

Advocating Language Used in Some Islamic Media in Reporting the Treatment of US-Troops in the Occupied Muslim Countries

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ABSTRACT: This study purposes to describe the dictions used in the selected texts of Sabili Magazine(SM), Media Umat (MU), and SuaraHidayatullah (SHM) reporting the US-Troop treatment in the occupied moslem countries. The analysis of dictions of the news texts reporting the despotism of the agent attacking the moslem countries are categorized into two main features: (1) the cynical dictions are used to criticize, to blame the agent, (2) the sarcastic dictions are used to scold the repressive and discriminative agents. This research uses qualitative method, text media analysis approach, by using Fowler analysis model and the theory of dictions. The analysis focused on the dictions used in the news texts. This study found that three Islamic media applied the same feature of news texts and use of various styles of dictions. From the analysis we can show that the news texts of those three Islamic media applied two kinds of dictions, i.e. cynical and sarcastic style of dictions.

KEYWORDS –diction, Islamic media, US-troops, Muslim countries

I. INTRODUCTION

Advocating language is one of Islamic media activities to report the maltreatment happening around the Moslem communities and countries. This printed text reports are dependently used some diction variations. Diction, particularly in composition, is the choice of words employed by the writer, particularly the extent to which the words the writer uses are thought suitable and effective for different kinds of writing. Fowler[1] insisted that diction is the choice of words and clarity of the sounds produced, to achieve a particular effect. Hartman[2] argued that the diction also can be defined as the clearness of the sounds produced, to reach a specific effect. Good diction implies the selection and arrangement of appropriate words so that they express the thought not only with precious but also with grace. However, in any age, diction should be regarded not as an end in itself but as a means of securing expressions of human thoughts and emotion. Diction does not only as the choice of word, but it is also define as a style and manner of speaking and writing. It is clear that the basic meaning of diction is the choice of words.

Diction refers to word choice. Despite the fact that diction is typically not given considerable attention until the later stages of the writing process (i.e. revision), it plays a very important role in creating tone and voice appropriate for your audience and writing objective. For instance, an email to a close friend would use different word choice than an email written to a prospective employer. According to Leona, diction is the style of writing used based on the word choice and usage. Dictions here is not only used for expressing an idea or a concept but also the application of phraseology, style, and expression. It also deals with a group of words and its composition, or deals with a particular way to form the idiomatic expressions. According to Khan[3], it should be noticed that style is essential parts of dictions related to the attracting expressions either by individual or by

public which has high artistic value. The styles, therefore, cover all of language hierarchies, i.e. individual dictions, phrases, clauses, and sentences. And it also covers a discourse as a whole. It is concluded that the diction is the way to express thoughts and feelings through language, especially denoting the spirit and the character of writers or journalists.

Diction needs requirements to be distinguished between a good style and bad style of language into three essential elements, i.e. integrity, respectful, and interesting expression. Integrity here means the style which has to follow the rule, correct and good principles in speaking to extend the actual facts. Respectful means to get appreciation or to respect anyone who is talking to us, particularly, listener and reader. And the last is interesting expression which can be measured by some components as follows: It should have a variation, a healthy humor, a good understanding, vitality, and a full of imagination. Whereas bad style of dictions belong to cynical and sarcastic. According to Kencana[4], the cynical diction is the utterances inclining to question the sincerity and goodness of people's motives and actions, or the value of living and the sarcastic diction is the utterances having the nature or characterized by a taunting, sneering, cutting, or caustic remark; gibe or jeer, generally ironical. Dictions or expressions can be seriously considered sarcastic (bad style) if (a) it criticizes directly by using rough words (b) the presence of the emotion stimulus of speaker, (c) it is deliberately accuse the interlocutor (d) it is deliberately force the interlocutor into a corner (e) it extremely defends on the personal idea.

