

In this case, van Dijk (1986, 1988a, 1988b,) has proposed complex orders for news discourse that are generally categorized into two general classification which are Summary and News Story.

Table 2.1 Superstructures in News Discourse



Source: News Schemata by van Dijk (1986)

2.1.1.1.2.1 Summary

According to van Dijk’s illustration (1986, 169), Summary covers Headline and Lead that are usually placed on the very first line of a news report. He enhances that Headline and Lead can be noticed by their different appearance in typing styles, such as in large, bold, or italic font. In addition, he notices that Headline and Lead are a preliminary conclusion of a news report as they summarize actual points of the news report into only one sentence. Therefore, Headline and Lead are also

frequently considered as the main topic or theme of what is exactly the news report talking about. Moreover, at the same time, it is said that both elements of superstructures express the main topic of the news report as superstructures are established under the role of semantic macrostructures.

2.1.1.1.2.2 News Story

News Story, the second general categorization of superstructures, constitutes as the body of a news report which is meant to be the place of most structures happen. As it is reflected on the table, the news story category is necessarily divided into other sub categories, Episode and Comment. According to van Dijk (1986, 168), the Episode category is considered as the most informative category as it involves Main Events, Context, Background, History, and Consequences which clarifies different reports regarding their functions. Nevertheless, not all mentioned sub categories in the Episode category, are put in a news text. Each category is placed in the systematic arrangement, therefore, it has created certain hierarchy among other categories.

Van Dijk (1986, 168) states that a category, namely Main Event, is defined as the most significant part, thus there is a need to be summarized in Headline and Lead, and presented first in the rest of the news story. Likewise, he explains that it has a specific role in order to organize the information about the recent events which must have been discovered within the limits of one or two previous days. This category can be signaled by the existence of further explanation of where and when the events have happened. In addition, Main Event holds a great role to shape a news value of the news report itself.

Besides Main Events, Episode category also comprises Background in which carries two categories, such as Context, History and Previous Events. These three categories differ in terms of the time when the events happen. In this case, Context constitutes as all the information about the actual situation of Main Events which is not in a general way, and occur in the present time. In addition, it is commonly signaled by the use of certain words, such as *during*, *at the same time*, and *in* (van Dijk 1986, 165). Meanwhile for History, it contains the background of a news report that occurred in several months or years ago. It is the past events that lead to present and actual events. Different from History, Previous Events tend to deal with providing information of recent causes of a news event, which also defines as preliminary Main Events category. However, this category does not necessarily include the major structures in a news structure.

As another category illustrated in the schema, van Dijk (1986, 165) believes that Consequences are the measurement of the validity of a news report. Simply, Consequences are noted as the impact following Main Events which is frequently noticed by information about some actions or events. Hence, it is considered as a significant part, so that structurally it has similar hierarchy with Events that are formed by Main Events and Background. There is a sub-category of Consequences, which commonly labelled as Verbal Reaction. Van Dijk (1986, 166) states that Verbal Reactions convey information that is quoted from selected subjects who relate with the happening news events. Therefore, it is often signaled by names or roles of news participant and regarded as objective information (van Dijk 1988b, 56).

The last category of News Story is Comments which includes the speculations, expectations, comments, opinions, and evaluations about what might happen next. Van Dijk (1986, 1988b) agree that facts and opinion cannot be mixed, thus, it is a need for opinion to not be personal yet being political and ideological. In addition, the Comments category consists of two subcategories, which are Evaluation and Expectations. In this case, Evaluation refers to evaluative thoughts about the Main Events of a news report, and Expectation concerns with possible impact or consequences following the events of new report.

Concerning the hierarchy of each category in global superstructures, headline and lead are regarded as most significant structures, so that it is highly necessary to detect both categories as it embodies the top information, such as topic or theme of a news report. It is then commonly followed by Main Events in order to elaborate further about what actually happened. Context, Verbal Reaction, and Consequences follow next to support statements have been provided by Main Events. However, the arrangement of news story categorization is likely not always as it is illustrated in the table, the set can be positioned randomly in certain arrangement considering the style of news speakers. It is also possible that some categories may not be enclosed in some news, such as Backgrounds, History, Verbal Reactions, and Comments.

2.1.1.2 Local Structure (Microstructures)

Local semantic or microstructures is the next stage of news structures where words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and connections are processed at the local or

shot-range level (van Dijk 1980, 29). Hence, this part tends to concern with semantic style, syntactic style, lexical style, and rhetoric style.

2.1.1.2.1 Semantic Style

Semantic style considers various meanings and its expression uttered in surface elements, such as words, phrases, and sentences. The analysis is based on some elementary terms of semantics, which are proposition, local coherence, and presupposition (van Dijk 1988b, 59).

2.1.1.2.1.1 Propositions

As a part of semantic style, propositions have much to do with the analysis of meanings of sentence forms. In particular, according to Renkema (2004, 87), the concept of propositions is to denote minimal units of meanings in a discourse. Simply, it means that a sentence form may consist of several meanings or propositions. In addition, Renkema (2004, 88) asserts that a proposition must contain of a verb, and one or more statements that relate to it. For instance:

What a pity that the poor boy can't cope with the horrible truth.

1. It is a pity that x.
2. The boy can't cope with the truth.
3. The boy is poor.
4. The truth is horrible

From the illustration above, it is noticeably that the sentence denotes four different propositions. Each proposition is the explicit meanings uttered by every phrase in the sentence. Therefore, similarly in a news discourse, any sentences must denote or explicit propositions that construct the sentence as a whole.

2.1.1.2.1.2 Local Coherence

There are several concepts that need to be understood regarding the understanding of local coherence since it relates the whole information from top (general) to bottom (details). Van Dijk (1988b, 61) states that local coherence simply refers as the relations occur between the preceding sentences with the following sentences to define certain meanings of the facts denoted by propositions, whether it is a specification, a generalization, an explanation, an addition, a correction, a contrast, or an alternative.

Therefore, van Dijk (1988a, 104) and Renkema (2004, 108) enhances that local coherence owns two elementary types including the additive or functional relation and the causal relation. The additive relation can be recognized by the use of coordinating conjunctions, such as *and* (conjunction or addition), *but* (contrast), *or* (disjunctions), or any conjunctions that function similarly (*for, nor, yet, so*). Furthermore, the causal relation is indicated by the use of subordinating conjunctions. There are seven types that are likely to happen in causal relation, which are cause, reason, means, consequence, purpose, condition, and concession (Renkema, 2004).

2.1.1.2.1.3 Presupposition

Van Dijk (1988b, 63) believes that not all information is expressed and perceived clearly, other information may remain implicit and presupposed by the speakers. Presupposition is frequently viewed as an implicit information, a complex term, yet highly significant theoretically in discourse analysis. Renkema (2004, 133) constitutes presupposition as the beforehand assumption. Cognitively, van

Dijk (1988b, 63) proposes a definition of presupposition in which it is a set of propositions presumed by the journalists in order to be comprehended properly by the listeners or readers. If there is a sentence,

It took John seven years to complete his studies.

The possible implicit information derived from the sentence are 1) There is a person named John, 2) John was a student, and 3) John was not a brilliant student. These three information are not explicitly uttered in the sentence. In other words, the sentence presupposes related assumption of the sentence. Therefore, in a news discourse, it is important to activate the knowledge and beliefs related to the issue (van Dijk 1988b, 64) so that the presuppositions can be drawn to find out what the actual idea of the news is.

2.1.1.2.2 Syntactic Style

Syntactic analysis is often circumstantial, but at the same time it is reliable and dependable to such analysis of news as discourse (van Dijk 1988b). Syntactic style discusses further about the analysis of the complexity of sentences and the use of active-passive voice.

2.1.1.2.2.1 The Complexity of Sentences

Syntactically, most of sentences in news discourse are complex (van Dijk 1988b, 77). Some of them may contain several clauses and nominalizations, thus, it utters several propositions. In this case van Dijk has given an instance to be examined:

Representation Geraldine A. Ferraro has proclaimed her nomination as the Democratic vice presidential candidate to be a historic step towards

the defeat of President Ronald Reagan in November and toward greater opportunity for all Americans. (Los Angeles Times service)

The sentence above remains complex as it consists of one main clause with some embedded clauses and nominalizations (*nomination, to be . . . , defeat*) and another complex propositional constructions (*toward the defeat of Reagan in November*). However, the complexity of sentences in news discourse does not merely limit to embedded clauses and nominalizations, noun phrases are often regarded to this syntactic analysis.

2.1.1.2.2 The Active-Passive Voice and the Roles

Active and passive voice closely relate to with the role of Agent and Patient positions. The use of active and passive voice is significant in news discourse to perceive which of news actors is depicted as positive or negative agents. Therefore, as what Fowler et al. (1979) cited in van Dijk (1988b) says that Agent is more likely to depict a news actor positively, different from Patient which tend to describe a news actor in a negative way. There is another instance, if a government is meant to be represented as a negative actor, then they are rarely placed in the agent positions, or frequently labelled as the Patient. They are possibly constructed in a phrase of passive voice, for instance “by the government”.

