

Is there A Correlation between Propaganda

by Sulis Triyono

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Is There A Correlation Between Propaganda and Radical Actions?: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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Keywords

propaganda; radical action; social problem; critical discourse analysis; van Dijk

Abstract

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Is there A Correlation between Propaganda and Radical Action?:

A Critical Discourse Analysis

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Abstract— In this era, the function of the language is not only for communication with each other but also can influence the views or thoughts of others to come with our thoughts. This case can be called by propaganda. Sometimes propaganda conveys a true and objective message. However, the message is often misleading where the content of the message merely conveys the selected facts that can produce a certain or just give an emotional reaction rather than a rational reaction. The goal of propaganda is to change the cognitive thoughts of others within the target group for a particular interest. In this propaganda is often accompanied by abusive actions against the norms, rules, obligations or laws of the state. This action is called a radical action. Propagandist wants a change of state that occurs today through a message. This paper is aimed to find out the text or linguistic analysis, social cognition and social context in the three electronic newspapers through Teun A. van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis model.

Keywords—propaganda; radical action; social problem; critical discourse analysis; van Dijk

I. INTRODUCTION

Everybody knew that language is a principal device in the existence of human. All of the people use language in taking conversation each other. People use the language in many situations and conditions to achieve the particular ambitions, desires, goals, purposes or aims. Now, the function language is more widely rather than in the past. People usually tend to disregard the importance of the language use or the beneficial of it. They only focus on the content of the conversation. They do not pay attention to the use of language, language styles, the values of the conversation and even on the effects of the conversation.

Actually the language is very important and beneficial in a social and politic field. The language can influence or even can enforce the idea, paradigm, perspective of the person. This case can be called by propaganda. Propagandist is a person who share, influence, control, persuade, and change the perspective of the person or the social group. The propagandist usually deliver the propaganda by radical action, to do something wrong and rude to the the minor group or lower group.

II. PROPAGANDA AND RADICAL ACTION

Nowadays, propaganda is one of the most crucial issues in the world. Every country an every region face this case, especially In Indonesia. Propaganda comes from the Latin word *propagare*. It means that *an effort to convince, influence and persuade*. Actually the function of propaganda is to guide, motivate, direct, lead, persuade, and conduct the view, idea, opinion, thought, feeling of the person to follow ours. There are many reasons to arise the propaganda in the nation, state or region, such as (1) the existence of or the access of the social, politic, economy and military, (2) the position of religion, (3) the position of culture, (4) the credibility of the ideology, (5) the government policy, (6) the level of background knowledge, (7) the crisis of identity, and so forth. The propaganda is one of the political discourse. Political discourse is usually used in a speech or the compilation of text from the important, prominent or well-know person (van Dijk, 2002). This political discourse especially propaganda has the characteristics in a persuasive action and personification of the faith or belief by individual or social group. The person who delivers the propaganda is called by propagandist. The propagandist wants a change in the region, state or nation.

Sometimes the propaganda is accompanied by the radical action. What is the meaning of radical? Actually, the word *radical* is derived from *radix* (Latin). It has a meaning of root. This word *radical* develop continuously so it can be called by the movement of which is someone wants to change the structure or ideology of region, state or nation. Radical can be caused by two factors, internally and externally. The target of radical action is not specific for whom, it is random, anywhere and anytime. There is no one who can detect and determine the target of this radical action accurately. Many kinds of the action that can be done from the radical such as the demonstration, long-march or protest, terror. The radical only think how can destroy the people, how can the desire, aim or goal can be reached. The terror almost common occur in Indonesia. The function of the terror action is to scare or frighten the people. They do the terror usually use the bomb suicide to intimidate some people (minority group/small group) in the world, especially small group in Indonesia.

III. CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

Critical discourse analysis is one of the branch of applied linguistic studies. The development of critical discourse analysis is rapidly. There are many experts who explain, describe, and investigate the nature of discourse analysis and even critical discourse analysis such as Norman Fairclough, Sara Mills, Roger Fowler, George Yule, David Crystal, Geoffrey Leech and Michael Short, Geoffrey Hawthorn, Michel Foucault, Michael Stubbs, and Teun A. van Dijk. In addition to discussing from linguistic domain, van Dijk's theory more emphasize the social issues, criticizes social events and all the problems that develop in social life rather than the other theories.

These are the explanations of some experts. George Yule (2010) states that discourse as a language beyond the sentence and the discourse analysis which is concerned with the study of language texts and conversations. Leech and Short in Sara Mills (2004) discuss that discourse is a linguistic communication which is focus on a transaction between the speaker and listener, writer and reader, and so on. Tarigan (1987) states that discourse is a linguistic unit with complete components. That class is higher than clause and sentence. It has the components of good cohesion and coherence. A discourse is not merely seen in a written text but also in a verbal form. Crystal in Mills (2004) argues that the focus of discourse analysis is the structure that naturally happens in a spoken language or orally. It can be seen in daily conversation consist of the interviews and speeches. Meanwhile, the discourse analysis only focuses on its structure. For example, it can be seen in some articles, journals, novels and so forth.

Sumarlam (2009) categorizes the types of discourse. There are two types which is related to the features of the user. The first type of discourse is a monologue discourse which is conveyed by one person. It is called by one-way conversation in a communication and it is not done interactively. This case can be seen in an oration, speech, lecture, sermon, novel, song, among others. The second type of discourse is a dialogue discourse. It commonly well-known as a conversation. This type can be called by two ways of communicating, it involved of two persons and done interactively. It can be applied in an open discussion, forum, seminar, assembly, conference, debate, meeting, gathering, convention and many things.

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a kind of discourse analysis which is related to the abuse of social control or power, dominance of position, and something which is inequality are reproduced and resisted through texts and speeches in the social and political contexts. This critical discourse analysis observes positions explicitly and pursues to know, comprehend, identify, and ultimately against social inequality (van Dijk in Darma, 2009). Thus, it is not only about the linguistic features (text analysis dimension), but also it has correlation with the context of the discourse that happened. The context means that the language is used in a particular intention, aim, objective or the target's goal for a particular practice. Van Dijk (2008) classifies the three dimensions of critical discourse analysis, they are text

analysis, social cognition, and social context. In the first dimension, text analysis can be called by linguistic feature which consists of three structures such as macrostructure, super structure, and microstructure. The macrostructure analyze the topic or theme to construct or build the general meaning of the text. The superstructure is the element of the discourse structures which is related to the scheme of the text and all of the components of the text which are organized to be a good and complete text. In the song lyric consist of introduction, verse, bridge, chorus, refrain or reff, interlude, overture and coda. Meanwhile, in the story such as an article, short story, novel, and so on. It contains beginning, complication, climax, anti-climax, conclusion. The microstructure is the structure in a small part of the text such as words, sentences, coherences, prepositions, pronouns, and so on.

The second dimension of the model of van Dijk is social cognition. A discourse is not only analyze and examine the structure of the text but it also presents the meaning, ideology and aim or objective in the content of the text. It is intended to disclose the hidden meaning of the text, a cognition analysis and analysis of the social context are required.

The third dimension of van Dijk's model is the social context. Discourse is a section of the discourses which arise in a society or social group. In analyzing a text, it should be correlated with intertextual analysis between how the discourse is created and how the discourse is formed or constructed in the social community (Van Dijk, 2008). Moreover, the social analysis has correlation to the social problems, such as the power, the force, the access or it can be called that the media can to organize, manage, influence, and even to intimidate someone, small group or minor group. The framework of van Dijk's model as follows:

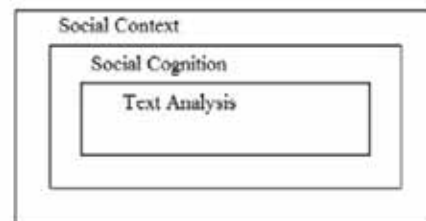


Fig. 1. Critical Discourse Analysis Model of van Dijk

IV. METHODS

A descriptive qualitative is used in analyzing this research. A qualitative approach associates to the data which is not in the form of numbers or statistics, but in the form of words and pictures instead, using sentences, statements, descriptions or manuscript of interviews, images, and videotapes (Moleong, 2007). This study deals with the following research objectives: to describe the text analysis, the social cognition and the social context in the three electronic newspapers (international newspaper) namely *BBC*, *DW*, and *NEWS* by using the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis model from Teun A. van Dijk

and examining the sentences, statements, and descriptions. This research has used two methods i.e. *Padan* and *Agih* methods. The former is used to observe or decide the identity of the determinant in a lingual unit from outside of the language (*Padan method*) while the latter is used to investigate a lingual unit from inside of the language (*Agih method*) (Sudaryanto, 2015). Text analysis used the *Agih* method whereas the social cognition and the social context used the *Padan* method.

V. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

The research is based on three electronic newspapers namely BBC, DW, and NEWS.

TABLE I. KINDS OF NEWSPAPER

Numb.	Kinds of Newspaper		
	Article's Headline	Source	Publish
1.	Surabaya attacks: Family of five bomb Indonesia police headquarters.	BBC	May 2018 ¹⁴
2.	Indonesia: Deadly Surabaya church attacks committed by family.	DW	May 2018 ¹⁴
3.	Mum strapped bombs to daughters in 'barbaric' terror attack.	NEWS	May 2018 ¹⁴

1) Text Analysis

There are three structures in the text analysis. They are the macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure. Macro structure means that the general meaning or topic in the text. Superstructure is related to the discourse structure whereas the microstructure is the meaning of the discourse which is observed through the elements of the text.

a) Macrostructure

The focus on this structure is the thematic elements which are show the general meaning based on the text. The general meaning is investigated through the theme in the core ideas. The theme shows the essential information or important aim in the text which is delivered to the audience, readers or listeners. The theme can be gained by reading the whole of the text. Every segment of the text will indicate to one element (sub-theme) and those segments of the whole text will support each other to construct a general theme.

These three electronic newspapers titled *BBC*, *DW*, and *NEWS* has a general theme. The general theme from the three newspaper is the radical action make the innocence people be miserable. This general theme is supported by some sub-themes which are interconnected and it can be seen in the three electronic newspapers. They are several sub-themes based on the three newspaper, the social problems in the three articles such as propaganda issue, domination, the lack of humanity, caring, and radical action

