

## THE RELATION OF DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ABOUT ROHINGYA NEWS

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### Abstract

Language plays an important role in human life in shaping discourse. Media forms the discourse to the community. Language elements that form the discourse of news according to Van Dijk include macro, superstructure and micro analysis. One of the news that concerns the public is the news about Rohingya. Discourse analysis of the news about Rohingya is very important to do because Rohingya news contains political discourse, religion and ethnic conflicts that shape public opinion after reading, seeing or hearing news about Rohingya case. This research was conducted to be able to know in depth the discourse of Rohingya news from three different media namely VOA, Jakarta Post E-paper version and CNN. The purpose of the selection of these three media is the discourse of Rohingya news can be analyzed from different types of news, from the print version, online version and news version on television. This research uses qualitative descriptive method because the researcher will directly find how is the discourse in 3 types of media that is print, online and television. The results of this study, from the textual analysis can be seen that every news program has a different theme in shaping the discourse in this case the news about Rohingya. The news of The Jakarta Post E-paper, VOA News and CNN News have the same discussion about Rohingya cases. The result of the analysis of macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure showed that there is different way to present the news but the theme is conical on the same discussion that is the religion problem in Rohingya and the victims of the conflict in struggling for the human right.

**Keywords:** discourse analysis, news, Rohingya

### Introduction

Language elements that form the discourse of news according to Van Dijk include macro, superstructure and micro analysis. Macro structure is the global or general meaning of a text that can be observed from the topic or theme in a text. Superstructure is a discourse scheme of the introduction, the subject matter and the conclusion. The micro element is the semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical meaning in a text. All elements of analysis is a unity of meaning that builds a discourse, in this case the discourse of mass media coverage. One of the public concerns is the news about Rohingya. Rohingya became the concern of the entire world community because there are religious issues that cause tension and trigger conflict from ethnic groups in Myanmar. Various kinds of news have

emerged from various countries that are presenting religious conflicts in Myanmar.

Discourse analysis of the news about Rohingya is very important to do because Rohingya news contains political discourse, religion and ethnic conflict that shape public opinion after reading, seeing or hearing news about Rohingya case. This research was conducted to be able to know in depth the discourse of Rohingya news from three different media namely VOA, Jakarta Post E-paper version and CNN. The reason for the selection of these three media is the discourse of Rohingya news can be analyzed from different types of news, from the print version, online version and news version on television. It is very important to be analyzed to find out whether the discourse of the three media in discussing the preaching of Rohingya has the same discourse or not.

Gee et al.(2012, p. 1), state that discourse analysis is the study of the use of language. This study includes about the meanings and the actions that we act and use language in a specific contexts. Van Dijk (1993) said that critical discourse analysis is the study about the relation of discourse with the dominance, power, social inequality and about the position of discourse analyst in the social relationships. Van dijk (1980, p. 9), states that the textual analysis of discourse is including macrostructures, superstructures and microstructures. The macrostructure is implying to the global meaning in theme or topic. The superstructure is how the text arranged from element of a word, phrase or sentences, while microstructure is the analysis of word, sentence and the proposition in a text. The research about the analysis of microstructures is done by Mandarani, the result Mandarani's research about the macrostructures analysis of Ahok at Jakarta Gubernurial 2017 is in 2017 Jakarta's election use Fairclough's discourse analysis theory, namely Ahok during the campaign hampered charged with blasphemy. The choice of word in the Jawa Pos newspaper shows that the news has meaning in a specific context about Ahok in gubernatorial election in Jakarta. As stated by Brown and Yule (1983, p. 1). Discourse analysis has a function that is analyze the use of language.

### Methodology

This research uses descriptive qualitative design because the researcher will directly examine how the analysis of the discourse of Rohingya in 3 types of media, namely print, online and television. The primary data sources in this study were news from VOA media, the Jakarta Post E-Paper version, and CNN news containing news about Rohingya. The data is collected by reading method, which is reading the news in VOA media, Jakarta Post E-Paper version and CNN News about Rohingya news. The technique used is by analyzing microstructure, superstructure and macrostructure according to critical discourse analysis of Van Dijk.