2.1.1.2.3 Lexical Style

The stance of a news discourse is commonly associated with the choice of words since lexical choice does affect how the portrayal of particular newspaper is represented. Particularly, van Dijk (1988b, 81) asserts that lexical choice may signify the standard of formality, the relationship between the speech partners, and

the institutional embedding of discourse that includes the specific attitude or ideology of the journalists towards news discourse.

Van Dijk illustrates a simple example in which a newspaper article may utter a terrorist or a freedom fighter to refer to the same person, yet it constructs different sense as it is considered as an ideologically-based lexical variation. There are also several terms considered as stereotyping, such as “controversial”, he believes that this word is often employed to indicate particular party which is perceived negatively by the journalists. Thus, in this case, a point of view is highly crucial, and a critical knowledge of readers must play a role.

2.1.1.2.4 Rhetoric Style

It is defined that rhetoric style deals with how a news discourse is said, so that it affects its effectiveness as a news item (van Dijk, 1988b, 82-83). The effectiveness of news can be acquired by considering its persuasive manner and factuality. It is claimed that news discourse is persuasive since it promotes ideology, beliefs, and opinions. Moreover, factuality is a crucial element in order to achieve the aim of a news item. According to van Dijk (1988b, 82-88) factuality of news discourse can be achieved by concerning to standard strategies, so that the news discourse can be noticed, understood, represented, memorized, believed, and integrated. The given strategies for attaining the factuality are direct description and eyewitness reports, sources and quotations, and numbers.

Van Dijk (1988b, 86) suggests direct description can assist to convey authentic truthfulness. In this case, it is not surprisingly if newspapers try to get their first-hand evidence of a certain event from their correspondents and reporters.

The immediacy of description can guarantee the truthfulness of the description itself. In addition, newspapers provide eyewitness reports as the substitution of reporter's investigation (van Dijk, 1988b, 86). As serving a report of what people have seen from a certain event, it leads the news discourse closer to the degree of factuality. However, it is true that not all eyewitness reports saying the truth.

The second rhetorical strategy is that the use of sources and quotations. Van Dijk (1988b, 87) conveys that sources are employed to indicate a description of facts and to formulate certain opinions of the readers. However, not all sources are similarly reliable. It is stated that some sources that acquired from elite sources, they are considered very newsworthy and credible. Similarly, quotations are said as more credible than only a description by the reporters. They are direct indicators of what the actual opinions of news is said (van Dijk, 1988b, 87). In addition, they introduce news participants that builds a news report livelier. Interestingly, it also helps the reporters to avoid wrong defamation.

It is not rare to find some news in numerical construction. As it is believed that the use of precise numbers is to present a certain data of amount, age, date and time, weight, size, location description and etc, and is necessary to indicate the truth and factuality (van Dijk, 1988b, 87). Yet, the precision of number does not always point a validity of news discourse, but it provides the facts at the least. In essence, the use of numbers provides the accuracy information related to numerical construction.

In case of responding to van Dijk's strategies for rhetorical style, Eriyanto (2001) cited in Pratiwi (2017) enhances the use of image in a news report is a matter.

He believes that images attached in most of newspaper articles as a part of graphical information are included as the other rhetorical strategy. It is relevant to support the depiction of certain events, thus, it affirms the degree of factuality of news discourse.

2.2 Language and News Media

News in the press is a specific kind of various media, hence it is undeniable to neglect some features of mass media involving features of news as media discourse. In general, van Dijk (1988b) defines news as new information. As it involves some nature roles of media, van Dijk (1988a), Garret and Bell (1998), and Alghamdi (2015) agree that news media is a critical instrument to share social representation which includes specific prejudices and ideologies and contains implicit depiction of social issue and stereotype through language and communication which further influences people's beliefs and attitude toward a certain issue.

Through this specification, it is necessary to underline that news media is able to transmit certain representation and ideologies of social issue by the language use. Discourse scholars believe that there is a solid correlation between language and how a particular representation is shaped in news media. In this case, several conceptions are suggested relating to language-use in news media, particularly in newspapers. It is assumed by Halliday (1978) cited in Fairclough (1995) that language in news media as discourse has three distinct functions that occur simultaneously, which are ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The focus of

ideational function is that the capability of language in yielding any representations of social and cultural events, whereas the interpersonal function comes with the idea that language constitutes relations and identities between social interaction and participants in discourse, and lastly, the textual function associates with how language ties and arranges individual sentences into a whole part of discourse. Hence, these functions presume that language is the essential core of discourse which it shapes discourse explicitly and implicitly. In addition, Fairclough (1995, 18) argues that discourse is about a set of options, thus, in a discourse construction, language forms are considered as well. These forms include lexical and grammatical potential where there are plenty of selections that can be chosen, for instance the use of active or passive voice in a sentence, the selection of both voices may influence the representation that the discourse wishes to convey as it is explained earlier.

Therefore, the relation between language and news media, newspapers in particular, cannot be disregarded at all as media is constructed and deliver its information and idea along with the language use.

2.3 Related Studies

Apparently, much like other linguistic disciplines, discourse analysis has plenty of approaches and theories which can be adopted depending on the objects and issues taken for a study. Such of semantic style, syntactic style, lexical style, and rhetorical style, or van Dijk prefers to label as discourse structures are the most concerns for the analysis of descriptive discourse analysis approach. Therefore, it

is interesting that some studies of discourse analysis have been conducted in many various theories as its base.

For instances, Izadi and Biria (2007), Pratiwi (2017), and Rofiliansya (2017) have conducted similar studies of discourse analysis on newspapers employing theoretical framework from van Dijk's discourse structures. Their studies are corresponding to the purpose of this present study in which to disclose actual representation of a certain issue beyond denotative meaning that is implied by the selected news media, particularly in newspaper articles.

Izadi and Biria (2007), for example, the study similarly purposes to disclose the representation of Islam on three elite U.S newspapers, such as *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *The Wall Street Journal*, with the coverage of Iran's nuclear launching. This study has concluded that those three elite newspapers consider Islam as a threat, and with their Islamic nature, the weapon cannot be trusted with them. Pratiwi (2017) prefers to quest the representation of LGBT in two Indonesian newspaper articles by *The Jakarta Post* in which concludes that the LGBT community is portrayed as the victim and minority in the selected newspaper articles. Similar with Pratiwi, Rofiliansya (2017) employs Indonesian newspapers, *Tribunnews*, to discover Indonesia's position regarding the sea conflict with Chinese parties that later results the inconsistent Indonesia's position whether it is benefited or not.

However, some of them simply adopt the structures partially which are supposed to be less comprehensive. For instance, Izadi and Biria have examined their data with emphasizing on lexical choices and naming choices which indicates

the analysis at the microstructure level. In addition, they use a theory of orientalism as another tool to assist examining the given data. On the other hands, slightly different from previous mentioned studies, Pratiwi and Rofiliansya have conducted the studies by utilizing the whole news structure, including macrostructures, superstructures, and microstructures as the main theoretical framework which underpins their studies.

In this case, by considering given details of each related study, those have had similarities over the present study which emphasizes the quest of a representation towards a certain issue on newspapers as news media by employing van Dijk's news structures as the theoretical framework. However, a study is conducted to complement other related studies. In order to do so, considering Izadi and Biria's study, the present study is conducted to complement prior studies by applying the whole set of news structures which consist of global and local structures. Whereas, regarding the studies conducted by Pratiwi and Rofiliansya which are highly similar to this study, the difference can be observed in terms of each issue. The early studies have focused on local Indonesian issue reported on Indonesian newspapers, while the present study adopts more global issue which covers the quest of Islam's representation by international-broadcasting newspaper from *BBC News*. Therefore, this study has a wider range to be a reference and knowledge for the next studies which relate to the present study of discourse analysis.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

This chapter collaborates four sub chapters regarding the method of study which includes the conception of research approach, further explanation source of data and how the data was drawn, techniques of data collection and the illustration of the data would be analyzed.

3.1 Research Approach

Besides only employing descriptive discourse analysis as an approach, it has been mentioned that to disclose the results of Islam's representation implied by the selected online newspaper article from *BBC News*, the present study also referred to qualitative research considering their corresponding concern and characteristics.

In this case, started with the following statement, Ormston et.al. (2013) argue that qualitative studies more concern with 'what', 'why', and 'how', instead of 'how many'. Particularly, Denzin and Lincoln (2011) and Creswell (2014) explain that it often associates with studies that involve words such as notes, interviews, conversations, photographs, recordings, or memos. This study employs news structures by van Dijk that only relate to words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and some images. Flick (2009) enhances that qualitative studies much concern about exploring phenomena and deal with interpretative approach that turns into series of representations, then to be specific, Creswell (2014) would prefer to define it as an approach which is applied for examining individuals or groups associate with social issue. Similarly, this study aims to find out how Islam is represented in news media considering a recent social phenomenon,

Islamophobia. Moreover, Yin (2011) has proposed five features relate with qualitative research understanding, such as the application of qualitative research is to studying the meaning of people's lives; representing a particular perspective of people; covering the contextual conditions within people live; assisting to find certain concepts of social behavior; striving to use multiple sources of evidence rather than relying on a single source alone. Therefore, qualitative method was the most suited for this study to assist achieving deeper and accurate findings of Islam's representation on *BBC News* online newspaper articles.

