

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE NEWS CONVERSATION: “INDIA: WHY FEMINISTS HAVE BEEN DIVIDED BY A NEW LAW CRIMINALIZING MUSLIM “INSTANT DIVORCE”

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Abstract

This research is a result of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to the news entitled “INDIA: Why a new law criminalising Muslim ‘instant divorce’ has divided feminists” at The Conversation. The method of this research is qualitative by using the descriptive analysis technique. The compiled data will be analyzed by using the concept of Van Dijk’s discourse analysis concept. The writer analyzes the discourse structure of The Conversation.Com newspaper on presenting the texts about the criminalising Muslim ‘instant divorce’ in India. The aim in this research to know the text structure that used by The.Conversation

Key words: Critical discourse analysis, discourse analysis, text structure.

INTRODUCTION

Everyone at some point is exposed to and has read daily news headlines in the online news portals [1], [2], especially now that the use of internet and its content have rapidly grown [3], [4], [5]. In the world of media, headlines are as important part of the news as titles are of any books or essays [6], [7]. They are often the most important element on pages as they give readers an overall picture of the news and through them [8], [9], [10], readers may determine whether to read the entire article [11], [12]. The words used in the headline present the article’s content [13], [14], attract the attention of the readers and create interest in the story and [15], [16], [17], at the same time, show the hidden meanings behind the words and phrases used by writers [18], [19].

However, in some media outlets, headline editors summarize the article through customizing reporters' news headlines in social media which have been in question [20], [21], [22]. Most often, writers use discursive devices which may exaggerate the message of the headlines just so the articles may be read [23], [24], [25]. Oftentimes, readers are dismayed for when they read the entire article [26], [27], the headline does not match the content [28], [29]. Instead, writers intentionally sensationalize the news to catch the readers’ attention [30], [31].

A. Previous Research

In previous studies, there is mention that every media has differences in terms of both the language and the message to be conveyed to the public. Journal titled A critical discourse Analysis of Tuen van Dijk on The Jakarta post's Editorial "New year in Singkil" and "Banning hate speech" by Arini Nurfadilah, the writer analyzed the discourse structure of two editorial on presenting the texts about the religion conflict among muslim and Christians [32], [33], [34]. And the result shows that CDA can explore the relationships between language and ideology [35], [36].

Other journals Ali mention the different roles of men and women [37], [38]. Journal under the title A Critical Discourse Analysis of Family and Friends Textbooks: Representation of Genderism further highlighting the gender issue that is still associated with the old tradition that the patriarchy of higher social status than women [39], [40], [41].

Additionally, Nurhayati, a student of the University of Diponegoro, Semarang in his journal entitled Representase Events in Media (Reporting flood events in Suara Merdeka) describes how the media manipulate language in representing a flooding event by using definition of critical discourse analysis.

B. Discourse Analysis

The conceptualization of discourse analysis has numerous meaning, which has change over the time [42], [43], [44]. Stubbs refers the term discourse analysis as the attempts to study the organization of language above the sentence or above the clause [45], [46]; and therefore to study large linguistic units such as conversational exchanges or written text [47], [48], [49]. Van Dijk used the term "text analysis" which is known as the discourse analysis today [50], [51]. Discourse analysis continuously develops, which in the past, that the discourse only limited in the analyzing of the text itself that has such meaning and structure only [52], [53], now some discourse analyst such as van Dijk focuses the analyzing on the function of both textual and contextual (cognitive, social), Fairclough and Foucault maintain the text with the power relationships and ideologies [54], [55], [56].

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On the other hands, Littlejohn argues that speech act or dialogue is such kinds of discourse because it has a systematic arguments [64], [65]. Littlejohn breaks the discourse on three points, the first is theoretical discourse which emphasizes the evidence [66], [67]. It means that the discourse is arranged and in principle used by the communicators to produce and understand the message in conversation [68]. Secondly, discourse was viewed as a practical discourse which emphasizes norms. The communicators used the request, turn taking, politeness strategy or cooperative principle in order to present the direct action in conversation [69]. And the last, discourse emphasizes the good evidence and appropriate norms depending on the given situation the communicators talked, this is known as the metatheoretical discourse which refers the standard concept of argument in individual used in conversation [70].

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that discourse analysis is the study of the higher level organization of sentences correlated to the other linguistics units such as coherence relations, overall topics, schematic forms, stylistics and rhetorical dimensions, in order to find the textual and contextual meaning of texts.

C. Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context (Dijk: 139).

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is ‘a theory and method analyzing the way that individuals and institutions use language’ (Richardson, 2007: 1; emphasis in original). Critical discourse analysts focus on ‘relations between discourse, power, dominance and

social inequality' (Dijk: 249) and how discourse (re)produces and maintains these relations of dominance and inequality'. CDA therefore addresses broader social issues and attends to external factors, including ideology, power, inequality, etc. and draws on social and philosophical theory to analyze and interpret written and spoken texts.

D. Van Dijk's Discourse Analysis Concept

Van Dijk's discourse analysis concept is always said as a social cognition (Dijk). According to van Dijk, the discourse analysis is not enough only analyze the text itself, because text has a practical production that must be observed. In this condition, the readers have to know how the text is produced, so they can know the knowledge why the text must be like that. If there is a text that discriminates women, it needs an analysis why that text must be produced like that, and why the text must make the women to be the minority one.

Van Dijk creates the connection between the big elements such as social structure with the micro element called social cognition. This social cognition has two meanings. First, it shows how the process of the texts that produced by the journalists, and secondly, it describes the social value in society which is wider. The social value also will influence the journalists' knowledge in produced the text.

Van Dijk sees how the social structure, dominant, and power community in society are. Moreover, he analyzes how the journalists cognition and awareness that can influence to the certain text. Van Dijk.

1. Text Analysis

The term "text" derives from the Latin verb *texere* "to weave" (hence the resemblance between the words "text" and "textile"). The term text is generally used to refer to written language (Jacob: 1075-1076). Halliday and Hasan describes that a text has texture and this is what distinguish it from something that is not a text (Levinson and Yule: 91). The texture of text can be observed by seeing the cohesive ties that reflected the connectedness. According to Sanders and Spooren, the texts can cohere by focusing on the referential coherence and relational coherence (Jacob: 1077). The referential coherence is related with

the same mental referent throughout the text, while the relational coherence is connected by coherence relations, such as cause- consequence or problem-solution.

Van Dijk looks the text from some structures that construct each other. Van Dijk branches the discourse elements in three points; those are macro structure, superstructure and micro structure (Dijk: 17). Then, van Dijk's discourse analysis concept can be described in the table below:

Table 2: Van Dijk's Discourse Analysis Concept of Text Structure

Macro Structure Global meaning from the text that can be analyzed by seeing the topic and theme that appeared in the text
Superstructure Schema of the text, such as introduction, content, and conclusion.
Micro Structure Local meaning from the text that can be analyzed by seeing the word choices (diction), sentence structure, and rhetorical that presented in the text.

Whereas the element that as pioneered by Van Dijk can be described below:

Table 3: Van Dijk's Discourse Text Elements

Discourse Structure	Case that observed	Element
Macro Structure	THEME The topic that appeared in the news text	Topic
Superstructure	SCHEME The arrangement of the part of the news paragraph are schemed in	Schema

	the news text	
Micro Structure	SEMANTIC The meaning that delivered in the news text by giving details or reducing another details.	Background, Detail, Presupposition, Nominalization
	SYNTAX The sentences forming and composition is used in the news text	Sentence form, Coherence, Reference
	STYLISTIC The word choice are used in the news text	Lexical choice
	RHETORICAL The rhetoric as the stressing technique is used in the news text	Graphic, Metaphor, Number

Table 3: Van Dijk`s Discourse Text Elements

To get more explanation of those whole elements above, below is the short explanation:

a. Thematic

Theme element belongs to the macro structure that analyzes the higher or more global levels than the micro level of words, sentences, and sentence connections. If there is a news report about the U.S attack on Libya, it does not merely refer to individual sentences or a sequence of sentences but to the report as a whole. This means that intuitive terms such as “what is the news about” or “ the topic or theme is” must be accounted for at this overall, global level. (Dijk: 13).

b.Schematic

News reports, which each day are produced by the thousand and under heavy constraints of professional routines, available personnel, time, and deadlines, must also be organized by a conventional news schema. This news schema shows how the parts of the news was arranged and organized so that it can become a unity both in structure and in meaning of the sentences. Although, every discourse has difference forming and schema, news text commonly have two categories of schemas: (1) Summary (including the Headline and the Lead) and (2) News Story (including the Episode and Consequence) (Dijk: 168).

c. Semantic

The elements that classify in the semantic analysis are background, detail, purpose, presupposition, and nominalization elements. Background element is the reporter's fact or perspective, placed in the news story that explains the event, for the long period knowledge (history) or present knowledge (context), in order to help the readers understand about the fact of an event in the news text (Mencher: 2bib-273).

