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PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT (LAMAS) 6

“Empowering Families, Schools, and Media
for Maintaining Indigenous Languages”

August 9—10, 2016



Compiled by
Agus Subiyanto, Suharno, M. Suryadi,
Wuri Sayekti, and Tohom Marthin Donius Pasaribu

Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with
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NOTE

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift 6 (LAMAS 6 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 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 107 papers and abstracts presented at the seminar. Some of the papers have been selected to be published in *Parole: Journal of Linguistics and Education*, and for these papers only the abstracts are published in the proceeding.

Of the papers, 4 papers were presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Peter Suwarno, Ph.D. (Arizona University, USA), Mukhlis Abu Bakar, M.A., Ph.D., (National Institute of Education, Singapore), Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A. (Diponegoro University, Indonesia), Hywel Coleman, M.A., OBE (University of Leeds, UK).

The topic areas of the papers cover Sociolinguistics (16 papers), Discourse Analysis (14 papers), Language Acquisition (1 paper), Language & Culture (5 papers), Linguistics in Education (10 papers), Language in Politics (1 paper), Pragmatics (21 papers), Psycholinguistics (3 papers), Semantics (12 papers), Phonology (2 papers), Morphology (1 paper), and Syntax (11 papers).

SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT (LAMAS) 6

August 9—10, 2016 in Pascasarjana, Diponegoro University (Imam Bardjo, S.H. No.3-5 Street, Semarang, Indonesia)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 2016 (FIRST DAY)				
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
07.00 – 08.00	REGISTRATION		LOBI HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	COMMITTEE
08.00 – 08.05	INDONESIA RAYA ANTHEM		CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	NAILA (COMMITTEE)
	SPEECH FROM THE COMMITTEE			KETUA COMMITTEE
08.05 – 08.15	OPENING			DEKAN FIB UNDIP
08.15 – 11.15	PLENARY SESSION 1			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR
	Hywel Coleman, M.A., OBE	<i>FLUCTUATIONS IN LANGUAGE-IN-EDUCATION POLICY AND PRACTICE IN INDONESIA, 1901-2015</i>		
	Mukhlis Abu Bakar, Ph.D.	<i>BILINGUALISM AND THE MAINTENANCE OF THE MOTHER TONGUE IN MULTILINGUAL SINGAPORE</i>		
PARALLEL SESSION 1			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
11.15 – 12.45	Nurhayati	<i>DISCOURSE AGAINST LGBT</i>	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Yasir Mubarak	ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS REPRESENTASI PEREMPUAN KORBAN PEMERKOSAAN DI SITUS BERITA ONLINE		
	Ajeng Dianing Kartika	CITRA PENGUNGSI DAN PENCARI SUAKA DI JERMAN; KAJIAN WACANA KRITIS PADA KOMENTAR PEMBACA SURAT KABAR ONLINE ZEIT		
	Norfaizah Abdul Jobar & Anida Sarudin	REPRESENTASI 'PROSES' DALAM WACANA UNIT PENDAHULUAN PENULISAN KARANGAN		
11.15 – 12.45	Sa'adiyah Ma'alip & Rahilah Omar	PEMILIHAN BAHASA MASYARAKAT CHETTI DI MELAKA NAME/NAMA	CLASS B302	COMMITTEE
	Pardi Suratno	BAHASA SEBAGAI REPRESENTASI KEKUASAN KOLONIAL TERHADAP MASYARAKAT PRIBUMI (STUDI PADA NOVEL JAWA PRAKEMERDEKAAN TERBITAN BALAI PUSTAKA)		
	Riza Sukma	SITUASI PSIKOLOGIS DALAM PEMILIHAN BAHASA OLEH PENUTUR BAHASA BETAWI DI JAKARTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK		
	Yulia Mutmainnah	<i>'WARTEG' FOOD SELLERS' LANGUAGE ATTITUDES TOWARD TEGAL DIALECT OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN SEMARANG</i>		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
11.15 – 12.45	Sri Rejeki Urip & Ayudhia Ratna Wijaya	EVALUASI BUKU PANDUAN DEBAT “DEBATING” DAN “PANDUAN DEBAT KOMPETITIF” DALAM RANGKA PENGEMBANGAN BUKU PANDUAN DEBAT DALAM BAHASA PRANCIS	CLASS B303	COMMITTEE
	Tubagus Chaeru Nugraha	PERISTILAHAN POLITIK ARAB DALAM BAHASA SUNDA: KAJIAN SEMIOTIK BAHASA BIDANG POLITIK		
	Wening Sahayu	SEKARANG ANDY GOES TO SCHOOL BESOK ANDY GEHT IN DIE SCHULE: FENOMENA PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA DAN BUDAYA NAMA DIRI DI INDONESIA		