3.2 Source of Data and Data

This study enacted British online newspaper of *BBC News* as the source of data of the study. *BBC News* was selected due to some rational reasons that relate to the validity of this study findings. *BBC News (British Broadcasting Corporation)* which bases in the UK and started its broadcasting on television channel and radio has made its consistency to manage its credibility. Two surveys conducted by Pew Research Center Journalism and Media (2014) and University of Missouri Journalism Institutes (2017), assume that *BBC News* is perceived as one of the most trusted and credible news sources as it is positioned in the second and fourth ranks with great scores on some criteria, such as most liberal, consistently liberal, and mostly conservative. Ognianova (1998) cited in Cassidy's enhances that news sites associated with a newspaper or television network are viewed as more credible.

In various studies, the data are obtained differently regarding what kind of studies are conducted. Meanwhile, the data of study came from a *BBC News* online

article with the coverage of *Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth Association* as the main news participant proceeded by utilizing a sampling. Due to the focus of the study is to find Islam's representation on certain Islamic news coverage, thus, the use of judgmental or purposive sampling was necessary. Teddlie and Yu (2007) and Palys (2008) says that purposive sampling is often synonymous with qualitative research. Corresponding with the label of this sampling, Palys (2008) and Etikan and Bala (2017) argue that the sampling is done to succeed the objectives of the study. In addition, Teddlie and Yu (2007) define purposive sampling as a technique which involve selecting criteria based on the purpose of the study rather than randomly.

Hence, the writer suggested several criteria to sort a newspaper article out of thousand newspaper articles from *BBC News*. There were two given criteria which are 1) the Islamic coverage on news report was not about terrorism, ISIS, or extremist groups due to the findings could be expected as well, and 2) the report covers the news event which happened in the UK as the idea of Islamophobia occurs significantly in some regions of the UK. Then, by considering both criteria, the decision came to an online newspaper article which was published on 24th December 2017 under the heading of *The Muslim Youth Group Who Help Bring*.

3.3 Techniques of Data Collection

Among thousands of newspaper articles from *BBC News* online newspaper which cover about Islamic events, an online newspaper article had been selected by applying the purposive sampling. There were some steps to collect the online newspaper article as the primary data of this study:

1. The writer visited official and original website of online newspaper *BBC News UK*;
2. To minimize the time, the writer used the search engine on the newspaper website, as 'Islam' was being the key term to obtain the article;
3. The writer read each of online newspaper article that related to Islamic events and were published during 2017, so that the selected news coverage was expected to be up to date and valid to the recent issue;
4. The writer sorted an online newspaper article by considering some criteria related to the purposive sampling method;
5. The writer copied the the news article as a whole in Microsoft Word;
6. To simplify the way the writer analyzing it, the writer printed the copy article from Microsoft Word.

3.4 Techniques of Data Analysis

According to van Dijk's new structures theory, there are three stages in analyzing the data to find the representation of Islam in the online newspaper article from *BBC News*. Based on the theory, there were several systematical steps in analyzing the data to gain valid findings and interpretation:

1. The writer started to identify the online newspaper article, by observing the text as a whole including each words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and images;

2. In order to answer the first research question of the study, the writer applied semantic macrostructure concept by van Dijk (1988b) through the use of macropropositions and macrorules to disclose the thematic meanings of the selected online newspaper articles;
3. The writer proceeded with the application of superstructure concept by van Dijk (1988b) by classifying each paragraph of each article into the appropriate structure categories;
4. The writer applied local microstructure concept by van Dijk (1988b) by considering semantic style, syntactic style, lexical style, and rhetoric style to disclose the local meanings of the selected online newspaper article;
5. In order to answer the second research question of the study, the writer critically accounted the representation of Islam based on the News Structures analyses that had been conducted early;
6. The writer built a critical interpretation based on the findings;
7. Lastly, a conclusion based on the whole analysis, findings and interpretation were necessary to be drawn.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

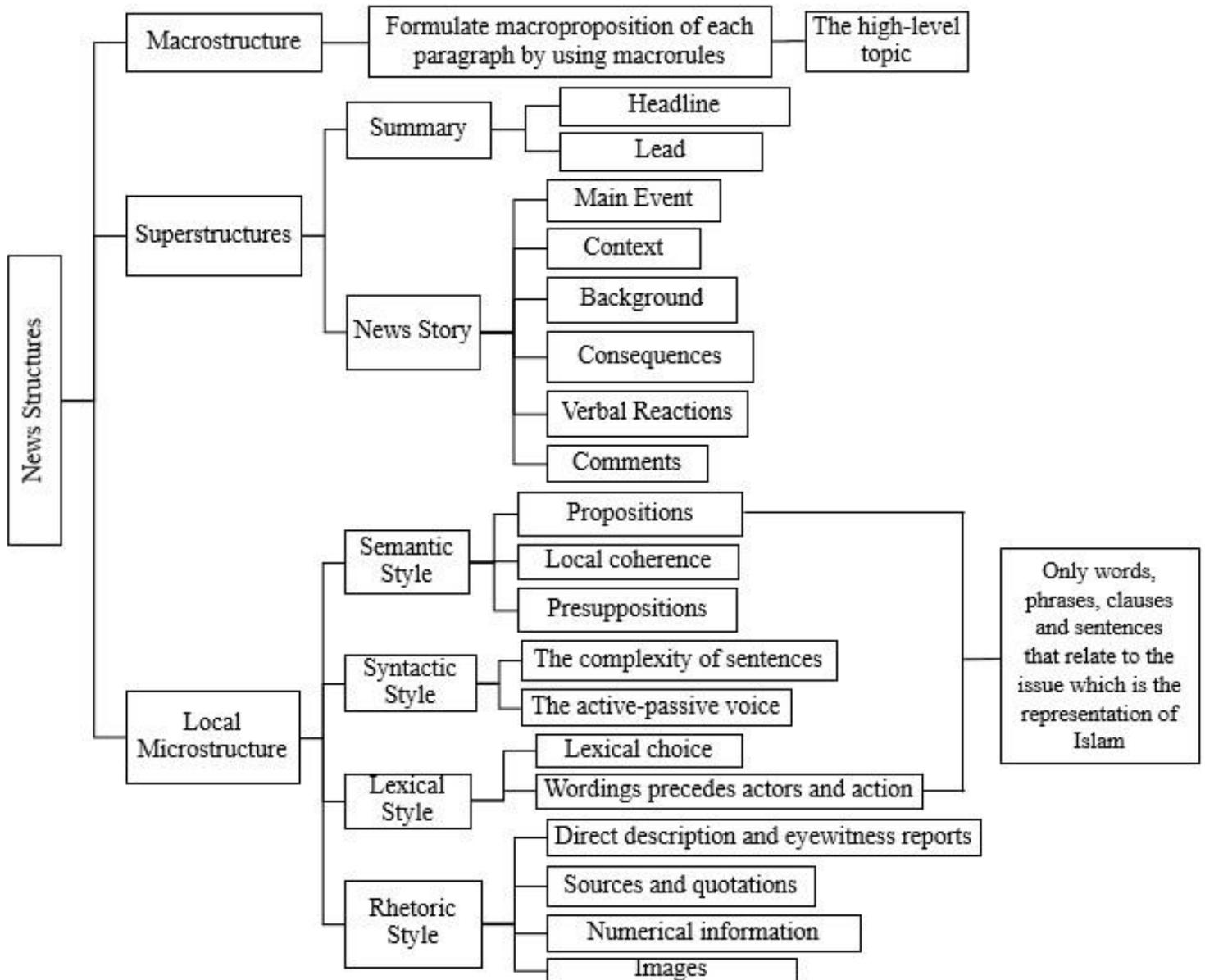
This chapter presents the analyses, findings, and interpretation of the selected online newspaper article from *BBC News*. This study fundamentally employs a major theoretical framework, News Structure, proposed by van Dijk (1988a, 1988b). Thereafter, the representation of Islam will be analyzed further considering the acquired findings, and there is the other sub chapter of interpretation which discusses the idea beyond the representation of Islam uttered by each data.

4.1 News Structures

In order to disclose what the semantic macrostructure, superstructure, and local microstructure are used in the newspaper article, this sub-chapter presents the analyses and findings of the comprehensive News Structures in the online newspaper articles by *BBC News* that come under the headline '*The Muslim Youth Group Who Help Bring Festive Cheer*'. The analyses are initiated with the analysis in macrolevel in order to disclose the high-level topic of the online newspaper article. It is further succeeded by examining the global schema which is superstructures that identify the structural function of each paragraph. Lastly, it is proceeded by local microstructure conception in which involves the investigation of which sentences that contain semantic, syntactic, lexical, and rhetoric styles that later contribute to unfold the issue raised in the present study, which is the Islam's representation. The analyses are provided differently in separated sub-chapters

based on each stage. Below is the illustration of the News Structures analyses applied on the newspaper report of the *Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth Association*.

