ABSTRAK

Saat ini, orang cenderung memilih media berita online untuk mendapatkan berita. Salah satu surat kabar yang sering dijadikan sumber bacaan adalah Tribunnews. Sebagai wacana, artikel berita merupakan bagian dari teks. Van Dijk (1988) berpendapat bahwa struktur wacana memiliki peran khusus dalam pembuatan teks, karena bersifat kontinuitas, yaitu antara satu bagian teks dan teks lainnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap penggunaan struktur wacana dalam melaporkan perselisihan Laut China Selatan di Tribunnews Online Media dalam dua artikel, Indonesia Patut Bersyukur Beryukur Atas Kekalahan China Terkait Laut China Selatan dan Australia Berniat Patroli Bersama Indonesia di Laut China Selatan, Beijing Diprediksi Akan Meradang. Untuk mendapatkan tujuan penelitian ini dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori struktur wacana, yang memiliki dua tahap. Pertama, struktur global berurusan dengan segmen diskursus keseluruhan atau lebih besar. Kemudian, suprastruktur terkait dengan keseluruhan kerangka teks terstruktur dalam sebuah laporan berita. Analisis suprastruktur hanya berfokus pada skemata yang berfokus pada skema, kerangka teks, seperti pendahuluan, isi, penutup, dan kesimpulan. Kedua, struktur lokal menyangkut unsur terkecil atau linguistik termasuk gaya semantik, sintaksis, leksikal, dan retoris. Ini berfokus pada beberapa faktor kunci, yang sangat sensitif dalam pembingkaian. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa dalam periode empat bulan, Tribunnews menggambarkan Indonesia tidak konsisten terkait posisi Indonesia dalam konflik Laut Cina Selatan.

Kata Kunci: *Struktur Wacana, Arbitrase, Laut China Selatan, Indonesia.*

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, people tend to choose online news media to get news. One newspaper that is often used as a source of reading is Tribunnews. As a form of discourse, news articles are part of the text. Van Dijk (1988) argues that discourse structures have a special role in the making of the text, since it produces continuity, which exists between one part of the text and another. This study aims to reveal the use of discourse structure in reporting South China Sea dispute in Tribunnews Online Media in two articles, *Indonesia Patut Bersyukur Beryukur Atas Kekalahan China Terkait Laut China Selatan* and *Australia Berniat Patroli Bersama Indonesia di Laut China Selatan, Beijing Diprediksi Akan Meradang*. This study uses qualitative approach, in way to get the objective of this research. This research uses discourse structure theory, which has two steps. First, global structure is dealing with the overall or larger segments of discourse. Then, superstructure related to the overall framework of the text structured in a news report. The superstructure analysis only focused on schematic that focuses on scheme, a framework of a text, such as the introduction, contents, closing, and conclusions. Second, local structures concerns about the smallest or linguistic elements including the semantic, syntactic, lexical, and rhetorical styles. It focused on several key factors, which are particularly sensitive in framing. As the result, this study found that in the period of four months, Tribunnews described Indonesia as inconsistent regarding Indonesia's position in the South China Sea dispute.

Keywords: *Discourse Structure, Arbitration, South China Sea, Dispute, Indonesia.*

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

News is one of the factors that can influence other people's opinions (Varyani 2011). By its presence, any information obtained from the news is very important; it makes people become aware of anything that might be happening in every country in which they live (2011). Thus, news is made in order to influence a person's perspective on what was reported.

According to Dee (2016), news has a great influence on people, especially people who only read the headline without considering the content of the news. They think that all the content that is in the news is a fact. Dee emphasized that people tend to read the headline without reading the whole text that should led people to conclude the news content according to their own opinion. According to van Dijk (1997) in Power and the News Media, power is not just restricted to the influence of the news media, but also the news media play a role within the broader framework of the social, cultural, political, or economic power structures of society. van Dijk emphasized that Power not only to influence the news media, but also affects other factors that in turn affect the viewpoint of people towards what is being reported.

In the news media, there are several different categories of news, ranging from national to international news. There are various kinds of news of interest provided for the reader, for example, news related to politics, lifestyle, sports, etc.

forms of media, to the public more quickly. Prabowo (2013), reported in kompasiana.com that online media has some advantages, which includes giving information quickly unlike print media and more accessible to audiences anytime and anywhere. The existence of online media in the media industry makes some media more practical than that of the printed media because online media enable people to access information easily. In this study, Tribunnews is used as the research object. Tribunnews online is the online version of the print media Tribunnews. Tribunnews.com is a news site managed by PT Tribune Digital Online, Division of Regional Newspaper of Kompas Gramedia (Group of Regional Newspaper). Tribunnews headquarter is in Jakarta and this news website provides news on a national, regional, international, sports, economics and business, as well as celebrity and lifestyle.

An interesting phenomenon regarding this media is that Tribunnews online, at first, had difference content as printed one in presenting news about geopolitical and governance. The difference is that the online is more concise than the printed one. Another difference is that printed news chooses what to show to the readers, while online news is that the readers choose what they want to read. Besides that, Tribunnews network has widespread newspapers in 18 provinces in Indonesia, with the Tribunnews' philosophy derived from the term *"panggung"* which is always in a higher position and always can see in all directions. From here, Tribunnews provides a broader view because of its position above, where they can see things clearly. In this study, the writer chooses online news as the research objects is because people tend to choose online news, they prefer online

news as more easily accessible. The first news entitled "Indonesia Patut Bersyukur Atas Kekalahan China Terkait Sengketa Laut China Selatan" that was published on July 14, 2016. The second news entitled "Australia Berniat Patroli Bersama Indonesia di Laut China Selatan, Beijing Diprediksi Akan Meradang" that was published on November 1, 2016. In both news Indonesia's position stance in dealing with the South China Sea conflict were reported. That is why it is interesting to reveal how this online newspaper built its news discourse structure relation to the position of Indonesia in the South China Sea.

In analyzing a news discourse, van Dijk introduced two theories; Critical Discourse Analysis and Discourse Analysis, in which each has different meanings and purposes. According to van Dijk (1995), in the Analysis of Critical Discourse there are three stages to analyze a news, which are Textual Analysis, Social Cognitive, and Social Cognition. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) focuses specifically on Power, Dominance, and Inequality relationships. CDA tries to find an ideology and contributes to the production and reproduction of power, CDA has a political goal of looking at how discourse limits our understanding of the world, while Discourse Analysis (1995, 19) only focus on one element of three elements of CDA, that is Textual Analysis or structure of the text. The purpose of discourse analysis is to reveal the ontological and epistemological premises embedded in language and which allow a statement to be understood as rational or interpreted as meaningful.

Discourse analysts specifically focus on written text in the concept of discourse (T. A. Dijk 1997, 3). According to van Dijk (1997, 7) text or written

text as well as reading, for example, read the news in newspapers, textbooks, and advertising. The term "text" has been used in discourse analysis to refer to the underlying structure of discourse. van Dijk emphasized that the term "text" in discourse just the underlying structure of the discourse.

Using Van Dijk theory of Discourse Structure (1983), this study deals with the representation of a language in online news. In this case, the writer emphasized the use of two elements of discourse structure to analyze the data which are global structures and local structures. This theory is particularly suited in analyzing a text of the news. It helps to investigate the coverage of South China Sea conflict in Tribunnews online newspaper, especially regarding Indonesia's position.

Studies about discourse structure on newspaper are not rare. There are studies about discourse structure especially on newspaper. This has been done by Rachman (2013), Kurnia (2014), and Akbar (2014). Rachman and Kurnia used online newspaper, while Akbar used printed newspaper. Rachman who studied discourse structure used Kompas online newspaper in reporting the concept of beauty in female rubric. She used the theory of discourse structure proposed by van Dijk. The aims of Rachman's study were to know the discourse structure of Kompas and how the text was revealed in the newspaper. The study found that the concept of beauty was synonymous with the multitalented woman, and taking care of their appearance. Further, the concept of beauty puts having a good personality as the most important aspect.

Another study conducted by Kurnia who studied discourse structure used by Kompas online newspaper reporting the reconstruction of Russia towards

Crimea. He adopted the framework of discourse structures proposed by van Dijk. The aims of Kurnia's study were to know the discourse structure of Kompas and how the text was expressed in the online newspaper. The analysis of the study found that the discussion of the news text investigated emphasizes providing economic sanctions to Russia. Besides the economic system, political system in Indonesia would also affect the discourse formed by Kompas daily media and world media either directly or indirectly.

Further, Akbar's study about discourse structure in Jawa Pos online newspaper in relation to the ideological construction on DBL East Java. He used the theory of discourse structure by Van Dijk. The aims of Akbar's study were to know the discourse structure of Jawa Pos and how the text revealed the ideological construction put in newspaper. The study found that Jawa Pos used positive sentence, words choice, pronouns, conjunctions, quote till images to persuade the public to participate in the event so that people think that the event was very spectacular and interesting.

In brief, the present study is intended to examine two news articles concerning the South China Sea conflict in Tribunnews online newspaper. The analysis is conducted within the framework of Discourse Structure proposed by van Dijk. The focus of discourse structure analysis is on two structure levels of the texts, which are global structures and local structures. Then, how these structure contribute in revealing Tribunnews online newspaper's perspective tendency towards the conflict. In fact, there are not many studies discuss the representation of a country in the news discourse. By discussing the representation

of a country, the position of a nation can be determined by analyzing a text of news that reported the country itself.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

1. How does the discourse structure represent Indonesia's position related to South China Sea conflict as reported in the investigation of Tribunnews?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Revealing Indonesia's position presented through the news structure chosen by Tribunnews. By using Discourse Structure approach, the position of Indonesia can be revealed through the analysis of global structures and local structures.

1.4 Significance of the Study

By doing this research, the writer expects that this study bring theoretical and practical contributions to media literacy. Theoretically, the writer hopes that this study will contribute to the Discourse Analysis study. In particular, it offers an example of an analysis of discourse structures contained in the news as a discourse. Meanwhile, the practical contributions are concerned with awareness of discourse structures in news articles. It also provides insight into how news media encapsulates specific representations of specific issues. In addition, it is expected to be one of the reference for students who are interested in Discourse Analysis, especially in news discourse. Then, it may suggest the possibility for further research to fill the gap in this study.

1.5 Scope

This study will focus on the discourse structure found in Tribunnews online media. This study uses the theory of van Dijk to analyze the discourse

structure. There are two levels in the analysis of the text, global structures and local structures.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Discourse Analysis : Discourse analysts examine actual samples of people interacting with each other (by either speaking or writing) in everyday situations (Fasold 2006, 172).

Discourse Structure : An analytical framework for the structures of discourse, which is specifically relevant for news report. Global structures that focused on the topic of the news and scheme. Local structures that focused on word, sentence, clause, propositions, paraphrases, and images (Dijk and Kihtsch 1983).

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter explains the theory and relevant studies underpinning the analysis of the present study. For the best examination in this study, the writer used one grand theory drawn from the theory of the discourse structure by van Dijk. There is also supporting theory of news report and language of newspaper.

2.2 Discourse Analysis

In analyzing the discourse structure on newspaper of Tribunnews online, the writer used Discourse Analysis (DA) approach. Discourse Analysis is used in this study to discover the discourse structure behind the news that discussed about Indonesia's position. According to van Dijk (1997) Discourse analysts specifically focus on written text in the concept of discourse, text or written text as well as reading, for instance, read the news in newspapers, textbooks, and advertising. The term "text" has been used in discourse analysis to refer to the underlying structure of discourse. van Dijk emphasized that the term "text" in discourse just the underlying structure of the discourse.

With discourse analysis, humans were able to see something deeper at every linguistic phenomenon, such as seeing the message is stored in the production of discourse, covert intention in the discourse. The purpose of discourse analysis is to reveal the ontological (a science that studies reality in concrete) and epistemological premises embedded in language and which allow a statement to be understood as

rational or interpreted as meaningful. Nordquist (2017) stated that discourse analysis is commonly used to study the use of language in the text and contextual meaning in the news.

2.2.1 Discourse Structure

Discourse is a unit complex of form language, meaning, and actions that have communicative function. Explicitly or implicitly, to overcome the discourse and provokes reactions from readers by writing or saying it in a certain structure (T. A. Dijk 1988). van Dijk proposed an analytical framework for the structures of discourse that specifically relevant to a news report in the newspaper. It consists of various levels of structure descriptions to explicitly reveal how language is used in a news report. The complexity that occurs in a discourse by van Dijk is narrowed to three dimensions that include text, social cognition, and social context. Textual analysis by Van Dijk focus on the structure of the text and discourse strategies used to emphasize a particular theme. According to Van Dijk, in analyzing a text there are two stages, namely global structures and local structures.

