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# PROCEEDINGS

## International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT V

September 2–3, 2015



**Revised Edition**

Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University  
in Collaboration with  
Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah



# Proceedings International Seminar Language Maintenance and Shift V

“The Role of Indigenous Languages in Constructing Identity”

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## NOTE

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift V (LAMAS V for short) is a continuation of the previous LAMAS seminars conducted annually by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University in cooperation with *Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah*.

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this compilation of papers. Thanks also go to the Head and the Secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

The table of contents lists 92 papers presented at the seminar. Of these papers, 5 papers are presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Prof. Aron Reppmann, Ph.D. (Trinity Christian College, USA), Prof. Yudha Thianto, Ph.D. (Trinity Christian College, USA), Dr. Priyankoo Sarmah, Ph.D. (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India), Helena I.R. Agustien, Ph.D. (Semarang State University, Indonesia), and Dr. M. Suryadi, M.Hum. (Diponegoro University, Indonesia).

In terms of the topic areas, the papers are in sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, theoretical linguistics, antropolinguistics, pragmatics, applied linguistics, and discourse analysis.



**NOTE FOR REVISED EDITION**

There is a little change in this revised edition, which as the shifting of some parts of the article by Tatan Tawami and Retno Purwani Sari entitled “Sundanese Identity Represented by the Talents of *Ini Talkshow* A Study of Pragmatics” on page 166 to 167. This has an impact on the change of table of contents.



**SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT V  
"The Role of Indigenous Languages in Constructing Identity"**

<b>WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 2015</b>					
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07.00 - 08.00	<b>REGISTRATION</b>			LOBBY	Committee
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	Prof. Yudha Thianto, Ph.D.	LOAN WORDS AS SHAPERS OF IDENTITY IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MALAY: A HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS STUDY OF CHRISTIAN SONGS INTRODUCED BY THE VOC	19 - 27		
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## NEWSPAPER IDEOLOGY: CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON 2002 BALI BOMBING AND PAPUA CONFLICT REPORTED BY *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD*

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### Abstract

*SMH* is written with social, cultural and ideological context of Australian societies so what is written in the newspaper is the reflections of Australia's views towards certain issues it is reported, therefore, as one of the influential Australian printed mass media, *SMH* is assumed to view the issues in Indonesia such as Papua Conflict and 2002 Bali Bombings from its particular point of view. This research paper, hence, is aimed at describing, interpreting and explaining the ideology represented in the lexical choices, used in *SMH*. To uncover those ideologies, Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Halliday's Systemic functional Grammar (SFG) were used. There are two allotments of social actors described in this research, the Out groups who are those of having different point of view from the *SMH* in examining the issues and the In groups who have the same point of view as the media at looking at the issues. The research findings show that mostly the Out groups were evaluated negatively. This evaluation is as the reflection of Australia's different ideologies from Indonesia, its interest towards Indonesia particularly Papua, Australia's anxiety towards JI movement and its sensitivity that JI is considered as a threat for Australia and its assets.

**Key Words:** Ideology, *SMH*, CDA, SFG, Papua Conflict, Bali bombings, Out groups, In groups.

### INTRODUCTION

In recent times, language is no longer seen as merely reflecting reality, but as central to creating realities. One's words are never neutral, they carry the power that reflects the interests of those who speak or write (Fiske, 1994). Opinion leaders, government, newspaper editors or journalists play an important role in shaping issues in the society and setting the boundaries of what is talked about and how it is talked about. As a result, bias and objectivity in the new reports are among the factors that research on news and ideology look at.

Connecting Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and *Systemic Functional Grammar* (SFG) is crucial in the critical study of situated language events like the language used in the newspaper (Young and Harrison, 2004: 3). CDA is considered as an approach towards the examination of social problems manifested discursively, while SFG is a functionally based theory which examined the functions that language evolved in society. It involves the examination of real language events to understand the purposes language serves in a variety of context, to understand the language itself functions. SFG examines how meanings are made into different contexts. Therefore, it is necessary to connect CDA and SFG, as Martin says that one of the strengths of SFG for CDA is to ground concerns with power and ideology in detailed analysis of text in real contexts of language use, thereby making it possible for the analysis to be explicit, transparent and precise (Martin, 2000 in Young and Harrison, 2004: 4).

The purposes of this paper is to find out the ideologies represented by the *SMH* in reporting news about 2002 Bali Bombing and Papua conflict. Hodge (1993: 209) confirms that language itself functions as powerful ideological device. Language is crucial in the way the society is organized. Language determines the limit of the world and constructs our reality (Conboy, 2005) and it should be aware that language can never be neutral or value-free; rather it is shaped by a mosaic of cultural assumptions, political beliefs and institutional practices, in other words, ideologies (Simpson, 1993: 176). The quotations above strengthen the idea that the lexical choices represent the ideologies and this made the writer comes to the point to describe and explain the ideologies represented in the news about Papua Conflict and 2002 Bali Bombing reported by *SMH*.