Table 4.1 The illustration of News Structures Analysis



To begin the analyses, the table above is presented to show the illustrations of how news structures can be applied for the online newspaper article in order to find the representation of Islam. As it is defined on the table, news structures are

divided into two categories, global and local structures. Semantic macrostructures and superstructures involve in the global structures. The focus of semantic macrostructures is to disclose the high-level topic by formulating a macroproposition of each paragraph in the news article with the use of macrorules (deletion, generalization, and construction). Then, superstructures have huge contribution to classify each paragraph into a structural function (headline, lead, main event, context, background, history, consequence, verbal reaction, and comment) and denote which function is deemed as the most prominent information considering the order of the paragraphs in the newspaper article. Meanwhile, there is a local structure which closely refers to local microstructures deal with detailed elements that construct the news article.

To support the global structures in disclosing the representation of Islam, the local microstructures emphasize the analyses with four styles. It is initiated with a semantic style which considers meanings of sentences. Next, there is a syntactic style which points sentence constructions. It is then proceeded by a lexical style that underlines the analyses words choice and wordings relate to Islam, and lastly a rhetoric style which asserts the style of news discourse is presented by discerning some elements. These styles merely target words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that can portray Islam's representation from the news article.

There are plenty of elements and steps to be concerned about. Thus, the illustration visualizes the analyses which adopt News Structures by van Dijk (1988b) as linguistically detailed, so that the results should be accurate.

4.1.1 Global Structures

It is claimed earlier, the analysis of global structures covers two elements of News Structures including macrostructure in order to discover the global topic of the news text about Ahmadi Muslims coverage which can represent Islam, and superstructure which is used to recognize the structural function of each paragraph.

4.1.1.1 Semantic Macrostructures

Discussing about topics or themes of news reports, it certainly associates with the term of ‘semantic macrostructure’ which deals with the larger fragment of texts including summary, keynote, and most prominent information. The existence of the topic in a text is undeniable. A topic is perceived as a crucial part considering its capability to assist readers understanding a text as a whole (van Dijk 1988b, 35). He further enhances that the topic is frequently delivered in specific way, for instance, it comprises the top-down notion.

In this case, routinely in news discourse, Headline and Lead, which take part as a summary, they perform the main topic of a news item as they adopt the characteristic of top-down principle. Hence, below are the Headline and Lead of the online newspaper article:

The Muslim Youth Group Who Help Bring Festive Cheer
Young people from the Muslim community are revving up their campaign to combat loneliness over the festive period.

Both elements can suggest the coverage is about the Muslim youth group who helps people bringing their joy during the festive period. These elements have enough to elaborate the rest of the text. However, it is not clear whether who is this Muslim youth group, when is the festive period, or who are the people they have been

helped. Thus, it is necessary to also regard the gist and most important information which lies on other paragraphs to achieve the highest level of topic. The analysis at the macrolevel is then proceeded further to draw a macroproposition of each paragraph.

If talking about macropropositions, it is highly possible to relate it to macrorules. They constitute as the two key principles at the macrolevel analyses that need to be comprehended properly. Practically, it is required to draw a macroproposition of each paragraph by applying macrorules in which they benefit to eliminate the least important details, so that there is only one high-level topic that denotes as the global topic or the macrostructure.

According to van Dijk's analysis (1988b, 37-40) the levels of drawing a high-level topic consist of three, in which firstly is by omitting the detailed information which is deemed as the least important information in news article, then the second is by reducing the paragraph boundaries that are already discovered in the first level, and the third is the final stage where the high-level topic can be eventually formulated. Thus, the first level of macrostructure (M1) can be formulated in 25 macropropositions as follow:

- M1.
1. The Muslim Youth Community combats loneliness during the festive period as their campaign.
 2. The Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth Association has helped isolated people for a year.
 3. The organization which has thousand members, donated food and clothes to more than thousand people at Christmas last year.

4. This year projects will provide some assistance to hundreds of people.
5. Usman Khan, a member of the organization, said that the campaign is useful to train the youth to be well integrated society.
6. It also can demonstrate their motto: Love for all, hatred for none.
7. One of the community branches in Yorkshire will provide free taxi for elderly people.
8. The volunteers will then accompany the elderly people to celebrate Christmas.
9. They spend time together with the elderly people to break the cycle of loneliness.
10. Adam Walker, the vice president, said that they have been doing this for seven years.
11. He also said the community have built strong relationships with the people.
12. He added they feel right to help the people over and over.
13. Nadeem Ahmad, a volunteer, admitted Islam drives him to be one of the volunteers.
14. He said to help each other is what Islam teaches them.
15. He added you know you have done right when seeing people's smile.
16. He is excited to do this job.

17. Even though they may not celebrate Christmas, they respect all faiths and enjoy spending time with them.

18. The community also prepare to clean up the streets on New Year's Day.

19. They invite people from all faiths to be much closer each other.

20. Farhad Ahmad, the chief, hopes they can break their record of litter picking.

21. He also said that they celebrate new year differently.

22. They start with prayers, then cleaning their environment as how Islam teaches them about cleanliness.

23. But it is actually to show the everyday lives of a Muslim.

24. There are many perceptions about Islam because of what some people do.

25. They want to show that Muslims are peaceful and helpful.

In the newspaper article, including the lead, there are 25 macropropositions that can be drawn as the first level of macrostructures (M1) in which, at this level, the macrorules have reduced some details which are less important in case of formulating the high-level topic, such as the time when they did their action, the place, the manner of their acts, the identification of news participants, the numerical information, and the quotations. However, it is possible that the generalization and the construction rules may occur in the summarization of the first level of macrostructures.

As it is illustrated in the first level of macrostructures (M1), the first macroproposition is mainly abstracted by deletion which is derived from the Lead paragraph which indicates the close relation to the Headline. Both are coherent since the Lead expresses further and complete explanation of the fact which is conveyed in the Headline that the Muslim youth from the association has brought happiness to people in need on Christmas.

In the next paragraphs which are the second, and fourth, the generalization is mainly utilized to summarize each paragraph. It is performed in, such as ‘The *Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth Association*’ becomes only ‘the community’, and the various kinds of help by the AMYA is generalized into ‘assistance.’ Meanwhile, in the third paragraph until the 25th paragraph, all of the macropropositions is derived by applying the deletion rule as the detailed information, such as most of the adverb of place and time are omitted since they are considered not really relevant to what the headline and the Lead state. However, some macropropositions constantly hold such information as long as the information may contribute to the meaning. For instance, the first macroproposition which utters ‘*over the festive period*’, the adverb of time cannot be omitted easily as it is relevant with the headline, and provide certain meanings, such as the Muslim association also cares with other religion’s celebration.

Hence, in this case, the dominant reduction occurs in the first level of macrostructures is done by the deletion rule. Later, those macropositions of the first level macrostructures are necessary further summarized, and the (M2) can be indicated as follow:

- M2.
1. The Ahmadiyya Youth Muslim Association shares happiness with vulnerable people on Christmas.
 2. Through this campaign, they want to spread love for all.
 3. Helping each other is what actually Islam teaches to them.
 4. The group invites people from various faiths.
 5. They represent Muslims who are actually peaceful and helpful.

The macro-reduction in the second level of macrostructures involves the reduction across paragraph boundaries. In this case, some information that lies in other sentences can be omitted, then put on the sentence which is more relevant to the headline of the news article (van Dijk 1988b, 39). Thus, the further (M3), the high-level topic, can be formulated as follow:

- M3.
1. The Ahmadiyya Youth Muslim Association shares happiness on Christmas as part of their campaign.

In this case, the high-level macrostructure has specified all the elements needed as the most important information. It denotes the Agent actor who did the act which is *The Ahmadiyya Youth Muslim Association*, the major act of the association which is *shares happiness*, and the purpose or specific subject why they did such activity which is *as part of their campaign*. Hence, according to the sentence topic above, the headline of the online newspaper article from *BBC News* indicates the appropriate macrostructure.

4.1.1.2 Superstructures

Global schema, or superstructure, is frequently defined as conventional form that represents news as a specific kind of discourse genre (van Dijk 1980). In

its broader categorization, superstructure consists of two broader categories, which are Summary and News Story. Headline and Lead belong to the Summary category. Meanwhile, the News Story that is defined as the body of the news contains several categories, such as Main Event, Context, History, Background, Consequences, Verbal Reaction, and Comment.

