A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON
MARTY NATALEGAWA’S SPEECH ON MEETING OF THE
5TH GLOBAL FORUM OF UNITED NATIONS ALLIANCE OF
CIVILIZATIONS

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Literature

MUHAMAD MARWAN
109026000022

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
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ABSTRACT


This research is about Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of Mr. Marty Natalegawa’s speech of ‘The 5th Global Forum of United Nations Alliance of Civilizations’ in Vienna, Austria. It is a qualitative research. The theory applied to this research is based on Norman Fairclough’s critical discourse analysis framework. The Fairclough’s CDA consists of three elements: text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice.

This research is aimed to describe and reveal the discourse of the minister’s speech on human civilization through describing its representation, relation and identity, and interpreting the production and the consumption of the text through discourse practice analysis and to explain the sociocultural that exists beyond of the text. By applying the theory, it can be known the dictions used by the minister involves the use of word classification in the political field, and sentence structure such as, sentences modes, metaphors, climax and repetition. Besides, it can be known that consumption of the text delivered by the minister is not only as ceremonial speech moment, but also as a tool in running the political goal to persuade the audience understanding from the minister’s speech.

The linguistic study can be linked to the social analysis by the last element of CDA, it is sociocultural analysis. The sociocultural analysis explain the situational, institutional and social form of background of the emerging text. The text, mostly describes the achievement of Indonesia in various interfaith, and cultural dialogue either national or international level. But, on the other hand the world has the different fact about what is going on in the reality.

Keywords: CDA, critical, language, text, discourse, sociocultural, speech, minister, civilization, politic.
APPROVAL SHEET

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Muhamad Marwan
No. 109026000022

Approved by:
Hilmi M.Hum.
NIP: 19760918 200080 1 1009
ADVISOR

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2015
LEGALIZATION

Name : Muhamad Marwan
NIM : 109026000022
Title : A Critical Discourse Analysis on Marty Natalegawa’s Speech on Meeting of the 5th Global Forum of United Nations Alliance of Civilizations.

The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s examination committee on February 9th, 2015. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, February 9th 2015

Examination Committee

1. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd.                (Chair Person) 19640710 199303 1 006

2. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum.     (Secretary) 19781003 200112 2 002

3. Hilmi, M.Hum.          (Advisor) 19760918 200801 1 009

4. Dr. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd  (Examiner I) 19650919 200003 1 002

5. Abdurrosyid, S.S, M.EIL.     (Examiner II)
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any degree or diploma of the university or another institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, February 09th 2015

Muhamad Marwan
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT .............................................................................................................. i 

APPROVAL SHEET .............................................................................................. ii 

LEGALIZATION ................................................................................................... iii 

DECLARATION .................................................................................................... iv 

ACKNOWLEDGMENT .......................................................................................... v 

TABLE OF CONTENTS ......................................................................................... x 

THE LIST OF FIGURE .......................................................................................... xiii 

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION  
A. Background of The Study ........................................................... 1  
B. Focus of The Study ...................................................................... 5  
C. Research Questions ..................................................................... 5  
D. Objective of The Study ............................................................... 6  
E. Significances of The Study ............................................................ 6  
F. Research Methodology .................................................................... 7  
1. Method of The Research .......................................................... 7  
2. Technique Data Collecting and Data Analysis ......................... 7  
3. The Instrument of Research .................................................... 8  
4. Unit Analysis ............................................................................ 8
CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Discourse Analysis.................................................................9
B. Critical Discourse Analysis.....................................................11
C. Critical Discourse of Norman Fairclough.................................15
D. The Analytical Framework Model of Critical Discourse
   Analysis of Norman Fairclough.................................................20
   1. Text....................................................................................20
      a. Representation..................................................................20
         a.1 Presupposition.............................................................21
         a.2 Representation in Clause............................................22
            1. Vocabulary..............................................................22
            2. Grammar..................................................................24
         a.3 Representation in The Combination of Clauses..............25
         a.4 Representation in The Combination of Inter
            Sentences.........................................................27
         a.5 Misrepresentation......................................................28
      b. Relation and Identity.......................................................30
   2. Discourse Practice................................................................31
   3. Sociocultural Practice........................................................32
      a. Situational....................................................................34
      b. Institutional...................................................................35
      c. Social...........................................................................36

CHAPTER III RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Description......................................................................38
B. Data Analysis.........................................................................39
   1. Text Analysis......................................................................39
2. Discourse Practice Analysis...............................................40
3. Sociocultural Practice Analysis..........................................40
   a. Text Analysis.............................................................................40
      a.1 Representation in Clauses....................................................40
      a.2 Representation in Combination of Clauses.........................46
      a.3 Representation in Combination of Inter Sentences.........52
      a.4 Analysis of Relation and Identity.........................................57
   b. Analysis of Discourse Practice..................................................60
   c. Analysis of Sociocultural Practice.............................................63

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
   A. Conclusions................................................................................69
   B. Suggestions................................................................................71

BIBLIOGRAPHY..................................................................................................73
APPENDICES........................................................................................................76
THE LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 1.1 Analysis Model of Critical Discourse Analysis of Norman Fairclough.................................................................18
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Nowadays, people’s necessity to know many informations becomes a primary need. It is because of the people who accept any information will not know the latest information only, but also know how to adapt and respond the information accepted by them. People can gain the information from various sources, such as from newspaper, magazine, television, internet, or from the main source as watching to someone’s speech, reading speech transcription or official government letter. Those various sources involve the language certainly as the major intermediary element in delivering such information to the public. The involvement aspect of the language in that medium plays as an important role since it will determine how the information is delivered to the target recipient, either reader or audience. Besides, the reader must understand the information from the text properly. The matter of understandable text needs the characteristics of a discourse absolutely. However, what is the definition of discourse itself?

Firstly Yule explained that: “The word ‘discourse’ is usually defined as ‘language beyond the sentence’ and the analysis of discourse is typically concerned with the study of language in text and conversation.” On the other hand Untung Yuwono said that the discourse is “The unity of meaning (semantic) in the inter parts of form of language. By unity of meaning, the

discourse is seen as a form of language completely because in every parts within
the discourse are associated coherently. Moreover, the discourse is also bound to
the context. As an abstract entity, discourse is divided from text, writing, reading,
speech or inscription that refers to the same meaning, namely ‘a form of concrete
that visible, legible and audible.’

From the definitions of discourse above, at least there are some points that
can be understood that discourse is formed from semantic relationships between
language units that united and linked to the context. A simple example of the
practice of discourse analysis is “No littering in this room!”. The sentence will
construct a discourse when it is used the proper context. The particular context is
associated with the user (author) of sentence, the reader, the place, and the time.
At a such context, the function of the sentence becomes clear that the text banned
anyone for not littering in that room. It implies to someone who would like to
waste the garbage, so they must throw it in the proper place or in the trash can.

Furthermore, the text that will be used as the material in this research is
speech transcription of H.E. Dr. R.M. Marty M. Natalegawa (Minister for Foreign
Affairs Republic of Indonesia) at Meeting of the 5th Global Forum of UN
Alliance of Civilizations in Vienna. The Alliance of Civilization (UNAOC) is a
United Nations political initiative of the Secretary-General. It was launched in
2005 by former Secretary-General Kofi Annan, with the co-sponsorship of the
Prime Minister of Spain and Turkey. The UNAOC vision is to respect and

Untung Yuwono, “Wacana” in Kushartanti, Untung Yuwono, dan Multamia RMT Lauder,
*Pesona Bahasa: Langkah Awal Memahami Linguistik* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama,
promote tolerance among human beings in the diversity of their beliefs, cultures, and languages as the fundamental values at the core of the United Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC).

The form of analysis that will be used to research the text of speech is the critical discourse analysis by Norman Fairclough who assess three dimensions: text, discourse practice and sociocultural practice. Text dimension is not only to criticize how a text displays an object to be depicted but also to know how the relationship inter objects are defined. Then, delivering a speech in an international forum reflects about the viewpoint a nation in facing the problems globally represented by Mr. M Marty Natalegawa as the minister of foreign affair of Republic of Indonesia. In the beginning of delivering his speech, the Minister said his appreciation to the federal government of the Republic of Austria as the host of the 5th meeting of the global forum of the UN Alliance of Civilization held in Vienna. It is seen from what was conveyed by the Minister. “I wish to begin by expressing Indonesia’s appreciation to the government of the federal republic of Austria for hosting The 5th Global forum of the UN Alliance of Civilization”. It is definitely as common practice for a representative of a country in giving his or her appreciation to the host of the event. However, it is not quite up here because the text analyzed basically would like to see how the representation, relation and identity are reflected in a text of the speech.

The next part that is not less important is the discourse practice of the emerging discourse which is reflected in the speech. This section focuses on the
production and consumption of text. To see its focus, this analysis needs the techniques to reveal the text maker.

And the latter part is sociocultural practice which is based on the assumption of the social context which exists beyond the text which is known as the effect to determine the emerging discourse. If a derogatory text displays a woman as its object, this text represents the patriarchal ideology in the society. It means that the ideology of patriarchal society was instrumental in forming the patriarchal text anyway. This patriarchal ideology spreads in many places and areas: in the works place, campus, in the family and others. The mediation which links between sociocultural practice and a text is called discourse practice.

Fairclough combines the tradition of textual analysis that always looks the language as an enclosed space with a broader societal context. That is the reason why Fairclough would like to build a model of discourse analysis that has contribution to the social and cultural analysis. The main concern of Fairclough is to see the language as the power practice. To see how to use the language in bringing a certain ideological values in the text, it is needs an analysis that able to look thoroughly. Then in the text of a speech delivered by Mr. Marty Natalegawa in UNAOC forum, is there any representation attached to his speech? So, what is the ideology behind of his speech? The answers to these questions will be presented in this research which is based on bibliography sources and also the acquisition of resources through tracking the history.
B. Focus of The Study

This research uses Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as a critical approach which is based on the description, interpretation and explanation. These three types analysis are used in order to focuses on three dimensions of CDA. Three stages of analysis will be conducted which are based on the three dimension of CDA. First, The Description, aims at elaborating the content and analysis by describing the text critically. Second, The Interpretation, aims at interpreting the text which is connected to the discourse practice that show the process of production and consumption of the text is. Aspect of the production and consumption of text is also studied in this research, but this research is limited to the aspect of production and consumption which are reflected in the text only. For instance, this research does not use an object analysis in depth interview level with the author of the text or the person who delivers the text. This is because the document which is studied is confidential and limited to be accessed by non-government people. And the third, The Explanation, aims at finding the explanation from the result of the Interpretation in the second stage. The explanation can be obtained by trying to connect text production with the sociocultural context that happened and affected the production of the text.

C. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, the questions of the research are:

1. How is the theme of civilization shown in the speech of H.E. Dr. R.M. Marty M. Natalegawa (The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia) at
meeting of the 5th Global Forum of UN Alliance of Civilizations in Vienna?

2. What is the discourse practice from the Minister’s speech?

3. How does the sociocultural context that exists beyond of the text influence the Minister’s speech?

D. Objective of The Study

This research aims at finding out and analyzing:

1. The theme shown in the Minister’s speech through the representation, relation and identities in speech transcription text that used someone who giving the speech to represent the nation in the international forum.

2. The Discourse practice from the Minister’s speech.

3. The influences of Sociocultural context to the speech Transcription of the Minister.

E. Significances of The Study

The research is important to the development of the CDA study theoretically, and to extend the variety of the matter that can be analyzed through CDA’s theory. Furthermore, this research also will be useful for diplomatic relation study, in which the result is to sharpen the skill the diplomat for mapping the discourse that would like to be conveyed as the Nation representative in the International Forum.
F. Research Methodology

1. Method of the Research

This research uses qualitative case study method, as quoted from Merriam within David Nunan’s work book ‘...the qualitative case study can be defined as an intensive, holistic description and analysis of a single entity, phenomenon, or social unit. Case studies are particularistic, descriptive, and heuristic and rely heavily on inductive reasoning in handling multiple data sources’.  

2. Technique Data Collecting and Data Analysis

The technique data collecting used to this research is the technique of bibliography study. What is meant by that technique is to use a written sources to obtain the data. The written sources can be text of magazines, newspaper, works of literature, general reading book, scientific papers, legislations and so on. The process of data collecting and analysis is begun by some stages:

(a) The data of language are taken from the sources of study which are restricted for the goal of the research. And the goal of this research is to analyze the critical discourse of the speech text. That text will be analyzed from its phrases, clauses, sentences and paragraphs. Then, the relevant data are taken from the text as discourse element to enclose with their context.

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(b) The relevant data are then written on the data cards which have a certain form. The main issues which become a target research are written to the cards as an entry. After the cards are formed, those cards are taken randomly to be analyzed for the next level.

(c) Then, the researcher uses theory of Norman Fairclough to analyze the text, discourse practice and sociocultural practice that are shown from the text.

3. The Instrument of Research

Since the method data collecting which used in this research is the bibliography technique, the instrument of the research that is applied to this analysis is the use of data cards which are taken and formed from the relevant data of the phrases, clauses, sentences and paragraph the text.

4. Unit Analysis

The Researcher uses Speech transcription of H.E. Dr. R.M. Marty M. Natalegawa as the Minister for Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia at Meeting of the 5th Global Forum of UN Alliance of Civilizations in Vienna, at February 27th, 2013 As unit analysis.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Discourse Analysis

Discourse is a broad term with various definitions which integrates a whole palette of meanings, covering a large from linguistics, through sociology, philosophy and other disciplines. Discourse, according to Oxford Dictionary is written or spoken communication or debate (a formal discussion of a topic in speech or writing) means either a text or conversation in linguistics term specifically.

The term of discourse analysis was first employed by Zellig Harris as the name for a method for the analysis of connected speech (or writing), for continuing descriptive linguistics beyond the limits of a single sentence at a time and for correlating culture and language.

According to Fairclough the term refers to the whole process of interaction of which a text is just a part. As persuasive ways of experiencing the world, discourse refer to expressing oneself using word. Discourse can be used for asserting power and knowledge, and for resistance and critique. The speaker

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conveys his/her ideological content in text as does the linguistic form of the text. That is, selection or choice of linguistic form may not be a live process for the individual speaker, but the discourse will be a reproduction of that previously learned discourse. Texts are selected and organized syntactic form whose “content-structure” reflect the ideological organization of a particular area of social life.9

Discourse is often seen into two different ways, as a structure (the broader unit of language than sentences) and realisation from the functions of language that is as the use of language to the community, expressive and for referential purposes.10 Stubbs stated that discourse can be understood as language that realized beyond of sentence or clause.11 According to to the Stubbs’s statement, Sobur conveys that discourse mentioned as a language form beyond of sentence that conceive a theme.12 Kridalaksana proposed that the meaning of language is the most complete unit of language, in grammatical hierarchy, it constitute as the higher and the biggest unit in the form of intact composition, paragraph, sentence or clause that bring the message completely.13 Discourse is the structure occasion manifested to the linguistic behavior.14 In understanding of speech, discourse is highly dependent to the social context that exist. It included social status, right

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12 Alex Sobur, Analisis Teks Media, Suatu Pengantar untuk Analisis Wacana, Analisis Semiotik, dan Analisis Framing (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2002) p p.11
and obligation of interaction participant, and also the background of experience that experienced by each other.\textsuperscript{15}

The presence of discourse needs the requirements of the formation of a discourse itself. The requirements of discourse formation are: the topic, the existence speech of topics along with its descriptions, and the presence of cohesion and coherence.\textsuperscript{16} First, the topic is a matter that discussed in the discourse. Second, speech in the form of sentence or sequence of sentence that made the text, both written and oral. Third, is the Cohesion as a formal relation (shown in form), whereas Coherence is a semantic relation between sentence or discourse cross-section, that is the harmonious relation between one propositions and another, or between one meaning and another meaning.\textsuperscript{17}

B. Critical Discourse Analysis

The study of discourse analysis have diverse views on how language be regarded in the analysis of discourse. Then it is answered in the article of Mohammad A.S Hikam as quoted by Eriyanto that discussed well the differences of paradigms of discourse analysis in viewing the language by dividing three views on language in discourse analysis.\textsuperscript{18}

\textsuperscript{15} Soeseno Kartomihardjo, \textit{Bahasa Cermin Kehidupan Masyarakat}, (Jakarta: P2LPTK, Depdikbud, 1988) pp.42.
\textsuperscript{17} \textit{Ibid.}
The first outlook is represented by the Positivists-Empirical. They view that language is seen as bridge between people and object beyond himself. Human experiences are considered and expressed directly through the use of language without any constraints or distortions. It is expressed by means of logical statements, syntactic and have a relationship with empirical experience. In relation to discourse analysis, the logical consequence of this understanding is that the people do not need to know the subjective meanings or values that underlying his statement, because the important thing was the statement made correctly or not according to the rules of syntax and semantics.¹⁹

The second outlook called as Constructivism. This view is influenced by the thought Phenomeno-Logy. This stream rejects the outlook of Emprism/Positivism who separates between subject and object of language. This stream also think that the language is no longer just seen as a tool to understand the objective reality and being separated from the subject as a transmitter of a statement but instead regard the subject as a central factor in the activities of the discourse and social relationship. In this case, discourse analysis is intended as an analysis that dismantle the purposes and the specific meanings. Discourse is an effort to reveal the subject conveyed by the statement. It is the way of the disclosure which is done by placing ourselves as the speaker to interpret the structure of the speaker’s meaning.²⁰

The third outlook what so-called as Critical Outlook. This outlook would like to correct the constructivism that is less sensitive to the process of production and reproduction the meaning that occurs historically and institutionally. As written by Hikam, Construtivism’s outlook still not analyzed the factors of power relation inherently in the form of certain types of subjects following its behaviors. This is what made the inception of the critical paradigm. The discourse is not focused on the truth or untruth grammatical structure or process of interpretation as in the analysis of constructivism. At this stage the discourse analysis emphasize the constellation of force that occur in the process of production and reproduction of meaning. The individual is not considered to be a neutral subject who can interpreting freely according to his mind, because it is related and influenced by social forces that exist within society. In this viewpoint the language is understood as the representation that take the role in shaping the particular subject, specific discourse themes, and the strategies therein. Therefore, the discourse analysis is used to unload the power that exists in each of language process: the limits that used and what topic were discussed. Because of taking the critical perspective, the third category of this discourse analysis also referred to as critical discourse analysis, that is because to differentiate with discourse in the first and second categories.21

In term of completeness and sharpness analysis of the three views of discourse analysis above, the critical view or also called as critical discourse analysis is the appropriate decision for examine a discourse in detail from starting

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21 Ibid., pp.6-7.
process to consume the text. Through the approaches that passed by this analysis, it would enable someone to understand the discourse sharply.

Essentially Fairclough would like to connect between the text as micro elements to the society context as macro element. This is also similar to what was initiated by Teun Van Dijik’s theory, but Fairclough provides a model of discourse analysis that has contribution to the social and cultural analysis, and has point of great concern to see language as a practice of power. In addition, there is a quote taken from Saussure who said that “Language is a social context”\textsuperscript{22}. Saussure would like to indicate that the language is a real object in linguistics and language is a representation of social context. To see how the language user brings a certain ideological values then needed an analysis comprehensively, and one of the comprehensive analysis is contained in the the critical discourse analysis, the theory that Fairclough offered.

A discourse (oral or written) whether intended to ourselves and the others. The Kinneavy’s term of discourse can be directed to the encoder (speaker/writer) or for the decoder (listener/reader). Certainly the purpose of discourse is not purely for the encoder or decoder only. Discourse distinction according to the objectives measured by the most dominant element in the discourse. Kinneavy clearly distinguish four groups of discourse based on its purposes: (1) discourse of expression, a discourse that is intended or the most dominant elements is the encoder (for writer or the speaker itself), for instances: conversations, journals,

diaries, complaints, prayer, manifesto, the declaration of independence, etc. (2) discourse of referential, a discourse that its reference to the reality, facts and data. For instance: dialogue, seminars, hypothesis, whilst definition, diagnosis, etc. (3) discourse of literature, the discourse that its dominant elements is not reality itself, but a reality that understood into the imagination and aesthetic enjoyment appears by itself without being asked. For instances: short stories, novels, lyric, ballads, plays, performances, film, etc. (4) discourse of persuasive, the discourse that implicitly and explicitly addressed to the decoder, as well as with the intention of persuade the action, emotions, and a particular beliefs of decoder. For instance: advertising, speeches, religion sermons, oratory legal/law and editorial.  

C. Critical Discourse Analysis of Norman Fairclough

Text is correspondingly only a part of discourse analysis, which also includes analysis of productive and interpretative processes. The formal properties of a text can be regarded from the perspective of discourse analysis on the one hand as traces of the productive process, and on the other hand as cues in the process of interpretation. It is important property of productive and interpretative processes that they involve an interplay between properties of texts and a considerable range of what Fairclough referred as ‘members’ resources’ (MR) which people have in their heads and draw upon when they produce or interpret.

texts – including their knowledge of language, representations of the natural and social worlds they inhabit, values, beliefs, assumptions, and so on.  