Nababan[5] expressed that media mostly depends on the news texts used either for influencing the public or carrying out social advocacy. The news texts here consist of a great deal of 'dictions' which are very important to be the language research. This study belongs to the field of the language function which is very closely related to the need of communication. As a matter of fact, communication, a tool of social adhesiveness, binds someone to a certain social system which is exceedingly dependent upon the existence of a language. Moreover, social system never exists and even all of human activities also disappear if the member of community has no language. Therefore, the language role is tightly linked with the social interaction of a community. Al-Wasilah[6] referred this role to the sociological component theory of Firth, *field of relation*, which means relation among the members who play an important role in a community. It belongs to the words they speak, the objects they know around them, and the important events they celebrate, and so on. All of these relations are closely related to the language they use. And then based on the Firth theory, language variation has been identified in a community where the language is used.

Media is essentially a pioneer of upholding righteousness and justice to the public. It is considered a distinguishing character and a universal purpose of the press. Based on this function, media possesses advocating task to an individual, or to a group, or to a community which faces despotism from the powerful groups. Moslem community therefore realizes the importance of building professional media which can be managed by the Moslem community itself. Media can hopefully be the channel of aspirations and activities of the Moslem community. It also intended either to defend the Islamic universal existence or to disseminate a specific mission for the mercy of the world (*rahmatanlilalamien*).

Islamic media, by using printed texts, has a duty to report the maltreatment happening around the Moslem community. This activity is unequivocally called advocating news. The report belongs to the maltreatment to some Moslem countries and the Moslem activists who were suspected terrorists. Particularly, the news reports about the occupation of US-troops in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the arresting of the Moslem activists who were accused to be the member of Al-Qaeda. Actually, Islamic media has deeply concern to these problems are; the first, Sabili Magazine (SM), which has the largest readers in a great deal of Moslem communities in Indonesia. The second is Suara Hidayatullah Magazine (SHM), which has permanent readers from various branches of the Islamic Dormitory School of Hidayatullah, and its proponents all over the regions and districts in Indonesia. Finally, Media Umat Monthly News (MU), one of Hisbut Tahrir media, a popular newspaper being read among the young intellectuals, which has been published since 2009.

The research object of this study is the news and reports of the three Islamic media which have been mentioned above. The purpose is to reveal the news text style, particularly the variation of dictions or it is said 'advocating dictions', used in those media. It means to reveal the dictions are used in their reporting advocacy to

the oppressed Moslem countries and their activists. Especially, the dictions are found in the report news about the occupation of US-troops in Iraq and Afghanistan. And the dictions are also obtained from the reports about the maltreatment of the arrested Moslem activists who were suspected terrorists.

Based on the above description, the focus of this research is the effort of identifying the marginalized dictions used in advocating news from Islamic media such as SM, MU, and SHM published in Indonesia. The discussion of this case is hoped to be useful for the field study of language and media, especially to improve editing quality of the advocating news of Islamic media in Indonesia.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative method approach. Bogdan and Tylorin Moleong[7] said that qualitative method is a kind of research procedure producing descriptive data either written or oral, and then data can also from the characters which can be observed from the research object. Descriptive data can be the words, statements, discourses, reports and many kinds of pictures, without using numbers or quantitative data. Descriptive research contains quotation data to describe the research report. The description activity of this study plays an important role to get a clear description about the problems analyzed. According to Krippendorff[8], the interpretation and commentary is also done to describe data for revealing its meanings and characters. The objectives of this research is to classify the usage of dictions in the selected news texts from three media; Sabili Magazine, Suara Hidayatullah Magazine, and Media Umat Monthly News.

The analysis of the texts of three Islamic media, based on the Fowler's model on critical discourse analysis by Eriyanto[9] focused on the words, phrases (dictions of the texts). The prime dictions analyzed are the words and phrases used to criticize, to blame, and to scold the repressive agents. The research data was obtained from the report of SM, MU and SHM about the US-troops occupation to Iraq and Afghanistan and despotic treatment to the arresting Moslem activists in Pakistan. Those three media were selected six news texts for each. The 18 texts will be the premier data of this research. It is stated that 6 samples from each magazine are eligible to represent the significant and accurate result as long as the news texts are got from the edition of the same media are distributed in similar way. The research was conducted in Makassar city, Indonesia by selected and analysis of three Islamic media editions.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis compared in this study is the classification and variation of dictions used by the three Islamic media, relating to the advocating news to the Moslem countries and their accused activists. The text analysis is based on the classification of dictions used by the three Islamic media. Afterwards, each selected texts of the three media will be described about the various style of dictions used. It can be noticed in those media as Sabili Magazine (SM), Media Umat Monthly News (MU), and Suara Hidayatullah Magazine (SHM).