Below is the table which represents how the superstructures of the online news article is arranged:

Table 4.2 The superstructures of the online newspaper article

The Superstructures of the Online Newspaper Article		
Summary	Headline	The Muslim Youth Group Who Help Bring Festive Cheer
	Lead	Young people from the Muslim Community are revving up their campaign to combat loneliness over the festive period. (Par. 1)
News Story	Main Event	Par. 1; Par. 7
	Context	Par. 2; par. 4; par. 8; par. 9; par. 18; par. 19
	History	. . ."We started doing this around seven years ago and . . ." (Par. 10)
	Background	During the festive period last year, the organization – which has 800 members across the UK – fed more than 1600 people, donated 336 kg of food, ... (Par. 3)
	Consequences	. . ."it offers our youth vital training and personal development which helps to shape them into productive, . . ." (Par. 5) "It also enables us to demonstrate the motto our community. . ." (Par. 6)
	Verbal Reaction	Par. 5; par. 6; par. 10; par. 14; par. 15; par. 17; par. 21; par. 22; par. 24; par. 25
	Comment	But it is also about showing the public the "everyday lives" of the Muslim community (Par. 23)

As it is performed on the table 4.2, the summary which consists of the Headline that is indicated by the title of the news coverage '*The Muslim Youth Who Help Bring Festive Cheer*', and the first paragraph that is likely defined as the Lead paragraph. The Main Event as the sub-category of News Story which elaborates the news event in general, can be discerned in two paragraphs of the newspaper article, including the first and the seventh paragraphs. Then, it is correlated by the Background in the third paragraph, and the Context paragraph that embeds in six paragraphs. The History is signaled at the same time with the Verbal Reaction function in the tenth paragraph. The impacts of the news event is claimed in the fifth and sixth paragraphs that are recognized as the Consequence function. The source of information, quotation, and direct speech establish the news coverage dominantly, more than of ten paragraphs denote as the Verbal Reaction category. Lastly, the journalist's point of view which is denoted as the Comment is discovered in the 23rd paragraph.

As what van Dijk (1988b) has stated that Headline and Lead can be signaled by their different styles of typing and placed them in the very first line of a news text. The Headline of the online newspaper article is written in bold with bigger size of font, so that it is identifiable easily. Meanwhile, the lead is also written in bold and positioned as the initial paragraph. The Headline and Lead also function to express the semantic macrostructure or the global topic of the news coverage (van Dijk, 1988b, 53), as it has been proven at the macrolevel analysis. In this case, Renkema's statement (2004, 98) is reasonable that in some sense, the superstructure of news discourse may be placed above the macrostructural content.

Van Dijk (1986, 162) emphasizes that Main Event is about the information that contains the general description of recent news event, such as what actions are actually done by the news actors. It is highly possible if the Main Event category can also be covered in the Headline and Lead orders considering their structural functions as the summary for the rest of the news text (van Dijk 1988b, 53). It is proven in the newspaper article where the Main Event is defined in the Headline '*...Help Bring Festive Cheer*', and in the Lead as well '*...to combat loneliness...*' which is more specified. It is later proceeded by the Context category that performs the details relate to the news events.

The Context category still relates closely to the Main Event as it comprises information of the actual, concrete, and specific situation of the news event (van Dijk 1988b, 54). In this sense, it is possible if both of them are positioned in chronological order. It is proven in the first paragraph that is defined as the Main Event category, then it is proceeded by further Context paragraphs in the second and fourth paragraphs. Another chronological order also occurs in the seventh paragraph (Main Event), then it is continued by two paragraphs of the Context category in the eighth and ninth. In addition, it is signified by the details of the actual situations, such as how the Muslim Community did the help service. Besides, the following paragraphs, such as the 18th and 19th paragraphs still denote as the Context since they contain more detailed elaboration of the previous paragraphs, for instance:

'Around 100 volunteers will go to care homes and spices, then drive the elderly residents...' (Par. 8)

'But it is not just a case of dropping them off. The volunteers serve the meal, ...' (Par. 9)

'People from all faiths are invited to join, ...' (Par. 19)

There is also a breakdown of range time in order to signal the Context category itself, such as *during, at the same time*, etc. It is proven in the second paragraph which signifies the information as the Context category by using similar time information (*...throughout the year...*).

The Background paragraph in the online news coverage can be identified in the third paragraph. The adverb of time in the phrases of *'During the festive period last year, ...'* has responded to the historical nature that is owned by the Background feature. Johnson and Laird (1983) cited in van Dijk (1986) state that Background is frequently defined as representations of accumulated personal experience and knowledge about concrete situation. In this case, it is realized in the next information that the organization has 8000 members across the UK and has donated 336 kg of food and 100kg of clothes to more than 1600 people. This information may active the situation models of the reader about the organization and create the news events understandable.

It is discussed previously that the History section is signaled by non-recent past events. It further embraces months or years instead of weeks or days. Regarding these features, the History paragraph of the newspaper article can be identified merely in the tenth paragraph that is signaled by the words *'...around seven years ago...'*.

The fifth and sixth paragraphs embody the Consequence category while they are also identified as the Verbal Reaction category. Through what one of the members has said that to combat loneliness of the elderly people helps them to

establish their vital training and personal development to be well productive and integrated British society, and also it assists them to promote their motto as a part of Muslims, which is 'Love for all, hatred for none'. By providing some concrete Consequences, the news implicitly wants to emphasize some assumption that Muslims are not harmful as they are part of British society like other people who should care to each other.

The online newspaper article is dominantly established by the Verbal Reaction category as it is proven by many quotations used from different names and roles of the AMYA, such as the leader, coordinator, and members of the AMYA itself. Considering the top-down principle, the Verbal Reaction section is commonly arranged in the last section, yet it can be ordered early if the paragraphs contain significant important (van Dijk 1988b, 56). For instance, in the fifth paragraph which also coincides the Consequence function,

Usman Khan who works with the group, said: "This campaign is particularly important to us as we feel that it offers our youth vital training and personal development,..."

However, the names, roles, and quotations are mostly selected subjectively (van Dijk 1988b, 56), thus, it is rather unfair that the direct and indirect quotations are all from the Muslim group itself.

Finally, the last category is Comment that must be subjective opinions from journalists, and denote the evaluative and expectative characteristics. In this case, in the online newspaper article, the Comment category functions as the evaluation since it evaluates the Main Event as a show to public that it is actually the representation of Muslim lives.

According to van Dijk (1988b, 1986), the superstructures assist to determine the order and categorization of the topics of news discourse. Hence, it allows to decide which episode or paragraph comes first that should provide the most prominent topic or information. In addition, it relates to the top-down principle. The analysis of superstructures in this newspaper article indicates that the Headline and Lead as the part of the Summary convey the most significant information about the help that is offered by the Muslim community that also denotes as the Main Event of the news discourse. The rule of the category-arrangement of superstructures is not a rigid one, whichever category can be placed early if the macroproposition is deemed as the important information, thus it is proven in the random order of some categories, such as the Context, Background, Consequences, Verbal Reaction, and Comment. However, the reactions found in the Verbal Reaction category are perceived as unbalanced since there is no source of information from other parties, such as maybe from the local residents or people who has received the help, so that the coverage does not sound too subjective.

4.1.2 Local Structure (Microstructures)

If the global structures deal with the larger fragments of news discourse, then it is the opposite for the local microstructures that deal with the smaller ones, such as words, phrase, clauses, or sentences. Thus, the analyses focus on four linguistic styles, such as semantic, syntactic, lexical, and rhetoric.

4.1.2.1 Semantic Style

Discussing about semantics, then it closely associates with meanings. Hence, in the news discourse analysis, propositions, local coherence, and presuppositions become the most concerned concepts.

4.1.2.1.1 Propositions

Van Dijk (1988b, 31) and Renkema (2004, 88) agree that propositions are the smallest semantic units of a sentence. It is possible to declare a number of statements of the same content. In order to support previous structures in disclosing the representation of Islam on *BBC News* online newspaper articles, some propositions are necessary to be formulated from several sentences that relate to the raised issue. Here are some sentences and their propositions uttered in the online news coverage:

Table 4.3 The propositions of the 14th paragraph in the online newspaper article

<p><i>“That is what Islam teaches us... to go out there and help our neighbors,” he said. (Par. 14)</i></p>	1. Islam teaches them.
	2. Islam teaches to look and care about people out there.
	3. Islam also teaches to help people around.

As illustrated on the table, the sentence in the 14th paragraph has three different propositions: that Islam teaches them; that Islam teaches to look and care about other people; and that Islam also teaches to help people around.

Table 4.4 The propositions of the 17th paragraph in the online newspaper article

... <i>"We may not celebrate it, but we respect all faiths and these people are our neighbours, our friend, and we really enjoy spending time with them."</i> (Par. 17)	1. Muslims do not celebrate Christmas.
	2. Muslims respect all faiths.
	3. People from all faiths are neighbours and friends to Muslims.
	4. Muslims enjoy spending time with them.

The sentence in the 17th paragraph denotes four propositions: that Muslims do not celebrate Christmas; that Muslims respect all faiths; that people from all faiths are neighbours and friends to Muslims; and that Muslims enjoy spending time with them.

Table 4.5 The propositions of the 22nd paragraph in the online newspaper article

... <i>We do this as part of our faith as Islam teaches us that cleanliness is part of that and looking after the environment."</i> (Par. 22)	1. They do the litter picking as part of their faith.
	2. Islam teaches them that cleanliness is also part of Islam.
	3. Islam also suggests to look after the environment.

