

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Discourse is described as structure and practices which represent human thought and social realities through particular collections of words and that construct certain meaning in the world (Fairclough, 2003). As one of the approaches in discourse, critical discourse analysis is an analysis that sees how texts in social and political context are raised (Van Dijk, 2004 in Suprayogi and Pranoto, 2020). Hence, as study in the linguistics field, linguistics features such as vocabulary, grammar, and text structure are imperative to be clearly analyzed. Since considered as discourse that is widely spread in society, newspaper has strongly linked to power and ideology. Hence, the perspective of society is always influenced by information contained in newspaper (Pekkarinen, 2016 in Evayani and Rido, 2019). As many people depend on newspaper as a source of information, it has significant influence or impact on how individuals and society construct stigmas toward certain individuals, culture, illness and etc. Furthermore, as a form of mass media that focus on delivering news, newspaper coverage can profoundly shape public attitudes toward many things including stigmatized groups. According to Fornkwa (2015), newspapers are notable for using certain patterns in their discourse to mediate various ideologies, particularly in writing on social issue cases.

Accordingly, it is considered imperative to demonstrate how stigmatized group such as people with HIV/AIDS (Human Immunodeficiency Viruses/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) in particular is represented in newspaper as Ren (2017) argues that mass media plays a significant role in shaping people's views of such illnesses and disorders, including HIV / AIDS. Despite the positive impact of the media in mitigating stigma, the literature has reported that the media could perpetuate HIV stigma in public discourse. People with HIV/AIDS are more likely to get unfair treatment from the environment, avoided, rejected and expelled (Indonesian Social Change Organization, 2011). This stigma has longly and strongly been embedded in society which caused discrimination toward people living with HIV. On the other hand, The United Nation Human Rights (2011), announced the right of people with HIV/AIDS have equal rights as equal as common people including the right to work, the right to marry and found family, the right to access to education and etc.

Therefore, since reported as credible Indonesian English News and have the potentials to be globally read (Tarrant, 2008 in Utami, 2018), *The Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe* are chosen by the researcher to reveal how people with HIV-positive being represented in Indonesia news media. Moreover, Some critical discourse studies on newspaper articles have been conducted. Utami (2018) analyzed how LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender) represented in The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe. The findings indicate that the two media are trying to convince their readers to recognize LGBT's presence in Indonesia as a marginalized group. Moreover, Isti'anah (2015) conducted an investigation of the

language use in people's opinions of capital punishment for drug convicts in The Jakarta Post. The result confirms that the ideologies revealed in the opinions are power, pessimism, and criticism.

To this end, this study aims to derive representational meanings from the transitivity choices used by news reports from The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe in reporting people with HIV-positive cases and understanding the underlying ideology behind the representation. this study employs Fairclough's three-dimensional concept in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Furthermore, this study also relies on Halliday's systemic functional grammar, particularly in the transitivity analysis. This study is expected to give an insight to the readers of how media produces discourses which contain certain ideologies.

1.2 Research Questions

Referring to the background of the study, the research question is:

How is the representation of people with HIV-positive in The Jakarta Post and The Jakarta Globe?

1.3 Research Objectives

This study aims to understand representational meanings from the transitivity choices used by news reports from The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe in reporting people with HIV-positive cases and exposing the underlying ideology behind the representation.

1.4 Uses of the Study

The uses of the current study are divided into theoretical and practical uses.

1.4.1 Theoretical Use

Theoretically, the researcher employs Fairclough's three-dimensional concept in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Moreover, the researcher also applies Halliday's systemic functional grammar, particularly in the transitivity analysis. Transitivity acts as a valuable analytical method used in critical discourse analysis, particularly in the text analysis as Fowler (1979) stated that during CDA analysis, it is imperative to discover the hidden ideologies through transitivity, modality and etc. Moreover, the study would also provide information about the representation of certain subjects of analysis. In addition, the study could enrich the reader's knowledge and understanding about how two different theories of Critical Discourse Analysis are combined. The findings are expected to bring significant overview in the field of linguistics as the study provides the combination of Fairclough's Three-Dimensional approach and Halliday's systemic functional grammar.

1.4.2 Practical Use

Practically, the study could give contribution to some groups. Firstly, for lecturer and teacher outside the department of English literature, the study might be an example about what is Critical Discourse Analysis about and how its implementation. Second, for students of English literature, the study can enrich their knowledge and understanding about Critical Discourse Analysis as well as

be a guideline when conducting similar research. Moreover, for the readers, the study is expected to give an insight to the readers of how media produces discourses which contain certain ideologies as well as how the positive impact of the media in mitigating stigma in public discourse and vice versa. Besides, this study as well as the result of the study might be a reference, an overview, and additional information for other researchers.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This study has some limitations that need to be acknowledged. The study implements three-dimensional approach by Fairclough (1993) and the study also relies on Halliday's systemic functional grammar, particularly in the transitivity analysis. Moreover, the study only focuses on analyzing the discourse around the word "*people with HIV*" in The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe in 2009 (the first article about HIV/AIDS was published) - 2019.