### IDEOLOGY

The case of Bali Bombing and the conflict in Papua, both explicitly and implicitly, influenced the world views Indonesia especially, Australia. These lead to the formulation of ideologies concerning the state

of world affairs represented in the news reported in newspaper. It is because text or any other forms of discourse are the realization of ideological practice. It is therefore necessary to understand what the term Ideology means and how these ideologies are represented in the news report about 2002 Bali Bombing and Papua Conflict.

Through these discourses, these ideologies function to control the behaviour and the social practice of the individual or the members of groups. Ideologies themselves are associated with power structures and it is impossible to separate the two (Harrison and Boyd, 2003: 136). By ideology, which Stuart Hall (1996: 26) means the mental framework – the language, the concepts, categories, imagery of thought, and the systems of representations, which different classes and social groups organize in order to make sense of, figure and render intelligible the way society works. Furthermore, Van Dijk (2001: 14) adds that "ideologies" are viewed as "interpretation frameworks" which "organize sets of attitudes" about other elements of modern society. Modern theories of ideologies draw from the early and classical theories says that **Firstly**, ideologies is not necessarily negative (there are racist as well as antiracist ideologies, communists and anticommunist ones). **Secondly**, ideologies are not limited to groups that are related by dominance, power or struggle. There are also professional ideologies such as journalists and professors, doctors, teachers, institutional ideologies; e.g.: that in political party and ideologies of many other groups in society. **Thirdly**, ideologies need not be detailed, complex systems, such as those of nationalism, socialism, conservatism, facism, anarchism, liberalism, communism or feminism. They may very well be limited to a few basic principles (Van Dijk, 2012). **Fourthly**, Octar (2001: 314) and Van Dijk, 1995a and 1995b) defines ideologies as "presentations of who we are, what we stand for, what our values are and what our relationships with others are". In other words ideologies disclose our identity, activities, Goals, Norms and values, social position and resources. Ideologies show polarizing structure between Us/In and Them/Out. These ideologies are the same as the representation a group has of itself in the social structure. **Finally**, Van Dijk says that ideologies disclose our identities, as he says that ideological work of media language includes particular ways of representing the world, particular construction of social identities and particular constructions of social relations. The definitions formulated by Fairclough, Van Dijk's, and Octar's are used in this research paper.

## APPRAISAL

Appraisal system is the theory proposed by Martin and White (2001) which support Halliday's SFG. This system tries to reveal the attitude of the language producers to communicate the ideologies. There are three dimensions to an appraisal analysis: *Attitude*, *Graduation* and *Engagement* (Martin & white (2005: 8).

The *attitude* is the sub-system of *Appraisal* Theory that, on the whole, covers feelings. The feelings meant here are the feelings that are either explicitly stated or implicitly stated. The implicit feelings – technically called inscribed attitude – are the feelings that are clear enough to be seen without employing interpretation. On the other hand, the implicit feelings – the invoked attitude – are the feelings that are results of the interpretation of what are actually said.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the research show that *SMH* views the Out groups described in Papua conflict and Bali bombing reports negatively. They were described as being unethical and immoral. The background for these negative descriptions was viewed from the socio-cultural context, as well as the ideological context in which the news was reported. Since the newspaper is published in Australia, read mostly by Australians and owned by Australians, it is the social practice of the Australians that is analyzed.

### Sosial Practice

Social practice refers to things that the members of a society do on a regular basis, the purposes of which are to maintain the society's existence. It has to do with the customs and the traditions (Fairclough, 1989 in Warsono, 2007: 174). Customs and traditions are the reflection of the culture of a certain groups of people or society. Therefore, analyzing the social practice of a text writer is examining the culture of the society where the writer lives. Richardson says that society influences the work of journalists in a great variety of ways, from the constitutive effects of ideology, social structures, social power, other agencies and institutions to the values and preferences of the target audiences (2007: 114).

The newspaper *SMH* is a daily compact newspaper published in Australia, for the middle-upper class Australian society and belongs to Australian civilians. Consequently, this newspaper is written with the social, cultural as well as ideological context of Australian society. Since contexts have great effects on the process of news production, clearly, the news reflects the way how the Australians view the issues (Papua Conflict and Bali bombing). Hence, from political point of view, firstly, Australia is under the control of Liberal party between 1996-2007 when Bali was attacked by Jemaah Islamiah and under this dominance, Australia made some alliances with other western countries such as USA and England. These close relationship are established with the same interest and ideology, therefore, they have similar attitudes, goals, and activities which are represented in the discourse they produce. As Van Dijk says that there are some relations between underlying ideologies in social cognition, mental models in personal cognition and actual comprehension of production of text or talk under the influence of mental models of the situation (Dijk, Nd:140).

Australia and Indonesia remains the "Odd couple" of Southeast Asia, as Linsay says (2012:1). Although Indonesia is Australia' largest and most important neighbor, the relationship between the two profoundly different societies has been punctuated by bouts of high tension, suspicion and mutual mistrust (Burchill and Damien, 2001:67). Different ideology influences the way how Australia views Papua conflict. Indonesia is regarded as showing its hostility towards the West of which Australia was seen as an outpost, together with assertions of 'nationalist' unity. Indonesia, as Robinson (1986, 1996) in Burchill and Kingsbury (2001) says, is the Orient which the civilization is strange and exotic, meanwhile, the Occident (Australia) views its civilization is always known, accepted and normal. Indonesia is viewed as a state more arbitrary constructed than most. At its base is an ideological paradox; it inherited its shape and form a colonial system widely considered illegitimate by Indonesian nationalists. Its potential for fragmentation is openly conceded by the use of armed forces deployed to suppress internal political dissent and contain centrifugal forces rather than external defense.