	Trisnowati Tanto	THE POWER OF LANGUAGE OF AN INTERNET WEBSITE IN INFLUENCING PEOPLE’S PERCEPTION: A		
11.15 – 12.45	Suwandi & Sri Wahyuni & Th. Cicik Sophia B	<i>THE NON-ENGLISH LECTURERS’ READING COMPETENCE IN READING ENGLISH TEXT AT HIGHER EDUCATION IN CENTRAL JAVA</i>	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Uswatunnisa	<i>THE INFLUENCE OF BAHASA MANDAR TOWARDS STUDENTS’ ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION (CASE STUDY ON STUDENTS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 TINAMBUNG, POLEWALI MANDAR)</i>		
	Yohana Ika Harnita Sari	<i>LETTER NAME (ALPHABET) AND LETTER SOUND (A FIELD STUDY AT KINDERSTATION PRESCHOOL (TK CAHAYA BANGSA UTAMA) YOGYAKARTA)</i>		
	Nia Kurniawati	<i>THE PRE-SCHOOL TEACHERS’ UNDERSTANDING ON EARLY LITERACY: IMPLEMENTATION AND OBSTACLES IN TEACHING-LEARNING ACTIVITIES</i>		
11.15 – 12.45	Hubbi Saufan Hilmi & Fabio Testy Ariance Loren	BENTUK DAN PENGGUNAAN PRONOMINA PERSONA PADA BAHASA SASAK DIALEK NGENO-NGENE DI DUSUN MONTONG MEONG DESA LABUHAN HAJI KABUPATEN LOMBOK TIMUR	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Husni Syukri Khotami & Ageng Sutrisno	<i>BANJARHARJO IS TRULY SUNDANESE</i>		
	Prihantoro	<i>THE DYNAMICS OF LOANWORD PROSODY: A CASE STUDY OF ‘JAMAAH’ IN INDONESIAN</i>		
	Agni Kusti Kinasih	<i>LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SINGAPORE COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH FOUND IN A LOCAL ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MOVIE ENTITLED SINGAPORE DREAMING</i>		
12.45 – 13.45	LUNCH BREAK (ISHOMA)		TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PARALLEL SESSION 2			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
13.45 – 15.15	Sulis Triyono	<i>MEANINGS OF OBJEKTIVE UND SUBJEKTIVE MODALVERBEN CONSTRUCTIONS IN GERMAN SENTENCES AND THEIR EQUIVALENCES IN INDONESIAN</i>	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Trisnowati Tanto	THE POWER OF LANGUAGE OF AN INTERNET WEBSITE IN INFLUENCING PEOPLE’S PERCEPTION: A		
	Anisa Larassati & Nina Setyaningsih	THE KEYBOARD WARRIORS: EXPRESSING HATRED AND JUDGEMENT ON “ANOTHER” WOMAN THROUGH HATERS’ INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT		
	Anisa Zuhria Sugeha & Ika Nurfarida	PERBANDINGAN KOLOKASI KATA IBU DAN BUNDA DALAM KORPUS BAHASA INDONESIA		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
13.45 – 15.15	Agnesia Arum S. & Intan Mustika & Sarah Sumponogati & Uswatunnisa	<i>COMMISSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT ACROSS LANGUAGES: JAVANESE AND MANDARESE</i>	CLASS B302	COMMITTEE
	Almira Fidela Artha & Fina Syahadatina & Okta Enggiana Pradevi	“SENYUM CEMERLANG, SENYUM PEPSODENT” ANALISIS DIAKRONIK BENTUK BAHASA IKLAN PEPSODENT DALAM 4 DEKADE: KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK		
	Azzahra Egeng & Ferina Kumala Dewi & Riza Sukma	MAKNA KATEGORI PARTIKEL DALAM IMPLIKATUR KONVENSIONAL DI TIGA BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH KAJIAN TEORI RELEVANSI		
	Bayu Aryanto	STRATEGI PENOLAKAN AJAKAN BAHASA JEPANG (STUDI KASUS MAHASISWA SASTRA JEPANG UNIVERSITAS DIAN NUSWANTORO DAN PENUTUR ASLI JEPANG)		
13.45 – 15.15	Agus Ridwan	GRAMATIKALISASI SATUAN BAHASA BIS ‘SAMPAI’ DALAM BAHASA JERMAN	CLASS B303	COMMITTEE
	Farikah	<i>ANALYSIS OF NOMINAL GROUP CONSTRUCTION OF THE STUDENTS’ WRITTEN TEXTS</i>		
	Indah Melisa & Ratna Juwitasari Emha	PERUBAHAN FONOLOGIS PADA DIALEK BAHASA INDRAMAYU SEBAGAI PRINSIP LEAST EFFORT DALAM BERTUTUR		
	Heny Sulistyowati & M. Syaifuddin S.	<i>SYNTAX STRUCTURE OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE COMPARISON IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE</i>		
13.45 – 15.15	Mahdi Ahmad	PEMBENTUKAN VERBA MELALUI AFIKSASI DALAM BAHASA TERNATE	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Rohendi Ali Muhamad	<i>THE GENERAL STATEMENTS OF ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH SENTENCE STRUCTURE</i>		
	M. Suryadi	BENTUK KESANTUNAN DENGAN MEMANFAATKAN KEKUATAN LEKSIKON EMOTIF-KULTURAL YANG DIMILIKI MASYARAKAT JAWA PESISIR: PEKALONGAN, SEMARANG, DEMAK		
13.45 – 15.15	Jeanyfer Tanusy	THE ANALYSIS OF LEXIS IN SUNDANESE PUPUH ‘KINANTI’	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Ariya Jati	POETIC LANGUAGE IN NAZARETH’S “LOVE HURTS”		