The next sentence of the 22nd paragraph is constructed by three propositions: that they do the litter picking as part of their faith; that Islam teaches them that cleanliness is also part of Islam; and that Islam also suggests to look after the environment.

Those propositions presented on the tables can uncover how actually the journalist describe Islam and Muslims. Several propositions suggest Islam is a proper guidance and teacher. It is claimed in the 14th and 17th paragraphs that their faith, Islam, has taught them all the goods, such as to always help others and to always take care about the environment. In this sense, Islam is depicted as a religion which highly concerns with its surrounding. Other propositions suggest that Islam

is full of tolerance. People from various faiths are all neighbours and friends. Islam respects every person without looking at his/her religion. Thus, considering these meanings, the online news coverage highly emphasizes the positive acts of Islam through what the AMYA has done and uttered.

4.1.2.1.2 Local coherence

Simply, the local coherence is functioned to relate the facts that are denoted by the propositions or sentences. Concerning its function, local coherence is categorized into two including additive and causal relation. Hence, below are sentences that are connected by the additive relation:

It also enables us to demonstrate the motto of our community: Love for all, hatred for none.”(Par. 6)

But it is not just a case of dropping them off. The volunteers serve the meal, ... (Par. 9)

In the sixth paragraph, the local coherence that is signaled by the word ‘*also*’ is functioned as the coordinating conjunction of the preceded Consequence-category sentence which assists to indicate the sixth paragraphs as another Consequence structural-function. Similarly, the ninth paragraph indicates the use of additional relation to provide additional specific information which defines this paragraph as the Context category.

Furthermore, the causal relation in the online newspaper article can be identified in these two paragraphs.

... "This campaign is particularly important to us as we feel that it offers our youth vital training and personal development, ...” (Par. 4)

..., there is no rest for the group, as they prepare for New Year's Day when 500 members across the country ... (Par. 18)

The fourth paragraph is denoted as a causal relation due to it is hinted by the word ‘as’ which indicates the sentence to have cause-effect relationship, then categorizes it as the Consequence paragraph. Similarly, the 18th paragraph has the same subordinating conjunction that denotes the rest of the sentence as the cause why there is no time for taking a rest for the community. However, it conveys different propositions that signify the sentence as the Context section of the Main Event category.

4.1.2.1.3 Presupposition

As it is discussed earlier, presupposition is a set of implicit propositions that is assumed by the speaker in order to be comprehended by the listeners. Since every newspaper is socially shared and cognitively represented by the language users, it is necessary to activate the knowledge and beliefs relate to the discussed issue (van Dijk 1988b, 63). Below is some presuppositions which can be verified from the online news article relating to the representation of Islam:

Table 4.6 The presuppositions of the 19th paragraph in the online newspaper article

<i>People from all faiths are invited to join, which the aim of bringing communities closer together. (Par. 19)</i>	1. The Muslim community invites people with different various backgrounds of religions to join with their action.
	2. It aims to bring the group closer with communities, so that there is no hesitation about how Muslims are.

The first presupposition denotes the same explicit meanings from the sentence. However, it is different from the second presupposition, as it comprises the expectation of what may happen in the future due to this event. Again, this information is achieved as the result of activating the knowledge and beliefs of what

recently happened to Islam and Muslims in the UK. In fact, it can be said that this news coverage is published as the response of the critical stage of Islamophobia in the UK.

Another instance of presuppositions in the online newspaper article:

Table 4.7 The presuppositions of the 25th paragraph in the online newspaper article

<p><i>“We want to show we are peaceful and want to help the community.” (Par. 25)</i></p>	<p>1. As a part of their campaign, the Muslim organisation wants people to know what actually Muslims are.</p>
	<p>2. They want to show that Islam is truly peaceful and helpful towards any people around them.</p>
	<p>3. By their action, they wish there is no more stereotype about Islam as a dangerous and harmful religion.</p>

As the presuppositions remain implicit, there are some words or sentence which are not directly uttered in the sentences. For instance, the clause of ‘*as a part of their campaign*’ is derived from the previous information enclosed along with the news coverage. In addition, the statement that the AMYA wants people to know about who actually Muslims are accounts the fact that they want to show about Islam and Muslims. Further, the second presupposition has transformed the word ‘*we*’ becomes ‘*Islam*’ since what they want to implicitly emphasize at the very first time is actually Islam through them as Muslims. Then, the third information is derived implicitly from the activation of knowledge about the recent issue of Islamophobia. The stereotype of Islam that occurs in society is no longer necessary, considering the bad effects for both sides between Muslims and surrounded society.

Those uncovered presuppositions have assumed that the online news report shares an idea that the main reason why the Muslim community has done such action like helping people in need when celebrating Christmas is due to what other people think about Islam these days. This leads the Muslim group to do such campaign to prove that most of society's thoughts are completely incorrect. Furthermore, it suggests the idea of proper Islam as a religion and Muslims as its people.

4.1.2.2 Syntactic Style

There are two focuses on syntactic style analyses which are the complexity of the sentences and the active-passive voice roles.

4.1.2.2.1 The Complexity of the Sentences

In syntactic terms, the physical performance of a sentence is regarded significantly. It means how a sentence is constructed. Van Dijk (1988b, 77) asserts that sentences are complex that may consist of several clauses, phrases, or even nominalizations.

As in the news article, the nominalizations are more frequently occurred, such as the word *loneliness*, *cleanliness*, *contribution*, *development*, and *organisation*. However, there is merely one word that brings significant meaning, which is the word '*contribution*'. This word of noun is originally from the verb word-class '*contribute*' which owns the synonym of *help*, *donate*, *provide*, *support*, and other similar meanings. These closest meanings refer to the positive meaning which the object of these verb are people or things that are feeling benefitted.

Therefore, it suggests that the contribution offered by the AMYA has brought such happiness and grace to the people.

In addition, the only embedded clause in the news text is the relative clause which is simply designated by pronouns who, that which, etc. For instance:

..., the organization—which has 8000 members...’
‘...personal development, which helps to...’

Such relative clause is used to identify the noun that precedes the main clause, but there is no significant influence if the clauses are omitted since the proposition and function of the sentence remains the same. Thus, from this analysis, it is true what van Dijk (1988b, 77) has stated that this complexity of sentences assists to express some propositions of a sentence.

4.1.2.2.2 The Active-Passive Voice and the Roles

In the active-passive voice role analysis, Agent and Patient are two notions that should be grasped comprehensively. It is claimed early that whichever news participant is positioned as the Agent in an active sentence, then it is depicted more positively instead of those are placed as the Patient in a passive sentence. Considering this given idea, the Agent position in the newspaper article is dominantly owned by various subjects that relate to the Muslim organisation, such as the community (AMYA) itself, their actions (projects or campaign), and Islam.

For instance, it is uttered in these sentences:

Young people from the Muslim community are revving up their campaign to combat loneliness over the festive period. (Par. 1)

Projects across the country will see members visiting care homes and hospices, feeding the homeless and writing Christmas cards to hundreds of people. (Par. 4)

... ”We do this as part of our faith as Islam teaches us that cleanliness is part of that and looking after the environment.” (Par. 22)

Hence, it is assumed that the main news participant, the AMYA, is implicitly portrayed as the positive actors in this news discourse.

4.1.2.3 Lexical Style

Van Dijk (1988b, 81) argues that the use of lexical style may demonstrate several information, especially revealing the attitude and ideologies of the speaker. The analysis of lexical style is not solely about the lexical choices, but including other two levels of analyses, which is the use of wordings that form certain phrases around news participants, and the act that the news participants have done. Hence, in particular, the analyses cover the words that explicitly substitute the Muslim organization; the wordings that precede the Muslim community; and the wordings used to denote their action of sharing happiness, litter picking, and feeding homeless.

Based on the news article, the Muslim group, AMYA, and its people are frequently substituted by the words '*young people*', '*the organisation*', and '*volunteer*'. These words are likely considered presenting a general denotation of the speaker about the Muslim organization itself. It is possible to employ general terms in order to avoid unfair images of a news participant (Tenore 2011). However, those vocabulary have no intention to represent the community and its people poorly. The word '*young people*', for instance, besides denoting in terms of age, the adjective word may be meant as enthusiasm and optimism that commonly owned by youth. In addition, the word '*volunteer*' is often interpreted as a person who helps without being asked or paid.

In the second level, there are only few wordings that precede the community or its people, such as:

Young people from the Muslim community ... (Par.1)

During the festive period last year, the organization ... (Par. 3)

"This is what Islam teaches us ..." (Par. 14)

Again, this kind of wordings also does not provide specific depiction about further attitude of the journalist whether the Muslim organization is portrayed into a proper or an improper image. However, some of wordings denote certain meanings, for instance in the third paragraph. It explicitly communicates that the Muslim organization had done such activities before, at the Christmas period too. It can be inferred that this is the part of their annual events to frequently help each other.