TABLE II. THE SUB-THEMES OF THE THREE NEWSPAPERS

Source of Newspaper	Data
BBC	<p>Indonesia is the world's most populous Muslim-majority country. The archipelago, home to 260 million people ...</p> <p>Who are the IS-inspired group? By BBC Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JAD is a local network of Indonesian militants who have pledged allegiance to IS • The group was formed in 2015 following a merger of several militant factions run by influential Indonesian cleric and convicted terrorist Aman Abdurrahman • Abdurrahman, also known as Oman Rochman, is serving a nine-year prison sentence but is said to manage his followers, conduct recruitment and spread IS propaganda from behind bars • JAD campaigns for a caliphate system across Indonesia and says it is "justified in using violence" to do so. The group encourages attacks on the police, which it regards as "infidels" • Indonesia's National Counterterrorism Agency has said that JAD is "currently the most dangerous terrorist organisation" in Indonesia. <p>President Joko Widodo has described the attacks as "cowardly, undignified and inhumane" and said he will push through a long-awaited anti-terrorism bill if parliament does not pass it. The bill has faced criticism from human rights groups, but defenders say it is needed to prosecute militants returning from the Middle East.</p>
DW	<p>"Cruel and inhuman"</p> <p>Indonesian President Joko Widodo was quick to condemn the attacks and the use of children as suicide bombers. "These terrorist attacks are cruel and inhuman," Widodo said after visiting victims at a hospital in Surabaya. "There are no words to describe our sorrow for the victims of this act of terrorism." One witness at the Diponegoro Christian Church told local media that the mother and her daughters were initially denied access to the church grounds by security guards, but they insisted and forced their way inside. "Suddenly she hugged a civilian then (the bomb) exploded," the witness said. In Jakarta, the Indonesian capital, an official for the country's Church Association expressed outrage over the bombings, but called on people to let the police carry out its investigation. Indonesia's two largest Islamic organizations also condemned the attacks, saying they went against the basic tenets of Islam.</p>
NEWS	<p>Indonesia's president condemned the attacks as "barbaric." National police chief Tito Karnavian said that the father detonated a car bomb, two sons aged 18 and 16 used a motorcycle for their attack, and the mother and her two daughters wore explosives. Police-General Karnavian said the family had returned to Indonesia from Syria, where until recently the Islamic State group controlled significant territory. IS claimed responsibility for the attacks in a statement carried by its Amaq news agency. It didn't mention anything about families or children taking part and said there were only three attackers.</p>

b) Superstructure

The superstructure explains about the schema or the framework of the whole text. The schema of these articles consist of begining, complication, climax, anti-climax, and conclusion. The schema from the three electronic will be described in the following table:

TABLE III. THE SCHEMA OF THE THREE NEWSPAPERS

The Schema	Data
Beginning	Indonesia is the world's most populous Muslim-majority country. The archipelago, home to 260 million people, has seen a resurgence of Islamist militancy in recent years but the scale of the attacks in Surabaya has raised fresh concern about the potency of jihadist networks. (Data 1)
Complication	Explosions at three churches in Indonesia's second-largest city of Surabaya have left several dead and dozens injured. Police say a family of six, including two young children, carried out the suicide attacks. (Data 2)
Climax	Authorities said the family had recently returned to Indonesia from Syria. "Islamic State" claimed responsibility for the attacks, according to the jihadist group's Amaq news agency. It did not refer to the family and said there were only three attackers. (Data 3)
Anti-climax	Indonesia's President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo visited the sites and described the attacks as "cowardly actions" that were "very barbaric and beyond the limit of humanity". In Jakarta, Indonesia's capital, the Indonesian Church Association added its condemnation. (Data 4) "We are angry," said Gormar Gultom, an official with the association, but he urged people to let the police investigation take its course. Indonesia's two largest Muslim organisations, Nahdlatul Ulama and Muhammadiyah, also condemned the attacks. (Data 5)
Conclusion	"We are angry," said Gormar Gultom, an official with the association, but he urged people to let the police investigation take its course. (Data 6)

c) Microstructure

This section deals with the result of the text analysis of microstructure based on the three articles from three electronic newspaper, which is correlated to the attacks in Surabaya, Indonesia on May¹⁴, 2018.

TABLE IV. THE CLASSIFICATION OF PARTS OF SPEECH OF THE THREE NEWSPAPERS

Parts of Speech	Source of Newspaper		
	BBC	DW	NEWS
Coordinating Conjunction	25	27	24
Preposition	79	39	61
Pronoun	21	11	26
Passive Voice	2	2	5
Active Transitive	14	5	30
Intransitive	5	1	6
Relative Pronoun	7	7	13

2) Social Cognition

This segment will analyze about the social cognition from the three electronic newspapers. That newspapers tells about the the social problems and current issues which are happened in Indonesia. The core of the problems which is faced by Indonesia is the radical action. It is caused by the some factors, such as the inequality of something and propaganda about the something. It can be seen from the following explanations; several people assume that the government of Indonesia is not fair in serving public service, the inequality of the government policy, the low of prosperity, the weakness of the defense, religion, and so forth.