### Findings and Discussion

This research is taking three sources of data. They are Jakarta Post E-Paper, VOA News and CNN News. In Jakarta Post E-paper there were 4 news presents about Rohingya with the theme "Human Right. The analysis started from the firsts news with the title "Resolving the Rohingya Crisis the ASEAN way". This news published in September 7<sup>th</sup>, 2017. The macrostructure of the news deliver message which is to resolve big legal problem issue needs organization with smart diplomatic moves. It is clearly explained in the superstructure about the motives behind migration of Rohingya were injustice, violence and poverty and gives effect across the region. In the microstructure emphasized the idea of the Rohingya case has taken global attention, the act of ASEAN is really hoped to end humanitarian outrage.

Second news in Jakarta Post E-Paper with the title "Myanmar laying mines near border: Bangladesh sources" published in September 7<sup>th</sup>, 2017. In the macrostructure discuss about the explosion of landmines in the border Myanmar and Bangladesh on Monday around 2:25 p.m. It had hurt one boy and also prevented the return of Rohingya fleeing violence. It is supported with the detail in superstructure about the opinion from Dhaka people toward the landmines in the border of Myanmar and Bangladesh. Those people said that the laid mines in Myanmar in order to prevent the return of Rohingya Muslims fleeing violence. And then, the writer mentions the number of victims and the mine materials. In addition, the writer also shows the evidence when the mine is exploded. The microstructure of this news is the Reuters have tried to ask the reasons why Myanmar did it, but Myanmar's army and Prime Minister, Suu Kyi, no comment. It proves Myanmar tends to make Rohingya be under pressured and waste them.

The third news in Jakarta Post is "Rohingya fight called 'ethnic cleansing'" published in September 12<sup>th</sup>, 2017. The macrostructure of this news is about

Rohingya are protected by the United Nations human rights. Even though, they seem too slow in response toward the explosion though, but soon as it happened, a report to the United Nations Human Rights Council is accomplished to condemn Myanmar. Then in superstructure the writer explains the reason why United Nations human rights chief takes control. And then, he explained indirectly how disappointed the chief is upon Myanmar's action. In the microstructure analysis, the writer tends to show the real opinion from the UN human rights chief without any changed.

The analysis of fourth news in Jakarta Post with the title "Turning a blind eye to the Rohingya crisis", published in October 2nd, 2017 in the macrostructure is The UN secretary general, Gutteres, told that Rohingya case is unresolved conflict and systematic violence. It is also clearly explained in the superstructure that supported the idea about the debatable statement from ASEAN chairman, the Philippines Foreign Secretary who planned to condemn the attack against Myanmar and acts of violence against civilians. The microstructure analysis it can be seen that the journalist tried to give the detail information about one of seven lists in order to describe how serious the UN upon this crisis.

From all the four news of The Jakarta Post E-Paper present the Rohingya news in the macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure with the discussion of the conflict in Rohingya, consist of the explanation of the fact the big problem in Rohingya, the victims of the conflict, then the united nation takes control of the crisis and Rohingya cases still become unresolved conflict.

The second source is the news from VOA. The first news from VOA with the title "Rohingya Insurgents Call for Humanitarian Cease-fire" published in September 10, 2017. The analysis of macrostructure is the humanitarian crisis that attacked Rohingya people in Myanmar caused by both Rohingya insurgents and

Myanmar military. The superstructure is persuade readers to move together to end the humanitarian crisis in Rakhine. It is supported with the analysis of microstructure about it is totally important to end the violation that happen between Rohingya insurgents and Myanmar military in order to prevent the float of humanitarian victims in Rakhine state.

The VOA second news with the title "UN: Human Rights Protections Threatened by Growing Authoritarianism". September 11, 2017. The analysis of macrostructure is about the humanitarian crisis in the range of human rights protections. The macrostructure is supported with the superstructure analysis about United Nations also took a role in the sensitive issue such as human rights violations to rescue the victims. The analysis of microstructure is the humanitarian crisis that happens around the world with the member of United Nation at the opening of the 36th session of the U.N.

The VOA third news with the title Rohingya Humanitarian Emergency Grows as Refugees Continue to Flee published in October 13, 2017. The analysis of macrostructure is the struggle of Rohingya refugees in order to survive in Bangladesh until they got humanitarian aid from several agencies. It is supported by the superstructure that explained about Rohingya refugees' life. The microstructure analysis of this news about several data about the amount of Rohingya refugees

The VOA fourth news with the title US Calls for End of Violence in Myanmar published in October 27, 2017. The analysis of the macrostructure is the general topic toward the humanitarian crisis in the range of the order from US to end the violence. The superstructure stated about how is US order Myanmar military to stop their action toward Rohingya people and persuade them to also took an action to help Rohingya's humanitarian aid. In the microstructure analysis found that journalist puts the fact in field toward the statement from US.