2.2.1.1 Global Structures

Global elements are those dealing with the overall or larger segments of discourse. For instance, the way the thematic structure of paragraphs is ordered or the construction of a theme for the whole discourse is global concerns. Macrostructure is part of discourse structure that became the essence of the discourse. In macrostructure, the analysis only focused on the thematic which means it is commonly observed through the topic or news theme becomes part analysis of macro-structural level.

Thematic becomes the important thing for the researchers to analyze in the text media. Thematic section contains a general overview of the news and the kind of topic to be conveyed by the reporter will set out in the thematic structure of the news. The general picture on the news that is located on a theme or topic of the news by van Dijk is referred to as global coherence, which are the parts in the text when referring to a point traced to the general idea and the parts support each other to describe the general topic. According to van Dijk (1988), without a theory of macrostructures, researchers will not be able to explain the specific elements of the headlines and leads, which subjectively summarize the whole report the news. It means that macrostructure is a major element that can encapsulate the entire text of a news theme

2.2.1.1.1 Semantic Macrostructures

van Dijk (1985, 74) asserted that the central point of macrostructure is not only on the topic but also revealing the explicit meaning of a whole text. Language users, or in this case newspaper readers, are expected to have the capacity to derive what a news report is about and what is the most important topic in a text. Therefore, macrostructure discusses the meaning of larger fragments of text instead of the meaning of isolated words or sentence.

van Dijk (1988) elaborated five concepts concerning macrostructure. First, there is possibly more than one topic of one text until summarization takes place in formulating the most essential one. In obtaining the global topic, it is required to assign the summary of each paragraph in a news item. This summary is called a *macroproposition*

Second, there is a degree of subjectivity in assigning the topic of a news item (van Dijk 1985, 75-76). We summarize what is found important and relevant for us. van Dijk (1988) also referred that the global topic is cognitive units. In this sense, in the process of digesting a text, the global topic represents how a text is grasped and what is found relevantly salient. Therefore, other press reports, knowledge, belief, and ideology utilize in constructing a macrostructure. Third, the topic that has been summed up is composed of the text itself (van Dijk 1985, 76). In other words, it must be identical among the original sentences and the summaries.

The fourth concept that van Dijk (1985, 76) pointed out is that topics, in most cases, are obtained by 'leaving out details' such as reasons, setting, time and consequences of a situation in news coverage. Yet, he further elaborated that the summarizing principles or *macrorules* does not only consist of deletion but it also includes a form of generalization and construction.

van Dijk (1988) defined deletion is as the rule which eliminates the information that is less relevant. On the other hand, he further specified that generalization is converting several specific macropropositions into the general one. For instance, instead of saying that '*the carpenter had a hammer, a saw and a plane'* it can be generalized into '*the carpenter had some tools'* Then, we can replace several situations by construction that denotes the main act by constructing one macroproposition that denotes the act as a whole. For instance, *'I filled the kitchen sink with water, put some washing-up liquid in, brushed the plates, the drinking glasses and the cutlery, let them soak in hot water for a while and then put them in a dish drainer'* can be summarized by the macroproposition '*I did the*

dishes'. Deletion, generalization, and construction, then, will be taken as the three major macrorules that reduce information of a text to its topic.

The last concept is that due to headline and lead sections express the most important information in a news item; it suggests the global topic is routinely derived from the sections (van Dijk 1988, 40). However, the headlines and leads tend to convey the attitudes of the journalists, rather than that of the readers. As the concept number one stated, the readers may subjectively infer a different topic based on their attitudes and beliefs, aided by the journalist's signals in those sections. Moreover, van Dijk (1988, 40) mentioned that there is a possibility that news is biased if the headline or the lead is not an adequate abstraction of the entire text.

2.2.1.1.2 Superstructure

Superstructure related to the overall framework of the text structured in a news report. In superstructure, the analysis only focuses on, a framework of a text, such as the introduction, contents, closing, and conclusions. Superstructure scheme fulfill all the characteristics of it. According to van Dijk (1988), news scheme usually could be defined by a set of categories of characteristics and by a set of rules or strategy that determines the order in this category. The discourse in general always has a scheme or plot how the discourse is presented in the report text. In the discourse of text media, the scheme becomes the important thing that shapes the news. van Dijk (1988, 14) stated that there are several things that must be considered the schematic stage as shown in Table 2.1

Table 2.1 Schematic Strategy News Discourse

Schematic Strategy Discourse News					
Summary		Story			
Headline	Lead	Situation		Comment	
		Episode	Background	Conclusion	Verbal Reaction

Source: Superstructure, News Schemata (Van Dijk, 1988)

The major component of news schemata is Summary which the combination of both headline and lead. The Headline is the most recognizable aspect of the news story as it indicates the content of the text and summarizes the whole story in a few words. This Summary may occur rather succinctly or can be more complex (van Dijk, News Analysis 1988). The Lead may be set apart from the text or occupy the first parts of the text. The Lead fleshes out the Headline but does so in a manner that is still succinct and summary oriented. These two elements, Headline and Lead, create the Summary of the text in a brief fashion, setting the overall tone of the macrostructure to follow.

The second component of the news schemata is the Episode. The Episode is the event referred to in the Headline developed in the news story by Main Event, Previous Events, Background and Context. The Main Event is the actual situation being reported upon. In other stories, the Main Event may be embedded in Context, which describes the situation, consisting of other related events. For instance, context may be a Main Event topic in another story. Context does not apply to a general situation and is differentiated from Background, which provides a more general evaluation or setting.

Background may include History or cultural level information. Background and Context may add new topics not included in the headline so their presence is of special concern. Previous Events deal with those items, which contribute to Context but are historical in dimension. The next category of news schemata examines the Consequences of the described episode. Rather than looking at events in isolation, the reader of news is presented with a causal chain of events (X happened, so Y will follow as a result). Verbal Reaction is another distinct category of news schemata, as in the reactions of important news participants or prominent political leaders. The appearance of diverse reactions promotes the perception of apparent objectivity. A final category of the news schemata is Comment, comprised of Expectations and Evaluations. Despite the ideal that news and opinions not be mixed, journalists' own feelings may be present in the story. Evaluations may look at the impact or the context of an event.

2.2.1.2 Local Structures

The review above of thematic analyses suggests implications for the local level. If the global level analyses yield negative framing, there is no reason to doubt the existence of negative meanings at the local level. While there are many examinations of local structures that can take place, van Dijk has focused on several key factors, which are particularly sensitive to prejudicial framing. One of the most important of these factors is the determination of who is speaking. van Dijk presents data, which indicates most often, in stories about minorities; the dominant group is quoted more proportionately (van Dijk, 1988). Below are the aspects related to local structures analyzed in revealing news structure.

2.2.1.2.1   Semantic Style

2.2.1.2.1.1 Proposition

Proposition in semantic style consists of predicates and a number of arguments that may have multiple roles. Therefore, the first aspect of semantic discourse analysis is to investigate how the sentence sequence of discourse is related to the sequence of the underlying proposition and how the meaning of the sequence is a function of the meaning of a sentence or constituent proposition (Van Dijk 1985, 105).

As explained earlier that a sentence can have more than one proposition. Therefore, in this analysis, the writer has identified several sentences and its propositions, which indicate the use that insist level of macrostructure in the articles.

2.2.1.2.1.2 Local Coherence

The local coherence in microstructural analysis focuses on how the relationship between sentences helps the reader to infer meaning from the texts (Van Dijk 1988, 61). He further stated that the information in the next or previous sentence might be used as an explanation sentence of the information in the first sentence. The text is not only as explanation, but also an additional of information, a correction, a contrast, or an alternative to the first sentence (1988, 61).

2.2.1.2.1.3 Presupposition

van Dijk (1988, 62-63) explains that there is hidden information that contains the meaning of the implicit and implied by the journalist. He also assumed that the most significant thing in this case is the presupposition. van Dijk (1988, 63)

also stated that presupposition is the set of propositions assumed by the speaker to be known to the listener to be considered appropriate in context. For instance, the proposition "Putin was in Indonesia" is a presupposition of the sentence "I knew that Putin was in Indonesia."

2.2.1.2.2 Syntactic Style

2.2.1.2.2.1 Active – Passive

As Fowler (1979 cited in van Dijk 1988) revealed that the use of active sentence and passive sentence and the agent or subject position of news actors in news text express much about the newspaper's implicit stance towards these actors. If authorities, such as the police, are the Agent of a negative act, they tend to be expressed in the Agent position. The sentence is constructed in a passive voice or remains implicit in an agent-less sentence structure. In addition, who is being victimized or the Patient in a news item also indicates news media's perception towards a particular issue.

2.2.1.2.3 Lexical Style

The choice of specific words also signals several indicators in examining a news text. It conveys the degree of formality, the relationship between the speech partners and in this case, the attitudes or stance of a newspaper towards a particular issue (van Dijk 1988, 81-82). Whether a newspaper selects "terrorist" or "freedom fighter" to denote the same person has different sense because it is considered as an ideologically-based lexical variation.

Another example is from the coverage about Ms. Ferraro in which the journalist described her as the "history-making running mate". The term *history-*

making in the sentence signals a stereotypical interpretation of that a woman rarely has a place in such political position (van Dijk 1988, 82). The stereotypical term "controversial", for instance, is used routinely to denote the characteristic of a person who is seen negatively by the journalists or other important reference groups (van Dijk 1988, 81).

2.2.1.2.4   Rhetoric Style

According to van Dijk (1988, 11) states, the structures of sequences of sentences mean, among other things, that the syntax or semantics of a sentence in the intended discourse is described in terms of the sentential structures and interpretations of surrounding, usually preceding, sentences in the same text. The order and functions of words, or their underlying semantic roles, may depend on such a discourse environment.

At the semantic level, the analysis of discourse as a sequence of sentences provides an account of relative interpretations: The meaning or references of words, clauses, or sentences are studied as a function of those assigned to previous sentences. This aspect of discourse is often described in terms of local or sequential coherence (van Dijk 1997).

2.3 News Report

Douglas and Bruce (1984) claimed that there was no separate definition of the word "news". A news can mean "soft" or "hard". They emphasized that there is no specific definition for the word "news". They further explained that there are two kinds of news those are news means "soft" news and "hard" news. According to Douglas and Bruce, most of the news using the concept "invented the pyramid",

otherwise known as 5W + 1H (who, what, when, where, why, and how) in every news (cited in Cutter, 2010).

Hard news is important news that should be delivered directly to the public. This kind of news cannot be postponed because it will no longer be interesting. Sometimes this kind of news is called breaking news, sport news or straight news. There are several characteristics of hard news, which attach great importance to the actuality. The definition of the actuality is currently the talk of the people or events that just happened (Reinemann, Stanyer and Scherr 2011). For instance, one breaking news entitled "Dua ledakan terjadi di dekat dua gereja yang ada di Mesir. Sampai saat ini tak ada laporan WNI jadi korban insiden ini." This kind of news is not worthy if it is not published on the same day. News like this would quickly lose valuable value. Hence, hard news is concerned with actuality.

On the other hand, soft news is that in terms of news writing structure is relatively more flexible and in terms of the content is not too hard. Soft news is generally not too simple, not rigid or strict, especially in the matter of time (Reinemann *et all.,* 2011). According to Mills-Brown (2014), soft news has a journalistic style and genre that blurs the line between information and entertainment. The term soft news was originally synonymous with feature stories placed in newspapers or television newscasts for the benefit of humans, such as entertainment news, and holiday news. This concept is expanded with the aim of covering a variety of media that present more personality-centered stories.

In summary, the so-called Hard News is related to recent events or events that are considered important in general, regional, national, or international while

Soft News focuses solely on individual lives. Thus, Hard News generally addresses issues, politics, economics, international relations, prosperity, and scientific development, while Soft News focuses only on stories and celebrities that attract human attention.

Based on the above explanation of Hard News and Soft News, two newspaper articles selected by the author are categorized as Hard News. These news reports political conflicts in the area of South China Sea dispute.

