



PRAGMATIC CYBER ANALYSIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT NEWS TEXT VIEWS THEO VAN LEEUWEN

ANALISIS SIBER PRAGMATIK DALAM TEKS BERITA KONFLIK TIMUR TENGAH PANDANGAN THEO VAN LEEUWENE

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Abstract: The research was prompted by the plethora of issues of interest to readers of middle eastern news on several YouTube channels. His study aims to characterize the text of a news report on the Middle East conflict. As a type of research, descriptive methods are used. The data was extracted from a sentence in YouTube's main news text about the Middle East conflict. The researcher performs the instrument himself. One of the capabilities of the data collection technique that uses the recording technique is orthographic sorting power. The first result of his research is writing the audience's comments in writing words by bringing up parties with authority to comment on the news. Second, not all of Leeuwen's theories are incorporated into news articles. Thirdly, based on the speech conveyed, Leeuwen's approach is described in the news text of the Middle East conflict.

Keywords: conflict, text, news, pragmatic

INTRODUCTION

The media's presence in society becomes a source of information for the public, whether through print or electronic media. YouTube is a type of online media. The news in online media outlets consists of news, commentary, and advertisements (Y Faisol et al., 2019). This is in line with Sumadiria's opinion (2005: 6), which states that news in online media can be grouped into three large groups, namely news (news),

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opinions (views), and advertising (advertising). The report delivered in the newsletter on YouTube online media is in the form of orally delivered by reporters and news seekers or commonly known as journalists (Yufni Faisol & Rahmat, 2021b). Journalists must write news accurately and without exaggerating or minimizing the information's content, as readers interpret the report's content based on the journalists' writing (Yufni Faisol & Rahmat, 2021). Usually, in reading the news in the newspaper, readers are more interested in seeing the newspaper's front page (Rahmat et al., 2021). It is on this front page that the headlines are laid out.

Headlines are chosen based on things or phenomena being hotly discussed or can be events that have just happened and directly impact the reader. The headlines of a medium are made based on the influence caused on the reader (Yufni Faisol et al., 2021) (Aditiawarman et al., 2022). Whether it is an emotional influence on events or written news, or direct action. Theo Van Leeuwen developed discourse analysis as an analytical model for examining how social events and actors are represented in the media, and how a group that lacks access becomes a marginalized party. Marginalizing these other parties or groups is frequently carried out with a specific objective (Rudiamon et al., 2020). Sometimes there is cooperation between the media and certain parties to bring up parties who have interests. Based on this, this study wants to examine a major news text written to see events and social actors displayed in the media (Damayanti et al., 2021). For this reason, the study of Theo Van Leeuwen's discourse is used as a theory study. Headlines are chosen based on things or phenomena being hotly discussed or can be events that have just happened and directly impact the reader.

The headlines of a medium are made based on the influence caused on the reader (Sari et al., 2021). Whether it is an emotional influence on events or written news, or direct action. Theo Van Leeuwen developed discourse analysis as an analytical model for examining how social events and actors are represented in the media and how a group that lacks access becomes a marginalized party (Fitri & Rahmat, 2017). Marginalizing these other parties or groups is often done for a specific purpose (Rahmat, 2015). Sometimes there is a cooperation between the media and specific parties to bring up parties who have interests; based on this, this study wants to examine a major news text written to see events and social actors displayed in a media more deeply. For this reason, the study of Theo Van Leeuwen discourse is used as a theory to study this.

METHOD

The type of research used in this research is qualitative research. According to Sugiyono (2013: 7-9), qualitative research methods are also referred to as artistic methods, as the research process is more artistic (less patterned), and as interpretive methods, as the research results are more concerned with the interpretation of the data collected in the field and place a higher premium on meaning than generalization. While the technique used is descriptive. A descriptive method elucidates what is seen, heard, felt, and inquired about (Sugiyono, 2013: 19). The researcher describes or describes the state of the research object during this stage.