So, in seeing language as discourse and social practice, one is committing oneself not just to analyze texts, nor just to analyze processes of production and interpretation, but to analyze the relationship between texts, processes, and their social conditions, both the immediate conditions of the situational contexts and the more remote conditions of institutional and social structure. Corresponding to these three dimensions (texts, interaction, and contexts) of discourse, Fairclough distinguish three dimension, or stages, of critical discourse analysis: text analysis (description), discourse practice analysis and sociocultural analysis.

Description is the stages which is concerned with formal properties of the text. Interpretation is concerned either the relationship between text and interaction – with seeing the text as the product of a process of production, and as a resource in the process of interpretation notice that the term interpretation for both the interactional process and a stage of analysis. Explanation is concerned with the relationship between interaction and social context – with the social determination of the processes of production and interpretation, and their social effects.

Critical discourse analysis approach, which is Fairclough believes is suitable for use in sort of research into social and cultural change. What is particular makes it suitable for such work is that it foreground links between

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25 *Ibid.*, P. 26
social practice and language, and the systematic investigation of connection between the nature of social processes and properties of language texts. It also facilitates the integration of ‘micro’ analysis (of discourse) and ‘macro’ analysis (including analysis of language policy and planning). It is moreover a ‘critical’ approach to discourse analysis in the sense that it sets out to make visible through analysis, and to criticize, connection between properties of texts and social processes and relations (ideologies, power relation) which are generally not obvious to people who produce and interpret those texts, and whose effectiveness depends upon this opacity.

The approaching of Fairclough’s theory has adopted based on upon three-dimensional conception of discourse, and correspondingly a three-dimensional method of discourse analysis. Discourse and any specific instance of discursive practice is seen a simultaneously (i) a language text, spoken or written, (ii) discourse practice (text production and text interpretation), (iii) sociocultural practice. Furthermore, a piece of discourse is embedded within sociocultural practice at a number of levels; in the immediate situation, in the wider institution or organization and at societal level. The method of discourse analysis includes linguistic description of the language text, interpretation of the relationship between the (productive and interpretative) discursive processes and the text, and explanation of the relationship between discursive processes and the social processes. A special feature of the approach is that the link between sociocultural

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26 Fairclough use ‘text’ for the language ‘product’ of discursive processes, whether it be written or spoken language; a spoken ‘text’ absolutely can be turned into a written text by being transcribed.

practice and text is mediated by discourse practice; how a text is produced or interpreted, in the sense of what discursive practices and conventions are drawn from what order(s) of discourse and how they are articulated together, depends upon the nature of the sociocultural practice which the discourse is a part of (including the relationship to existing hegemonies); the nature of the discourse practice of text production shape the text, and leaves ‘traces’ in surface feature of the text; and the nature of the discourse practice of text interpretation determines how the surface features of a text will be interpreted.²⁸

Analysis model of Fairclough can be described as follow:

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²⁸Ibid.
²⁹Ibid., p. 98.
The above schematic shows that the use of language correspond to the social context that exist. And vice versa that social context materialize to the use of language. The text through discourse practice can affect the condition of sociocultural and the other hand the sociocultural also affecting the text. In this process, language take a role in creating the meaning which correspond directly to the reproduction of values and credences to the social reality and power relation.

Besides the model Norman Fairclough of critical discourse Analysis, the other models who triggered by some experts can be found to such as Van Dijk who want to see ideology within discourse in socio-cognitive, specifically more emphasis about how the values in society spread out and be permeated by the cognition of the text writer and finally it used to producing the text. Other analytical models proposed by Wodak and Van Leeuwen. Wodak propose definition historical-discourse, which always integrates the analysis of the historical context in the interpretation of discourse. Meanwhile, Van Leeuwen’s analysis centered on the depiction social actors in the discourse by explaining how the social actor featured in a text.

In the study of discourse that is attached on the foreign Minister’s text speech Republic of Indonesia Mr. Marty M Natalegawa at the meeting of the Global forum of UN Alliance of Civilizations, the analysis model offered by Fairclough is preffered as an analytical tool for large focal point of this analysis.

30 Eriyanto, op.cit., p. 222.
model is seen as the language of power practice. This analysis model will be interesting and consistent when applied to the discourses that basically and power relation of the various parties (including the government itself through the Ministry) who want to limit the formation of opinion or views of the audience or the people on an issue.


Based on the model of critical discourse analysis of three-dimensional Norman Fairclough, the application of the analysis can be framed as follows:

1. Text

According to Fairclough, each text can basically be described and analyzed from three elements, there are representation, relationship and identity.

a. Representation

Text simultaneously work on representations of the world (form of consciousness), social relations, social identities, and cultural values. Analysis of representation basically want to see how a person, group, action, or event is displayed in the text. Representation can be seen through analysis of presupposition, analysis clause, analysis combination clause, analysis inter sentence and analysis misrepresentation of the text.

a.1 Presupposition

Presupposition is a proposition accepted by the maker of text that is ready to be placed as something that is considered rightly and placed within text organization as a whole. According to Kridalaksana, a presupposition is a necessary condition for whether real or not a sentence. Meanwhile, Yule state that the presupposition is what a speaker (or writer) assumes is true or known by a listener (or reader). For example, if someone tells you that your brother is waiting outside, there is a presupposition that you have a brother. In this phrase “Ari quit smoking”, the speaker or writer has a presupposition that the previous Ari is always smoke. An understanding of the presupposition by the hearer (reader) arise because of the sentence presupposes. Sentence presupposes is stated explicitly in a text by the speaker (writer). And if the defendant is asked by the prosecutor, okay, Mr. Smith, how fast were you going when you ran the red light?, there is a presupposition that Mr. Smith did in fact run the red light. If he simply answer about how fast part of the question, by giving a speed he is behaving as if the presupposition is correct. Presuppositions often appears in the text unwittingly by the writer (speech writer) or speaker, and accepted as a truth by the reader or audience without being questioned again. Whereas, it may be a sentence that implies the presupposition that contain an intent and certain ideological of the speaker or writer. For example, in the phrase “mental depravity of the people of Indonesia must be addressed”, then appeared a presupposition “Indonesian

33 Eriyanto, op.cit., p.311.
35 Yule, op.cit., p. 117.
people are very bad mentality”. The sentence may contain certain ideological goal of the writer, for example, to legitimize presupposition Indonesian society is very bad mentality in the presence of the reader so as the mental depravity of the people of Indonesia should immediately be addressed and accepted by the reader and audience as a fact.

a.2 Representation in Clause

In this section, the analysis is focuses on how the writer represent a person, group, action, or event through vocabulary and grammar. Through selected vocabulary and grammar that used the text maker to represent something, the ideology can be seen from the makers of the text.

1. Vocabulary

At the level of vocabulary, is seen the vocabularies which is used to display and describe something till indicating that it is shown or described are included in a set of specific categories. For instance, if a demonstration done by students is mentioned as struggle, anarchy, or even troublemakers?. As another example, the vocabulary used to describe what is the Israeli’s attack on Palestine in December 27th, 20008? How to say that event? Assault, murder, conflict or dispute?

The use of specific vocabulary in the text will also show how a reality signified in the language and how that language give rise to a particular form of reality. For instance, a poor person or group can be reworded to say poor, disadvantage, beggars, marginalized people or even oppressed group?. All the
choice of words lead to certain association referred to the reality. By using words such as the poor person, disadvantage, beggars, marginalized people or oppressed group, here, the poverty problem is only limited to the issue of poor people themselves. the association is only limited to the idea that they are poor because they have not lucky fate, or experienced failure effort. In other words, they are poor because of themselves who determine the causes of poverty.

However, in the word group of marginalized, or oppressed group, the interpretation of reality that appears will be different. The issue of poverty is not only see as a personal issue on the people or to the poor, but it related with unequal social structure. Poverty in these words can be associated as a result of groups within the stronger community.

At the level of vocabulary also can uses metaphor analysis. According to Fairclough, the use of a particular metaphor is the key to how a reality displayed and distinguished from other realities. Metaphor analysis can show whether a reality interpreted and categorized as positive or negative. For instance, the military can be displayed in the text by using metaphor of the child of populace, the child of revolution, or the bearer of the miserable for the citizenry. By using the metaphor of natural child of people, military is identified positively as the part who is high dedicated to the interests of the people. Otherwise, by using the metaphor “a group who suffering to the citizen” is clearly identified the military as a negative part who hurt the people.

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36 Eriyanto, op.cit., pp. 292.
2. Grammar

In the level of grammar, Fairclough’s analysis especially focused on whether the grammar shown in form of process or in form of participant. If the grammar shown in process form, so what kind of process that shown. Is the process in the form of action, event, circumstance, or mental process. Form of action showed that actor do an act to someone and lead to something. Form of action generally has the structure of a transitive clause (subject+verb+object), for instance, an official persecuting a woman. The form of event generally have an intransitive clause, it structure is subject+verb. The form of event only including one participant in a sentence, either the subject or the object alone. For instance, an official committed abuses (it only including the object). The form of event is refer to something that has happened. This form is only describing the event without mentioning the subject or the actor. For instance, a women mistreated. Another form is a mental process. This form is a phenomenon, common symptoms, without reference to the subject of the action, and specific object, such as a violence occurs again in Jakarta.

If the grammar is displayed in the form of participant, the analysis centered on how the actor displayed in the text. Is the actor shown as perpetrator or victim. Actor as the doer, generally displayed in active tense, where is an actor shown performing an action that causes something to the other actor.

Meanwhile, the actor who become a victim generally shown in the form of passive sentence, where the actor is only shown as victim of something caused by the other. Besides in passive form, the participant can shown also in a deliberate
action that is not described, for instance, poverty urban population already at an alarming rate. Here is only shown an object of poor population, without an actor, who or what is caused the large population of poor people.

In addition, in grammar level is also analyzed the availability of information in theme and rheme of clause, whereas the rheme give an information about what is said by theme. If the theme is a phrase that is in the first clause then rheme is a phrase that follow it. For instance, in the clause “Ali’s little brother is my friend”, the theme is Ali’s little brother and the rheme is my friend. In putting information of this theme and rheme could implies the certain intention of the writer or speaker. By put an information in theme, it mean that the writer or speaker have put the information in the position of the first importance rather than the others (in theme).

a.3 Representation in The Combination of Clauses

In this level analysis, will be seen how a reality can be formed by the text maker through combining two or more of clause with different topic into one sentence. For instance, topic I is high level of poverty, topic II is the rising crime in society. The both topics can be combined by using a causal relationship, for instance, the high level poverty of society in Jakarta has consequences to the rising of crime. This unification will produce what so-called coherence. Through the coherence can be seen that the text maker would like to form new reality from

38 Fairclough, *op.cit.*, pp. 120.
the topics that built upon of his own perspective. The coherence eventually shows the ideology of the text maker also. From the example above, it is visible that the text maker views that the poor society “contribute” considerably to the rising of crime or on the other word the crime mostly done by poor society in Jakarta. So, it can be concluded that the text maker is not stand for the poor society. It is prove that the reality can be interpreted differently, if the text maker forming it in different coherence.