2.4 Language of Newspaper

Newspaper has a relationship with language, which dominates the language for society. In addition, the newspaper invited many readers, talked about many things so much that it becomes a power and influence the reader. The term "newspaper" indicates that the contents of the newspaper will be mainly devoted to the news of the day, some analysis and comments on this news (Reah 1998). In addition, Reah mentioned that newspapers contain a variety of items; news; comment and analysis, advertising, entertainment (1998, 2). According to van Dijk, language of newspaper has its own characteristic. It is a combination of stylistic feature differences that is a mixture of several types of materials (cited in Pajunen, 2008). The characteristics of online newspaper and printed newspaper are different. The difference is that the online is more concise than the printed one. Another difference is that printed news chooses what to show to the readers, while online news is that the readers choose what they want to read.

The relation between language of newspapers and discourse analysis depends on what is meant by "discourse analysis." Both newspapers and

professional analysts or scholars try to have their language be easily understood by their audience. A specialist giving "discourse analysis" to a bunch of other specialists may use jargon and phrases that are exceptionally difficult. Academics talking to each other may be very difficult to understand for those outside their field. Because newspapers have a broad, lay readers, they usually strive for their language to be accessible to anyone who speaks/reads the language well. However, analysts speaking to a general audience do the same. There is no specific dialect or register of "analytic discourse." Some such discourse is very accessible and some is not.

Therefore, some of the newsreaders understand the meaning of the news written by newsmakers and are not affected or have a view in line with newsmakers, while the lay reader just follow anything written by newsmakers. As in the case of the South China Sea conflict reported by Tribunnews, which caused some people to judge Indonesia's position as a negative action.

Tribunnews is the famous newspaper in Indonesia that is managed by PT Tribune Digital Online, Division Regional newspapers Kompas Gramedia (Group of Regional Newspaper). Tribunnews is Headquartered in Jakarta, this news website providing news on a national, regional, international, sports, economics and business, as well as celebrity and lifestyle. Tribunnews also manages discussion forums and online communities through Facebook, Twitter, and Google. It presents the digital pages of newspapers Tribune Network. Tribunnews is supported not only by a network of 28 local newspapers or Tribune Network, but also by nearly 500 journalists in 22 important cities in Indonesia. This news site is the parent for more than 20 local news websites Tribune Network. There are various other sections

among Tribuners, Citizen Reporter. (Tribunnews.com 2016). In addition to having a vision and mission, Tribunnews has a Tag-line that aims to accompany and criticize the government as a writing style that aims to encourage the creation of a step that will be taken by the government.

2.5 Related Studies

Some related studies become the intellectual foundations to do better research on the same topics. It will also guide the readers to see some gaps among several studies compared to this study. The writer took three related studies, which talked about discourse structure on newspaper.

Studies about discourse structure on newspaper are not rare. There are a number of studies about discourse structure, especially on newspapers such as: Rachman (2013), Kurnia (2014), and Akbar (2014). Rachman who studied about discourse structure used by Kompas online newspaper analyzed the concept of beauty in female rubric of Kompas online newspaper. She used the theory of discourse structure proposed by Van Dijk. The aims of Rachman's study were to know the discourse structure of Kompas and how the text was revealed in the newspaper. The study found that the concept of beauty is synonymous with the multitalented woman, and taking care of their appearance. On the other hand, the concept of beauty present is that having a good personality is the most important.

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Those previous studies examined their data by applying Critical Discourse Analysis by van Dijk, while the present study was framed by the theory of Discourse Structure. In addition, this study discussed Indonesia's position news reports on Tribunnews. The use of discourse structure analysis is intended to reveal Indonesia's position toward certain geopolitical issue. The interesting point of the news is that it is successfully attracted enormous number of readers from all over Indonesia through Tribunnews news publication. Thus, it is interesting to observe the standards in the news reports.

CHAPTER 3

METHOD OF THE STUDY

In this chapter, the writer presents the elaboration of methods for conducting research. The first section describes the research approach. Then, it was followed by an explanation of the obtained data. Furthermore, the writer makes an outline of the steps in obtaining data from a data source. In the last section, the writer moves to explain the steps that were applied in analyzing the data.

3.1 Research Approach

The purposes of this study are to identify the discourse structure that occur in the news about South China Sea conflict that published by Tribunnews newspaper and to reveal the two levels of discourse structure to analyze the data.

The writer used qualitative approach to conduct this study. Creswell (2003) defines the characteristics of qualitative research. The qualitative research is fundamentally interpretative. This means that the writer made an interpretation of the data, which is a qualitative research deal with words. In the other words, this study gives detailed description about the use of the two levels of discourse structure, which occur in the news articles published by Tribunnews newspaper.

3.2 Technique of Data Collection

The source of data for this research is Tribunnews online newspaper. For the news article, the writer had selected two Tribunnews articles that represented the problems. Articles were collected from Tribunnews archive. The first article was on July 14, 2016 and it was about arbitration that does not recognize China's

claim over the nine-dash line, the title of the article was entitled "Indonesia Patut Bersyukur Atas Kekalahan China Terkait Sengketa Laut China Selatan". The second article was on November 1, 2016 and it was about a peace to avoid war, the title of the article was entitled "Australia Berniat Patroli Bersama Indonesia di Laut Cina Selatan, Beijing Diprediksi Akan Meradang". Both news were reporting Indonesia's position in dealing with the South China Sea conflict. That is why it is interesting to know how this online newspaper built the discourse structure through its news.

This study attempts to reveal how the discourse structures of Tribunnews online newspaper is described in covering South China Sea conflict in Indonesia. There are several steps to collect the data in this study. The first step by opening the official website of Tribunnews online newspaper. Then, going to search engine on the website and typing "Laut Cina Selatan" as the search term to obtain the articles. Secondly by reading each of the news articles concerning South China Sea conflict, which were posted in 2016. The last steps by choosing the two articles that are reported Indonesia's position towards South China Sea conflict. Both news articles that makes people think that Indonesia to intervene in the South China Sea dispute conflict.

3.3 Technique of Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the writer uses several techniques in analyzing the data. The data will be analyze through several steps by using discourse structure approach.

1. First, the writer analyzed its macrostructure; macrostructure concerned with the theme of the news reports. To analyze the macrostructure, the writer needed to read all the news first, and then find the theme of the text. Theme could be found in the title and the whole text.

2. Then the writer continued to the next level, the superstructure, it concerns with the organization or schematic of the news reports. In observing scheme, the writer needs to find the story and the summary of the news reports. Story could be found in situation and comment, whereas summary could be seen from the title and lead of the news reports. To observe scheme, the writer needed to read all of the news reports, find its story and summary of it.

3. The last level of analysis for textual analysis approach was microstructure concerned more on the detail of the news reports, the linguistic features. Microstructure itself divided into four elements; which are semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetoric. In semantic level, the writer observed linguistic features such as the background, details, and presuppositions. Then in the syntactic level, the writer observes linguistic features such as sentence structure, coherence, and pronoun. In stylistic level, the writer observes linguistic features such as lexicon. Whereas in the rhetoric level, the linguistic features observed is such as the graphic or photograph.

4. Interpretation

5. Draw conclusion

CHAPTER 4

DISCUSSION

4.1 News Structure

In this study, the news discourse regarding the conflict in the South China Sea published by Tribunnews is analyzed using the discourse analysis tools proposed by van Dijk in his study of international and national news in the press (1988). Two articles from Tribunnews were chosen within a span of a territorial dispute in order to reveal the Indonesian government position presented by Tribunnews through the structures of news discourse published. The first article is about the arbitration that does not recognize on nine-dash lines claimed by China on July 14, 2016. The second articles reports about Indonesia's dependence on Australia on 1 November 2016.

Based on van Dijk analysis of news structure, the writer started the analysis by presenting a list of the most important topics in both news item in order to "determine the themes in each news discourse and to establish their conditional (linear) and hierarchical relationships and their semantic specification in the text" (van Dijk 1988, 73). The next step was discussing the headlines of the news analyzed, identifying topics stated in the news and followed by relating them to the hypothetical semantic functions (van Dijk, News Analysis 1988, 76). Further, the writer arranged the topics into hierarchical thematic structures illustrated by a tree diagram and compared both news. In this analysis is divided into two analyzes: first article analysis and second article analysis

4.1.1   First Article: *Indonesia Patut Besyukur Atas Kekalahan China Terkait Sengketa Laut China Selatan*

4.1.1.1 Global Structures

Global elements are those dealing with the overall or larger segments of discourse. For instance, the way the thematic structure of paragraphs is ordered or the construction of a theme for the whole discourse is global concerns.

4.1.1.1.1 Semantic Macrostructures

One of the major concerns of global analysis is the topic or theme. The topic is the subject discussed in a piece of writing; it explains what the story is about. Topics are easy to identify as writers generally use a direct approach to define and explain the general subject of their works. In addition, without a clearly defined topic, the readers have no way of knowing what the story is about. A clearly defined topic also helps the writer to gather his thoughts around the central points and produce a well-organized work. The topic is the summary of what the discourse covers, in terms of the most important pieces of information. When researchers look for a topic in a discourse, they are breaking down the text into the smallest possible propositions (Woods 1989).

Theme is the central message or the perception that is conveyed through the piece of writing. An important fact to remember in identifying the theme in any piece of writing is that theme is not directly or explicitly given. The readers have to infer the theme. In simple words, the writer does not directly states this is the theme of the work, the reader can understand the theme only after reading and understanding the work. Theme usually reflects the personal opinions of the writer

or readers as the perception of the theme can differ according to different people (Pedia 2015). Theme is what the discourse is about. According to van Dijk (1988), the thematic structures of news discourse are more "crucial" than for other discourse types. When a news article is read, the "gist" of the article is its theme.

Van Dijk applies macrostructure to the analysis of news discourse. Macrostructure helps derive the topic of discourse from the text. A macrostructure consists of one or more macropropositions, which express the discourse of the text. In general, macrostructure describes a topic globally in the news. In examining the macrostructure of both news articles, the writer derived a macrostructure from the texts fragment by fragment, by assigning a macro proposition to each paragraph.

Thereafter, macrorules are responsible for reducing a text to high-level topics that then become macro structures. The top-down principle suggests that most important or relevant information is put in the most prominent position which is in headlines (van Dijk 1988). In other words, the lower is the smaller the value of information in a news which means that the more important information is always written at the beginning of the paragraph and the less important information is always written at the last paragraph. Thus, the writer initially sees the title and sequence of coverage of the South China Sea conflict in the online newspaper Tribunnews.

The newspaper, of June 14, 2016, published the following headline and lead:

"Indonesia Patut Besyukur Atas Kekalahan China Terkait Sengketa Laut China Selatan: Indonesia patut bersyukur atas putusan arbitrase (Permanent Court of Arbitration) yang memeriksa perkara antara Filipina melawan China terkait sengketa Laut China Selatan."

(Indonesia should be grateful for China's defeat over South China Sea Disputes: Indonesia should be grateful for the arbitration award (Permanent Court of Arbitration) which examines cases between Philippines against China over South China Sea dispute.)

The news was placed in the international news section and talked about the gratitude over the arbitration decision. The headline shows the main topic of the news report of the first article. Van Dijk (1988, 32) using the macrostructure to analyze the news discourse. Macrostructure help people to get the topic of discourse from text. Van Dijk stated that macrostructure consists of one or more macropropositions, which reveals the topic of the discourse text. The main title unfolds the macro position: it has a number of arguments, which referred the Arbitration Assembly as the agent, while the Philippine as the patient. To define a macro structure, it is necessary to look at the whole paragraph, not just the headline, and lead.

To find a global topic in the news text there is a need to define the first macroproposition in each paragraph by omitting the least important information in accordance with the macrorules. Macropropositions are derived from the text by means of macrorules, which summarize and reduce information to its gist. Macrorules that reduce information of a text to its topic. Here, the writer makes the first level macro structure (M1):

1. Indonesia should be grateful for the arbitration decision in favor of the Philippines related to the South China Sea Dispute.

2. The arbitration makes a decision as thick as 501 pages in favor of the Philippines.

3. The arbitration does not recognize China's claims on nine-dash lines, as it does not conform to the sovereign rights of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

4. Indonesia does not recognize the waters claimed by China.

5. Indonesia is more confident in enforcing the law against illegal fishing conducted by China.

6. Indonesia has a reason to facilitate Indonesian fishermen to catch fish in areas claimed by China.

7. Indonesia and China have overlapping rights and maritime interests.

8. Three statements must be issued by Indonesia related to problems of overlapping maritime rights and interests.

The first paragraph which is the lead. It specifies the manner of Arbitration's decision that Indonesia should be grateful of the decision, the detail of the information sources (the place of the conflict is in South China Sea territorial). The detail, such as the specification of the information sources, is less relevant. Thus, it can be deleted.