The data for this study comes from the main news text on YouTube about the Middle East conflict. The data for this study came from YouTube videos about Middle East conflict. According to Sugiyono (2013:222), the researchers themselves are the instruments or research tools in qualitative studies. Qualitative researchers, as human instruments, focus their research, select informants as data sources, collect data, evaluate data quality, conduct data analysis, interpret data, and draw conclusions based on their findings. The researchers collected data in this study using file storage tools and stationery. The listening method is used to collect data. Sudaryanto asserts (1993:133). The term "method of listening" refers to the process of listening, specifically to the use of language. The techniques used in the listening method are as follows:

Basic techniques

To collect data, researchers must intercept the conversation (read: the use of language) of an individual or a group of individuals (Sudaryanto, 1993: 133). The researchers gathered data for this study by listening to (or reading) the writings in the primary news text about the Middle East Conflict. The following technique is the use of an observer. The observer of the candidate's data developed and emerged from an external language event. When it comes to identifying data candidates, researchers act solely as observers who attentively listen to what is said (and not what is discussed) by people who drift during the course of dialogue. The researchers in this study observed data to identify potential data but did not participate in the data collection process.

The record technique is the next technique used. When the first or second technique is completed, recording can begin immediately. Using specific stationery, the transcript can be one of three types, depending on the type of target object, namely orthographic, phonemic, or phonetic. This type of record keeping can be thought of as an advanced technique known as the record technique. The validity examination of the data in the study is frequently overemphasized in favor of the validity and

rehabilitation examinations. In high-quality research, findings or data are considered valid if there is no discrepancy between what the researcher reported and what actually occurred in the object under study. However, according to qualitative research, the truth of data reality is plural and contingent on human construction (Sugiyono, 2013: 268-269). Perseverance/arbitrariness of observation is the data-shifting technique used in this study. At this stage, the researcher meticulously observes the inventory format of the completed data. The technique used to analyze data is when the decisive tool is external, detached, and not a part of the target language (Sudaryanto, 1993: 13). The techniques are as follows:

1. Sort the determining element.

The tool is a mental sorting power possessed by the researcher according to the type of determinant separated from the sorting power. The power of the sort can then be viewed as a tool, while the tool in question can be viewed as a technique, called the technique of sorting the determining element. In this study, orthographic sorting power is used as a determining tool of writing, where the lingual units concerned are completely adjusted, harmonized, matched, equated or matched with the identity or validity of the determining element. So there is a corresponding relationship between the determining element with the specified element or with the element.

2. The technique of the appeal circuit equalizes, the technique of the appeal hub distinguishes and the technique of the appeal hub equalizes the main thing.

Comparing means looking for all the similarities of the determining elements that are relevant to all the specified data elements. At this stage, researchers look for whether it is the same between the determining elements (leeuwen theory) and the data that has been obtained. Comparing means looking for all the differences that exist between the two things that are compared (the relevant determinants and the specified data elements). At this stage, researchers look for whether there is a difference between the determining element (leeuwen theory) and the data that has been obtained. The technique of the appeal hub equalizes the main thing, which is a technique that aims to find the similarity of the main things of distinction and equalization carried out by applying the technique of equalizing comparative hubs and the technique of contrasting appeals. At this stage, researchers look for similarities between the distinction and equalization that has been done.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on research that has been done on the analysis of the main news texts of the Middle East conflict on YouTube, Theo Van Leeuwen's discourse studies there are exclusion and inclusion strategies that

journalists use in writing headlines. Judging from Theo Van Leeuwen's exclusion strategy, journalists use three strategies in writing headlines. First, passive is in the form of converting active sentences into passive sentences. Second, nominalization is converting sentences that use verbs into nominalization that convert verbs that mean actions into nouns. Third, replacing children's sentences is sentences made without children sentences into sentences made with children sentences.

Meanwhile, judging from the inclusion strategy, there are five of Theo Van Leeuwen's seven inclusion strategies used by journalists in writing headline texts. First, differentiation is an event or social actor delivered independently (differentiation) or social events or actors that are displayed by presenting other social events or actors considered more dominant or good (differentiation). Second, objectification is the display of events or social actors using concrete instructions (objectification) or abstractions that can distort the number (abstraction). Thirdly, nomination-categorization is the display of social actors as-is (nominations) or with the inclusion of social actor categories such as religion, status, physical appearance, and so on (categorization). Fifth, determination-indetermination, which is an actor or event that is clearly mentioned but may also be mentioned vaguely or anonymously by journalists due to a lack of evidence (determination).