The coherence of this combination of clause can be produced from various relation form, among others elaboration, extension, and expansion. The first relation is elaboration, where the one clause explain or itemize another clause. Elaboration marked by the use of word connector such as, that, which, so, then, and so on. The example of the sentence that has such connections “the women, which always considered to be weak, evidently nowadays are able to be equated with men. The clauses which considered as a weakness constitute of explanation from main clause in the form of phrase of women. The second relation is extension, where the one subordinate clause is an increase or an extension from another subordinate clause. Extension is marked by the use of “and” (indicate an increase) or “but” and “although” (indicate an contrast). An example sentence of this relation is “although considered weak, evidently women are able to equate themselves as men”. The last form of relation is an extension, where one subordinate clause function broaden another subordinate clause. This relation

marked by the use of word connector of because, as though sentence of “the increasing of crime rate in Jakarta because of the increasing level of poverty”.

Besides of coherence, cohesion device also can show the ideology of the text maker. Cohesion device is an element of forming to one unity semantic relation in inter sentence to another in a text. Cohesion device among other can be pronoun, demonstrative, and repetition. An example of the uses cohesion device, such as designation to Indonesian Labor (who working in overseas) is using pronoun of “the foreign exchange hero” for income fund of country.

**a.4 Representation in The Combination of Inter Sentence**

In this section, the analysis is focus on how the sentences (ideas) arranged within a text, and how the representation of participant that visible in the combination of inter sentences (ideas). Participant representation is about how participant is described either the participant shown alone in commenting a topic or shown in giving the reaction to another participant’s ideas. In analysis of participant representation is need to see whether the position one participant’s commentary is more highlighted or not rather than another in the text. Through this analysis can be seen what exactly the text maker’s aim is. Commentary from two participants assembled into one paragraph as follows:

The president of Indonesia, Gus Dur suggested to MPR removed Tap MPRS/XXV1996. The suggestion was extended in front of Worshipers Mosque of Al-Munawwarah, Ciganjur, yersterday. The reason was, Tap MPRS was not appropriate with justice principal, and samness in law.
Perceive the Gus Dur’s suggestion, the chairman of MPRS Amien Rais, said his disagreement. (p.297)

In the quotation is visible that there is contradiction between Gus Dur and Amien Rais in addressing the problem abolishment Tap MPRS. Gus Dur’s opinion in that quotation placed in the first paragraph and more be explained by text maker rather than the opinion of Amien Rais. Amien’s opinion is only placed in the end of paragraph and not more be explained. That description affirm there is the tendency that the text maker is not stand in neutral area however more impartial to Gus Dur.

a.5 Misrepresentation

In the process text of representation can occur misrepresentation, namely inaccuracy or error description. Someone, a community, opinion, or an idea, is shown not as it should be, but described adversely. Misrepresentation is very possible occur in reportage because of one of the form of discourse strategy which often used certainly by mass media is to hide it ideology. There are four form of misrepresentation that is possible occur in reportage: excommunication, exclusion, marginalization, and delegitimation. Firstly, is excommunication that is about how someone or a community released from the public discussion. Excommunication can be done by two strategies, that is presenting and omitting a

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40 Eriyanto, *op.cit.*, pp.120-121.
community and various it identity, and also describing other part that always in
the framework of personal interest.\textsuperscript{41}

Second is exclusion, that is how is someone or a community ostracized in
talk. In exclusion, the ostracized part is discussed and invited into discussion,
regarded poorly and differently. The third form is marginalization. In
marginalization is also occurs a bad description to the particular part, but in this
case does not occur distinction from one part other part. Marginalization can be
practiced in four strategies, that is euphemism, for instance the use of word
curbing, to address the action of eviction of cadgers that done by local
government; dysphemism, for instance the word of anarchic which sometimes
used to call student demonstration; labeling (the use of offensive words to the
individual, group, or specific activity), for instance designation a particular
country which using the term of “land of thousand islands” and stereotype
(equation of class individual, or action by the words that show negative traits), for
instance, a Country like Afghanistan which is in the view of international society
often imaged as a country of home of terrorist or conflict country. The last form is
delegitimation that is how an individu or a gorup considered as invalid or
incorrect. Through analysis of this four form of misrepresentation eventually can
be known the view and attitude the speaker or writer to the certain part.

\textsuperscript{41} Ibid., pp. 122.
2. Relation and Identity

Analysis of relation is focus on discussion of the relationship of the participants in a text. According to Fairclough, there are three categories of main participants in a text, specifically in media: journalist (reporter, editor, and news reader), media audiences (the readers of mass media), and public participants (pilitist, artists, and public figure). In this relation analysis, the relation of that three participants is associated with social context. To see the position of each participants in the text, must see how the position of those participants in the society. Generally, the dominant community within society will get the higher position in reporting rather than minority community. In addition, analysis of relation also see how is the scheme relation between Journalist and media audiences, speaker (minister) and audience, media audiences and public participants, or Journalist and Participant Public.

Meanwhile, identity analysis can be seen through how is the identity of speechwriter, the speaker, or the journalist shown and constructed in the text news. That Identity is seen through how is the speechwriter, Journalist or speaker identify himself in the text, whether he tend to side with one of participants or he situate himself as a free part. Through the analysis identity of text maker can be easily to know the aim of the text.

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42 Ibid., pp. 300-305.
2. Discourse Practice

Fairclough employed detailed text analysis to gain insight into how discursive processes operate linguistically in specific texts. Analysis of discourse practice concentrate in concerning about how is the production and consumption the text. The Text is formed through a discourse practice, which determine about how the text is produced. For instance, the discourse in a class. The discourse formed by a discourse practice which involving about how is the relationship between teacher and students, how is the way of teacher deliver the lesson, what is the scheme of relationship and the position of students during they are in the class, and so on. The democratic relation scheme is happen the when students allows to propose their ideas freely, it sure would be different discourse in the end rather than the class condition is fully mastering by teacher and the students just listening what the teacher talking about to them. All such practice is the discourse practice that forming a discourse.

The same thing occurs in the media. The news text involving a complicated discourse practice. That discourse practice to determine how is the way the text formed. According to Fairclough’s outlook, two sides of discourse practices are: text production and consumption text. Thus, if there is a text which humiliate and marginalize the position of woman, or marginalize the position of laborer, it needed to find out how is the text produced and consumed. The both

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sides of discourse practice correspond to the complex system which involving various aspects of discourse practice.\textsuperscript{44}

The first factor from the formation of this discourse is the individual and the profession itself. These factors among others encompass the background of their education, professional development, the orientation of their politics and economies, and their skill in reporting the news accurately. Besides, it is also important to observe their behaviour, comprehension to their values and beliefs, it will put to the question whether they put their self as a part neutrally or active participants in evolving the text.\textsuperscript{45}

3. Sociocultural Practice

The analysis of sociocultural practice is based on assumption that social context which exist beyond the text is influences about how the discourse appears within the text. Then the newsroom, speech writer or speaker are not vacuous areas or boxs that sterile, however it very determined by the factor beyond of its self. The sociocultural practice indeed is not correspond directly with the text production, but it specify how is the text produced and understood. For instance, a text which lower or marginalize the position of woman. Such text may represents the ideology of patriarchy that present in society. Hence, public ideology of patriarchy have a role in forming the text of patriarchy too. Such ideology spread

\textsuperscript{44} Ibid., 317.

\textsuperscript{45} The individual factor theoretically affects to how is a reality to be understood. An Individual aspects of the speech writer or the speaker will determine how is the event covered and written. The background of the speaker or writer, gender, level of education, the background of religion, culture and demographic, preference of political party is to a degree in determining consideration when the event reported and stated.
in many places, in various field: in a workplace, in family, in school or university, and many more. And that kind of patriarchal ideology regard and subordinate the woman that merge to how a text that present in the society lower the woman. Another example. A text that lower and marginalize the position of laborer. The text can not be separated from public ideology capitalistically. This ideology regard capitalist that drive the society, the capitalistic is everything. Such ideology is produced and reproduced in many fields of life, and speech of government official is one of them. Sociocultural practice describes how is the powers that presents in society interpret and deploy the ideology dominantly to the society.

According to Fairclough the sociocultural practice could determine the text is not because of the direct relation, but it mediated by the discourse practice. When the public ideology and belief is paternalistic, so it relationship to the text would be mediated by how is the text produced within one process and practice of discourse formation. The mediation encompass two cases. First, about how the text is produced. The patriarchal ideology manifested to how text is produced in editorial working rooms or ministry room and determination the news that will generate specific of news text. The discourse practice directly decide the way that patriarchal text is produced. Second, public also will consume and receive the text in viewpoint of patriarchy. for instance, The public likes to read about woman victim rape. By form of such consumption interpretation, the gender bias of text is not regarded as an odd thing by the society, yet it is regarded a normal condition and does not to be scrutinized. Likewise, the text which blame the laborers while they are balk and do demonstrate are not regarded as an odd thing because when
the laborer balks cause some problems such as, jam, production is inhibited, and so on. Here is then seen that the complex relation of shatter tangle. Fairclough made three levels analysis of sociocultural practice: the level of Situational, Institutional, and Social. The detail explanation as follows.\textsuperscript{46}

a. **Situational**

Social context, how the text is produced including notice situational aspect while the text is produced. Text is produced in a special and typical condition and environment, hence the text can be different to the others. If discourse is realized as an action, then that action actually is an effort to respond the situation or social context particularly. For instance, reporting of Timor Timur before and after referendum might be different, and the discourse that appears is also diverse to each other, it is because of in every event covered with typical situational context, which involving emotion and nuance particularly. Or reportage and discourse regarding student demonstrations againts Soeharto is also engaging particular situation. A situation in which a demonstration going in peaceful and non-violent, meanwhile another demonstration going in clashes and resulted victims is probably produced the different discourse. The discourse that is developed may be changed from the first instead. The first discourse is highlights to the demonstration or the case of Soeharto which is not directly resolved by the Government, on the other hand probably more emphasize to the discourse of police violence in addressing demonstration.