The second paragraph contains the source of the information. It also elaborates the details of the decision taken by the Arbitration Assembly. It mentions the manner of the Arbitration's action by including the word *'putusan'* (decision). The manner of act is omitted and no longer relevant to construct a macrostructure.

The third paragraph returns to the main topic, which focused on the fact that the arbitration does not recognize China's claim based on nine-dash line. Explicitly it means that Indonesia is at advantage from the decision. On the other hand, it introduced a new participant that is China or it may be say as a patient in this paragraph. However, such details are not required in a macrostructure of a sentence, since information of this paragraph is not important. Thus, it is deleted.

The fourth paragraph contains an opinion or comment related to the arbitration's decision. Explicitly it emphasized that the decision corresponds to the position of Indonesia, which does not recognize China's claim. In this paragraph, a new participant Hikmahanto, is introduced. As explained on the second paragraph the information is less relevant and thus, deleted.

The fifth paragraph provides smaller details regarding the journalist statement. The detail information of such as *"otoritas Indonesia bisa lebih percaya diri melakukan penegakan hukum atas kapal-kapal nelayan berbendera China"* (Indonesian authority can be more confident in enforcing the law on Chinese-flagged fishing ships) is a common knowledge and explained in the previous paragraph implicitly. Again, it has encountered a deletion to produce the macrostructure.

The sixth paragraph contains a permission by the government to fishermen to catch fish in the area of claimed by China. This paragraph also focused on the result of the decision of arbitration as the third paragraph. It gives an explanation about Indonesia maritime right on the South China Sea. This paragraph is deleted since the information in this paragraph is a repetition.

The seventh paragraph contains indirect quotation from the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson. He stated his opinion towards Indonesia intervention on the conflict dispute. He explained that Indonesia and China have overlapping maritime rights and interests. Therefore, this paragraph introduced a new participant, which is the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson. The paragraph provides several specifications such as the location (*in South China Sea*). In high-level topic, such

small details are not essential in the core message of the paragraph; thus, it is reduced by deletion.

The last paragraph composed three statements points related to the arbitration's decision. The first statement refers to the Arbitration's appeal to respect the decision, which appears in the first article *"...semua negara wajib menghormati putusan majelis arbitrase"* (All countries must respect the arbitration decision). The second sentence expresses a new topic that the Chinese government appealed for restraint in the escalation of its military presence in the South China Sea, whereas the third sentence is a kind of repetition in emphasizing the arbitration's decision. In this paragraph, the Agent position is dominated by Indonesia. With those specifications, it presupposes that the most essential information is in the second sentence. Hence, the first sentence and the third sentence are reduced.

In other words, macro reduction is applied to details about time, place, and how to act. It shows that deletion is the most powerful macrorules applied to the first article. However, the first level macrostructure of each of these paragraphs should still be further reduced as follows (M2):

1. Indonesia benefited from the decision of the arbitration.

2. Indonesia's position is not within the nine-dash line.

3. Indonesia is more confident to enforce the law after the decision.

At this level, the paragraph boundaries are reduced. Considering that the first paragraph is the main paragraph that serves as a summary of the article, it allows the reduction of information in the next few paragraphs. Another point is that after

the Arbitration decision was delivered, Indonesia has the authority to defend the Natuna Island which is located in the territory of the South China Sea. Further reduction of second level; finally yield the highest level of macrostructure of the first news item (M3):

1. Indonesia has better position regarding the arbitration decision.

At this level, only the major dominant involved (the Arbitration), the main action or event (determine the position of Indonesia), and the specific subject (Indonesia) are kept. It shows that the headline of this first news article in Tribunnews suggests the appropriate macrostructure.

4.1.1.1.2 Superstructure

The major theme of this news text is supported by subthemes referring to the global coherence included in the superstructure analysis of news text analysis. In superstructure analysis, the thing to be observed is the schematic of how parts and sequences of news to be schemed. Schematic analysis of news focuses on three elements of news, namely title, lead, and story (van Dijk, News Analysis 1988). The most important information in a news based on the beginning. The lead paragraph is the most important point in the news. In other words, lead is a summary of the entire contents of the news. Like headlines, leads are supposed to attract readers' interest to read the news. Titles and leads have an important role in the news, as both are intended to summarize the most important points in the news text.

Van Dijk (1988, 91), stated that topics are not only showed in a thematic structure or only defined by semantic structure. Topics can also play conventional

roles in a story, such as providing information about main event, context, history or verbal reaction.

Figure 4.1 represent a typical superstructure schema of the first news titled *"Indonesia Patut Bersyukur Atas Kekalahan China Terkait Sengketa Laut China Selatan"* (Indonesia Should be Grateful for China's Disputes Related to South China Sea Dispute). In the diagram, it appeared that not all news schema categories are always present.
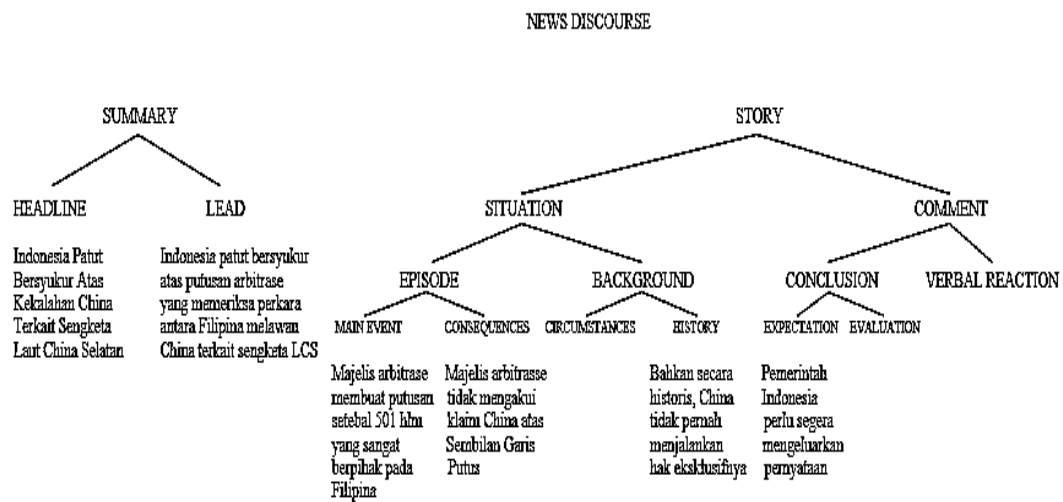

Figure 4.1 Superstructure Schema of the first article published in Tribunnews (1 July 2016)

The first category of superstructure is the Summary. Summary involves two categories, which are the Headline and the Lead. The Headline of the first article is *"Indonesia Patut Bersyukur Atas Kekalahan China Terkait Sengketa Laut China Selatan"* (Indonesia should be grateful for China's disputes related to South China Sea dispute), while the Lead section is in paragraph one. The next second category of superstructure is the Story. The Story includes the Main Event, Consequences, History, and Expectation. The Main Event section is expressed in the second paragraph. However, there is no Background in Circumstances section in the first

article. The Consequences is expressed throughout the third paragraph. In the first article, there is no Verbal Reaction. The last category of Story is the Comment in the Expectation section that is also provided in the last paragraph that is the eighth paragraph.

Thus the superstructure analysis of the data is presented as follow. In the first news article entitled *'Indonesia Patut Bersyukur Atas Kekalahan China Terkait Sengketa Laut China Selatan'*, the headline and lead are proportional. As van Dijk (1988) states, this category offer the greatest possibility to reveal the main topic in a news. In the first article of South China Sea coverage at Tribunnews, the news is summarized in Headline and the Lead. It has also been suggested in a macro structure analysis that Headline offer the appropriate topic for the first article. According to van Dijk (1988, 53), the headline is marked with a bold text and is in the top position. While the Lead in the first article is not expressed separately, but coincides with the rest of the text which it is possible in news articles.

In the first article, Headline and Lead are featured in the Main Event. Van Dijk (1988, 57) points out that Headline and Lead are featured in the Main Event as is the summary. As already discussed earlier, the global topic for the first news article is about Indonesia's freedom in its position amidst South China Sea conflict. It is shown in Headline and Lead, as Lead is featured in the Main Event in the first news article. The freedom is positioned as the main action, which leads to other Story categories.

The next appeared category in the article is the Episode. Episode may be embedded in the Main Event section, which is often signaled, by the previous event

and the expression of simultaneity, which denotes the actual event (Van Dijk 1988, 54). The information in the second paragraph that said *"Majelis arbitrase membuat putusan setebal 501 halaman yang sangat berpihak pada Filipina."* (The arbitration made a decision as thick as 501 pages in favor of the Philippines.) is an example of Main Event because it denotes the arbitration's decision, which leads to freedom of Indonesia's position.

The third paragraph express the Consequences of the arbitration's decision, that said *"…Majelis Arbitrase tidak mengakui klaim China atas Sembilan Garis Putus."* (The arbitration does not recognize China's claim to the Nine Dash Lines) it presents the consequence of China over its claim. The role of Consequences category in this news article is very essential to determine the seriousness of the Main Event's causes. However, the Background in the circumstances section is not provided in this article. While in History section, the information in the third paragraph said *"Bahkan secara historis menurut Majelis, China tidak pernah menjalankan hak eksklusifnya."* (Even historically, according to the Arbitration, China has never exercised its exclusive rights.) is an example of History because it leads to the history of China's claim, which is not shown in the first article.

Finally, the next is the Comment there are two sections: Conclusion, which consists of Expectation, Evaluation, and Verbal Reaction. Van Dijk (1988, 56) formulates a possible consequence of political or other consequences of the incident and the actual situation, which means to predict events in the future. In the eighth paragraph, the Expectation section was shown in a sentence *"Pemerintah Indonesia Perlu Segera Mengeluarkan Pernyataan."* (The Indonesian Government Needs to

Release the Statement.) which asserts that the government must do something over the arbitration's decision, it also features an opinion from the journalist regarding the Main Event stating that the role of the government was in fact needed an action.

Based on the theory of Van Dijk installment structure, he explained that the most important information and relevant should be uppermost. It means that the process of the structure of the news from most important to less important (cited in Pajunen, 2008, 3). Figure 4.1 shows that Indonesia is often discussed at the beginning of the news, which means that Indonesia's role is very important or more dominant in the first article.

4.1.1.2 Local Structures

It has been explained in Chapter 2 that local structures concern the smallest or linguistic elements including the semantic, syntactic, lexical, and rhetorical styles. However, in this study, which focused on Indonesia's position, not all the sentences and words analyzed are presented; the analysis only includes the one that shows the position of Indonesia in the conflict of South China Sea disputes.
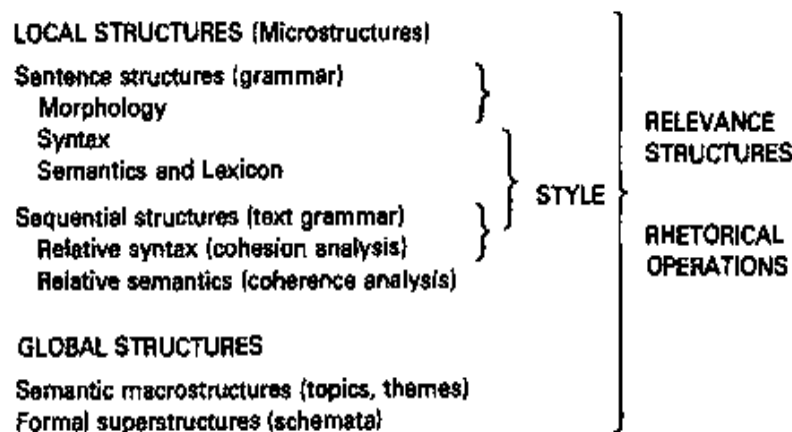

Figure 4.2 Discourse Structure

4.1.1.2.1 Semantic Style

As shown in figure 4.2 Discourse Structure, semantic belongs to global structures and it relates to meaning embedded in the local level of words and sentences (van Dijk 1988, 59). It include analysis of propositions, local coherence, and presupposition.

4.1.1.2.1.1 Proposition

Proposition in semantic style consists of predicates and a number of arguments that may have multiple roles. Therefore, the first aspect of semantic discourse analysis is to investigate how the sentence sequence of discourse is related to the sequence of the underlying proposition and how the meaning of the sequence is a function of the meaning of a sentence or constituent proposition (Van Dijk 1985, 105).