1. Exclusion

There are several strategies for excluding an actor (person or group) in the conversation. Among them can be described as follows:

a. Pasiva

Criticize how the group is displayed in the text, whether there are specific parties or actors who with a discourse strategy are missing in the text. It can be done by converting an active sentence into a passive sentence. The use of pasiva theory found in the main news text of the Middle East conflict on YouTube amounts to three sentences. This can be proven from some quotes below.

"News of the discovery of the bodies of the residents made hundreds of residents flock to the location to witness it."

The above sentence quote is a passive sentence, because the actor of the perpetrator (the person who delivers the news) is lost in the news and the news text quote is more concerned with the object, namely the corpse. The selection of sentences in this passive form has eliminated who broke the news of the discovery of the corpse. Based on this, it can be seen that the news is more focused on the corpse that

continues to be the object of meaning in the news. In that sentence, the actor as the subject is lost in the news. This is in accordance with what Teo Van Leeuwen intended in his theory, which states that he introduced a model of discourse analysis to detect and examine how a group or person is marginalized in his position in a discourse. Meanwhile, the pasiva process is illustrated in the following sentence. "The news of the discovery of the body made hundreds of residents flock to the location to witness it."

b. Nominalization

As the name implies, this strategy is related to converting verbs into nouns. It is generally done by adding (leeuwen, in Eriyanto2001:175). The use of nominalization theory found in the main news text of the Middle East conflict in YouTube sentences as follows.

"When identification was carried out in the field, a body was found lying on the bed wearing a black, white T-shirt".

The above sentence quote is an example of nominalization where there is a checking word, a type of noun. The word checking actually comes from the verb check. Based on this, who is the actor who checks is invisible. In this case, it should be presented by the police or other security officers who are in charge of checking. This news is more centered on the corpse that continues as an object of meaning, visible from the explanation of how the body was found. In these sentences, the actor is lost in the news and verbs are replaced into nouns. The disappearance of this actor led to a poor portrayal of other actors. This is in accordance with Theo Van Leeuwen's opinion that a group is more in control of interpreting events and their meanings, while other groups whose lower positions are continuously objects of meaning and poorly portrayed. It has something to do with discourse and power. Meanwhile, the nominalization process is illustrated in the following sentence. "When checking in the field, a body was found lying on the bed wearing a black T-shirt".

c. Replacement of the Sentence

The replacement of the subject can be done by using a child sentence that at once serves as a substitute for the actor. This change does not change the meaning to be conveyed (leeuwen, in Eriyanto 2001:178). The use of child replacement theory of sentences found in the main news text of the Middle East conflict on YouTube. This can be evidenced from some quotes below.

"The soldiers are urging the citizens to disperse from the compound. Because, it's going to be scrapped."

The above sentence quote is an example of a sentence that uses a child sentence, in which the second sentence serves as the answer to the first sentence, which is the answer to the army's plea for the citizens to disperse from the compound because it will be put to rest. Based on that, the absence of the actor who demolished the building appears, but there was a presence of soldiers urging citizens. This was done because of the soldiers' power in the preaching. In the child addition sentence, the sentence serves as a substitute for the actor. There is also an actor in the sentence who is constantly the object of imposition. This is in line with the opinion of Theo Van Leeuwen who stated that one group is more in control in interpreting events and their inclusions, while other groups with lower positions continue to be objects of imposition and are poorly portrayed.

2. Inclusion

Several kinds of discourse strategies are carried out when something, a person, or group is displayed in the text. Van Leeuwen explains this, which will be summarized as follows:

a. Differentiation-Differentiation

An event or a social actor can be displayed in the text independently, as a unique or distinctive event, but it can also be contrasted by displaying other events or actors in the text (leeuwen, in Eriyanto 2001:179). The use of differentiation-differentiation theory is found in the headline text of Middle East conflicts on YouTube. This can be proven from some quotes below.