	Fauzia	ANALYZING LANGUAGE STYLE OF VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ACCREDITATION ‘SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION’ TEXT		
	Dewi Puspitasari	“MOMMY, LET’S SING THE SONG WITH ME, PLEASE...” A NARRATIVE STUDY OF A YOUNG LEARNER IN THE JAVANESSE LANGUAGE INQUIRY		
PARALLEL SESSION 3			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
15.15 – 16.45	Leonita Maharani	TRANSITIVITAS DALAM CERITA RAKYAT PAPUA (SEBUAH KAJIAN LINGUISTIK SISTEMIK FUNGSIONAL PADA TEKS CERITA RAKYAT SUKU MEE PAPUA)	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Novian Denny Nugraha & Asih Prihandini	ANALISIS ALIH WAHANA MEDIUM PADA GAMES CLASH ROYALE SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BERBAHASA PADA KELUARGA PERKOTAAN UNTUK KEBUTUHAN BERCEKITA (STORY TELLING)		
	Anggy Denok Sukmawati	PROBLEMATIKA PENERAPAN MULOK BAHASA JAWA DI KABUPATEN PEMALANG		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
15.15 – 16.45	Anida Binti Sarudin	PENGUASAAN BIDANG BAHASA DI KALANGAN KANAK-KANAK PRASEKOLAH	CLASS B302	COMMITTEE
	Ika Inayati	KEBERPIHAKAN MEDIA PADA KASUS RAZIA WARTEG DI SERANG (STUDI KASUS PADA ARTIKEL LIPUTAN6.COM: MENTERI AGAMA TEGUR CARA SATPOL PP RAZIA WARTEG DI SERANG)		
	Halimah	PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA ANAK PERIODE PRELINGUAL (STUDY KASUS PADA BAYI USIA 8 BULAN)		
	Hazairin Eko Prasetyo	DEVELOPING AN INDONESIAN HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM OF ELT THROUGH LITERATURE		
15.15 – 16.45	Chendy AP. Sulisty & Dede & Wiwid Nofa Suciaty	STRATEGI KESANTUNAN LINTAS BAHASA DI INDONESIA (SUNDA, BREBES, MELAYU) SEBUAH KAJIAN PRAGMATIK	CLASS B303	COMMITTEE
	Della Nathania & Muhammad Amin Ritonga & Romiyati	VARIASI TINDAK TUTUR EKSPRESIF LINTAS BAHASA (JAWA DAN MADAILING)		
	Freda Dyah Ayu Kusumaning Yandi & Yuni Triastuti	ANALISIS DEIKSIS DALAM BAHASA JAWA DIALEK SEMARANG DAN DIALEK PEKALONGAN KAJIAN PRAGMATIK		
	Hendita Damayanti & Imam Santoso	GAYA TINDAK TUTUR TIDAK LANGSUNG DALAM BAHASA JAWA		
15.15 – 16.45	Bernadette Santosa	THE LANGUAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN SOME INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Chusni Hadiati	THE FUNCTIONS OF PHATIC EXPRESSIONS IN TRADITIONAL SELLING AND BUYING		
	Eli Asikin-Garmager	DIALECT VARIATION AS A WINDOW INTO LANGUAGE CHANGE – A SYNTACTIC EXAMPLE FROM SASAK (LOMBOK)		
15.15 – 16.45	Dhion Meitreya Vidhiasi	THE ANALYSIS OF SUMBER WARAS CASE IN SINDONEWS’ EDITORIAL :“Sumber Waras bukan Pertarungan Opini” DATED APRIL 15TH, 2016	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Mohammad Andi Hakim	Mendobrak Konstruksi Islam Modern dalam Buku PAI dan Budi Pekerti SMA; Sebuah Praksis Kekerasan Verbal		
16.45 – 17.00	BREAK		TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 2016 (SECOND DAY)				
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
07.00 – 07.30	REGISTRATION		LOBI HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PLENARY 2				
07.30 – 10.30	Prof. Dr. Dadang Sunendar, M.Hum	Kebijakan Bahasa di Indonesia	CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	Dr. Suharno, M.Ed./Drs. Pardi Suratno, M.Hum
	Peter Suwarno, Ph.D	Teaching Indonesian as a Diglossic Language: The Importance of Colloquial Indonesian for Pragmatic Competence and Local Languages Preservation		
	Dr. Agus Subiyanto, MA	Determining Language Typology based on Directed-Motion Lexicalization Patterns as a Language Documentation: a Case Study on Javanese		
10.30 – 11.00	BREAK		TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PARALLEL 4				
11.00 – 12.30	Mualimin	DIRECTIVES IN JAVANESE OF TEGAL: A CASE STUDY OF DRAMA ON PERTIWI RADIO	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Liya Umaroh	STRATEGI TINDAK TUTUR DALAM TRANSKSI JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL JOHAR SEMARANG		
	Lukman Isgianto	A SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT ON 'BIG CITY SMALL WORLD' CONVERSATION SCRIPT OF BRITISH COUNCIL LEARNING ENGLISH: A STUDY OF DISCOURSE ANALYSIS		
	Mutiara Karna Asih & Ika Inayati & Nor Cholifah	KEUNIKAN LEKSIKON PENANDA PRAANGGAPAN DALAM TIGA SUBDIALEK BAHASA JAWA (PURWOKERTO, BANTEN UTARA, DAN REMBANG)		