b. Institutional

Institutional level see how is the influence institutional organization in practice of discourse production. This institution may come from media itself or the ministry (Government), also the external powers there out media which decide the process of news production. The significant Institutional factor is the institution that responsible to the economical factor. For example, News production in media currently may not be released from the effect media economic, more or less it be able to the emerging discourse in reporting. First, absolutely, advertiser who determine the viability of the media. The news to be made in such a way to attract peoples to advertise in media that under its management. The second, is audience or readers which in modern industry shown with the data such circulation and rating. The benchmark is it feasible as reading and spectacle for many people. And because of it has pretension to attract the as many as public, Journalist who producing a news should create ‘good news’ to be read and preffered by many people. The chosen theme is adapted to the needs and wishes of public. The third, the competition among media. Basically, media compete the same reader and advertisers. Accordingly, the competition among media is also become the factors that determines how the news is produced. The fourth, intervention form of another economic institution or ownership of media. The media become not sensitive to the news which relating to the owner. This ownership is also must be associated widely and including to what kind of field that include in it.
Moreover, other institution factor which influences is political factor. First, political institution is also influences the sustainability and policy which implemented by the media. For instance, state institution who able to determine the extent to which condition and political limitation where media published is a bit much could effects to the discourse reported. The country where the government has the authority to take control and management, then emerging discourse in media is become different. It because of the selected news must adapted in order to not to be a threat for viability of the concerned media. In addition, political institution in term of how the media is used trough political powers within society. The media is able to be the tool powers dominantly in society to lower and marginalize other groups, one of them is using the power of media. The extreme form of this element is availability of partisan media, which deliberately is formed to support the thought or particular political forces by using media as its tool.

c. Social

Social factor is very influential to the emerging discourse. Moreover Fairclough convinces that the emerging discourse is determined by the changes in society. In social level, for instance the culture take contribution to decide the developing of media discourse. If situational aspect concern to the time and micro situation (context of event when the text was being made), social aspect more highlight to macro aspect such as political system, economical system, or cultural system of community as a whole. Such system determine who is in power, what kind of values in society that more dominant. And how about the value and ruling
group take influence and determining the media. For instance, in community very
popular to the patriarchal ideology that see the women as second class below the
men, this value will include take influence in the contain of reporting. The news
text that made by journalist of authoritarian political system definitely would be
different with the text which produced by the journalist of liberal political system.
The news text produced in capitalism economical system is marked with a
competition and struggle of capital and it definitely will be different with the news
text.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Description

In this analysis, the speech transcription text that will be analyzed is the speech transcription text of Minister Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia Mr. Marty M. Natalegawa on the Meeting of the 5th Global Forum of UN Alliance of Civilizations, at February 27th 2013 in Vienna. The text is taken from the official website of Ministry Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia at www.kemlu.go.id. The speech text was delivered in Vienna Austria, when the Minister come to speech in the forum for conveying Indonesian perspective regarding the problems of tolerance, pluralism, interfaith dialogue, civilization and peace to the international forum.

The speech text has 26 paragraphs which consists of the opening, the contents and the closing. From the total of the 26 paragraphs that called as language data, then it generates 20 paragraphs gained as the final language data. The selected 20 paragraphs are coming from the reasons: those selected data are the very relevant and sufficient data to represent the interest and the aim of the research in the level of text analysis in representations. In addition, those data are also used to the interest of discourse practice and sociocultural analysis level.

Analysis of the text of this speech will be divided into two major parts, text analysis and analysis of intertextuality (discourse practice and sociocultural practice). Text analysis is divided into two subsections of the analysis, namely the
analysis of the text representation and analysis of relation and identity in the text. In its application, the analysis of the representation of the text is subdivided into three subsections of analysis, namely the analysis of representation in the clause, the analysis of representation in combination clause, and analysis in the combination of inter sentences. Meanwhile, the analysis of intertextuality is in the form of representation of discourse analysis.

B. Data Analysis

The process of data analysis on the text of this speech will be discussed based on the method of critical discourse analysis of Norman Fairclough. The process of data analysis conducted in this study includes the following analysis:

1. Text Analysis

Analysis of the speech text will be focused on three elements, namely representation, relation, and identity. Representation is a view or the description of event, people, group, situations and circumstances that exist in the text. Relation is the view or description of the connection between Minister of Foreign Affair, Public and participants that contained in the text. Meanwhile, what is meant by the identity is the appearance or the description the identities of the minister, audiences and participants in the text. These three elements would be reflected in the analysis of language analysis.

2. Discourse Practice Analysis
Analysis of discourse practice focuses on aspect of production and consumption of text. To perform this analysis, it is also necessary to do intertextuality analysis. Intertextuality analysis focuses on how the Minister’s statement shown represents Indonesia in the global forum within the text. This intertextuality analysis can assist in seeing and expressing the practice of production and consumption of discourse made by Minister via a text that is delivered.

3. Sociocultural Practice Analysis

In this analysis of sociocultural practice, the analysis will unify the text with its relation to the existing socio-cultural context. Then, Fairclough creates sociocultural practice analysis into three level analysis: Level of Situational, Institutional and Social.

a. Text Analysis

a.1 Representation in Clauses

The Analysis at the level of the representation of the clause will be conducted on word choice and grammar that may show a text writer or speaker’s view.

In the first beginning paragraph of the speech text the the Minister said:

I wish to begin by expressing Indonesia’s appreciation to the Government of the Federal Republic of Austria for hosting the 5th Global Forum of the UN Alliance of Civilizations. Above all, I wish to deeply acknowledge Austria’s tremendous
efforts in carrying out the agenda of the UN Alliance of Civilizations. (First Paragraph).

The text above describes about the minister’s appreciation to the government of Austria for hosting the agenda. Besides, the minister also expresses his avowal to Austria’s efforts in performing a task for hosting the 5th United Nation Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC). In clause analysis, the minister tends to use the first pronoun “I” in presenting Indonesia rather than “we” to represent a nation. This can be signed as his way to express his personal dedication. The minister also conveys Austria’s effort in succeeding the agenda UNAOC. The emerging expression in that statement is “I wish to deeply acknowledge......”. This statement comes from Austrian condition life in a diverse country in Europe.

For a country as diverse as Indonesia, the embrace pluralism, as encapsulated in our national motto: “Unity in Diversity”, is a fact of national life. It is in-build our national outlook. While clearly not without challenges – the management of diversity in a thriving and robust democracy, in a context of rapid globalization, never is – we have been unrelenting in our promotion of democracy in a multicultural, multi-faith setting. (Fifth Paragraph)

The statement above describes the minister as a speaker who provides the information and addressees (audience) as a recipient of information. It is intended that the speaker states something to another person or audience that pluralism activity has been a long-standing exists as a habit in Indonesia and even it becomes Indonesia motto “Unity in Diversity”. Then the minister also states that
in the process of development of Indonesian society, there are many challenges, but those challenges are not mentioned in detail what the challenges that are faced. However the minister prefers to continue stating on the Indonesian democracy as what he said as “robust democracy”, a term used to describe the condition of democracy that goes properly. Although, the fact seems that a little imbalance with the previous statement that Indonesian democracy is hampered by several obstacles. The choice of the word robust in the minister’s speech text can be indicated to convince the audience that Indonesia in the course of democracy and pluralism has a bit of challenge and this also has been known to the world through the report presented by the foreign media. But, the minister assured that the growth which is happening today in the era of globalization is in good condition.

And not least, we have been deliberate and yet purposeful in developing an extensive network of partnership, some bilateral, other regional and inter-regional; some intergovernmental, others non-governmental, involving youth, the media, private sector and civil society in general. (Seventh Paragraph).

Based on the paragraph above, it describes the minister’s statement that consultation and cooperation among the various stakeholders needs to achieve the intended goal. On some of the ways are to attract the support and cooperation with domestic and foreign institution and the role of transnational, youth, media and also society.
So we reach out to our people at the grassroots and provide the space for healthy cross-cultural and interreligious interaction. In the provinces, leaders of faith-based communities meet regularly to address common concerns. (Eighth Paragraph)

The text above describes the role of the Indonesian government that attempts to appeal the people by means of provision the interaction between inter-faith and culture. Then the minister mentions the level of government arrangements that started from the provincial stage with a regular meeting of religious leaders to discuss a problem which occurs. Using the word of grassroots has significance which implies that the government actually took society from the bottom layer to be likened such as grassroots. But, how social practice is actually taking place in Indonesia on this matter. The next sociocultural analysis will answer this question.

At the national level, we engage in partnership with major religious organizations to organize interfaith dialogues to promote mutual appreciation and cooperation among the faiths. (Ninth Paragraph)

The text above is a continuation of the previous paragraph which states the stages of government approach to the promotion of democracy to the people. Paragraph nine states the levels at the national which embraces the majority of religious organizations to organize interfaith dialogue activities. But, the text above concerns about why the government mandates cooperation to the majority society organizations only.
In the same spirit, we have partnered with some 22 other governments in conducting interfaith dialogues at the bilateral level. These are attended by policy makers, academicians, civil society and media representatives, and religious leaders we exchange views on social and cultural issues in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding. (Tenth Paragraph)

The statement above states that the government has been working with 22 countries in conducting inter-faith dialogue. The activity was attended by policy makers, academic, civil society, media, and religious leaders. In this case the minister does not mention in details the 22 countries which has been working with Indonesia, in term of bilateral relation to inter-faith dialogue. But, on the other hand, the minister mentioned party or any professional involved in the agenda with.

At the interregional level, Indonesia is one of the initiators of the ASEM Interfaith Dialogue, which has taken place seven times since its inception in 2005-the latest of which was held in October 2011 in Manila. (Twelve Paragraph).

In the paragraph twelve above, the minister explains the success of Indonesia in interfaith dialogue at the regional which is marked as initiator agenda ASEM interfaith dialogue held in Manila, Philippines. At the interregional level, it mentioned the stage of the countries allied association that are specifically referred to ASEAN. It is also mentioned that the agenda has been going on for
seven times since 2005. However, the minister also does not explain the points from those meetings.

*Second, although the basic precept of democracy is the will of the majority, however, the voices, hopes and aspirations of the minority cannot and must not be neglected.* (Twentieth Paragraph).

The paragraph twenty describes a statement about the basic tenets of democracy, the will of the majority society, but the voice, the hopes and aspirations of minority communities are should not be ignored.