3) Social Context

The last dimension of van Dijk's model is the social context. This section examines the discourse in a society or social group. In analyzing a text, it should be correlated with how the discourse is created and how the discourse is formed or constructed in the social community. Usually, in the social context criticize about the social problems, such as the power of the major group and the weakness of small group or minor group.

Many people such as citizen, civilian, or institution even the foreigner condemn to this radical action. The person who does the radical action is a radical. They declare that this case is not appropriate with the human rights and they called it by cruel action. The radical do not have the religion and they have the limit of the humanity. The condemnations of the people can be proved in the following table:

TABLE V. THE CONDEMNATION FROM THE SOCIETY

Source of Newspaper	Data
BBC	President Joko Widodo has described the attacks as "cowardly, undignified and inhumane" and said he will push through a long-awaited anti-terrorism bill if parliament does not pass it. The bill has faced criticism from human rights groups, but defenders say it is needed to prosecute militants returning from the Middle East. In Australia, Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull said the nature of Sunday's attack - involving an entire family - "almost beggars belief". "These people are the worst of the worst. They are threatening civilised nations, they're threatening civilised way of life. They're threatening people's harmony and religion. They are debasing and defaming Islam, as President Widodo has often said."
DW	Indonesian President Joko Widodo was quick to condemn the attacks and the use of children as suicide bombers. "These terrorist attacks are cruel and inhuman," Widodo said after visiting victims at a hospital in Surabaya. "There are no words to describe our sorrow for the victims of this act of terrorism." ... Indonesia's two largest Islamic organizations also condemned the attacks, saying they went against the basic tenets of Islam.
NEWS	Indonesia's president condemned the attacks as "barbaric." Indonesia's President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo visited the sites and described the attacks as "cowardly actions" that were "very barbaric and beyond the limit of humanity". In Jakarta, Indonesia's capital, the Indonesian Church Association added its condemnation. "We are angry," said Gormar Gultom, an official with the association, but he urged people to let the police investigation take its course. Indonesia's two largest Muslim organisations, Nahdlatul Ulama and Muhammadiyah, also condemned the attacks.

B. Discussion

In this section will be discussed on the three dimensions based on the van Dijk's theory. In text analysis dimension examine the macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. In second dimension discuss the social cognition and the last is social context. These elements from van Dijk reveal all the content of the text. There are many

kinds of phenomena in the text that can be analyzed in terms of language and social dimension.

1) Text Analysis

a) Macrostructure

There are some data to represent sub-themes in the macrostructure. Based on the findings above, there are the bold sentences which contains some sub-themes to support the main or general theme of the three newspapers. Not only that, the collection of sub-themes in the article has correlation with each other in constructing the general theme.

In the first data, the author gives explanation by using the bold sentence of the article *Indonesia is the world's most populous Muslim-majority country*. The author explains that there is the position of the religion, the domination of the Muslim in Indonesia. The position of the Muslim is the highest rather than the other religions. It can be indicated by the word *most*. *Most* is one of the superlative adjective. Superlative adjective is used to describe and explain a thing or an object which has the upper or lower of the quality, degree or level. It can be concluded that the number of Muslim in Indonesia is very much. Muslim dominate the position of religion in Indonesia.

In the second data, the author wants to tell about propaganda. It can be seen in the bold sentence of the article *Abdurrahman, also known as Oman Rochman, is serving a nine-year prison sentence but is said to manage his followers, conduct recruitment and spread IS propaganda from behind bars*. The reason of attack or radical action in Indonesia because of the existence of propaganda from IS (Islamic State). The IS wants that all of the people in Indonesia lean on the Islam belief.

In the third data, the author describes the bold sentence in the text, *and says it is "justified in using violence" to do so*. The propaganda is accompanied by the radical action or violence. They want a justification and they want anything to government, but they do something wrong to government by using the violence. In the fourth data, there is a bold sentence to represent the caring of someone and social group to another one, *There are no words to describe our sorrow for the victims of this act of terrorism*. It can be seen in the two words *our sorrow*. All of people feel what the victims feel.