	Raheni Suhita & Djoko Sulaksono & Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti	CAMPUR KODE DALAM MANTRA KANURAGAN IMPLEMENTASI SEBUAH PANGAJAB		
	Sri Puji Astuti & M. Suryadi	REKONSTRUKSI POLA URUTAN FONEM PADA STRUKTUR LEKSIKON DIALEKTAL BAHASA JAWA PESISIRAN DI KOTA SEMARANG		
	Siyaswati	POLITENESS AND ITS USE THROUGH FOLKTALES: A SOCIO-PRAGMATICS STUDY		
11.00 – 12.30	Kahar Dwi P.	DARI EMPULOH MENUJU PYCNONOTIDAE: PERMUFAKATAN ANTAR PENUTUR BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PENYERAGAMAN KOSA KATA AVIARY	CLASS B303	COMMITTEE
	Noor Malihah	THE APPLICATIVE VOICE IN JAVANESE DIALECT OF KUDUS		
	Yesika M. Ocktarani & Heri Dwi Santoso	PERSONAL DEIXIS IN RADIO BROADCASTING: EXTINCTION SIGNAL OF 'KAMI' IN INDONESIAN		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
11.00 – 12.30	Kharisma Puspita Sari	METAPHORS AND DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE JAVANESE PROVERBS	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Emah Rahardian	POLA PIKIR PENUTUR BAHASA JAWA DIALEK SEMARANG DALAM RUBRIK “RAME KONDHE” DI HARIAN SUARA MERDEKA		
	Romilda Arivina da Costa	PENGAMALAN AGAMA DAN PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP PERGESERAN BAHASA HATUHABA DI MALUKU TENGAH		
11.00 – 12.30	Noermanzah	CHILD LANGUAGE ACQUISITION 1.4 YEARS OF AGE (RESEARCH CASE STUDY ON FAMILY BILINGUAL)	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Retno Purwani Sari	IDENTITY-FORMING POWER OF CHILDREN STORIES’ TRANSLATION: TRANSLATION STUDIES		
	Suharno	JUXTAPOSING FIRST AND SECOND CULTURES IN ELT MATERIALS		
12.30 – 13.30	LUNCH BREAK (ISHOMA)		TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PARALLEL 5			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	
13.30 – 15.00	Pininta Veronika Silalahi	THE SEMIOTICS OF BATAK TOBA SOCIETY MARRIAGE TRADITION	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Agus Sudono	PENAMAAN HALAMAN DAN RUBRIK DALAM SURAT KABAR SOLOPOS		
	Ratna Muthia	HUBUNGAN MAKNA VERBA PERBUATAN BERMAKNA ‘MENINGGALKAN SUATU TEMPAT’ DALAM BAHASA JAWA NGOKO (STUDI KASUS LUNGA, MANGKAT, BUDHAL, DAN MINGGAT): SEBUAH KAJIAN SEMANTIK		
13.30 – 15.00	Esther Hesline Palandi	KAJIAN METAFORA DALAM PUISI (HAIKU) BAHASA JEPANG	CLASS B302	COMMITTEE
	Festri Yudanika	AWARENESS AND PHONOLOGICAL WORKING MEMORY IN THE ADULT ACQUISITION OF SECOND LANGUAGE PRONUNCIATION: A CASE STUDY		
	Hindun	PEMERKAYAAN BAHASA MELALUI FILM “ADA APA DENGAN CINTA 2” DAN “AISYAH: BIARKAN KAMI BERSAUDARA” SEBAGAI PRODUK BUDAYA BANGSA INDONESIA		
	Hanny Fauziah	SYNTACTIC MISTAKES IN WRITING NEWS ON WEBSITE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR MINERAL AND COAL TECHNOLOGY (A CASE STUDY ON WEBSITE: http://www.tekmira.esdm.go.id/newtek2/)		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
	Deli Nirmala	MIXED JAVANESE IN ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS' UTTERANCES AS A SYMPTOM OF LANGUAGE SHIFT (POLITENESS AND EMBODIMENT PERSPECTIVES)		
	Nathaniel Davin P. & Calvin Candra & Aswita A. Ersa M. & Prihantoro	STUDENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS DICTIONARY AND ITS USAGE: A CASE OF STUDY FOR ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY		
13.30 – 15.00	I Gede Arga Anggara	A STUDY OF DEIXIS USED IN TOP FIVE WALDJINAH'S POPULAR KERONCONG SONGS LYRICS	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Irma Winingsih	PENGGUNAAN HEDGES ~ TO OMOIMASU SEBAGAI SALAH SATU USAHA PEMERTAHANAN KESANTUNAN BERTUTUR DALAM BAHASA JEPANG		
	Nunung Nurjati	POLITENESS ASPECTS OF ENGLISH COMMUNITY PRACTICE IN PARE: A THEORETICAL OVERVIEW		
13.30 – 15.00	Riza Sukma & Wiwid Nofa Suciaty & Yuni Triastuti	BAHASA DALAM SYAIR TARI SAMAN GAYO SEBAGAI PEMBENTUK POLA PIKIR DAN POLA TINDAK MASYARAKAT LOKAL: SEBUAH KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Rosaria Mita Amalia & Yusuf Hamzah	THE ART OF RHETORIC USING STYLISTIC DEVICES IN WORLD UNIVERSITIES DEBATING CHAMPIONSHIP: A Study of Pragmatics		
	Wati Kurniawati	INDEKS VITALITAS BAHASA LOM BERDASARKAN JENIS KELAMIN DAN USIA (LOM LANGUAGE VITALITY INDEX BY GENDER AND AGE)		
15.00 – 15.30	CLOSING SPEECH		CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	Drs. Pardi Suratno, M.Hum
15.30 – 16.00	BREAK (Certificate Handling)		LOBBY HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	COMMITTEE