*In affirmation of our commitment to the vision of the AoC, we have extended our offer to host the 6th Global Forum of the Alliance in 2014, we wish to thank all for the expressions of support.* (Twenty-Fifth Paragraph)

Paragraph 25 above contained a clause that begins with a phrase explains about the reaffirmation of the Indonesian government’s commitment to a vision AoC through an inclusive phrase “in affirmation of our commitment to the vision of the AoC”. Then there is a clause “we have extended our offer to host the 6th Global Forum of the Alliance in 2014”. When it is viewed by function of syntax, it has the structure of a transitive clause, that is a clause which is characterized by the presence of an object after a series of subject and verb (subject+verb+object). It indicates that the minister chose to display the paragraph 25 with a sentence in the form of process, and the process in this case is in the form of action. The form of action process is characterized by the actor (subject) that performs certain action that causes something to the other participants (object). In the paragraph
above, the minister chose to display the extended action performed by one actor to the other participants as a destination. In describing the action, the minister representing Indonesia to extend his bid to host the next 6th global forum in Indonesia. The chosen word *extended* above indicates the meaning that previously the government of Indonesia has already proposed the same bid to host the agenda, but it seems has not succeeded. It is also a sign of good will of the government of Indonesia in conducting Global forum of Alliance of Civilization. It also becomes a participation in helping the United Nation in facing the problems of pluralism and tolerance.

### a.2 Representation in Combination of Clauses

One clause can be merged or combined with another clause to form a notion which can be understood and interpreted. Incorporation clause with each other, also a proposition to the other does not happen automatically. But, it engages the author’s mind and view. A text of the speech of a speaker or speech maker can combine proposition with one another to form a reality in accordance with their outlook or his or her thoughts. The unity of relation among propositions which then form the reality called as a coherence. Coherence can be generated from some forms of relationship among the clauses, i.e. elaboration, extension or expansion relationship. The establishment of coherence itself requires cohesion devices in order to create coherent and good discourse, such as; repeated words, vanishing word, pronouns, demonstrative, conjunctions, synonyms, metonym, and antonym. But there is also a discourse that sometimes does not need explicitly to
put the grammatical tools (conjunction) which can connect one idea with another. It also depends on how one proposition is associated with another by the speakers.

In this analysis of representation at the level of the combination of clauses, the discussion focuses on the reality of kind of shape formed by minister through coherences in the text, and the view implied in it. In addition, the cohesion devices as one of forming coherence will also be analyzed when the use indicates the presence of a particular view by the minister. Then, the analysis at the level of combination of clauses will be proceeded at the second paragraph.

May I also congratulate H.E. Mr. Abdulaziz Al-Nasser on his appointment as the United Nations’ representative of the Alliance. The wealth of experience he brings will no doubt be invaluable in ensuring further progress in our common quest for interfaith and cross-cultural understanding and harmony. (Second Paragraph)

In the second sentence at the paragraph above, there is elaboration relationship, which is characterized by an explanation or details of the main clause through sub-clause. Elaboration form in the sentence is characterized by the relation between main clause “the wealth of experience” with sub-clause “he brings will not doubt to be invaluable in ensuring further progress in our common quest” as it elaboration. However, it should be noted that in the connection between the main clause and sub-clause, there is no cohesion marker exactly but both clauses can still be understood the meaning well. Whereas, cohesion markers that seems to be lost from the relation the clauses is “that”. Then, the complet
sentence would be “The wealth of experience that he brings will no doubt be invaluable in ensuring further progress in our common quest”.

In the elaboration relations, the minister chooses the sub-clause “he will no doubt brings be invaluable in ensuring further progress in our common quest to be combined with the main clause “the wealth of experience”, so that to form a sense, that “he” the pronouns that refers to HE. Mr. Abdulaziz Al-Nasser. He has the role that does not need to be worried in ensuring further progress on joint efforts for the establishment of cross-cultural and religious understanding. The selection of sub-clause by the minister as explanatory from the main clause indicates that the minister is trying to give identification to the main clause. The submission about H.E. Mr. Abdulaziz Al-Nasser as new the United Nation’s representative of the Alliance is because he replaces the previous chairman H.E Mr. Jorge Sampaio who has served for five years. It is important for the minister to express his appreciation for the new chairman.

Furthermore in the following paragraph, there is a form relationship of elaboration from causal relationship.

Naturally, therefore, ever since the Alliance’s inception, Indonesia has been present and active. Not least, through the personal contribution of the late Ali Alatas in the high-level Group that provided the foundation on which the Alliance has been built to become what it is today. (Sixth Paragraph)

In paragraph above, there is a fact that appears in the first sentence about the inception of the Alliance forum in which Indonesia since the first has been
attended and actively incorporated therein. The main clause is characterized with an adverb “naturally” associated with “ever since the Alliance’s inception Indonesia has been present and active” and use conjunctive adverb “therefore”. It becomes apparent that the sub-clause serves to strengthen the argument of the main clause. But, the first sentence of this paragraph contains the other purposes with the elaboration to the further sentence that has the relationship as evidence of what the first sentence mentioned. The second sentence explains about the personal contribution of the late Ali Alatas in the high level group that provided the foundation. It connected using a subordinating conjunction “which” with the fact on the second clause that the Alliance has been built to become what it is today. It raises the sense that the late Ali Alatas as representation of the Indonesian people who had followed the pioneering forum.

At the global level, Indonesia has supported and participated in UN-sponsored dialogues among faith and cultures. Indonesia also fervently advocates interfaith and intercultural dialogue in such multilateral forums as the Non-aligned Movement and the organization of Islamic Cooperation. (Thirteen Paragraph)

In paragraph above, the minister choses sub-clause “participated in UN-Sponsored dialogues among faith and cultures” to be combined with the main clause “at the global level, Indonesia has supported. Then, the two clauses are connected by the coordinate conjunction “and”. It is shaping the understanding that the information of support and participation of Indonesia in the dialogue between religions and cultures sponsored by the United Nations is an evidence of Indonesia’s active role in the management of interfaith and cultural issues at the
global level. Then, on the thirteenth paragraph, there is also the second sentence which describes the details of the global level forum where Indonesia is active in it. It is also a sign that Indonesia is serious in facing the issues of understanding interfaith and cultures.

*I have little doubt that, taken together, a rather impressive national, regional and global architecture on the promotion of tolerance, respect, dialogue and cooperation among cultures, religions and civilizations would be evident.*

(Fifteenth Paragraph)

In the fifteenth paragraph, the minister chose the phrase “taken together, a rather impressive national, regional and global architecture on the promotion of tolerance, respect, dialogue and cooperation among cultures, religions and civilizations would be evident,” to be combined to the main clause, *I have little doubt.* Then, it is used subordinate conjunction “that” as a link both clauses. It forms interesting understanding that the handling together from the level of national, regional, and global in facing the issues of intolerance and building partnership interfaith and culture will prove the evidence which generates incredible result by the minister through an exact statement in the main clause “I have little doubt”. It is a sign that there is something wrong happened in the process of Alliance according to the Indonesian delegation.

*And yet, Mr. Chairman, notwithstanding these developments, despite the apparent reservoir of goodwill and intentions, the reality is, evidence abound. Often amplified in times of crisis; in times when societies’ confidence are low,*
while fears and sense of distrust high. Times when blames are too pockets of racial, ethnic and religious intolerance thus proliferate. Five years after the inception of the Alliance – the time is ripe to ask what have worked; and what have not. Otherwise, we risk disconnect between the Alliance’s efforts and the actual reality on the ground. (Sixteenth Paragraph)

In the sixteenth paragraph above there are two discussions analysis of inter-clauses. The main clause of “the reality is evidence of intolerance abound it combined with the main clause...notwithstanding these developments, despite the apparent reservoir of goodwill and intention”. In the combination of inter clauses between main clause and sub-clause is not marked by a conjunction exactly. But in the term of coherence case, the conjunction is not always be presented between two clauses, as long as the intended discourse can be understood by interlocutor. In the clause that show the form of climax discussion which started by preposition “notwithstanding these development”, then used the same meaning preposition “despite the apparent reservoir of goodwill and intentions, the form of the statement describing in multilevel about the event that happening starting from the statement “notwithstanding these developments, despite the apparent reservoir of goodwill and intentions, the reality is, evidence abound”.

Then in the last sentence in the paragraph above, there are sub clause the actual reality on the ground combined with main clause we risk disconnect between the Alliance’s efforts. Both clauses are combined with the conjunction “and”. The combination of such a clause stating that the members of the Alliance are at risk between the work done by the Alliance and the reality on the ground. It
implies that there is something that happens in a business problem that has been done by the Alliance and about the fact that there is in the community. This could be the minister has been seen many cases that have not be dealt well through the efforts and goals of the Alliance built.

**a.3 Representation in Combination of Inter Sentences**

This analysis of representation in the combination of inter sentence is focuses on what part or what sentence that is more prominent in the other part of combination of inter sentence. The combination of inter sentence in the text need to be analyzed because it is not just related to the technical writing, but also the combination which affects the meaning displayed to the audience who involved with. One of important aspect is emphasized in this analysis is how a statement or views shown in the text of a speech by the minister. According to Fairclough, at least there are three forms of how the statements appear in the text. First is, by directly quoting what is said by the actor, second by summarizing what the core delivered by the actor (including indirect quote), and the last is through evaluation (where the actor statement evaluated and then written into the text).

Through quoting statement or opinions it can be detected that the minister wants to shows the opinion of a participant as the dominant idea or reinforce his opinion, or the opinion of the participant actually shown not to be used as a “grip” but rather to comment or even legitimized (made into though incorrectly).

The representation analysis of combination in inter sentence to the speech text of the foreign minister will be begun with a discussion of the third paragraph.
And, not least, our deep appreciation to H.E. Mr. Jorge Sampaio for his able stewardship of the forum during the past five years. Of course, our profound appreciation also goes to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, H.E. Ban Ki-Moon, for his personal dedication to our common endeavours. (Third Paragraph)

In the third paragraph, the paragraph is part of the opening salutation of the minister’s speech. The first sentence in the paragraph above is a form of expression of the minister’s appreciation to the Mr. Jorge Sampaio for his hard work becoming chairman of the Alliance for five years. Then, delivered to the second sentence of the paragraph about the services of the United Nation Secretary General Ban Ki Moon about his dedication for supporting the movement of the Alliance. Through both sentences, the minister directs the audience to the understanding that the contribution made by Ban Ki Moon not only as his capacity as general of the UN but also with a personal dedication.