As explained earlier that a sentence can have more than one proposition. Therefore, in this analysis, the writer has identified several sentences and its propositions. To facilitate understanding, the writer uses the term A for the first article and term B for the second article. For instance, A1 for the first article of the first paragraph and B1 for the second article of the first paragraph, and so on.

Here are two tables that represent the first article that provided original text and followed by its proposition.

Table 4.1 The proposition of A1

	Indonesia benefited from the Arbitration decision
Indonesia patut bersyukur atas putusan arbitrase (Permanent Court of Arbitration) yang memeriksa perkara antara Filipina melawan China terkait sengketa Laut China Selatan.	Indonesia's position is impartial in both countries dispute

Indonesia should be grateful for the arbitration (Permanent Court of Arbitration) decision that examines cases between the Philippines against China over the South China Sea dispute.	

The first paragraph of the first article consists of two propositions: that Indonesia benefited from the decision; Indonesia's position impartially in both countries dispute

Table 4.2 The proposition of A5

Oleh karenanya otoritas Indonesia bisa lebih percaya diri melakukan penegakan hukum atas kapal-kapal nelayan berbendera China yang beroperasi di ZEE	Indonesia does not recognize the waters claimed by China
Therefore, Indonesian authorities are more confident in enforcing the law on Chinese-flagged fishing ships operating in Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone	Indonesia's power is recognized in Exclusive Economic Zone

The fifth paragraph of the first article consists of two propositions: that Indonesia does not recognize the waters claimed by China; Indonesia's power is recognized in Exclusive Economic Zone.

4.1.1.2.1.2 Local Coherence

The local coherence in microstructural analysis focuses on how the relationship between sentences helps the reader to infer meaning from the texts (Van Dijk 1988, 61). He further stated that the information in the next or previous sentence might be used as an explanation sentence of the information in the first sentence. The text is not only as explanation, but also an additional of information, a correction, a contrast, or an alternative to the first sentence (1988, 61). This means that a proposition B has a specific function relative to a previous proposition A. Van Dijk

also stated that there is another type of local coherence is known as conditional. In this case, the coherence is not based on relations between proportions or sentence, but rather on relations between the facts denoted by them. Below is the example from the first article:

> *"Putusan majelis terkait Sembilan Garis Putus, menurut Hikmahanto, sangat sesuai dengan posisi pemerintah Indonesia yang tidak mengakui klaim China atas Traditional Fishing Ground. Keberadaan Traditional Fishing Ground didasarkan pada klaim China atas Sembilan Garis Putus."* (A4)
>
> (Related to arbitration decision of the Nine Dash Lines, according to Hikmahanto, it fits perfectly with the position of Indonesian government that does not recognize China's claim to Traditional Fishing Ground. The existence of the Traditional Fishing Ground is based on China's claim to the Nine Dash Lines)

The above sentence as a correction to the previous sentence, that the Indonesian government does not recognized China's claim. As a correction, the second sentence gives information that the existence of the Traditional Fishing Ground in the area on China's claims as the sign that Indonesian government does not recognize China's claim. This sentence is written in the fourth paragraph of eight paragraphs in the first article. According to the news structure (Van Dijk, News as Discourse 1988), the more important information is always written at the beginning of the paragraph, the less important information is always written at last paragraph. Regarding to the local coherence of the fourth paragraph it can be said that Indonesia is important to discuss.

4.1.1.2.1.3 Presupposition

A presupposition having topical function is a proposition assumed to be known to the hearer from previous text or from the context. Presupposition is assumed to be true and accepted by the reader, or at least, the speaker assumes so meaning when the text is made (Van Dijk 1988, 63). In addition, Presupposition may also contain

other information. The explanation of the presupposition above along with various presupposition.

Here is following the example of the first paragraph or the lead of the first news article:

> *"Indonesia patut bersyukur atas putusan arbitrase (Permanent Court of Arbitration) yang memeriksa perkara antara Filipina melawan China terkait sengketa Laut China Selatan."* (A1)
> (Indonesia should be grateful for the arbitration decision that examines Philippine cases against China over the South China Sea dispute.)

The following information can be derived from the sentence above:

1. Indonesia benefited by Arbitration.

2. Indonesia does not involve in conflict disputes.

The information that Indonesia has better position is stated implicitly, but it can be derived from the words *"...bersyukur karena putusan arbitrase..."* (…grateful for the arbitration decision…) is a sign that Indonesia benefited from Arbitration decision. The sentence in number two is an assumption that Indonesia does not involve in conflict dispute, it can be derived from the words *"...yang memeriksa perkara antara Filipina melawan China..."* (…examines Philippine cases against China…), which only mention two countries those are Philippine and China.

4.1.1.2.2 Syntactic Style

In this analysis, syntactic style pays attention to the complexity of the sentences. In the second article, for example, a special construction such as the use of active and passive voice and its roles are explained.

4.1.1.2.2.1 The Active and Passive

In this case, active and passive voices employed in the texts discussed are carefully observed. There is also an analysis of the roles such as Agent, Patient, Instrument, and so on, which are constantly used in the active and passive voices.

In the first article, the paragraph that explains Indonesia's position on the South China Sea conflict, especially in the fifth paragraph, the sentence structure applied is active voice:

> *"Oleh karenanya otoritas Indonesia bisa lebih percaya diri melakukan penegakan hukum atas kapal-kapal nelayan berbendera China yang beroperasi di Zona Ekonomi Eksklusif Indonesia," tegasnya. "Mereka melakukan penangkapan ikan yang tidak sah," ujarnya kemudian."* (A5)
> ("Therefore, Indonesian authorities can be more confident in enforcing the law on Chinese-flagged fishing vessels operating in the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone," he said. "They do illegal fishing," he said later.)

It is obvious that there is an active construction by positioning the Indonesia as the Agent in this sentence, while the China as the Patient. The sentence poses Indonesia as the Agent and assigns the Source role *"...otoritas Indonesia bisa lebih percaya diri melakukan penegakan hukum..."* (…Indonesian authorities can be more confident in enforcing the law…). While China have the role of Goal *"...Mereka melakukan penangkapan ikan yang tidak sah"* (…they do illegal fishing).

4.1.1.2.3 Lexical Style

The choice of words also takes part in reflecting the news media's stance towards a particular issue (Van Dijk 1988, 81). In other words, different wording derived from differences in ideological positions. In this study, regarding research question, it only focuses on the choice of words that can demonstrate the representation of Indonesia's position in the articles.

In the first news article, the analysis is divided into two sections: the words that directly substitute Indonesia gratefully; and the wordings that precede the word Grateful or its substitutions.

First, Indonesia gratitude in the first article is mostly substituted by the word *'bersyukur'* (grateful). The term *grateful*, which appears three times, is addressing Indonesia in the first paragraph, the second paragraph, and the third paragraph. It denotes the position of Indonesia that is considered benefited. Another term that is used is significantly used is the noun *'keputusan'* (decision), which appeared five times as the cause of Indonesia's gratitude. The noun presented in the first paragraph, the second paragraph, the fourth paragraph, the sixth paragraph, and the eighth paragraph of the first article. The journalist seems to emphasize the importance of the decision of arbitration by frequently repeat the noun *decision*. Further, it emphasizes that the arbitration does not recognize the China's claim related South China Sea dispute, which brings benefits for Indonesia

The second group of wordings is the phrasings, which precede the word Grateful and its substitution. It includes:

1. *Indonesia patut bersyukur atas putusan arbitrase...* (Indonesia should be grateful over the arbitration decision ...) (A1)

2. *Bersyukur karena majelis arbitase tidak mengakui klaim China…* (Grateful that the Arbitration does not recognize China's claim…) (A3)

3. *Oleh karenanya otoritas Indonesia bisa lebih percaya diri melakukan penegakan hukum…* (Therefore, Indonesian authorities can be more confident in enforcing the law…) (A5)

4. *...Pemerintah Indonesia pun lebih mempunyai dasar untuk memfasilitasi kepada ribuan nelayan asal Indonesia untuk melakukan penangkapan ikan di wilayah yang di klaim...* (…The Indonesian government also has a basis to facilitate thousands of Indonesian fishermen to catch fish in the claimed areas…) (A6)

Those four wordings describe that Indonesia is benefited from the decision of the arbitration. It also provides information that Indonesia does not involve a war against China.

4.1.1.1.1 Rhetoric Style

Relating to rhetoric style, the analysis observes how the discourse is quite persuasive in the media so that readers can trust (Van Dijk 1988, 83). There are five strategies according to Van Dijk (1988, 86), which include direct descriptions and eyewitness reports, sources and quotations, and numbers. However, these strategies are not all represented in both articles. In addition, according to Eriyanto (2001) the use of graphic, in this case, the image is also observed.

In the first article, the quotation appears only once. It can be observed in the fourth paragraph of the first article. It provides an indirect quotation from a Professor of Law University of Indonesia to Tribunnews media. His statement deemed as a quotation report because he is a jurist who observes the conflict. Another strategy is a number, it can be observed in the second paragraph in the first news article, which reporter gives a number to make it clear the information, and it runs as follows:

"Arbitrase membuat putusan setebal 501 halaman yang sangat berpihak pada Filipina" (A2)

(The Arbitration makes decision of 501 pages in favor of the Philippines.)

As Van Dijk (1988, 87) stated that the reporter put a number in news discourse because it suggests truthfulness by the implied exactness of precise numbers. This is one reason why news discourse abounds with numerical indications of many kinds of numbers. Regarding the mention of 501 pages, it is intended that a sign of Indonesia's stability as a favored position within 501 pages decision as it is not a few pages that have been decided.

Another part that can be analyzed is the graphic. Eriyanto (2001), stated that images of the article also could be observed. It includes the analysis of two images, which are put by the journalist in the top position after the headlines of both news articles. The image of the first article runs as follows:

Image 4.1 The image of the first article

The image mainly focuses on the map with its description in the article that states '*Laut China Selatan*' (South China Sea). It is considered as the illustration of the countries that involved in conflict disputes. As explained that the conflict

dispute in the first article between the Philippines and China, as the image of the two countries is shown in the first article. Regarding the image of the first article, showed that there is no relation between the image and Indonesia's position. The image showed that there is no Indonesia on the map and there are no the nine dash-lines that Claimed by China.

4.1.2 Second Article: *Australia Berniat Patroli Bersama Indonesia di Laut China Selatan, Beijing Diprediksi Akan Meradang*

4.1.2.1 Global Structures

Global elements are those dealing with the overall or larger segments of discourse. For instance, the way the thematic structure of paragraphs is ordered or the construction of a theme for the whole discourse is global concerns.

4.1.2.1.1 Semantic Macrostructures

The second article reports on a peace act to avoid a war related to China's claims over nine dash lines as mentioned on the first article. To find a global topic in the news text requires the determination of the first macro position in each paragraph by omitting the least important information in accordance with the macro rules. The writer assigns the first level of macrostructure (M1) of the news item as follow:

1. Joint patrols are considered by Australia to Indonesia in the waters of the South China Sea disputes.

2. Foreign Minister Julie Bishop and Defense Minister Marise Payne expressed consideration of the joint patrols with the officials of Indonesia Ryamizard Ryacudu.

3. Deal exploration to improve maritime cooperation and freedom of navigation in South China Sea and Sulu Sea.

4. Joint patrols are intended to keep the peace with Australia in the South China Sea.

5. Chinese claims conflict with the Philippines and bring the disputed issues to the Arbitration.

6. The decision of the Arbitration containing a statement that there is no legal basis for China's claims nine-dash lines since July.

7. Australia insists that all foreign ships have the right to pass the waters of the South China Sea.

8. Patrol between Australia and Indonesia under uncertainty in the South China Sea region, due to a shift in orientation from United States to China.

9. Indonesia maintained its stance against maritime disputes with China.

10. Joko Widodo took a step around the island of Natuna by putting the warship as a strong message against China to respect the sovereignty of Indonesia.

The first paragraph or lead, as well as the first article, is closely related to the headline. Both sections determine the overall situation and show the reader the chosen global topic of the news item. The lead states Australia who invited Indonesia to patrol together which could cause China's anger toward Australia's decision as the Theme. It also includes the source of information, which is a reporter in Tribunnews. Such information source is not deemed relevant; thus, deletion was applied in the first paragraph.