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THE REPRESENTATION OF IRAN-SAUDI CONFLICT IN THE NEWSPAPERS REGARDING MINA HAJJ STAMPEDE: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE ARAB NEWS AND THE TEHRAN TIMES

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Abstract

The Hajj 2015 shows a significance flashpoint of the long-term history of tension between Tehran (Iran) and Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) regarding the Hajj: Iran and Saudi Arabia exchanged the accusation of standing behind the tragedy of Hajj stampede in Minna Saudi Arabia, 2015. Printed media is the crucial for ideology production; this study focuses on the representation of the Iran-Saudi conflict on Hajj stampede 2015 in two newspapers, namely the Arab News and the Tehran Times newspapers. The study uses a critical discourse analysis, mainly macrostructures analysis by Van Dijk (1980 & 1983). Three texts have been chosen from each newspaper and the macro-rules (selection, deletion, generalization, and construction) have been used to decrease the information in the micro-level yielding macro-propositions in the macro-level; the global topics/themes of the discourse. Ten macrostructures in the second level of analysis were identified from the Arab News newspaper out of 30 macro-propositions in the first level and 21 macrostructures in the second level of analysis out of 43 in the first level of analysis from the Tehran Times newspaper. The results showed that the Tehran Times newspaper has represented Saudi Arabia more negatively by 66.7% than the Arab News which represented Iran negatively by 50% of the total texts. This indicates the ideological significance boundary between the 'us' and 'them' in both newspapers. In addition, the results showed that there is an Islamic ideological competition for taking the Islamic leadership between the Shi'a ideology of Iran and the Sunni Wahabi of Saudi Arabia in the Middle East and the Arab World. The study suggested that the discourse of Hajj must be separated from the political discourse between Iran and Saudi Arabia because whenever there is a political tension there is a Hajj conflict.

Key words: *critical discourse analysis, macrostructures, macro-rules, Hajj, Iran-Saudi conflict.*

1. INTRODUCTION

By using language, human can make representations of the world because language is an innate organ of the human mind. According to (Chilton, 2004, p. 18) there are two types of representation, namely detached representations of the world such as event, actions, and other things 'can occur in the human mind' without a co-present stimulus that van Dijk names 'mental model representation'. Cued representations can occur in physical environment depends on stimulus (e.g., inner worlds).

Representation in language is firstly introduced by Ferdinand de Saussure, where he sees language as a system of representation. Saussure also suggests that language is as a tool of making meaning and representation in many forms such as text and media, this meaning is constructed in and through language, and representation is the production of meaning through language (Chandler, 2002, p. 2). In addition, Saussure divided the broad meaning of language into langue, which is understood as a system that enables people to speak as they do, and parole, which is a particular set of produced statements. Discourse in this sense refers to parole, it always occurs in time and is internally characterized by successively developing expressions in which the meaning of the latter is influenced by the former, while langue is abstract.

Representation as a term has a common-sense usage "using a language to say something meaningful about, or to represent, the world meaningfully, to other people" (Hall, 1997a, p. 15). This means that, representation is essential part of the process by which meaning is produced and exchanged between people in a similar or different culture. Christopher Prendergast, for instance, insists that 'Everything is representable' (2000, p. 1), and many theorists, especially in the later part of

the twentieth century, agree that humans have no real access to the world itself; our understanding and experience of the world can only be second hand, mediated through systems of representation (Webb, 2009, p. 2).

Representation is included as an important concern in CDA. Thus, representation as used in critical discourse analysis (CDA) refers to the language used in a text or talk to assign meaning to groups and their social practices, to events, and to social and ecological conditions and objects (Fairclough, 1989; 1995). These two definitions of representation lead us to say that representation is the process of production meaning through language. What people have in their thoughts about people, objects and events is being represented through concepts or mental representation that is based on people's knowledge (VanDijk, 2002, p. 23) . CDA is one of the main tools to reveal this representation about social problems in text and talk.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a theory seeks to analyze language according to its use by individuals and institutions. Moreover, CDA tries to link linguistic analysis to social analysis (Richardson, 2007, p. 26). Meaning that, CDA is seen as an approach to discourse analysis that views discourse, whether text or talk, as a social and political practice in that it comprises social structures, relations and identities. Van Dijk sees CDA as an interdisciplinary approach (VanDijk, 1995, p. 17) analytical viewpoint, which looks into the relationship between power and discourse, and particularly it investigates the way in which authority, dominance and social inequality (VanDijk T. A., 1993, p. 249) are constructed, sustained, reproduced and resisted in the discourse of written texts and spoken words.

Van Dijk (1977, 1980 & 1983) suggests a CDA model for analyzing global meanings in texts i.e., narrative and media texts. Van Dijk provides a semantic macrostructures, macrostructures, and strategies of discourse comprehension in which he illustrates the two types of text meanings, namely micro and macro. In the micro-level, the representation occurs in the sentences level; the interpretation in the micro-level is through the analysis of sequence of propositions underlying the sequence of sentences of the discourse, constitute the input of the macro-rules (i.e., transitivity, lexical choice, nominalization, lexicalization, passivaization, etc). On the other hand, in the macro level, global-FACTS are formed. Meaning that, there are rules that can be used to determine the necessary information of the global topics, themes, and gist (i.e., DELETION, CONSTRUCTION, and finally GENERALIZATION. This study used the macro level of analysis. Deletion rule functions to delete propositions from the text base of the discourse and talk, allows the discourse analyst to delete all the irrelevant propositions, and reduce information in the text base to more specific global macro-propositions. The notion of 'relevance' or 'importance' of the proposition is its relation to the interpretation of the other propositions in the text. Example [1] below is an illustration of the deletion of irrelevant propositions in discourse:

[1] *Mary is playing with a blue ball and she breaks a window with the ball.* (vanDijk, 1977)

In the sentence above the proposition '*blue*' is irrelevant because it does not help in the understanding or the interpretation of the other propositions in the sentence. Therefore, we can form the macro-proposition after applying the deletion rule as '*Mary is playing with a ball and breaks a window*'. In addition to that, deletions rule functions to

Construction is that propositions in the micro-level are taken together by joining them as one unit, by substituting, or/and forming new macro-propositions that denotes a global fact of which the micro-propositions denotes three normality, namely normal components, normal conditions, and normal consequences. To understand these three normality conditions clearly, example [2] is an illustration of the construction rule: [2] John was ill. He called the doctor.