Moreover, there are fewer wordings used to denote the action of the community, which are '*projects across the country*' and '*their contribution*'. In this case, the first phrase may signify that the projects conducted by the AMYA has been scattered in a vast range of the UK, and the phrase of '*their contribution*' may mean that they have given some help. However, none of both wordings in denoting the Muslim group is regarded in a specific way whether it is good or bad. In this sense, the speaker wants to sound neutrally in terms of lexical choice.

4.1.2.4 Rhetoric Style

In order to allow the news discourse presenting the effectiveness, factuality, and truthfulness, the speaker may have attention on the way the news discourse is said. Hence, it is said that it deals with the formulation and context (van Dijk 1988b, 28). Four strategies including sources and quotations, direct description and

eyewitness reports, numerical information, and images belong to the rhetoric analyses.

Firstly, the analysis goes to the sources and quotations. As the news covers the report of the action that has been done by the AMYA, it is highly possible to have all reactions uttered by the AMYA and its people. In this sense, the news article offers the sources and quotations that are all expressed only by the AMYA from its various members. Van Dijk (1988b, 87) states that there is a hierarchy regarding the level of the reliability conveyed by some sources. Elite sources, in particular, are considered to be the most newsworthy and reliable. Regarding this given statement, this online news article offers some utterances from the high-ranking positions of the AMYA, for instances, the vice president of the association and the head of the outreach for the organization. The AMYA (Ahmadiyya Youth Muslim Association) itself is addressed as the largest and the oldest Muslim association in the UK which is followed by more than 6000 members and focuses on charity and service to humanity (About: MKA UK). Hence, by noticing the sources, the report of the news article provides newsworthiness and reliability. In addition, van Dijk (1988b, 87) asserts that quotations are closer to the truth and more credible than the news description claimed by the newsmaker itself. They are direct indicators of truthfulness of what was actually said. Likewise, the quotations introduce the news participants and their roles to bring the news livelier. In this case, the existence of the AMYA's vice president, head of the outreach, members, and volunteers have expressed a strong degree of factuality. The information that is uttered by some quotations is trustworthy to formulate certain opinions.

Secondly, the direct description and eyewitness reports are expressed frequently. It can be seen by the dominant Verbal Reactions established in the news item. They are uttered by various people of the AMYA with various backgrounds. Below is the statements of various direct descriptions and eyewitness reports:

"When you talk to the older people, you realise how much they have given to the community, and by doing just this small thing, it feels right to give back." (Par. 12)

"That is what Islam teaches us... to go out there and help our neighbours," he said. "We do it at our own expense, with money out of own pockets, to put a smile on their faces." (Par. 13)

"When you see that smile, you know you have done right." (Par. 15)

"We may not celebrate it, but we respect all faiths and these people are our neighbours, our friends, and we really enjoy spending the time with them." (Par. 17)

"We want to show we are peaceful and want to help the community." (Par.25)

As what van Dijk has said (1988b, 83) that this direct description and eyewitness emphasize a great scale of truthfulness in news discourse. This information is purposefully presented to reach the truthfulness and trustworthiness that those ideas are true regarding it is uttered directly by the Muslim association.

The third strategy is the numerical information. There are several numerical statements in the news article can be mostly identified to address quantity and certain period or time. Van Dijk (1988b, 90) believes that the use numbers can indicate the degree of preciseness. Below is the instances stated in the newspaper article:

...which has 8000 members...fed more than 1600 people, donated 360kg of food and donated over 100kg of clothes...(Par. 3)

Around 100 volunteers... (Par. 8)

...when 500 members across... (Par. 18)

...hoping to break their record of 28 litter picking sites to well over 30 this year. (Par. 20)

The last strategy, the use of images, there are three pictures inserted to this online news article. The first image is placed under the Headline above the Lead paragraph with the description of ‘*The Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth Association is determined to tackle loneliness at Christmas*’, the second is put below the ninth paragraph that previously states about the actual situation of the free taxi service, and the last picture is ordered after the 19th paragraph that already provided the detailed information of festive clean up in the city.

Here are the pictures that the journalists use in the news coverage.



Figure 4.1 The first image of the online newspaper article

The first image performs when they were doing the help service to overcome the loneliness of the elders with its caption that states ‘*The Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth Association is determined to tackle loneliness at Christmas*’. As the image is placed right under the headline and above the lead, it can indicate that the image is further information of the headline when it comes to the reality.



Figure 4.2 The third image of the first newspaper article

The second picture relates to the previous one when it was taken in the free taxi section, and it comes with the description of ‘*Members pick up the elderly from care homes and their houses to take them for Christmas dinner*’. The image and the description function similarly like the previous image that they are the response of the previous paragraphs. In this case, the image and its caption refer to the context paragraphs which are placed before the image and the caption.



Figure 4.3 The third image of the online newspaper article

The last image is the depiction of another action which is the festive clean-up in the city on New Year’s Day. The caption says about the image is that ‘*The group organizes litter picking across the country on New Year’s Day*’. It seems that

the image and caption are not really related to the heading, but they are enclosed as it is a part of their campaign to spread love by looking after the environment instead of only the people. It is to emphasize that through the organization Islam and Muslims are not needed to be scared and hated as they care about their surroundings and do want to dispel the idea of Islamophobia by doing good.

The similarity of the three images is indicated by the happiness resulted from their action, it can be seen from each happy facial expression. Hence, together the images also depict Muslims from the organization as persons who are fully warm and affectionate.

4.2 The Representation of Islam

The findings resulted by the textual analyses of semantic macrostructures, superstructures, and local microstructures are required to be processed further in case of answering the second research question of the study. The process that involves in implying and inferring the findings can uncover a particular attitude of the online newspaper text towards the issue which has been raised, which in this case is that the representation of Islam on the selected online newspaper articles from *BBC News*.

By discovering the highest-level topic from the newspaper article, it is assumed that the main news participant, the Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth Association, is regarded as the most prominent information which is put in a positive act. Then it is followed by their main actions of sharing happiness to people in need and litter picking in the city. According to the left-right principle, this given

information implies that the AMYA and their actions are regarded as the most prominent information in the selected news discourse. In addition, the global topic is mainly derived from what the headline and lead have uttered. This is corresponding with the top-down principle that deems the very first line of information as the most significant one. Therefore, implied by semantic macrostructures, the AMYA as the representative of Muslims is placed as the positive act.

Another structure is superstructures where each of paragraph in the newspaper article is categorized into several categories that reveal the function of each paragraph. It begins with the categorization of the Headline and Lead that belong to the summary function of the rest of the text, so that they contain the most intact and important information. In this case, the Headline and Lead paragraphs in the online news coverage implicitly conveys the kindness of the group who is willing to help and share happiness with people in need to celebrate Christmas. Hence, the Headline and Lead perceive Islam through the organization as helpful and not to be feared, and this idea is intended to be more emphasized as it is in the part of the headline and lead. The next category is the Main Event which is denoted by the main action done by the AMYA, the idea about Islam expressed similarly with the headlines and leads that it is helpful and tolerant to people with various faiths. It is supported by the Verbal Reaction category that proves the news discourse is one-sided since all of the reactions given in the news texts are merely expressed by the AMYA party. The selection of reaction by the journalists is all subjective (van Dijk 1988b, 56), then it is purposefully to create the tendency of the

newspaper article representing Islam in properly. Hence, the superstructures of the news report also denote the representation of Islam in a positivity.

The other structure that contributes in disclosing the representation of Islam on *BBC News* through the selected news article is local microstructures which specify the portrayal through various linguistic styles. The first is semantic style where propositions, local coherence, and presuppositions can reveal the actual meaning of sentences. Both propositions and presuppositions indicate explicit and implicit meanings that Islam is full of love, helpful, peaceful, and respectful towards any religions exist around them, so that it has been the life guidance for most of Muslims. Hence, the idea uttered by each meaning from various sentence emphasizes that as if *BBC News* supports the AMYA's movement to challenge the idea Islamophobia.

Afterwards, the syntactic style that includes the complexity of the sentences and the active-passive voice role analysis defines similar things about Islam. The complexity of the sentences which is used to assist implying the propositions of a sentence has been arranged as it is so that the propositions resulted are intended to denote Islam as a religion which has been trusted by its people as the foundation of what they have done recently, sharing happiness with other people from different beliefs. Still focusing on syntactic style, the role of active-passive voice plays significantly in case of disclosing the representation of Islam in the newspaper article. The AMYA and its people, also their projects are mostly placed as the Agent in the active sentences rather than being the Patient. Therefore, the analyses of

syntactic style suggest that *BBC News* implies Islam through Muslims (The AMYA) as a positive actor.

The rhetoric style analyses also yield to promote Islam as a different religion from what it has been reported in most media. Through four strategies, it reveals that Islam is not harmful or source of the threat, but peaceful and gracious.