The second paragraph introduced new participants; those are Bishop and Marise as the foreign defense minister of Australia and Ryamizard as the defense minister of Indonesia. This paragraph provides, an information regarding an agreement to enhancing maritime cooperation. In addition, there is repetition of information contained in the second paragraph such as *" Kemungkinan tersebut diusulkan Jakarta selama pertemuan antara Bishop dan Menhan Marise Payne dengan petinggi Indonesia termasuk Menhan Ryamizard Ryacudu."* (This possibility was proposed by Jakarta during a meeting between Bishop and Defense Minister Marise Payne with Indonesian officials including Defense Minister Ryamizard Ryacudu), details are irrelevant in a macrostructure; it only emphasizes on the roles that the participants possess. Therefore, the specifications of names are omitted.

The third paragraph is the elaboration of the second paragraph. It contains the result of the agreement. In other words, it provides information that the purpose of the agreement is to improve maritime cooperation and freedom of navigation. In this paragraph information included is the result of the agreement without providing the position of Indonesia, thus it is deleted.

In the fourth paragraph the objective result of the agreement is mentioned, which is protecting each other's territory, not aiming to disrupt relations with China. However, such details are not required in a macrostructure of a sentence. Therefore, this paragraph is abstracted by construction because the purpose details are enclosed to presuppose that it has been proven based on common knowledge. Then it is categorized into deletion.

In the fifth paragraph, it contains the inconvenience of the Philippines toward Chinese stance about its claim. It also gives information that the Philippines already took this case to arbitration assembly. In this paragraph, there is no information about Indonesia's position. The specifications of participants are unnecessary and must be eliminated simply by deletion.

The sixth paragraph elaborated the result of the Philippines act. It mentioned that arbitration does not recognize China's claim since July. In this paragraph, there is lack of information regarding Indonesia's position. Thus, it is categorized as deletion.

The seventh paragraph introduces a new topic that is South China Sea as the international waters that all foreign ships have right to pass the water. This statement is not consistent with the headline of the article. It also introduced new participant that is United States. There is an information that United States is paying off their warships near the South China Sea dispute region, which China considers the move to be a deliberate act. Several details about the new topic is given, namely the new participant (United States) and the goal (the authority for all ships to pass its territory). To extract the sentence, the specification of the goal and new participants are unnecessary and must be eliminated simply by deletion.

The eighth paragraph refers to the third paragraph that the agreement is weak. It provides the cause of weakness is a shift in orientation from United States to China. In high-level topic, such small details are not essential in the core message of the paragraph; thus, it is reduced by deletion.

The ninth paragraph contains two sentences, first, the information of Indonesia's position related to the conflict. It states that Indonesia maintained its stance against maritime dispute with China. Second, it states that Indonesia is not like other countries who fight for coral reefs. The paragraph presents the specification of the action of the Indonesian government's action (to maintain its stance). In the M1 level, the entire specifications in the nineth paragraph are considered important; thus, it is allowed to apply no macrorules.

The last paragraph contains the statement of Indonesian President, Joko Widodo. He states that the island of Natuna is owned by the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, China is expected to respect the sovereignty of the sea in Indonesia. The paragraph provides several specifications such as the detail of the goal *"sebagai pesan yang kuat ke China untuk menghormati kedaulatan Indonesia"* (a strong message to China to respect the sovereignty of the sea) and location *"kedaulatan Indonesia"* (sovereignty of Indonesia). In high-level topic, such small details are not essential in the core message of the paragraph; thus, it is reduced by deletion. Again, the last paragraph is considered important; thus, it is allowed to apply no macrorules.

Similar to the first news report, the most applied macrorules are deletion. What the information reduces in each paragraph is as follows: the source, the names of the participants, and the locations. Further reduction of M1 is still required, as M2 runs:

1. Indonesia relies on Australia for joint patrols.

2. Indonesia maintains its attitude so as not to trigger dispute.

3. The warships protect Indonesia as a signal to China to respect the sovereignty of Indonesia.

At this level, the summary of the lead paragraph has not been changed. Then, the second M2 indicates that how Indonesia determines its position as important and relevant details, which lead to the final macrostructure. Further reduction in the new topics is necessary considering that those topics have no relevant influence in drawing the core topic of the article. Finally, here is the highest level of macrostructure of the second article (M3):

1. Indonesia relies on Australia for addressing conflict dispute.

The information that is required involves the major participant that is Australia, the main action or event, and the specific subject or issue *"patroli bersama"* (patrol together). From this analysis, it can be said that both articles suggest the appropriate macrostructure through their headlines and leads. It indicates that the most important information in news discourse is put in the most prominent position as in the headlines and the leads.

On the other hand, in the global structures, both news are analyzed thoroughly. Based on the above explanation, it can be assumed that both articles have different results. The position of Indonesia in the first article is discussed in its entirety, while in the second article Indonesia only discussed in the last three paragraphs. Therefore, in the first article, it can be assumed that the role of Indonesia is quite dominating compared to China as its opponent. While in the second article, Indonesia's position is highly dependent on Australia.
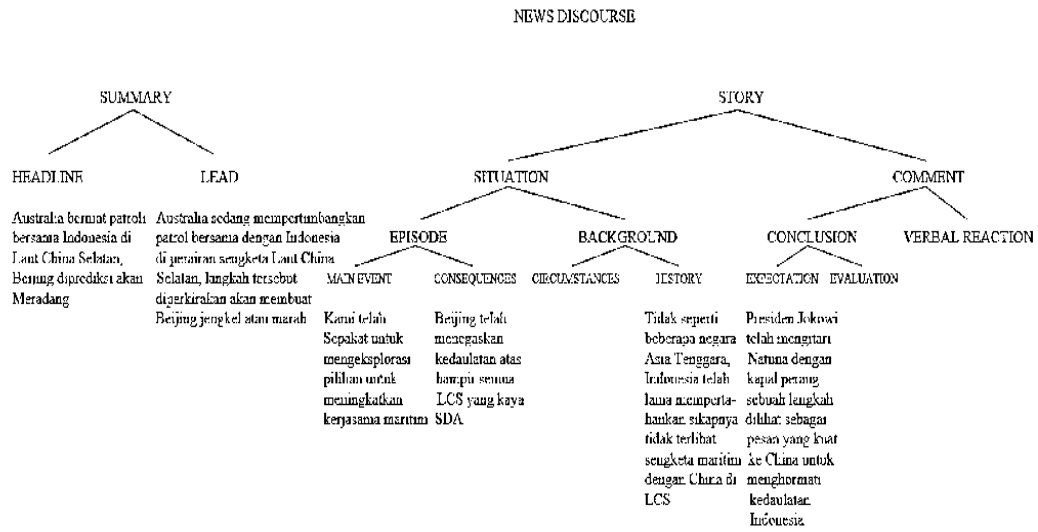
4.1.2.1.2 Superstructure

Figure 4.3 Superstructure schema of the second article published in Tribunnews (1 November 2016)

Figure 4.3 represents a typical superstructure schema of the news item about patrol together in the second article. Similar to the first article not all news schema categories are always present.

It is already mentioned that the diagram of the first and second articles are quite similar. The first category of superstructure is the Summary. Summary involves two categories, which are the Headline and the Lead. The Headline of the second article is *"Australia Berniat Patroli Bersama Indonesia di Laut China Selatan, Beijing Diprediksi Akan Meradang"* (Australia intends to patrol with Indonesia in the South China Sea, Beijing is predicted to be miserable), while the Lead section is in paragraph one. The next second category of superstructure is the Story. The Story includes the Main Event, Consequences, History, and Expectation. The Main Event section is expressed in the third paragraph. However, there is no Background in Circumstances section in the second article. The Consequences is expressed throughout the fifth paragraph. There is no Verbal Reaction in the second article,

as well as the first article. The last category of Story is the Comment in the Expectation that is also provided in the tenth paragraph.

In fact, from Superstructure analysis point of view, the second news article is quite similar to the first news article; there are no Circumstances and Verbal Reaction. However, other sections are certainly different from the first news article. Similar to the first news article, Headline and Lead are featured in the Main Event as the summary. The global topic for the second news article is about Australia's invitation for Indonesia to joint patrols which is seen as a deliberate war sign by China. As in the first news article, it is also shown in Headline and Lead, as Lead is featured in the Main Event in the second news article. The incited is positioned as the main action, which leads to other Story categories.

In the Episode, there are two sections: Main Event and Consequences sections. In the Main Event section as direct quotation in third paragraph shown, *"Kami telah sepakat untuk mengeksplorasi pilihan untuk meningkatkan kerjasama maritim."* (We have agreed to explore options to enhance maritime cooperation.) it is an example of Main Event because it denotes the agreement. As van Dijk (1988, 57) mentioned that Main Event which is often signaled, by the previous event and the expression of simultaneity, which denotes the actual event.

The fifth and the seventh paragraph begin to give the Consequences of the Main Event. The fifth paragraph gives information that all territorial in South China Sea is claimed by China as common message for all countries who involved the conflict. The seventh paragraph as the Consequence of the Main Event and the fifth paragraph, the information of seventh paragraph is about whoever passing its

territorial will consider a signal to a war. The sentence of paragraph seventh as below:

> *"Bulan lalu AS melayarkan kapal perangnya di dekat wilayah sengketa Laut China Selatan, Beijing mengecam tindakan itu sebagai tindakan illegal yang serius dan provokasi sengaja."*
>
> (Last month the US sent its warship near the South China Sea disputed region, Beijing condemned the move as a serious illegal act and deliberate provocation.)

The role of Consequences is provided in order to give the effect of seriousness in this article.

Similar to the first news article, in the second news article there is no Background in the Circumstances section. In History section, there are two sentences as in the ninth paragraph, that provide information about Indonesia's long maintained stance, which is not to engage in maritime disputes with China in the South China Sea. Another sentence expresses that Indonesia has no claims of coral or coral islands in the South China Sea disputed by China, Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Vietnam and Taiwan.

Similar to the first article, the last section is the Comment, regarding the Expectation section. As already explained about the expectation section in the first article that van Dijk formulated a possible consequence of political or other consequences of the incident and the actual situation, which means to predict events in the future (1988, 56). In the tenth paragraph, it stated that Indonesian President Joko Widodo states that he already took an action in the South China Sea that expected to be respected by China as well as to respect the sovereignty of the Indonesian seas. It features an opinion from the journalist about the Main Event stating that the role of the government is needed in the action as the position of Indonesia.

From the analysis of both articles, it is revealed that most of the superstructure categories are present. Some of the topics revealed but the main topic is characterized by Headline and Lead. Main Event not only opens news, but also appears in the whole story as well as the consequences. Some categories are also marked by their position such as Headline and Lead. For the Expectation sections category that is usually placed in the last position was embedded in the same position for both articles. It indicates that such quotation whether direct or indirect from an important participant is sufficiently relevant.

Based on Van Dijk Top-Down theory can be concluded that the two articles may have similar superstructure but they yield different results. In the first article, Indonesia is often discussed in the early paragraphs, which means that the position of Indonesia is considered important to be discussed. While on the second article, the position of Indonesia is much discussed in recent paragraphs, which means that the position of Indonesia is considered not very important to be discussed.

4.1.2.2 Local Structures

It has been explained in Chapter 2 that local structures concern the smallest or linguistic elements including the semantic, syntactic, lexical, and rhetorical styles. However, in this study, which focused on Indonesia's position, not all the sentences and words analyzed are presented; the analysis only includes the one that shows the position of Indonesia in the conflict of South China Sea disputes.

4.1.2.2.1 Semantic Style

Semantic belongs to global structures and it relates to meaning embedded in the local level of words and sentences (van Dijk 1988, 59). It include analysis of propositions, local coherence, and presupposition.

4.1.2.2.1.1 Proposition

Further, in analyzing the proposition in the second news article, similar process is conducted. The news has different paragraph positions in explaining Indonesia's position, which are in the first and fifth paragraph. Below are two tables 4.3 and 4.4 to elaborate the original text and its propositions.

Table 4.3 The proposition of B9

Tidak seperti beberapa negara Asia Tenggara, Indonesia telah lama mempertahankan sikapnya tidak terlibat sengketa maritim dengan China di Laut China Selatan	Indonesia is not in maritime conflict with China
Unlike some Southeast Asian countries, Indonesia has long maintained its stance of not involving maritime disputes with China in the South China Sea.	Indonesia is different from other Southeast Asian countries regarding South China Sea disputes

The ninth paragraph in the second article consists of two propositions: that Indonesia is carefully with its stance; Indonesia is different from other Southeast Asian countries regarding ownership claim on coral reefs.