At the regional level, Indonesia, together with Australia and the Philippines, organized in Yogyakarta, Indonesia in 2004 the first Asia-Pacific Interfaith Dialogue. Since then the region has held six of these interfaith dialogues, the latest of which was held a year ago in Semarang, also in Indonesia. (Eleventh paragraph)

In the eleventh paragraph above, there are two sentences that tell about the progress of Indonesia in an effort to support the Alliance movement to describing the role of Indonesia in the level of regional. In the regional level, it means that
Indonesia taking cooperation with the countries around area in South East Asia. The first sentence minister declare his report that Indonesia together with Australia and Philippines to organize the dialogue interfaith of Asia Pacific for the first time in Yogyakarta at 2004. The emerging statement of Indonesia’s achievement in the forum is not without a reason, however it is as a concrete evidence that Indonesia has succeeded in supporting that agenda. Then, the second sentence is a continuation from the first sentence telling further agenda that is done in regional level and would be continue for six the same agenda for the next one. This matter becomes a concern for Indonesia in facing the issues of Alliance by mentioned the efforts that has been done in various stages, national, regional and international.

*Thus, We in Indonesia have always endeavored to practice “responsible leadership in diversity and dialogue.” That is why we have supported and involved ourselves in the work of the AoC since its inception. (Fourteenth Paragraph)*

The fourteenth paragraph above describes about the serious effort of Indonesia by the practice of responsibility the leader to the diversity and dialogues of interfaith. That thing becomes the reason why Indonesia is always supporting and involving in projects of Alliance since its inception. The last sentence of the paragraph above becomes a concern because of it is a part from inductive sentence which create to put the main idea in the last paragraph. It directs the audience in understanding that since Alliance built that Indonesia keep trying it capacity in
effort of resolution the various and dialogue of interfaith, it the right as an
evidence that Indonesia to reach an achievement which appreciated properly.

*Our common efforts are a process – not an event. In the face of inevitable hurdles
and challenges along the way, perseverance is key.*

*Including recognition that there is no “one size fits all”.*

*The circumstances and situations prevailing in our respective countries are unique
and specific.* (Seventeenth Paragraph)

The whole paragraph that is displayed by the minister is a statement of
Indonesian perspective to the programmes which are organized by the Alliance. It
means that in stresses to the real programme and not for just a tentative event. It
characterizes that it has a plenty agenda without a real action in facing the
problem specifically and prefer to choose without real action. The minister
stresses that perseverance is a key in facing every challenges. Its key is also
remembering that there is nothing one is fits for all situations and conditions for
the all countries, because considering that each countries has their uniqueness.

*The Alliance of Civilizations must offer climate conducive for such norms to
prosper. It should add value to the efforts being undertaken at the national and
regional levels. It should facilitate multilateral cooperation among governments
to develop common platforms for legislation, policy-making and initiatives that
promote cross-cultural and interfaith understanding. And not least, it should
continue to broaden its outreach – to engage stakeholders, including the media,
youth organizations and faith-based organizations. To make concrete*
contribution, such conversation should be inclusive, to include even those who have demonstrated rejection of the principles of tolerance and mutual respect – without condoning or appeasing such views. (Twenty-Third Paragraph)

That paragraph is started from the advice of minister to Alliance for more stressing its job quality to be conducive and generate the norms that has mentioned in the previous paragraph. It is also remembering that the effort includes in national and other countries in increasing cooperation to all aspects weather public or private sector. In the last sentence of paragraph the minister reaffirms to keep do concrete contribution and also for the stakeholder who ignores to the principal of tolerance and respecting to other without condoning.

We are confident that with such support, within the extraordinary diversity of ASEAN and of the greater Asia-Pacific region, the 6th Global Forum will be able to build upon the gains made thus far. I thank you. (Twentieth Sixth Paragraph)

The paragraph above describes the confidence of the minister to support Indonesia from the Alliance member. The big support from Alliance to Indonesia to be the host for the 6th Global Forum of the Alliance in 2014. That statement is in the previous paragraph in twenty five. In above statement appears that the minister associate the election Indonesia to be the host for the next forum by also mention in his speech is about the motto ASEAN and the strength of Asia Pacific. It is not without purpose why the minister mentioned two multilateral communities (ASEAN and the Asia Pacific). In his speech, it can be characterized that there is a purpose and reason why the minister presented the different
discourse therein. It may be to intend in increasing the confidence of Indonesia in world stage that now Indonesia is active in dialogue at level regional or international. To be sure it will give trust for the audience that Indonesia would like to emphasize that Indonesia deserves to host in next meeting.

a.4 Analysis of Relation and Identity

Analysis of relation and identity in the text of critical discourse analysis is basically a language review by referring to one of the function of language, ie interpersonal function. The analysis of relation and identity to see how relation and connection the identity of participants in the text constructed through a language. By understanding how relationship between participants (speaker and hearer) constructed in the text, it can be seen also how the minister’s identity through the emerging i construction relation. And also about how the minister establish his self as representative of Indonesia in favor of the interests of Indonesia.

This analysis is focuses on the relation and identity the minister Mr. Marty Natalegawa as the first person, the audience as the second person, and the figures mentioned in the text as the third person. In this text there are many public participants who used as the third person, such as: Indonesia, Government of the federal republic of Austria, H.E. Mr. Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, H.E. Mr. Jorge Sampaio, H.E. Ban Ki-Moon, Ali Alatas, Leader of faith-based communities, Australia, Philippines, and Mr. Chairman. However, generally participants that presents in the text are the government of Indonesia that represented by Mr. Marty
Natalegawa, Audience, UN officials and representatives from the member countries of Alliance.

In the some part of speech, of the text reflects the identity of the foreign minister. Firstly, the minister shows himself as individual and other shows himself as Indonesian representative. It can be seen from the turn of the foreign minister pronouns used in some of the following text:

1. I wish to begin by expressing Indonesia’s appreciation to the Government of the Federal Republic of Austria for hosting the 5th Global Forum of the UN Alliance of Civilizations. Above all, I wish to deeply acknowledge Austria’s tremendous efforts in carrying out the agenda of the UN Alliance of Civilizations. (First Paragraph).

2. And not least, we have been deliberate and yet purposeful in developing an extensive network of partnership, some bilateral, other regional and inter-regional; some intergovernmental, others non-governmental, involving youth, the media, private sector and civil society in general. (Seventh Paragraph).

Meanwhile, the other participants are displayed only on the opening speech as the mark of gratitude to key figures at the forum. As in homage to the Government of the federal Republic of Austria as a host, as well as to HE. Mr. Abdulaziz Al-Nasser as the United Nation’s Representative of the Alliance, as well as to HE. Mr Jorge Sampaio for his stewardship of the forum during the past
five years, as well as the Secretary General of the United Nations, H.E Ban Ki Moon.

In its representation, Indonesia described as a party who seeks improvement of its image by raising the roles of Indonesia in various world stage. It can be seen from many passages in the foreign minister’s speech include:

1. Naturally, therefore, ever since the Alliance’s inception, Indonesia has been present and active. Not least, through the personal contribution of the late Ali Alatas in the high-level Group that provided the foundation on which the Alliance has been built to become what it is today. (Sixth Paragraph)

2. In the same spirit, we have partnered with some 22 other governments in conducting interfaith dialogues at the bilateral level. (Tenth Paragraph)

3. At the regional level, Indonesia, together with Australia and the Philippines, organized in Yogyakarta, Indonesia in 2004 the first Asia-Pacific Interfaith Dialogue. (Eleventh paragraph).

The description of Indonesia based on the discourse, shows the news of Indonesia from one side only, it is about of the harmonization of religious discourse, culture and society. Indirectly it also displays the minister’s attitude who try to position himself as the party that promotes Indonesia with the news of achievement that more dominant than the problems which still occur in the country for a purpose.
b. Analysis of Discourse Practice

This analysis will focus on how production and consumption at the minister’s speech text. The voice who report is the direct statements from the minister. It means that this text produced by the authority of the ministry who fully representing the interests of the Government of Indonesia in the meeting in Austria. For example, in the statement of foreign ministers at the beginning of the paragraph. “I wish to begin by expressing Indonesia’s appreciation to the Government of the Federal Republic of Austria for hosting the 5th Global Forum of the UN Alliance of Civilizations. Above all, I wish to deeply acknowledge Austria’s tremendous efforts in carrying out the agenda of the UN Alliance of Civilizations”. The analysis of text production is need to know about the individual aspects and performance of the Minister who delivered the speech text.

The discourse practice is also need to give attention about who is deliver the text is, and this is the profile of the Minister. Dr. Natalegawa obtained a Doctor of Philosophy at the ANU in 1993; a Master of Philosophy at Corpus Christi College, University of Cambridge in 1985; and a BSc (Hons) at the London School of Economics and Political Science in 1984. He also attended the Ellesmere College and Concord College in the UK between 1976-1981. Dr. Natalegawa is married and has three children. He began his career with the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in 1986. He served at the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the UN between 1994 and 1999, including during Indonesia’s membership of the Security Council in 1996-1997. Dr. Marty Natalegawa also inter alia served as Director for International Organizations at the
Department of Foreign Affairs. As Spokesperson, he experienced first hand the increased expectations of the public on foreign policy matters within the new democratic setting in Indonesia and also faced a number of difficult issues, including the effort to address the threat of terrorism. On 14 December 2004 he received the First Public Relations Society Award from the PR Society of Indonesia.

In the years 2002–2005, he consecutively served as the Chief of Staff of the Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and as the Director General for ASEAN Cooperation in the Department of Foreign Affairs. While serving in the aforementioned posts, he concurrently served the position of Spokesperson of the Department of Foreign Affairs. His term as Director General for ASEAN Cooperation coincided with Indonesia’s chairmanship of ASEAN; a period marked by intensive effort to promote the idea of an ASEAN Community which was formally endorsed by the member countries through the 2003 Bali Concord II. Also during the same period, he saw through the convening of the first East Asia Summit (EAS) reflecting Indonesia’s vision of an inclusive EAS, and ASEAN as the driving force. Between 2005–2007 and prior to his assignment as Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York, he served as the Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the Court of St. James’s and Ireland. In this capacity, he sought to elevate and rejuvenate Indonesia – United Kingdom bilateral relations to a higher level as inter alia evidenced in the visit of Prime Minister Blair to Indonesia in March 2006 and the establishment of Indonesia – United Kingdom Partnership Forum. While serving in the United Kingdom, he
presented papers on Indonesia, ASEAN, East Asia, counter terrorism and other international issues at various universities, including Cambridge University, Oxford University and the London School of Economics, as well as business forums.

Among his recent responsibilities as the Permanent Representative of Indonesia was as the President of the Security Council in November 2007 and Chairman of the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee on the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2007–2008 (Indonesia served as an elected member of the Security Council in 2007–2008); Chairman of the Asia Group in October 2008; Co-Facilitator of the President of the General Assembly for the Commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights in December 2008; and Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization (C-24) for 2008 and 2009. He also led Indonesia’s delegation at various multilateral negotiations and participated actively at various academic fora on the subject of the United Nations.