Background in the cognitive terms, informs the necessary information for the readers to activate situation model from memory; that is, representations of accumulated personal experiences and knowledge about concrete situations (Dijk).

Detail element links the information control that is extended by the writers or journalists. The journalists will show the extra information (with a complete details) if that information has a good or valuable news for them. On the other hand, the journalists will present less information (or even do not tell the information more) if that information has a negative value for them. Same like the detail element, purpose element sees if the information is positive and having extra value for the communicators, it will be explained explicitly and clearly. Furthermore, if the information has negative value and the journalists want to cover it, they will use the euphemism word by using the implicitly technique to conceal the information (Allan: 986-987).

Presupposition is a proposition which, although not formally stated, is understood and taken for granted in order for an utterance or a statement to make sense (Baker: 102-103).

Presuppositions are important in discourse analysis because they can point out to speakers' or writers' commonsense assumptions, beliefs and attitudes that are taken as given.

d. Syntax

In news analysis, the syntax elements will get in touch with the ordering and structuring sentences to build the systematical and logical ideas in sentences. People, action, and events may be represented differently using the syntactical construction. The journalists choose some syntax elements because of the ideologically motivated. The syntax elements include coherence, reference, and sentence structure (active and passive voice).

Coherence sentences in the text are easily analyzing by seeing the conjunctive cohesion. Halliday and Hasan distinguish four conjunctive cohesions. The four types of the conjunctive cohesion are exemplified below: (Levinson and Yule: 191).

- a. Additive: and, or, futhermore, similarly, in addition
- b. Adversative: but, however, on the other hand, nevertheless
- c. Causal: so, consequently, for this reason
- d. Temporal: then, after that, finally, at last
- e. Stylistic

Stylistic is defined as the study of style, variation, or choice of word in speaking or writing to make a different connotation or effect as a result. (Jacob: 1046). In news report, the stylistic is of great importance since the different words carry different shades of meaning. The key to stylistic excellence is a wide vocabulary and a sensitivity of language using. They guide the writers to do Michelle Hansard, —Active and Passive Voicell, (Purdue: Purdue University Online Writing Lab, 1995) the word choice. The word choice used to denote such neutral, negative and positive designations of the news actors and events in the news report.

Van Dijk observes that the reporters do the lexical choices to imply a particular semantic implication. Some newspapers use the neutral terms demonstrator, squatter, and occupants to denote the people doing the demonstration action to get their right. On the other hand, a negative interpretation also indicated by using some words such as hooligan,

rioterl or rowdyll to imply a negative evaluation of the demonstrators.

f. Rhetoric

The last dimension of van Dijk discourse analysis concept deals with rhetoric elements. The rhetorical dimension may affect all structural levels of a text because it will express or signal what is the most important thing in the news report. In the discourse text, graphic element always appears with the different written text than the other. The bold letter type is typographically marked of headline. This is used as the strategy to persuade the reader's attention more for that side (Dijk: 161). While the another analysis of graphic elements is photo. Photo will provide the readers a real image information of some events and derive its meaning through context. Moreover, a photo is a representation of a particular moment and situation in time.

Metaphor is a way of representing something in terms of something else (Baker: 70). The metaphor is not only using as the rhetoric element but also it is introducing the using of stylistic, too. Van Dijk gives some examples of the war metaphors to represent the fighting action in the news report. This means that there are conflicts that happened such as between the civil society and the military army. The newspapers sometimes used the metaphors of mini-war, squatter bulwark, battles, arms or coup. Futhermore, the newspapers add the picture to express more metaphorical implication to dramatize and sharpen the events such as the picture of tanks, tear gas granade, Molotov cocktails, and the damage of the city`s building. (Dijk: 280).