Table 4.4 The proposition of B10

Kehadiran kapal-kapal nelayan China di sekitar Natuna, telah menjadi kerisauan Jakarta. Presiden Joko Widodo telah mengirati Natuna dengan kapal perang	Indonesia's position is ignored by China
The presence of Chinese ships became an Indonesian concern, President Joko Widodo guarding Indonesia by warship	Indonesia shows the firmness of the position through the warship to maintain its sovereignty

The last paragraph or tenth paragraph in the second article consists of two propositions: that Indonesia's position is ignored by China; Indonesia shows the firmness of the position through the warship to maintain its sovereignty.

Those tables above present the propositions of the selected sentences that point out Indonesia position in the South China Sea conflict. It can be seen that Indonesia position is depicted differently in the two texts analyzed. The explanation of Indonesia position appears in the first and fifth paragraph in the first article as domination. It conveys an impression that Indonesia has the right to take steps in the waters of the South China Sea. While in the ninth and tenth paragraph in the second article, the propositions point out that Indonesia maintains its sovereignty in the South China Sea.

4.1.2.2.1.2 Local Coherence

In the second article when talking about Indonesia's position in the South China Sea conflict, the logic built that Indonesia is a passive agent that Indonesia only relies on Australia. Here is a sentence in the second news article:

"Tidak seperti beberapa negara Asia Tenggara, Indonesia telah lama mempertahankan sikapnya tidak terlibat sengketa maritim dengan China di Laut China Selatan. Indonesia juga tidak mempunyai klaim kepemilikan terumbu karang atau pulau karang di Laut China Selatan yang disengketakan China, Filipina, Malaysia, Brunei, Vietnam, dan Taiwan." (B9)

(Unlike some Southeast Asian countries, Indonesia has long maintained its stance of not involving maritime disputes with China in the South China Sea. Indonesia also has no claims of coral reef ownership or coral islands in the disputed South China Sea of China, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Vietnam and Taiwan.)

On ninth paragraph there is an addition to the proceeding sentence, that Indonesia maintained its stance. As the addition, the sentence inform that Indonesia has no claims on the disputed coral reefs of several countries involved. Similar to the first article, the sentence of ninth paragraph must be summed up according to

the news structure. This sentence is written in the ninth paragraph of ten paragraphs. Regarding to the local coherence of the ninth paragraph it can be said that Indonesia is less important to discuss.

Regarding to the local coherence from the first article, it shows as correction between the second sentence and the first sentence. Thus, the information that the Indonesian government does not recognized China's claim in South China Sea is strengthen by the existence of the Traditional Fishing Ground in the area on China's claims. In the second article, there is an addition from the first sentence to the next sentence on fifth paragraph. It is explained that Indonesia does not only maintain its stance toward China, but also has no claim on the disputed coral of several countries involved. In conclusion, the importance of understanding the second sentence after the first sentence stated is crucial because the meaning are different.

4.1.2.2.1.3 Presupposition

The presupposition is taken from the second article, particularly in the ninth paragraph and the tenth paragraph:

"Tidak seperti beberapa negara Asia Tenggara, Indonesia telah lama mempertahankan sikapnya tidak terlibat sengketa maritim dengan China di Laut China Selatan. Indonesia juga tidak mempunyai klaim kepemilikan terumbu karang atau pulau karang di Laut China Selatan yang disengketakan China, Filipina, Malaysia, Brunei, Vietnam, dan Taiwan." (B9)

(Unlike some Southeast Asian countries, Indonesia has long maintained its stance of not involving maritime disputes with China in the South China Sea. Indonesia also has no claims of coral reef ownership in the South China Sea that disputed by Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Vietnam and Taiwan.)

It suggests presuppositions that Indonesia is carefully to take an action towards China. The second presupposition is that Indonesia does not dare to disturb something in the South China Sea region as other countries.

In this case, the information about the conflict dispute situation in the South China Sea has the same results from both articles. That information is that Indonesia does not involve the conflict dispute as in the first article, and Indonesia maintained its stance towards China as in the second article. It can be assumed that presuppositions support the topic in both articles. Thus, in reading the news articles, the readers must activate the background information in order to achieve understanding.

4.1.2.2.2 Syntactic Style

In this analysis, syntactic style pays attention to the complexity of the sentences. In the second article, for example, a special construction such as the use of active and passive voice and its roles are explained.

4.1.2.2.2.1 Active - Passive

In the second article, Indonesia depicted as active. Indonesia is a dependent side that relies on Australia. Here is the sentence example of the second news article for the active sentence:

"Australia sedang mempertimbangkan patrol bersama dengan Indonesia di perairan sengketa Laut China Selatan. Langkah tersebut diperkirakan akan membuat Beijing jengkel atau marah" (B1)
(Australia is considering joint patrol with Indonesia in the waters of the South China Sea dispute. The action is estimated to make Beijing annoyed or angry)

It is clearly stated that Indonesia only relies on Australia as the Agent who is considering doing a joint patrol. China, as the Patient, gives more details as the text indirectly mentioning the capital city of China that is Beijing.

From the analysis on syntactic style it can be assumed that the first article some sentences place Indonesia as the Agent of a benefactive (the person who benefits

from the action), in fact, as a whole paragraph in the first article, it can be concluded that arbitration is the main agent that make decisions over the conflict. While the second news article is on the contrary, in which Australia is the Agent who has a full control over Indonesia in the conflict dispute with China. Therefore, Indonesia has more roles that are active in the first article and in the second article. It showed that Tribunnews placed Indonesia is an important object to be reported in the first article, while in the second article, Indonesia placed is less important.

4.1.2.2.3 Lexical Style

In the second news article, the result analysis is not far different from the first news article. The analysis is divided into three sections: the words that directly substitute Indonesia avoiding war; the wordings that precede the word Peace or its substitutions; and the wordings that denote the Australia and Indonesia's action toward China.

First, Indonesia's effort to avoid war in the second article is mostly substituted by the word *'perdamaian'* (peace). The term *peace,* which appears three times are addressed to Indonesia in the second news article. It denotes the position of Indonesia that tends to create peace, not to disturb China. Another term that is used frequently *'patroli'* (patrol), which appeared three times but it refers to Australia. That term presented in the first paragraph, the fourth, and the eighth paragraph of the second news article. The journalist seems to emphasize that Australia is the initiator of the military action and Indonesia only follows suit in terms of the South China Sea conflict.

The second group of wordings is the phrasings, which precede the word Peace or its substitutions. It includes:

1. *Meningkatkan kerjasama* (Improve teamwork) (B3)

2. *Tak ada niat mengganggu hubungan dengan China* (There is no intention to disrupt relations with China) (B4)

3. *Indonesia telah lama mempertahankan sikapnya* (Indonesia has long maintained its stance) (B9)

4. *Indonesia tidak mempunyai klaim kepemilikan* (Indonesia has no ownership claim) (B9)

Those four wordings describe that Indonesia does not want war with China or a peace from that patrol. It also provides an assumption that Indonesia tries to avoid the war as long as Indonesia hold on their stance in the South China Sea, in other words, that Indonesia has positive wordings.

The last wording category concerns about the wordings that denote the Australia and Indonesia's action toward China, which runs as follows:

1. *Membuat Beijing jengkel* (Makes China angry) (B1)

2. *Kerjasama maritim* (Maritime cooperation) (B3)

3. *Kebebasan navigasi* Freedom of navigation (B3)

4. *Melindungi ikan di wilayah masing-masing* (Fish protection in their respective areas) (B4)

Similar to the first news article, in the second news article, Australia's action is conveyed with all the positive wordings. It implies that Indonesia's position depends on Australia decision to patrol together.

To conclude, the lexical choice is an implication may involve evaluation based on the point of view and the ideology of the reporter (Van Dijk 1988, 71). Regarding the lexical choice of the first article Tribunnews in reporting Indonesia, a series of lexical items consistent with a positive image was demonstrated. Similar to the first article that Tribunnews in reporting Indonesia, a series of lexical items consistent with the positive image was demonstrated in the second article.

4.1.2.2.4 Rhetoric Style

Relating to rhetoric style, the analysis observes how the discourse is quite persuasive in the media so that readers can trust (Van Dijk 1988, 83). There are five strategies according to Van Dijk (1988, 86), which include direct descriptions and eyewitness reports, sources and quotations, and numbers. However, these strategies are not all represented in both articles. In addition, according to Eriyanto (2001) the use of graphic, in this case, the image is also observed.

Similar to the first article that quotation also appears in the second article. It provides a direct quotation from Foreign Defense Minister of Australia. Her statement deemed as a quotation report because she delivered directly the results of the maritime cooperation agreement. Van Dijk (1988, 86) affirmed that quotations not only make the news look livelier but also a direct indication of what has been said, but not all quotations is qualified and may be wrong. Regarding the quotation strategy, in the first article is said to be invalid because the quotation is expressed by the Legal Professor who did not explain in detail that Hikmahanto was present in the conflict but only commented on the conflict of dispute. Contrary to the first

article, in the second article is said to be valid because the quotation was taken from a Foreign Defense Minister who was present in the agreement.

The second strategy that applied in the second article is the source as the validity of an article. It can be observed in the second paragraph, the third paragraph, and the fourth paragraph of the second news article. The reporter took different sources in each paragraph, such as reported by Agence France-Presse as in the second paragraph, reported by ABC as in the third paragraph, and reported by Sydney Morning Herald as in the fourth paragraph. Van Dijk (1988, 87) stated that source is applied when reporters get the information from other media, from news agencies, or reports from others. It means that the information is not direct observation. From those sources, their factuality must be assessed in different ways. Elite sources are not only considered more newsworthy but also reliable as observed and opinion formulators. Regarding to three sources that used in the second article, it seems that one source called Sydney Morning Herald can be assumed newsworthy because that source is originally from Australia, which involved in the conflict. However, the source has only appeared in the second news article.

Image 4.2 The image of the second article

On the other hand, the image in the second article also has its own meaning. The image (image 4.2) is described as *'Ilustrasi kapal perang'* (Warship illustration). It depicts the livelier situation than the first image. Thus, the image suggests that the Indonesian President the Indonesian president has protected Indonesia's sovereignty by the warship. Regarding the second article, there is no relation between the image and Indonesia's position, which mean that the image does not support the title of the news. The image showed Indonesian warships, while the content talks about the agreement.

In this case, the rhetoric style can illustrate the validity of a news. The quotations appeared in both articles with different results. In the first article, there is a quotation from the Professor of Law regarding the arbitration decision. While in the second article, there is a quotation from the Foreign Defense Minister of Australia. According to Van Dijk (1988, 87), stated that a quotation can be considered rarely completely true, in other words, that is contextually irrelevant. The quotation should only state that it is true. It can be assumed that the quotation from the Professor of Law in the first article is vague, as he is only a Professor who gives his opinion regarding the conflict of disputes and he is not a direct witness. While in the second article, it can be assumed that the quotation from the Foreign Defense Minister of Australia is valid, as he himself discussed a treaty agreement with the Defense Minister of Indonesia.

The source only appears in the second article, as explained earlier that the journalist in the second article took three sources from foreign newspapers. Van Dijk (1988, 87) stated that elite news sources are not only considered more

reportable or trusted but also more reliable as good observers. It can be assumed that the sources journalist took cannot be considered true because journalist only picked up one of three sources of news coming from the Australian website Sydney Morning Herald, as Australia is also involved in the news.

The last is the images of both articles. The photographs in Journalism inform, educate and enlighten readers about current issues and reflect on the past as well. The photographs in the Newspaper increase the credibility of the stories. When journalists describe reality, they also provide evidence to show the authenticity of a news story or give proof of an event that occurred (Jennifer 2008). Regarding to the first article, the photo is a map of South China Sea as its image description. However, it does not support the theme of the first article, because the map only showed the countries of Philippine and China without showing the nine-dash lines as China claimed. While in the second article, the photo is a warship that Indonesian president put to protect the waters of Indonesia. Similar to the first article that the image does not support the theme the second article also contains an image, which does not reflect the theme of making an agreement. Thus, it is safe to say that from rhetoric style elements, both news is not entirely valid and convincing.

4.2   Interpretation

In this subchapter, the writer interprets the findings of discourse structure analysis in relation to the depiction of Indonesia's position regarding South China Sea conflict in both articles analyzed. By utilizing Discourse Structure, it indeed can reveal the underlying beliefs and stance of particular news media, which appear in the text in many ways.

Based on the analysis above, it can be seen that the Tribunnews not only reported the South China Sea dispute conflict but also tried to provide the readers a different perspective in covering this conflict. However, it does not mean that Tribunnews does not produce biased news in this case because there is no news media is neutral. The newspaper tended to be one-sided (Fahri 2012). In this case, Tribunnews took the side of Indonesia. This is reflected in how to describe Indonesia's position in both articles.