The example above consists of two propositions. These propositions are linearly coherence because facts are conditionally related. The first part of the first sentence 'john is ill' is a normal condition whereas the second part of the sentence is the normal component or consequence of john illness.

Generalization is generally defined as the gathering of many concepts that seems to be similar in one set. In other words, the arguments and predicates in a sequence of propositions can be generalized by

a super-concept van Dik (1977, p. 8). In simple way, the rule of generalization can be symbolized as follows:

$$a_1 = a_2 = \dots = A.$$

Here, the propositions a_1 & a_2 can be identical predicates or arguments that may be then generalized in a more global superset such as illustrated by the capital letter A. Van Dijk (1980, p. 78) states that ‘generalization involves the construction of a predicate defining a super-ordinate set. For example, the reference to ‘caught his eye’, ‘studied’, ‘watching’, ‘shifted his eye’, and ‘looked again’ may be mapped generalized to the more global concept ‘looked’. Generalization sometimes involves slight modification of the propositions that is going to be generalized. This modification can be applied in making collective groups from individuals or making plurals from singles.

2. METHODOLOGY

The study uses a qualitative descriptive method. Creswell(1998) suggested ‘qualitative research helps the researcher build a complex, holistic picture analysis words, reports detailed views of information, and conducts the study in a natural setting’ (p. 15). The date for the study are printed documents had been chosen from two newspapers, namely the Tehran Times and the Arab News. Meaning that, the study uses a critical discourse analytical approach of van Dijk (1977, 1980, & 1983) to conduct the holistic picture of the Iran-Saudi conflict regarding the Minna Hajj stampede, 2015. The approach consists of macrostructures; topics/themes represent the global meaning in a critical way. Macrostructures are formed by applying macro-rules (deletion, selection, generalization, and construction) in the texts in the Tehran Times and the Arab News. The macro-rules are applied in two levels, namely the first level (e.g., macro-propositions in the first level) and the second level (macro-propositions in the second level).

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 Representation of Iran-Saudi conflict in the Arab News

The representation of Iran-Saudi conflict can be realized from the analysis of the representation of Iran and Saudi in the macrostructures derived from the text base in both newspapers. The table below shows the main articles used in the study in the Arab News and the Tehran Times.

Table 3.1 Article in the Arab News and Tehran Times

No	Arab News	Tehran Times
1	Iran has ‘history of exploiting hajj’	Iranian officials hold Saudi officials responsible for Hajj tragedy Toll from Hajj stampede outside Mecca reaches 2,000: Iran’s Hajj Pilgrimage Organization
2	KSA rubbishes Iran criticism of stampede	Who should take responsibility for Mina catastrophe?
3	Overcrowding to blame for stampede: eyewitness	Saudi government should take responsibility: Iranian MP

Unlike sentence topics and themes in which pronouns, nouns, and/or phrasal nouns are the topics or themes, the macro-propositions of the discourse are the topics and themes that represent the world events globally. Van Dijk (1980, p. 96) writes ‘a text topic is a macro-proposition derived from propositions expressed by a sequence of sentences by applying various macro-rules’. Table 4.6 below shows the percentage of representation in the Arab News and Tehran Times:

Table 3.2 Percentage of the representation in macrostructures

Representation	Parties represented	T.T Text 1	A.N	T.T Text 2	A.N	T.T Text 3	A.N	Total	%	%	
Positive	Saudi	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	30%	0
Negative	Iran	2	9	2	3	1	2	5	14	50%	66.7%
Neutral	Iran	0	4	1	3	1	0	2	7	20%	33.3%
Total		4	13	4	6	2	2	10	21	100%	100%

It is shown in the table above that the global topics/themes of the text are represented in 10 and 21 macrostructures, which include 30% positive occurrence of positive occurrences represents the Saudi Arabia government, 50% and 66% occurrence of negative representation of the Saudi Arabia

government and the Iranian government as well. In addition, there are 20% and 33.3% occurrences of neutral representation.

As mentioned above, the Saudi government is represented positively in three macrostructures, those are:

- | | | |
|----------|----|--|
| Text one | m2 | Saudi Arabia responsibility on Hajj was appreciated by Muslims across the world. |
| Text one | m4 | Saudi Arabia protects pilgrims and an investigation of the reason behind the tragedy was on process. |
| Text two | m2 | The kingdom supports Hajj, so it will explore and held accountable who is behind the tragedy. Therefore, Iranian leaders have to wait for the investigation results. |

The three macrostructures above contain positive representations compared. The kingdom, known as the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques (CTHM), represented in three macro-FACS, namely are able to take the responsibility for managing, protecting, and supporting the Holy Sites in Mecca and Maddina and Muslims across the world appreciated the tremendous effort for the sake of pilgrims' safety and success pilgrimage. The function of this representation is to deny the Iranian discourse that the Saudi government is 'irresponsible' for managing the Hajj. In addition, King Salman has rejected what he called 'hidden hands' to politicize the tragedy. On the contrary, the Iranian government is represented negatively in five macrostructures in the Arab News, those are:

- | | | |
|------------|-----|---|
| Text one | m1: | Iran usually politicizes Hajj because it failed in the Middle East (from P1 & P2 by construction). |
| Text one | m2: | Iran repeatedly commits crimes during Hajj. So, Saudi Arabia prevents it (from P3, P6, and P7 by construction and integration). |
| Text two | m3: | Saudi Arabia firmly rejected Iran's criticism and inquiry on Hajj because it plays politics on Minna tragedy (from P1, P2 and P3 by construction and deletion). |
| Text two | m4: | Iran prejudged the accident because it is stemmed in the Middle East and has anger towards Arabs (from P8, P9, P10, and P11 by construction and integration). |
| Text three | m5: | Iranian pilgrims were involved in political activities (from P5, P6, P7, P10, and P11 by construction and integration). |

The negative representation of the Iranian government in the macrostructures above indicates the Iran-Saudi conflict (the proxy war). The global themes/topics above identify that Saudi Arabia and Iran are waging a war by proxies for power, geopolitics, and influence in the Middle East. Therefore, the Arab News represents Iran as 'a political problem maker' in the sense that Iran consider Hajj as a pretext to show Iran's continues political differences with Saudi Arabia indicated from the predicate 'politicizes' from M1 & M3. M2 represents the how far Iran committed crimes during Hajj. The global meaning indicated from the global topic *Iran repeatedly commits crimes during Hajj, so Saudi Arabia prevents it* describes the persist ties regarding Hajj since the Iranian revolution. After the Iranian revolution in 1979, there were two arguments about Hajj, namely Iran sees Hajj is as a gathering of Muslims to debate social, economical, and political matters facing the Islamic *Ommah*. On the contrary, Saudi Arabia sees Hajj as simply and purely a religious and spiritual duty. Therefore, more recently, in 2015, the Saudi and Iran exchanged the accusation about the Mina Stampede in Mina in connection with the Iran-Saudi conflict in the Middle East especially Syria and Yemen. M4 represents Iran as a 'battle loser', which is indicated from the global theme 'it is failed politically in the Middle East'. To clarify that, since the Iranian Revolution, Iran has been an asymmetric ideological threat to Saudi Arabia, and the conflict between these two nations extends to its foreign policy with neighboring countries including Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine, Bahrain, Yemen, and, Syria. Concerning the civil war in the two countries, where Iran and Saudi Arabia have a direct influence, Iran tries to spread the Shi'at Mazhab through supporting some clerics with military weapons and protecting the *Shia'at* minorities, Saudi Arabia tries to stop Iran's extension in Middle East especially in Yemen. Furthermore, the Arab News in the M4 also represents Iran and Iranian pilgrims as 'criminals and heaters of Arabs'. The frame and the global topic of this macro-structure indicate that Iran shows anger towards Arabs in general and Sunnis in particular. Iranian anger towards Arab goes back to the *Abasi* period, see (Amiri, Hassan, & Fereidouni, 2011). However, more recently, the raising of the Arab spring 2011 and the dramatic change in the Saudi policy towards *Shi'a Mazhab*

expansion in the region are the two main factors for the increasing of the Iranian anger towards Arabs and Saudi Arabia. The Arabic spring caused the weakness of the Arabic governments that paved the way for the Saudi Arabia to have a direct influence to protect its *Wahabi Sunni Mazhab* in the neighboring states such as Yemen and Syria.

3.2 Representation of Iran-Saudi conflict in the Tehran Times

The Iran-Saudi conflict regarding Hajj stampede 2015 is represented 'negatively' in 21 topics/themes derived from the micro-propositions in the text base (see table 1.2). The table shows that the representation of Iran-Saudi conflict in the Tehran Times is almost negative; the global topics/themes of the text are represented in twenty-one macrostructures (topics/themes). Fourteen topics/themes represent the Saudi government negatively percentage 66.7%, and 7 topics/themes of the text represent Iran government as neutral percentage 33.3%. It appears that, there are two types of representation in the Tehran times, namely negative and neutral. Thus, the representation in the topics/themes in the texts in the Tehran Times is socially important; represent what is called MACROFACTS (VanDijk, 1980, p. 88). Consequently, the negative representation of the Iran-Saudi conflict can be categorized into three MACOFACTS, namely political representation, Islamic representation, and ethical representation.

To start with, political representation in texts in the Tehran Times is illustrated in the following macro-propositions:

- Text one m2: Iranian officials said Saudi has to take responsibility on Hajj stampede (from P3).
 Text one m4: Iranian official said Saudi Arabia must be responsible and answerable for the Minna death to Iran and other Islamic countries because it shows irresponsibility on Hajj (from P1, P2, P3 and P5 by construction)*.
 Text one m12: Iranian official said the consequences of any negligence" **falls upon** the Saudi government.
 Text two m5: Saudi involvement in the region problems led to mismanagement on Hajj.
 Text two m6: Saudi authorities have to accept their failure in managing Hajj and take the responsibility about the dead pilgrims.
 Text two m6: Saudi authorities have to accept their failure in managing Hajj and take the responsibility about the dead pilgrims.
 Text three m1: Iranian official said 'Mina tragedy significance of the collapse of Al-Saud'.