*SMH* which is the representation of the Australian government views the Out groups which consists of the Indonesian elites and its military as the actors responsible for the chaos. They are regarded as being immoral, unethical, and unreliable. Australia gives this negative evaluation because of some differences in the political ideologies and interests. Australia is one of the world's great democracies, founded on liberal ideals of human dignity, freedom and equality (Crosby, 2014: 7). Liberals believe in freedom of choice and a fair go for all. Freedom can only be meaningful if individuals have the opportunity to participate, to achieve and to develop their talents and everyone must respect to one another as the implication of tolerance to others. Therefore, the suppression to Papuans triggers Australia to resonance its attitude to help the indigenous Papuans because firstly, it is its responsibility to help the people who were in unfortunate situation, for example in seeking for asylum, secondly, Australia's negative evaluation to Indonesia and its support to interference the conflict is the form of its hidden political interests. This country has a good relationship with USA which is having negative design towards Indonesia, especially Papua which has rich natural resources and Australia is a willing partner for USA. By exposing the brutality of Indonesia towards Papua, the world society recognizes that majority the Papuans want to separate from Indonesia. In that way, Australia

From the religion point of view, Islam itself in Australia has developed since 1860s (Henry and Kurzak, 2012: 2) While the Australian Muslim community is defined largely by religious belonging, the Muslim is fragmented by being the most racially, ethnically, culturally and linguistically diverse religious groups in Australia with members from every ethnic and racial background. From the findings, it is found that *SMH* shows its negative judgment to Jemaah Islamiah as Islamic Radical Organizations regarding to some records of its activities. This means that JI and its ideologies are contrary to the Australians' ideological interest. According to them, this organization regards them as legitimate target in every destructive action. It is because Australia is seen as part of the 'West', and thus as an enemy of Islam. This antipathy is heightened by our close alliance with the US, Australia is seen as having orchestrated East Timor's separation from Indonesia as part of its supposed hegemonic designs on Muslim majority nations in the region, Australia's post-Bali collaboration with the Indonesian police in investigating JI attacks and hunting down its members has further raised the ire of JI leaders (ASPI, 2005). Therefore, the journalists' negative judgements given to JI organizations and its members, is the form of their views that JI is considered as threats for Australian Government and Australians who demand to live away from terrorism. These threats are the results of some differences in ideology and life expectation. JI's activities give an important bad physical impact both for the Australians and

Australia. Australia believes that JI movement poses a threat to its citizens and Australian assets overseas.

### Discourse Practice

Discourse practices of journalism here refers to the processes of text production, distribution, and consumption, in other words discursive practices of journalism are the process through which journalists produce texts, and readers use and understand them (Richardson, 2007: 78). Hence, discourses are always socially situated: discourse occurs in social settings (production and consumption) and the construction of discourse relates systematically and predictably in these contextual circumstances (Fowler, 1991: 36).

Julianne Shultz (1994: 44) declares that Australian journalists have a strong commitment to the idea of the media as the Fourth Estate, the independence watchdog of power. She also states that Australian journalists have a strong commitment to professional values of journalism in terms of impartiality, objectivity and political neutrality. Objectivity, fairness and neutrality are of great concern and are described as 'core values' to journalists.

Looking at the socio- historical context, *Sydney Morning Herald* is a daily compact newspaper published by Fairfax media in Sydney. This newspaper was founded in 1831 as the Sydney Herald. It is the oldest newspaper in the Southern Hemisphere. A newspaper of a responsible and conservative type, it has maintained over the whole of this period of one hundred and ten years remarkable consistent record of successful progress and of high influence throughout (Fairfax, 1941:ii). The paper's editorial stance is conservative. The *Herald* subsequently endorsed the conservative Coalition at the [2007 NSW State election](#) and had been endorsed liberal party since Sir Warwick Fairfax's management. It can mean that this newspaper is as the mouthpiece of the Australian government's policies at that time and as the representation of the Australian Government political policies and be critical towards Indonesia as not having harmonic relations with Australia Liberal party at that time.

### CONCLUSION

From the discourse practice point of view, Fairfax media historically endorses liberal party therefore it is the mouthpiece of Australian government. While from social practice point of view, the way Australia views the 2002 Bali bombing tragedy as a form of Australia's anxiety about JI movement which endangers its people and assets, JI is a threat for Australians, Australian government, its assets overseas.

Papua conflict is viewed differently by Australian Government because of different political ideologies, it is also the reflection of its interest towards Indonesia as this country has close relationship with America which has bad design for Indonesia and Australia is its willing partners.

The Ideologies of *SMH* are 1) Marginalizing others: others are not important, 2) Emphasizing negative qualities of others: others are inhuman, 3) Expurgating others: others are bad, 4) Exposing Us' superiority: Us are superior.

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