Then R.M. Marty M. Natalegawa was appointed as the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia on 22 October 2009, for period of 2009-2014 in cabinet of the President of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Prior to his appointment as Foreign Minister, he served as the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations in New York (2007 – 2009).

In the analysis of consumption text known that this text addressed for the audience and forum member who presents at the meeting in Vienna on 27 February 2013. Some of the mentions of honor to whom this speech indicated or
consumed for: The Government of the Federal Republic of Austria, H.E. Mr. Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, H.E. Mr. Jorge Sampaio, H.E. Ban Ki-Moon, and the rest is expressing respect generally by calling Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen.

c. Analysis of Sociocultural Practice

It has been stated previously that the dimension of sociocultural associated with beyond of the text which has a relation to text, what so called as the context. This analysis is based on the assumption of social context that influences how the discourse that emerged in the text. This Sociocultural practice is not directly related to the text production, but it determines how the text is produced and understood. According to Fairclough this relation is not directly related to the context of the text, but it mediated by discourse practice.

In the text if this speech, it can be seen the analysis of sociocultural practice through three levels: Level of Situational, Institutional and social. The purpose of three stages of this level is to know more detail about how a text has relevance to the situation, institution and social which the text was made.

Situationally, the foreign minister’s speech text on the Alliance forum seems need to be analyzed related to the context of the event behind it. Therefore, each text has its characteristics. Generally, all member of the UN Alliance of Civilizations has its own opportunity to express their own opinion on the development of democracy and human rights in their countries respectively on the global forum. It also including Indonesia which is represented by Mr. Marty
Natalegawa. But it becomes unusual because of what is contained in the text of the speech is described Indonesia has some extraordinary achievements in term of democracy and the dialogue between religion or between cultural in national, regional and international level. It may not be directly proportional to the situation in Indonesia at that time, it also conveyed the condition and situation of the role Indonesia in ASEAN and International.

On the delivery of how the condition of democracy in Indonesia at that time, at least it can be described in a news of media at that time reporting about how the condition the inbalancing harmony live in Indonesia. For example, the reporting of Sunni and Syiah Moslems Community in Sampang Madura, which makes unrest and then with some other news about world perception to Indonesia that known as country has a problem with terrorist issue and a number of other issues relate to race problems. It can be seen from the news released by BBC Indonesia on August 27th 2013 entitled “Peristiwa Sampang: Presiden diminta tegas lindungi warga negara”. It is described that displaced people from one community need more government attention.

At institutional level, it should be understood that any text is attached to institution where they comes from. So it can be understood that any text contain certain ideological interests. It is understandable that Mr. Marty Natalegawa, the man who is believed to represent the government of Indonesia in the forum is derived from Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Institution, which is certainly

speak for the interest of Republic of Indonesia. The forum is intended for the purpose to make better understanding to interfaith and cultural diversity community by dialogue, and also a forum in order to create an inovation in order to achieve more peaceful life and be democratic. Seeing through Indonesian outlook to the harmony and peaceful of life is still not in very satisfactory report whether in national or regional fact. Some reports, such as in Such as a news entitled by Jakarta Post : Indonesia to promote reconciliation in Rakhine” published on January 9th, 2013.\textsuperscript{48} It is describing the role of Indonesia in regional forum, but the government still has a lot of home works to do too in national cases. It can be seen from several cases of interfaith problems, culture, race, ethnicity that contribute for coloring the reporting in media at that time. Such as the reportages Shia Muslim case in Madura that has become special attention for local or international media. However, what happens in the platform of the Alliance forum is seems to be different from what is happening in the reality. Because it is seen that the text is more stressed and lead the audience to news of great Indonesian democratic with all the achievements that has been achieved by Indonesia. Actually the achievement that attained is more to in holding an events rather than the real output in reality. This is become a common thing for all countries to deliver the best news of his country rather than what is in actually. Therefore, that is done not without a reason, but there are certain objective that one of them is to bring Indonesia in in excellent reputation in international outlook. In this case, as an institution, The Ministry of Foreign affair is officiate to

\textsuperscript{48} Kurniawan Hari, “Indonesia to Promote Reconciliation in Rakhine”, \textit{The Jakarta Post}, Jakarta, January 9th, 2013, p.10.
bring the name of Indonesia. The scope of work of the minister is also must be based on the will of the controlling the leader of the country, it is the president. Thus, in that text is presented by the minister is also attached the idea and the mandate of the president and all stakeholder in Indonesia who represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A good image, it is the possibility of the end of the international political purposes. Bring a good image to the international community is not an easy case, especially Indonesia that sharply highlighted on democracy issues to become the attention of the local and international media. This mission to bring good image in diplomacy is presented that “pencitraan diri sebagai negara demokratis di luar negeri dapat memberi sumbangan positif bagi proses konsolidasi demokrasi di dalam negeri. Karena itu, Indonesia berkepentingan untuk menciptakan lingkungan eksternal yang kondusif bagi proses konsolidasi tersebut”

In addition to reach the world’s attention to the positive impression to Indonesia, a good image which performed by the minister is also has it primary mission. This thing we can know through the statement expressly by the minister that wishes to be a host for the next meeting in Indonesia. In paragraph twenty-five mentioned:

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Mr. Chairman,

In affirmation of our commitment to the vision of the AoC, we have extended our offer to host the 6th Global Forum of the Alliance in 2014, we wish to thank all for the expressions of support.

Finally, it can be known also about the reason of what is the interest of the minister more concerned to the achievement of Indonesia in the world community rather than what is commonly seen the news on democracy and tolerance in Indonesia. That is the motive to be the host for the next meeting which can give an image to Indonesia directly or not as a model country with good democracy in the world. And this is obviously will benefit Indonesia for the next process International action and it absolutely for the interest of Indonesia through a good view from international community. Some of the things that make it possible for Indonesia to take advantages by hosting the forum are ease to promote the cultural diversity, art and religion in Indonesia, and for long-term investment for the development growth in Indonesia.

The last is on the social level, a text is need to be understood also in the association with a particular cultural system. It means, the social aspects relate to the macro context to the community. If the situational aspect is more lead to the time and situation as micro context, such as the latest situation and condition while the text made, so the social aspect see it as macro context, such as the system of politic, economic, or cultural society overall. We must understand how the foreign policy system used Indonesia in performing its role relating to the
relationship among countries in the world. And it has been known that since the proclamation, Indonesia adopt “independent and active” foreign policy. Independent, it means that Indonesia is not impartial to one of block or group and make his own way in dealing with international problems. Meanwhile, active, it means that Indonesia trying hard to contribute for maintaining the world peace and participate in relieving tension in international. This foreign political system selected in order to ensure cooperation and good relations with other nations in the world. This political system initiated by Mr. Mohammad Hatta, and run from the formation of Indonesia system till today. Then, from the involvement of Indonesia in the Alliance forum is Indonesia’s foreign policy strategy that is known as Independent and Active. And the advancement Indonesia in global forum and act in offering to host the next meeting is a political decision of Indonesia which it also expected generate good impact for the interest of Indonesia.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

According to what has been discussed in the analysis of the text (representation in clause, combination of clause, and combination in inter-sentence), analysis of discourse practice and analysis of sociocultural to the text speech of Minister Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia Mr. Marty Natalegawa in the forum of the 5th Global forum United Alliance of Civilization, there are some conclusions as follows:

Firstly, that the civilization discourse which performed by the minister in his speech viewed through the analysis of text, the chosen words, diction, phrase, clauses and the grammatical are tend to show Indonesia as a representation a democratic nation and also has the good achievements in dialogues of interfaith, cultures, and the communities. It is reflected to the some paragraph that state Indonesia cooperated with various stakeholders to give solutions for the issues and conflict of interfaith, cultures or communities.

Second, it viewed from the analysis of discourse practice, the text is seems to be delivered for the all member of UNAOC, the officials of UN and also to the meritorious figures in building the UNAOC. Then, the purpose of the text speech is delivered by the minister to them is not only means delivering a speech as
formality, but also as an action of the strategy of the foreign policy through believed Indonesia to be supported as the host for the next forum of UNAOC. It is also the reason why the information of Indonesia achievements is more prominent in the minister’s speech. Actually, the action of minister is a brave decision for offering to be host. Considering some violence cases of interfaith communities and races still always be the news in local or international media. However, this political strategy applied by minister can be success if the meeting in the future held Indonesia. Moreover, the production text shows that the speech text is come from the minister foreign affair Indonesia who has a power, right and responsibility to the international relation.

Meanwhile, based on analysis of sociocultural there are three levels that be the centre attention to this level element analysis. First, situationally Indonesia is starting to show it progress and development in term of good relation among interfaith communities and races. But, some cases is still colouring the democration in Indonesia with the cases that bring the religion and races problems. On the other hand, Indonesia sharpen it performance to the world through the active role of Indonesia in contributing to take solution the conflicts happens in some ASEAN countries. But what is delivered by the minister through his speech to the world and what in reality is till need handling seriously in order to be m more objective in delivering statement.

Institutionally the text is coming from a legal institution of the government, it is the Ministry of Foreign Affair of Republic of Indonesia who has the responsibility to Indonesian interest to the relation of international world. To
see the social aspect, it is need to find how is the role foreign affair policy of Indonesia is. The foreign policy system used Indonesia in performing its role relating to the relationship among countries in the world. And it has been known that since the proclamation, Indonesia adopt “independent and active” foreign policy. Independent, it means that Indonesia is not impartial to one of block or group and make his own way in dealing with international problems. Meanwhile active, it mean that Indonesia trying hard to contribute for maintaining the world peace and participate in relieving tension in international.

Thus, it is seen that the ideology of foreign affair policy of Indonesia is “independent and active” applied to the speech text of the minister with it certain interest through the delivering the statement that convincing Indonesia is deserve to take it interest in international world.

B. Suggestions

The research of critical discourse analysis to the discourse of speech text and other formal texts is now still rarely to be conducted. It is could be better to increase the other various discourse to be explored. It will become the richness of varieties of critical discourse analysis and also it is to inspire to the researchers to be brave in offering a research or study that give different view than commonly conducted, such as media analysis.

On the other hand, the observation the text speech of the Foreign Minister in the meeting of the United Nation Alliance of Civilizations is still can be developed through the further research. For example is to study the discourse from
the news of democration in Indonesia and it relations to ASEAN and Asia countries. And also is better to interview the actors who has intervention in production text in order to the aim and goal clearly and specifically.
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