The sentences above are macro-propositions in texts in the Tehran Times. According to van Dijk (1980, 10) language users are able to make abstracts and summaries of the discourse. As a result, here, the political representation has been categories into four summaries indicated from the global topic, themes, and/or gist above, namely (a) Saudi involved in the region's problems, (b) Irresponsible for the Hajj duties, (c) Mismanagement of the Hajj, and (d) Collapse for Al-Saud. The topics, themes and or gist mentioned represent the Saudi government as irresponsible for managing the Hajj leads to the mismanagement of the Hajj. To clarify that, the representation of the Saudi Arabia government as 'irresponsible' indicates the serious political tensions between Saudi Arabia and Iran, the mistrust and the lake of confidence (Amiri A. , 2010, p. 136), and the proxy war of words.

The second category of the negative representation of the Iran-Saudi conflict is the negative Islamic representation. The negative Islamic representation is illustrated in the following macro-propositions:

- Text one m2: Iranian parliament member said 'Islamic nations expect the Saudi authorities to provide "convincing explanations", reason behind the tragedy, and look into the failure and negligence of the Saudi government in managing Hajj (from P1, P2 & P3 by construction).
 Text one m5: Iranian parliament; Muslims expect the Saudi government to fulfill its obligations about Minna Stampede (from p4).

Text one m6: Iranian official said Saudi Arabia must be responsible and answerable for the Minna death to Iran and other Islamic countries because it shows irresponsibility on Hajj (from P1, P2, P3 and P5 by construction)*.

The negative Islamic representation of the Saudi Arabia in the macro-propositions above is also categorized into three MACROFACTS, namely (a) Saudi Arabia not fulfills the Islamic obligations, (b) Saudi Arabia shows negligence in managing Hajj, and (c) Saudi Arabia is accountable for the stampede. The first representations 'Saudi Arabia not fulfills the Islamic obligations' is taken from *m5* in text one. Saudi Arabia claims itself as the leader for the Islamic world in the sense that the Holy site are in the Saudi lands and the world's majority Muslims are Sunnis. Meaning that, Saudi Arabia has the rights to fulfill the Islamic obligations on Hajj, Iran, on the other hand, criticizes the Saudi authorities for the failure in managing the biggest gathering conference of Islam, namely Hajj, and this is represented in the *m5* above. The negligence of the Saudi Arabia to manage Hajj, according to the Tehran times, is because the involvement of the Saudi Arabia in the Region's problems such as the civil war in Syria and Yemen. Therefore, the normal consequence of this negligence is to be accountable for the Stampede.

The third category of the negative representation of the Iran-Saudi conflict is the negative ethical representation. The negative ethical representation is illustrated in the following macro-propositions:

Text one m7: Saudi authorities are not brave to say the truth.

Text one m13: Iranian officials said Saudi investigations are unreliable. So, Iran will send Iranian investigators (from P1 & P2 by integration/construction).

Text two m3: The convoy of Prince Mohammad bin Salman Al Saud caused the crush by closing two streets (from P5 & P7).

Text two m2: Saudi Arabia media said pilgrims from Africa and Iran did not follow the instructions and caused the incident in Minna (from P2& P3 by construction).

Text two m3: Saudi authorities decreased the security members which indicated the mismanagement of pilgrimage (from p4 & P5 by construction).

The sentences above are macro-propositions in texts in the Tehran times. The indicated representation in the macro-propositions above is ethical representation, and can be categorized or summarized in global topics, namely (a) Saudi Arabia is 'evasive' and 'coward', (b) Saudi Prince caused the crush, (c) Saudi investigations are unreliable. Hence, the representation of Saudi Arabia by the Tehran times as 'evasive' and 'coward' presupposes the mistrust between Tehran and Riyadh, because Saudi Arabia has still not published a clear report into the disaster, at which is said more than 700 pilgrims were killed whereas Iran have declared 402 Iranian pilgrims died (the Guardian, 2016). As a result, Iran will send investigators to the Saudi Arabia instead, this fact is represented in the M13 '*So, Iran will send Iranian investigators*'. In addition, the Tehran Times in *m3* above represents *Prince Mohammad bin Salman Al Saud* as the one who caused the stampede, and because of him, two entrances were closed.

To conclude the discussion, macro-propositions in the Tehran Times represent the Iran-Saudi conflict more negatively compared with the Arab News. This representation indicates the persistence discourse ties between Iran and Saudi Arabia during the Hajj. The next section will explore the ideological competition between Iran and Saudi represented in the Arab News and Tehran Times.

4. CONCLUSION

This study is an exploration of the representation of one of the Islamic harsh cases in the media. Firstly, the study identifies two types of representation in the Arab News, negative-other representation 50% and positive-self representation 30%, namely representation of the Iranian government and representation of the Saudi Arabia government respectively. The representation of the Iranian government and the Iranian Pilgrims is of three types, namely a political problem maker, battle loser, and finally as criminals and have anger towards of Arabs. These three global

topics/themes of representations seem to be FACTS. The positive representation of the Saudi government in the Arab News is 30% in three global topics/themes as ‘responsible’, ‘supporter’, and ‘protector’ of the Hajj and the Pilgrimage. Three general types of representations of the Saudi government found in the Tehran Times, namely political representation, Islamic representation, and finally Ethical representation. Both newspapers have shown that the representation of the Islamic ideological competition between Iran and Saudi Arabia is represented through three ways; (1) the Arab Spring revolutions in the Arab world; (2) the Iranian support and intervention; (3) and the Saudi support and intervention in the region’s problems. Finally, the newspapers have signified a left-wing ideology rather than right-wing ideology because each supports its institutional groups.

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