The First, it was identified ten dictions from the selected texts of SM. Seven were used to protest the treatment of the US-troops to the detainee in Guantanamo, and criticized the invasion of US-troops and the allied forces to Iraq and Afghanistan. And the others were used to criticize the policy of Pakistan government:

- (1) SM stated that (a) the cruelty and insulting of the US-troops to the suspected members of Al-Qaeda in Guantanamo is a barbarism '*kebiadaban*' (SM3.1). (b) The US-government did not care to the various protesting groups around the world and letters from International Amnesty about the barbaric treatment happening in Guantanamo. Similarly, a dog was barking, when a caravan has to pass '*anjing menggonggong kapalah berlalu*' (SM3.3).
- (2) SM reported that ((a) the colonizer troops '*pasukan penjajah*' (SM4.1) invaded Iraq for the sake of the Zionist of Israel. (b) A gang of the US-Zionist were '*komplotan AS-Zionis*' (SM4.2) trying to plunder natural wealth of Iraq and getting the opportunity to dominate Middle East. (c) The US President, George W. Bush was bringing the US to go up into pyramid ladders of Pharaoh (the cruel tyranny) '*Bush menaikitanggafiramida Firaunisme*' (SM4.3). (d) Bush was conducting greatly free intervention to the Middle East '*pongah mengacak-acak Timur Tengah*' (MS4.4).

- (3) SM also reported that the aggressor troops '*tentaraagresor*' (SM5.3), the US and its allied forces NATO got serious resistance from Taliban. The allied forces severely suffered from detriments and defeat in many areas of Afghanistan.
- (4) SM also stated that Musharraf committed repressive actions (*tindakan represif* (SM1.2) to the people of his country who opposed the US' invasion to Afghanistan.
- (5) SM reported that (a) the demonstrators shouted out Islamic revolution and asked the military and the people of Pakistan to overthrow Musharraf '*gulingkan Musyarrat*' (SM1.3) from his position. (b) Pakistan government really was a slave of US and its allied forces (*budak AS danseikutunya* (SM.6.4).

From the previous reports the above, The dictions can be identified such as '*kebiadaban, pasukan penjajah, komplotan, tentaraagresor, pongahmengacak-acak, budak AS danseikutunya, tindakan represif, gulingkan Musarrat.*' were used in the texts, intended to scold the agents are sarcastic dictions. Afterwards, the other expressions like; '*anjing menggonggong kapilah berlalu*', and '*Bush menaikitangga firaunisme*' are considered cynical dictions. Apparently, SM's advocating news tried to apply severe dictions to fight against the agents. Sabili chose what rough dictions should be used to report the distressing events. Particularly, the maltreatment reports of the oppressed Moslem countries and the accused Islamic activists to be the members of Al-Qaida.

Table 1. Advocating language used in Media Sabili (SM)

	Cynical	Sarcastic
MEDIA SABILI (SM) MAGAZINE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Like a dog was barking, a caravan has to pass; • ...going up to pyramid ladders of pharaoh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A barbarism; • Colonizer troops; • A gang of The US-Zionists; • The aggressor troops; • A greatly free intervention; • The slave of the US and allied forces; • Repressive action; • Overthrow Musharraf !

The Second, The selected texts from MU was identified 11 dictions. Eight dictions were used to criticize to the US' treatment to the prisoners in Guantanamo, and the occupied US-troops in Iraq and Afghanistan. The other three dictions were used to criticize the government of Afghanistan and the terrific death of Osama:

- (1) MU reported that (a) the arrest of accused terrorist cooped up in Guantanamo, was carried out by the controversial interrogation '*interogasi kontroversial* (MU3.1). (b) It means that they were arrested without enough evidence to determine them as terrorists. The catching of innocent people was famously called fishing expedition '*ekspedisimancing*' (MU3.2).
- (2) MU also stated that (a) the US-troops were known very violent '*brutal* (MU3.3) and (b) especially the mercenaries '*tentarabayaran*' were known very cruel '*dikenalkebrutalannya*' and (c) recorded to do many serious violations '*menorehkan banyak catatan hitam*' and the butcherers '*tengelimdalamdarah*' (MU4.3) of the people of Iraq. (d) The torturing of detainee in Abu Guraib, Iraq, by the US-troops and mercenaries indicated a lie '*kebohongan*' (MU3.4) of the US government who always feels to be the pioneer of carrying out the human right. (e) Many people considered that Obama planned to withdraw the US-troops in Iraq just the sake of courtesy '*sekedar basa-basi*, and this was another lie '*kebohongan*' (MU4.1) to complete many lies that he had done before. (f) The withdrawal of US-troops was only *exit strategy* to form puppet government '*pemerintahan boneka*' (MU4.2) in Iraq to maintain to its power.

- (3) MU stated that (a) they who would run for office in the election in Afghanistan were only the puppets of the West 'boneka-boneka Barat' (MU5.3). (b) They worked for the sake of the West, if they were the true leader, they didn't let their country dominated by imperialist state 'negaraimperialis' (MU5.4).
- (4) MU also reported about the death of Osama whom was caught and assassinated by US Navy Seal Six, in Abbottabad, Pakistan. It was the US-high conspiracy 'konspirasitingkattinggi' (MU6.2) to increase the popularity of Obama who faced the next US-president election.

The dictions are identified sarcastic style, from the above, are "brutal, dikenalkan brutalannya, tenggelam dalam darah, kebohongan, negaraimperialis" tentara bayaran, pemerintahan boneka, boneka-boneka barat. Seemingly, Media Umat used fewer sarcastic styles of dictions than Sabili did to criticize the agents. The other dictions 'interogasi kontroversial, ekspedisimemancing, sekedar basabasi, konspirasitingkattinggi' are categorized cynical dictions.

Table 2. Advocating language used in Media Umat (MU)

	Cynical	Sarcastic
MEDIA UMAT(MU) MONTHLY NEWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controversial interrogation; • Fishing expedition; • Just the sake of courtesy; • The US high conspiracy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brutal; • To be known its brutality; • The Butchers; • To do many serious violations; • To commit a lie; • Imperialist state; • Mercenaries; • Puppet government; • The West puppets.

The Last, It has also been identified only four dictions from the selected texts of SHM used to protest the despotic agents.

- (1) SHM reported that the US-troops, was in charge in Guantanamo, confiscated the prisoners' Holy Qur'ans and threw them to a garbage can. This revealing information became sensational news 'beritamenggemparkan(SHM3.2) causing a strongly protest to all over the Moslem countries.
- (2) SHM stated that (1) the US-air bombing were savagery attack 'buasnya serangan AS' (SHM4.1), killing the thousands of innocent civilians. (b) The US-administration stated that the air raid target had been fixed was a sort of the US' cheap propaganda 'propaganda murahan AS', (c) and this horrifying event indicated that Bush was an acting moralist 'sokmoralis Bush' (SHM4.3).

It is identified only one sarcastic diction from the above news report, such as 'buasnya serangan AS' from the selected texts of SHM. Other dictions are 'beritamenggemparkan, propaganda murahan, sokmoralis' can be considered to the cynical dictions used to criticize indirectly to the agents. It can be noticed that SHM was very carefully avoided using sarcastic dictions to criticize the agents. The different variation of dictions used by the three media to protest the agents can be noticed to the tables.

Table 2. Advocating language used in Media Suara Hidayatullah Magazine (SHM)

	Cynical	Sarcastic
SUARA HIDAYATULLAH MAGAZINE(SHM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensational news; • Cheap propaganda; • The acting moralist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most savagery attack.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the research and discussion about the advocating diction used in the news texts of Islamic media in Indonesia, the conclusion can be drawn as follows: (1) SM used more sarcastic and cynical dictions when protest the treatment of the agents, and used hyperbolic and common dictions when SM protected the victims; (2) UM also used sarcastic and cynical dictions to criticize the agents but only used common diction to protect the victims; and (3) SHM tends to avoid criticizing the agents by using only one sarcastic and three cynical dictions. Afterwards, SHM used only common dictions to protect and praise the victims. It is obviously concluded that SHM used rather good style of dictions in reporting the news, whereas SM and MU is considered to use rather bad style of dictions to perform advocating news.

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