The analysis of all the VOA news shows that there is humanitarian crisis in Rohingya. The UN starts to take control of Rohingya cases. VOA also presents the struggle of Rohingya refugee until they got the humanitarian right. US is also asked Myanmar military to stop the action.

CNN is also become the data sources. The first news from CNN News with the title “Rohingya crisis: 'It's not genocide, “The macrostructure analysis discuss about the cause of the Rohingya crisis between the mistake of Myanmar’s government which Buddhist majority that can’t protect its citizens or the mistakes of Muslim Myanmar especially Rohingya. It is supported in the analysis of superstructure of the news that Myanmar government denied the existence of genocide because the government of Myanmar seemed to be in the midpoint of protecting its citizens both Buddhist and Muslim Non-Rohingya. In the microstructure analysis in deep the journalist wrote one of monks that he was only against extremist and Muslim terrorists threatening Myanmar's sovereignty.

CNN second news with the title “Rohingya crisis unleashes fears among Myanmar's other Muslims”. The analysis of macrostructure is the concerns of Myanmar Muslims against the treatment of Buddhists, as well as the concerns of against the Muslim population. It is continued by the analysis in superstructure about the tension between Muslims and Buddhists after the events of the Rohingya crisis. In the microstructure it shows the Journalists intend to portray the concerns of non-Rohingya Myanmar Muslims through the closure of two Islamic schools in the city of Thaketa and the killing of a government adviser as well as a Muslim, Ko Ni.

CNN third news with the title “Pope Francis: 'The presence of God today is also called Rohingya". The macrostructure discusses about the Pope said apology to Rohingya refugees for the world's cruelty and indifference. In superstructure analysis Pope Francis's speech to religious leaders in

Dhaka, Bangladesh on the partisanship of God to his Spirit Muslims In detail microstructure analysis is about Pope Francis will meet a group of Rohingya refugees. Pope Francis will say apologized to Rohingya refugees.

The analysis of all CNN News form macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure is about the cause of Rohingya crisis, Myanmar Muslims against the treatment of Buddhists and Pope said apology to Rohingya refugees for the world's cruelty and indifference.

Fairclough (2003, p. 19) stated that discussion texts are seen as a part of social events, which people could interact and act in the terms of social event. Here this research is about the text in the social event about Rohingya cases. The relation between three media present the news about Rohingya is Jakarta Post E-Paper has their own way to present the news about Rohingya by exposing to the explanation of the fact the big problem in Rohingya, the victims of the conflict, then the united nation takes control of the crisis but then Rohingya cases still become unresolved conflict. The journalist connect all the news in Jakarta Post E-paper in macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure to support the cases in Rohingya related to the theme of the news, that is big problem of Rohingya cases. The same way in VOA news, the journalist presents the humanitarian crisis in Rohingya by giving the detail information in macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure. The analysis showed the result that UN starts to take control of Rohingya cases. VOA also presents the struggle of Rohingya refugee until they got the humanitarian right. US is also asked Myanmar military to stop the action. All the detail brings to the one theme that is human right of the people in Rohingya. In CNN News, the analysis of macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure formed the result such as, the cause of Rohingya crisis, Myanmar Muslims against the treatment of Buddhists and Pope said apology to

Rohingya refugees for the world's cruelty and indifference. The analysis put the theme of CNN news about Rohingya is the religion conflict in Rohingya.

The Jakarta Post E-paper, VOA and CNN news which has analyzed with textual analysis model of Van Dijk in macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure have the same discussions in persuading and calling the readers to support the effort for ending the cases and re-enforcing human rights law for victims in Rakhine.

### Conclusion

The relation between three media present the news about Rohingya is Jakarta Post E-Paper has their own way to present the news about Rohingya by exposing to the explanation of the fact the big problem in Rohingya, the victims of the conflict. The news of The Jakarta Post E-paper, VOA News and CNN News has the same discussion about Rohingya cases. The result of the analysis of macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure showed that there is different way but the theme is conical on the same discussion that is the big problem in Rohingya and the victims of the conflict in struggling the human right.

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