METHOD

The data of this study, which were the news headlines, were taken from the websites of the online news portals of The Conversation september 03 2019 edition that called India: why a new law criminalising muslim 'instant divorce' has divides feminists. Writer will uses the method descriptive qualitative in this research. Aside from that, this study used referring method with the reading technique and note taking technique. (Sudaryanto 1993, 5). Hereafter, in analyzing the data, researchers used several steps, namely (1) Identifying the editorials of criminalising Muslim 'instant divorce' has divided feminists in India of The.conversation.com. (2) taking notes and analyzing the discourse using the CDA model from Van Dijk; and (3) making conclusions from the data analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Description

Discourse Structure	Elements	News Information
Macro Structure (Thematic)	Theme	Giving The information about a new law criminalising Muslim ‘instant divorce’
Superstructure	Headline	India: why a new law criminalising Muslim ‘instant divorce’ has divided feminists
	Lead	Since a law making it illegal for Muslim men to divorce their wives by pronouncing the word “talaq” three times was finally passed by the Indian parliament at the end of July, it has been the focus of bitter argument.
	New Story	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the introduction of this news is presents what happens in India about a law making it illegal for Muslim men to divorce their wives by pronouncing the word “talaq” three times. • The main event of this news presents In this newspapers talk about The new law was passed

		<p>by the Indian Parliament in July, The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) see the law as disproportionate and a political move against minorities. also divided opinion among Indian women’s organisations – and Muslim women’s groups in particular. The new law is the eventual outcome of a high-profile court case filed in 2016 by Shayara Ban.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the conclusion of this news is the journalist ends the news by the government’s bill finally cleared both houses of the Indian parliament, boosted by the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party’s tightened grip on power after its landslide victory in India’s 2019 elections.
Micro Structure (Semantic)	Detail	In this news the journalist presents about a new law ‘instant divorce’ in India
	Coherence	Additive : And (paragraph 2) Temporal: since (paragraph 1), until than (paragraph 5).

	Reference	<p>The journalist gives the personal reference, such as : <u>The Muslim Women</u> (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act has already been the subject of several legal challenges from Muslim religious organisations, which see the law as disproportionate and a political move against minorities.</p> <p>The new law is the eventual outcome of a high-profile court case filed in 2016 by <u>Shayara Bano</u>, a Muslim woman who fell victim to talaq-i-biddat, or “triple-talaq”.</p> <p><u>The government’s</u> bill finally cleared both houses of the Indian parliament, boosted by the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party’s tightened grip on power after its landslide victory in India’s 2019 elections.</p>
	Lexicon	Reporting verb : see (line 7)
	Number	The news present number such as 2 houses of the

		Indian parliament (paragraph 6) and two Muslim feminist groups.
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B. Data Analysis

1. Macro Structure

A. Thematic Analysis

The main concern of thematic analysis is to indicate what a discourse is about. The writer uses the discourse topic as the term of the theme in the thematic analysis. The discourse topic has a semantic representation that defines the meaning of the discourse.

Thematic	Giving Information about a new law criminalising Muslim ‘instant divorce’
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The theme in editorial of The Conversation explains about a law making it illegal for Muslim men to divorce their wives by pronouncing the word “talaq” three times was finally passed by the Indian parliament at the end of July, and the new law is the eventual outcome of a high-profile court case filed in 2016 by Shayara Bano, a Muslim woman who fell victim to talaq-i-biddat, or “triple-talaq”.

B. Schematic Analysis

What is the schematic organization (superstructures) of the news about why a new law criminalising Muslim ‘instant divorce’? The formal structure of the news report is analyzing the two elements: Summary (composed of Headline and Lead) and News Story (composed of Episode and Consequences) Summary: Headline Lead. Headline and Leads have an important role in news stories because they supposed to summarize the most important points of the editorial and this summary elements cognitively can derive the readers to continue reading the editorial or not. The following table is the summary elements from Yahoo.com.

Headline Subhead	Lead
India: why a new law criminalising Muslim ‘instant divorce’ has divided feminists	Since a law making it illegal for Muslim men to divorce their wives by pronouncing the word “talaq” three times was finally passed by the Indian parliament at the end of July, it has been the focus of bitter argument.

The summary elements is give the information about about a new law criminalising Muslim ‘instant divorce’ has divided feminists since passed by the Indian parliament at the end of July.

News Story: **Episodes and Consequences.** News story always includes the episodes and the consequences. However, in this analysis process, the writer only analyzes the episodes analysis. The episodes analysis usually see the background and the main events of the news reports.

“ Since a law making it illegal for Muslim men to divorce their wives by pronouncing the word “talaq” three times was finally passed by the Indian parliament at the end of July, it has been the focus of bitter argument.”

Background. Presents one type of background information: Present background. The present background, the first paragraph, presents what happens in India about a law making it illegal for Muslim men to divorce their wives by pronouncing the word “talaq” three times.