"When asked who owns the building, residents claim not to know the name, but know the origin of the owner's area." I was just told to pick up the wood, and the wages were enough to support the family. I don't know the name of the owner, my friends say he is from the Eastern region," he said. "Meanwhile, the local community leader, Salman, claimed not to be aware of any pirates in his territory".

The above sentence quote is an example of differentiation because there is a presence in the presence of group (leaders get along well) and other events that are displayed as a differentiator from the information

made by actors. With the actors who get along well, this citizen indirectly shows that what actors do is considered not good because the actions of actors are not known to the leadership of the community. Based on this, it can be seen that the leadership of the community is more in control in the news, he claimed not to be aware of pirates because the power possessed as the leader of the author (journalist) community presents it in the news and the position of actors who are first viewed badly. While the differentiation process is illustrated in the following sentence. "When asked who owns the building, residents claim not to know the name, but know the origin of the owner's area." I was just told to pick up the wood, and the wages were enough to support the family. I don't know the owner's name, my friends say he is from the Eastern region," he said. "Meanwhile, the community leader, Salman, claimed not to be aware of any pirates in his territory".

b. Objectification - Abstraction

This element of discourse relates to whether information about an event or social actor is displayed by giving concrete clues or whether what is displayed is abstraction (leeuwen, in Eriyanto 2001:181). The use of objectification - abstraction theory found in the main news text of the Middle East conflict on YouTube. This can be proven from some quotes below.

"Umar claimed that he and dozens of other people worked to pick up wood in the forest, the area."

The above sentence quote is an example of abstraction in which actors are shown by showing abstractions (dozens of others). Based on this, it can be seen that Umar actors who are only as wood takers who become the object of meaning and are viewed worse for committing illegal acts. In sentences, events or social actors are displayed by providing instructions that are abstractions. The actors shown were lower in position compared to other groups. This is in line with Theo Van Leeuwen's opinion that a group whose position is lower tends to continue as an object of meaning. While for the abstraction process can be seen in the following sentence. "Umar claimed that he and dozens of other people worked to pick up wood in the forest, the area."

c. Nomination-Categorization

In a report about an actor (individual or group) or a problem, the reader is frequently given the option of depicting the actor as-is or as a member of the so-called social actor category. For example, it could be religion, social status, or physical appearance (Leeuwen, in Eriyanto 2001:182). The headline text for the Middle East conflict on YouTube uses nomination-categorization theory, and the following quotes demonstrate this.

"The car driven by Amir (65), a resident of Askelan, with Husein (41), a resident of Gaza bound for Jagga at moderate speed"

The above sentence quote is an example of categorization. This can be seen from the name of the actor (Amir) who is then mentioned by his category, namely Askelan citizens and also actors (Husein) who are then mentioned in the category of Gaza. Based on this, it can be seen that actors Amir and Husein were in control in the events that occurred because the car driven was driving moderately. In sentences, actors are shown by showing important characteristics such as religion, status, physical form and others. In accordance with Theo Van Leeuwen's opinion that social actors who have power are shown in the media and groups that do not have access become parties that are constantly marginalized. While the categorization process can be seen in the following sentences. "The car driven by Amir (65), a resident of Askelan, with Husein (41), a gaza resident to Jagga at moderate speed".

In the sentences of actors or events are mentioned indistinctly (anonymously). This is because the author has not obtained evidence starchily, the position of the actor tends to be the object of meaning because of the actions done and viewed badly. This is in line with Theo Van Leeuwen's opinion that groups whose positions are low tend to be continuously as objects of meaning, and are poorly portrayed. Based on this theory, not all theories of Theo Van Leeuwen are contained in the main news text of the Middle East conflict on YouTube. The undiscovered theories are theories of assimilation-individualization and association-dissociation.

CONCLUSION

The study's findings indicate that Theo Van Leeuwen's theory of exclusion and inclusion was applied when writing the main news text about the Middle East conflict on YouTube. According to the findings of the preceding research, the author (journalist) writes the main news text continuously, from the

beginning of the event to the conclusion of events written and published on different days. This type of writing demonstrates the presence or emergence of parties with significant authority to participate in the news to garner public recognition and attention, particularly from readers. As a result, the reader's perception of the party raised is influenced indirectly.

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