However, as it is discussed earlier, the source, quotations, direct description, and eyewitness have revealed that the news coverage is subjective since the statements uttered are all from the AMYA members. In fact, it is very possible to attach the statements from another party, such as the people who have realized with the AMYA contribution, so the reports may present the truthfulness and factuality accurately. However, the statements from different people can be varied which are likely to condemn in the name of Islamophobia rather than commending the action, which is different from the purpose of the news article that expects to represent Islam in a positivity. Cottle (2000, 2006) states that news discourse has tendency to represent or misrepresent a certain social issue. Thus, the source, quotations, direct description, and eyewitness sound too subjective in order to avoid *BBC News* misrepresenting the expected subject.

Instead of legibly claiming as pro Islam as other three styles of local microstructures, the categorizations in lexical style of the newspaper article cannot account a specific depiction of Islam due to the lexical-choice used provides too general meanings which does not really take side whether it is pro or contra with Islam. However, some lexical choices in verbs, particularly, have portrayed a description which takes side on Islam as a good religion.

In conclusion, through the coverage of Muslim community (The Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth Association) from *BBC News*, each structure of News Structures indicates a result that Islam is represented in a proper and positive image, such as peaceful, helpful, and highly tolerance towards all people.

4.3 Interpretation

The representation of Islam which has been constructed by an online newspaper article from *BBC News* is likely a response to a phenomenon, named Islamophobia. These days, the idea of Islamophobia has emerged massively due to massive coverage about assigning Islam and Muslims to be responsible for some attacks worldwide, such as terrorism. This realization has much to do with the authority of news media. It is supported by Amiri et. al (2001) and Runnymede Trust (1997) who claim that the idea of Islamophobia is the output of power discourse that has provoked mistrust of social members about Islam that introduces to the harmful judgment. In this case, Islam has been closely associated with certain frames that result in a negativity, such as *barbaric, irrational, primitive, violent, aggressive, extremist, and terrorists*(Runnymede Trust, 1997).

Regarding this given thought, recently the idea of Islamophobia has reached its critical stage where it begins to give impacts on various aspects whether it is socially or politically. For instances, some riots and attacks conducted by non-Muslims towards Muslims and some mosques, and one of the American government policies made by Donald Trump which bans Muslim-majority countries to enter the U.S territory (Halliday 2017, Foster 2017, Khalid 2017).

These cases should not be ignored since it may get more serious up to its possibility in giving rise to disunity among social members or even countries. In addition, concerning to the idea of Islamophobia that has prevailed the coverage of Islam on news media recently, it cannot also be denied that most of studies which investigate about Islam would claim pro-Islamophobia in which in their findings and results Islam is represented as a source of threat, dangerous, and etc. (see for examples, Alghamdi 2015, Izadi and Biria 2007, Sharifi et al. 2016). Thus, these facts offer no gap to fight againsts the idea of Islamophobia.

As a response to those facts, considering the nature of news media entity is to be more persuasive to influence people's minds through its certain meaning and forms (van Dijk 2001), therefore, the coverage of Ahmadi Muslims in Cardiff, Wales from *BBC News* seems purposefully establishing the representation of Islam as helpful, peaceful, and tolerant to other religions. This portrayal is given in order to explicitly challenge the idea of Islamophobia, to persuade the audiences that their beliefs about Islam as harmful, extremist, or terrorist supporter is completely a faulty, to bring back civilized civilization among religious people worldwide, particularly in the UK where Islamophobia is now considered as a serious matter, and to save every people's right in the name of humanity.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

News media has powerful authority to represent or misrepresent a certain social issue which highly leads to a possibility that a particular subject is more superior than the other. Islam is a matter which is frequently misrepresented on news reports, in result, the emergence of Islamophobia becomes massive these days. Regarding this given idea, this qualitative study aims to discover the representation of Islam on *BBC News* online newspaper by using a theoretical notion, News Structures, by van Dijk (1988b) which includes the core concepts of semantic macrostructure, superstructure, and local microstructure.

The first analysis of News Structure is the semantic macrostructures which concern the highest-level topic of the newspaper article. As a result, the global topic of the selected newspaper article is that the *Ahmadiyya Youth Muslim Association* shares happiness on Christmas as part of their campaign.

The news reports are then proceeded by the superstructures which concern with the analyses of the news schema. In general categorization, the superstructures are divided into two, the Summary and the News Story. The Headline and Lead are functioned as the Summary which is also deemed as the most significant information of the news. Then, the rest of the text is categorized into various categories that come under the label of the News Story, there are Main Event, Context, Background, History, Consequences, Verbal Reaction, and Comment. The analyses reveal that the Headline and Lead are deemed as the most notable

information as it is placed on the very top of news schema, and the categories of the superstructure are all present in the news article.

The last structure that involves in News Structures by van Dijk is that local microstructures. It comprises four significant linguistic styles. Firstly, the semantic style that comprises the analyses of propositions, local coherence, and presuppositions has uncovered Islam as helpful and tolerant. The second is the syntactic style which focuses of the construction of the sentences. The results indicate that the *Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth Association* is dominantly put as a positive news participant. As the newsmaker does not expect to perform the news to be too subjective in terms of wordings used in lexical choice, then the analysis of lexical style indicates the use of general wordings. Lastly, there is the rhetoric style that includes four strategies of source and quotations, direct description and eyewitness, numbers, and images. The news report mostly offers the truthfulness by the use of several direct description and eyewitness reports from the news participant, the AMYA.

Thus, the news structures that include semantic macrostructure, superstructure, and local microstructure has demonstrated the specific representation of Islam. According to each structure, Islam in the newspaper article from *BBC News* is denoted in a positivity. The newspaper article indicates representing Islam as a peaceful, helpful, and highly tolerant religion to all mankind. In this case, *BBC News* through the coverage of *Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth Association* declares a side that is pro with Islam and Muslims that are minorities

in the UK. It is different side from common articles that portray Islam negatively. Therefore, this result can be regarded to challenge the idea of Islamophobia.

However, further study of discourse about Islam's representation with specification of pro-Islam is required. Further studies can be encouraged by using deeper analytical approach, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), so that certain ideology of pro-Islam can be achieved accurately which also later can challenge the idea of Islamophobia critically.

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APPENDIX

Online Newspaper Article

The Muslim Youth Group Who Help Bring Festive Cheer

By Jennifer Scott
BBC News

24 December 2017



The Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth Association is determined to tackle loneliness at Christmas.

Young people from the Muslim community are revving up their campaign to combat loneliness over the festive period.

The Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth Association (AMYA) works throughout the year to help vulnerable and isolated people.

During the festive period last year, the organisation - which has 8,000 members across the UK - fed more than 1,600 people, donated 336kg of food and donated over 100kg of clothes, and this year they want to top these figures.

Projects across the country will see members visiting care homes and hospices, feeding the homeless and writing Christmas cards to hundreds of people.

Usman Khan, who works with the group, said: "This campaign is particularly important to us as we feel that it offers our youth vital training and personal development, which helps to shape them into productive, conscientious and well integrated members of British society.

"It also enables us to demonstrate the motto of our community: Love for all, hatred for none."

One of the group's chapters is in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and their contribution is a free taxi service for elderly people in the town on Christmas Day.

Around 100 volunteers will go to care homes and houses, then drive the elderly residents to the town hall to enjoy a Christmas dinner, before taking them home again with a packed meal.

But it is not just a case of dropping them off. The volunteers serve the meal, spend time with the people and do what they can to break the cycle of loneliness.



Members pick up the elderly from care homes and their houses to take them for Christmas dinner.

Adam Walker, vice president of the association, said: "We started doing this around seven years ago and we have just grown to love it.

"It started as the right thing to do, but our members are so taken with the people, they have built true relationships and now they really look forward to the meals.

"When you talk to the older people, you realise how much they have given to the community, and by doing just this small thing, it feels right to give back."

Nadeem Ahmed has been volunteering for the past seven years and he says he is driven by his faith.

"That is what Islam teaches us... to go out there and help our neighbours," he said. "We do it at our own expense, with money out of own pockets, to put a smile on their faces.

"When you see that smile, you know you have done right."

And after a week of planning, he is excited to get going.

"I cannot wait for Christmas Day," added Nadeem. "We may not celebrate it, but we respect all faiths and these people are our neighbours, our friends, and we really enjoy spending the time with them."

Festive clean-up

After Christmas is over, there is no rest for the group, as they prepare for New Year's Day when 500 members across the country will head out after morning prayers with bin bags and brooms to clean up the streets after the night's festivities.

People from all faiths are invited to join, with the aim of bringing communities closer together.



The group organises litter picking across the country on New Year's Day

Farhad Ahmad, who heads up outreach for the organisation, said they are hoping to break their record of 28 litter picking sites to well over 30 this year.

He said: "We do new year slightly differently, so we wake up quite fresh in the morning and without a hangover!"

"We start the new year with prayers and then by doing something good. We do this as part of our faith as Islam teaches us that cleanliness is part of that and looking after the environment."

But it is also about showing the public the "everyday lives" of the Muslim community.

"Many people have a perception of Islam because of what some individuals do," said Mr Ahmad.

"We want to show we are peaceful and want to help the community."