Thematically, both articles that are being examined put Indonesia differently. In the first article, Tribunnews put Indonesia as the main position while the arbitration decision benefited Indonesia. The second article shows that Indonesia has no power to control its stance, therefore Indonesia only relies on Australia. As van Dijk (1988, 43) stated that the nature of macrostructure, which has the top-down characteristics, which means the top-down organization of general to particular also coincides with the important-less important. In the first article shows the global topic that Indonesia is dominated by arbitration decision, the term Indonesia also appears in the recent paragraphs, which mean that Indonesia is important to be reported. While in the second article shows the global topic that Indonesia relies on Australia, unlike the first article that the term Indonesia appear in the last paragraphs, which mean that Indonesia is less important to be reported.

In superstructure, analyses indicate the depiction of Indonesia in some categories. The Main event, for instance, appears to remind the readers what was happening to Indonesia's position due to arbitration decision and show the authority toward China in the first article. In the second article, tells the reader what was

happening to Indonesia's position due to the agreement of patrol together and show that Indonesia has no power that makes Indonesia only depend on Australia. Consequences are also provided to enhance the seriousness of the Main Event in which position of China was not recognized by arbitration decision, including its claim. However, the detail information is not only the Main Event but also the Consequences section. The comment on Expectation section also indicates that the newspaper is one-sided in covering the conflict. All the reactions only include the statements from the participants that were Hikmahanto as Professor of Law and Julie Bishop as Foreign Defense Minister. It does not involve any government's point of view. Seeing that the selection of the speakers and quotations tend to be subjective (van Dijk 1988, 56), it assures that Tribunnews takes a stance differently regarding Indonesia's position.

However, there is an absent category in both articles, which is the Background on Circumstances section. While in the History section, it appeared in both news articles. As explained before, the Background is non-recent past history that embraces years (van Dijk 1988). If the Background is included, it may be about the history of why China claimed the South China Sea as their water territorial. However, unfortunately, the history of both articles did not explain clearly.

The microstructure analysis also contributes in depicting the Indonesia's position as the main position and being benefited in this situation. The semantic style of both articles has a different result in depicting Indonesia. In the first article shows, that Indonesia as the main position or dominated after the decision of the arbitration. While in the second article, Indonesia maintained its stance, in another

word that Indonesia has no better position as in the first article. Each article adds new information, which was the history. The first news, information is that the situation when Chinese talk about their history by claiming water territorial, another information is that Indonesia has been a long time that holds their stance toward China. From this new information, it shows that Indonesia depicted different position in both articles.

The rhetoric style also conveys the stance of *Tribunnews* towards the dispute conflict. It has been examined that the sources and quotations present in the news items. In fact, it is included in the headlines. Moreover, all the quotations in the rest of the articles are from two people, a Professor of Law named Hikmahanto Juwana and a Foreign Defense Minister named Julie Bishop. Van Dijk (1988, 56) asserted that the use of quotations is deemed as journalists' means to formulate opinions without sounding too subjective. Therefore, it features the newspaper's stance towards a conflict. It proves that Tribunnews tends to be one-sided in covering the dispute conflict.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

In the news media, given the fact that the news media tends to promote their opinion towards certain views through their coverage in certain conflicts, this study aims to reveal the depiction of Indonesia's position in the South China Sea dispute in the online newspaper Tribunnews. From the analysis, in the period of four months, Tribunnews depicted Indonesia differently. By comparing the discourse topic with contents of the headline and lead, it is possible to discover if they are neutral or focus the story in a "biased" direction. It can be seen then that differences do exist between the articles analyzed. This can be seen in the analysis of two parts; those are global structures and local structures. Differences between the first article and the second article is that Indonesia described as a main position, benefited, and authoritative position in the first article that was on 14 of July 2016. Indonesia is described as a dependent country in the second article that was on 01 of November 2016.

From global structures, Indonesia is shown as having better position in relation to the arbitration decision in the first article, while the second topic is Indonesia relies on Australia for addressing conflict dispute. Another results showed that Indonesia is often discussed in the early paragraphs, which means that the position of Indonesia is very important to be discussed as in the first article. Contrary to the first article, Indonesia is much discussed in latter paragraphs in the

second article, which means that the position of Indonesia is considered unimportant to be discussed.

In the local structures, the first article put Indonesia on the better position after arbitration decision, which also highlights Indonesia impartial position. The second article showed that Indonesia maintained its stance towards China. Further, Indonesia is positioned as an active Agent of a benefactive in the first article, contrary to the passive Agent in the second article. Lexically, Indonesia is described as occupies main position, benefited, and has a control in the first article, while in the second article Indonesia only relies on Australia. Worse still, the image attached in each article, showed no relation with Indonesia's position.

Thus, in the Tribunnews related to Indonesia's position in the South China Sea dispute conflict is described as inconsistency. In the beginning Indonesia was depicted as having authority, the difference of four months, Indonesia depicted a country dependent on Australia. Therefore, it is safe to assume that the media using the language as battleground for the interests of different groups in society. The mass media is not a neutral communication channel. Media is seen as an ideological instrument; because the media can construct reality based on what the mass media say, is true. The writer hopes that, this research can raise awareness to media consumers to be more critical in reading news, especially on conflict disputes topic.

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Appendix 1

First Article

Indonesia Patut Bersyukur Atas Kekalahan China Terkait Sengketa Laut China Selatan

Kamis, 14 Juli 2016 14:56 WIB
Laut China Selatan

TRIBUNNEWS.COM, JAKARTA - Indonesia patut bersyukur atas putusan arbitrase (Permanent Court of Arbitration) yang memeriksa perkara antara Filipina melawan China terkait sengketa Laut China Selatan.

Majelis Arbitrase membuat putusan setebal 501 halaman yang sangat berpihak pada Filipina. "Meski Indonesia bukan pihak dalam arbitrase ini, namun Indonesia patut bersyukur. Kenapa?" ujar Guru Besar Hukum Internasional Universitas Indonesia (UI) Hikmahanto Juwana kepada *Tribunnews.com*, Kamis (14/7/2016).

Bersyukur karena Majelis Arbitrase tidak mengakui klaim China atas Sembilan Garis Putus (Nine Dash Line). Karena menurut Majelis klaim ini tidak sesuai dengan hak berdaulat Zona Ekonomi Eksklusif yang didasarkan pada UNCLOS. Bahkan secara historis menurut

Majelis China tidak pernah menjalankan hak eksklusifnya (exercised exclusive control).

Putusan majelis terkait Sembilan Garis Putus, menurut Hikmahanto, sangat sesuai dengan posisi pemerintah Indonesia yang tidak mengakui klaim China atas Traditional Fishing Ground. Keberadaan Traditional Fishing Ground didasarkan pada klaim China atas Sembilan Garis Putus.

"Oleh karenanya otoritas Indonesia bisa lebih percaya diri melakukan penegakan hukum atas kapal-kapal nelayan berbendera China yang beroperasi di ZEE Indonesia," tegasnya. "Mereka melakukan penangkapan ikan yang tidak sah," ujarnya kemudian.

Dengan putusan itu pula, Pemerintah Indonesia pun lebih mempunyai dasar untuk memfasilitasi dan memberi insentif kepada ribuan nelayan asal Indonesia untuk melakukan penangkapan ikan di wilayah yang diklaim sebagai Traditional Fishing Ground oleh China.

Pernyataan yang dikeluarkan oleh Juru Bicara Kemlu China bahwa antara Indonesia dengan China terdapat tumpang tindih hak dan kepentingan maritim (overlapping maritime rights and interests) sama sekali tidak berdasar.

Untuk itu pula atas dikelaurkannya putusan Arbitrase, Pemerintah Indonesia perlu segera mengeluarkan pernyataan. Paling tidak ada tiga poin yang perlu disampaikan. Pertama, semua negara wajib menghormati putusan majelis arbitrase. Kedua, pemerintah China dihimbau untuk menahan diri dalam eskalasi kehadiran militernya di [Laut China Selatan](). Terakhir, Indonesia mendorong negara-negara yang memiliki kepentingan untuk melakukan dialog dengan China berdasarkan putusan Majelis Arbitrase. Dengan demikian China tidak merasa dipojokkan oleh negara-negara dengan adanya putusan arbitrase.

Second Article

Australia Berniat Patroli Bersama Indonesia di Laut China Selatan, Beijing Diprediksi Akan Meradang

Selasa, 1 November 2016 08:47 WIB
Ilustrasi kapal perang

TRIBUNNEWS.COM - Australia sedang mempertimbangkan patroli bersama dengan Indonesia di perairan sengketa Laut China Selatan. Langkah tersebut diperkirakan akan membuat Beijing jengkel atau marah.

Pertimbangan untuk patroli bersama Australia dan Indonesia itu diungkapkan oleh Menteri Luar Negeri Julie Bishop, Selasa (1/11/2016), seperti dilaporkan Agence France-Presse. Kemungkinan tersebut diusulkan Jakarta selama pertemuan antara Bishop dan Menhan Marise Payne dengan petinggi Indonesia termasuk Menhan Ryamizard Ryacudu, pekan lalu.

"Kami telah sepakat untuk mengeksplorasi pilihan untuk meningkatkan kerjasama maritim dan tentu saja hal itu mencakup kegiatan yang dikoordinasikan di Laut Cina Selatan dan Laut Sulu," kata Bishop kepada ABC. "Ini semua sesuai dengan kebijakan kami

menggunakan hak kami untuk kebebasan navigasi dan itu sesuai dengan hukum internasional," kata Bishop.

Ryacudu sebagaimana dikutip oleh harian Sydney Morning Heraldmengatakan, ia telah mengusulkan "patroli perdamaian" dengan Australia di Laut China Selatan. "Tak ada niat mengganggu hubungan (dengan China). Ini disebut patroli perdamaian, untuk menciptakan perdamaian. Ini untuk melindungi ikan di wilayah masing-masing," katanya.

Beijing telah menegaskan kedaulatan atas hampir semua Laut Cina Selatan yang kaya sumber daya. Klaim itu berseberangan dengan tetangganya di Asia Tenggara, terutama Filipina. Filipina telah membawa sengketa di Laut China Selatan dengan China ke Mahkamah Arbitrase Internasional (PCA) di Den Haag, Belanda.

PCA telah memutuskan pada Juli lalu bahwa tidak ada dasar hukum untuk China mengklaim sebagian besar kawasan Laut China Selatan. Putusan itu diabaikan Beijing. Australia, sebagai sekutu setia Amerika Serikat, tidak memiliki klaim tersendiri di kawasan Laut Chinta Selatan.

Namun, Australia menegaskan bahwa semua kapal asing memiliki hak untuk melewati Laut China Selatan sebagai perairan internasional. Sikap itu sejalan dengan AS. Bulan lalu AS melayarkan kapal perangnya di dekat wilayah sengketa Laut Cina Selatan. Beijing mengecam langkah itu sebagai "tindakan ilegal yang serius" dan "provokasi sengaja".

Pembahasan potensi patroli bersama antara Australia dan Indonesia dilakukan di tengah ketidakpastian di kawasan Laut China Selatan. Ketidakpastian terjadi setelah Filipina, sekutu tradisional AS, seperti disampaikan Presiden Filipina Rodrigo Duterte, memberi sinyal pergeseran orientasi dari Washington menuju Beijing.

Tidak seperti beberapa negara Asia Tenggara, Indonesia telah lama mempertahankan sikapnya tidak terlibat sengketa maritim dengan China di Laut China Selatan. Indonesia juga tidak mempunyai klaim kepemilikan terumbu karang atau pulau karang di Laut China Selatan yang disengketakan China, Filipina, Malaysia, Brunei, Vietnam, dan Taiwan.

Namun, kehadiran kapal-kapal nelayan China di sekitar Natuna, telah menjadi kerisauan Jakarta karena hal itu berarti Beijing ingin mengganggu zona ekonomi eksklusif Indonesia. Pada Juni, Presiden Joko Widodo telah mengitari Natuna dengan kapal perang, sebuah langkah dilihat sebagai pesan yang kuat ke China untuk menghormati kedaulatan Indonesia. Bishop mengatakan, AL Australia sudah melakukan latihan bersama di Laut Cina Selatan dengan India dan AS. Latihan itu, kata Bishop, sebagai "bagian rutin dari apa yang dilakukan Angkatan Laut kita dan itu juga merupakan bagian dari keterlibatan kita di wilayah ini".