Main event. In this newspapers talk about The new law was passed by the Indian Parliament in July, The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) see the law as disproportionate and a political move against minorities. also divided opinion among Indian women’s organisations – and Muslim women’s groups in particular. The new law is the eventual outcome of a high-profile court case filed in 2016 by Shayara Bano.

2. Micro Structure

A. Semantic analysis

In the detail element, The Conversation News gives the information of criminalising Muslim in India because the new law passed by the Indian parliament at the end of July. It can be seen in paragraph 1 :

“Since a law making it illegal for Muslim men to divorce their wives by pronouncing the word “talaq” three times was finally passed by the Indian parliament at the end of July, it has been the focus of bitter argument.”

And explained also that The law is highly controversial because it criminalises the practice of talaq-i-biddat. It can be seen in paragraph 4 :

“ The new law is the eventual outcome of a high-profile court case filed in 2016 by Shayara Bano, a Muslim woman who fell victim to talaq-i-biddat, or “triple-talaq”.

B. Syntax Analysis

In discourse analysis, coherence is the syntax tools to connect the words, sentences, or paragraphs. The coherence is used to connect the two different sentences or paragraphs to be correlating each other by using the connector. The coherence uses the cohesive devices to the coherence of the sentences in the paragraphs. Those coherences are: (1) Conjunctions, (2)References, and (3) Sentence structures: active and passive voice. The.Conversation.Com can locate and put some correct arrangement sentences on the paragraph. The good coherence will imply the coherence text (co-text). Co-text is not only seen from its structure (in syntax) but also it will effect to the co-text meaning (in semantic).

The varieties cohesive devices that the Conversation used (uses) are: the additive: and (paragraph 2), Then, used the temporal: since (paragraph 1), until than (paragraph 5).

They are will be written below:

“ But the Act has also divided opinion among Indian women’s organisations – **and** Muslim women’s groups in particular.”

“ **Since** a law making it illegal for Muslim men to divorce their wives by pronouncing the word “talaq””

“ **Until then**, a husband’s right to unilaterally and instantly divorce his wife merely by reciting “talaq” (repudation) three times

In the first paragraph uses the connective *and* that not only Indian women’s organisations but also Muslim women’s groups .

C. Stylistic Analysis

The choice of word (is) used to denote such participants or actors on what kinds of position: positive, neutral, or negative that signaled by the journalists word choices as well as public attitude’s view on news actors and events. By using the denotative words, the readers hopefully can catch, know, and understand the meaning that represented by those words easily. Some words that has been chosen by The Conversation is really appropriate and accurate to imply the meaning for the readers or publics to understand them quickly.

D. Rhetoric Analysis

Rhetoric analysis notes the graphic, metaphor, and number elements. In graphic element, the journalists always present the bold word on the headline of the news text, and also the photograph in aim to imply the semiotic interpretation. The bold word typografically (is) used on the headline of the discourse text. The headline represents about the main idea or discourse topic of the whole text. Therefore, if the readers only see the headline, they will know what exactly the discourse wants to talk about. The Conversation Headline - India: why a new law criminalising Muslim ‘instant divorce’ has divided feminists, in this news journalists want to make the readers concern more for that issues and to persuade the readers to to continue reading the text, so they can catch what is the central idea or message of t these discourse texts.

Furthermore, the news reports excessively use numbers whether it is correct or not to signal rhetorically their exactness and hence their objective (Dijk: 16). The first editorial uses triple-talaq to express when a husband or Muslim man wants to divorce their wife by saying the word "talaq" three times. Then, this uses 2 houses of the Indian parliament, and the last is two Muslim feminist groups, there are Bebaak Collective, a prominent women's campaign alliance led by Hasina Khan, And Bharatiya Muslim Mahila Andolan (BMMA), a national, grassroots organisation of Muslim women.

CONCLUSION

In this final chapter, The Conversation write their editorials differently and clearly seen in some of the discourse elements of Van Dijk discourse analysis text concepts. The macro structure is analyzed by seeing the thematic elements of the news text. In macro structure, The Conversation use neutral headline. And The Conversation present their meaning directly. The superstructure looks the schematic elements which analyze the ordering such important information that stated at the first paragraph and ordered systematically to the last paragraph in order to convey the message to the readers orderly. The micro structure analyze the semantic, syntax, stylistic and rhetoric elements. The Conversation present their meaning directly without prolog (there is no implicature) in semantic level, and in syntax level, The Conversation using good structure with subject or noun with verb. In their article, The Conversation indicated using the simple language style.

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