In the last data, there are three data to reveal the lack or the limit of humanity from someone. They act the cruel action, they kill all of the people who have not the sins, they want to destroy all of the things which is related to the public service that they do not like to government. These are the statements to represent it, *President Joko Widodo has described the attacks as "cowardly, undignified and inhumane"*, *"These terrorist attacks are cruel and inhuman," Widodo said after visiting victims at a hospital in Surabaya, and Indonesia's President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo visited the sites and described the attacks as "cowardly actions" that were "very barbaric and beyond the limit of humanity"*

b) Superstructure

There are five stages of the three electronic newspapers, they are the beginning, complication, climax, anti-climax, and conclusion. The beginning is the first stage to introduce the character or the actor and the setting of the story, this stage can be called by the introduction or the background of the problem. *The second stage is the complication*. In this stage, the problem will arise and the character or actor will face the problem or difficulty of the life. The next stage is climax, the problem or the difficulty of the life is on the top. The character or actor face the most difficult of the problem in his/her life. Anti-climax happens when the character or actor can fix or solve all of the problems. The last stage is conclusion can be called by the ending of the story, the character or actor can conclude all of the problems and it will be the sad ending or happy ending.

Data 1 is the beginning of the story. It relates to the actor of the attack or bomber i.e. Islamist militancy. Based on the data 1 it has correlation to the setting of place of bomb suicide in Surabaya and the background of problem is Muslim dominate the religion in Indonesia. It is cause that they want all of people in Indonesia is lean on the Islam belief.

Data 2 figure out the raise up of the problems which is faced by the character or actor. The actor carry out the bomb at the *three churches in Surabaya, the capital of East Java province*. Data 3 point out the climax of the story. It relates to the greatest of the problem. The IS (Islamic State) claimed the responsibility for the bomb suicide at the three churches in Surabaya. Some of people and even all the people got angry for these attacks.

Data 4 and data 5 explain the anti-climax. Although all of the people got angry and condemn that these attacks are cruel action and they assume that the bombers do not have the humanity, people let the police to investigate the problem accurately. Data 6 shows the end of the story. The people do not interfere or disturb the investigation of the police and authorities.

c) Microstructure

This research only focus on the microstructure in syntax. This research present some data. It is classified in the table 4. There are seven classifications of part of speech such as coordinating conjunction, preposition, pronoun, passive voice, active transitive, intransitive and the last is relative pronoun.

In the first classification, coordinating conjunction. Actually, there are two types of conjunction such as the coordinating and subordinating conjunction. The most common use in these newspapers is coordinating conjunction. It means that the conjunction or connector which is placed between two words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in equal level (Richards and Schmidt, 2002). Here the word to connect the word, phrase, clause, and sentence to other such as *and, but, or, so, for, yet, and nor*. However there are many kinds of coordinating conjunction, the three newspaper only use of the connector *and, but* and *or*. In the BBC newspaper use twenty-five coordinating conjunctions, the DW newspaper use

twenty-seven, and the last newspaper is NEWS use twenty-four coordinating conjunctions. These are the representative of the coordinating conjunction usage from the article; *The first attack claimed by IS in Indonesia took place in January 2016, when four civilians and four attackers were killed in a series of explosions and shootings in central Jakarta and The authorities originally said the family of six were among hundreds of Indonesians who had returned from conflict-hit Syria but have since said the family did not actually travel there.*

The second classification is preposition. The function of the preposition is usually used in front of or before of the nouns or pronoun. It is express a correlation between two entities (Quirk, 1985). There are many kinds of the preposition like preposition of place, time, agent, appositive or possession, and so on. The use of preposition in the three newspapers such as *in, at, on, by, of*. The BBC use seventy-nine of prepositions, the DW newspaper use thirty-nine, and the NEWS use sixty-one of prepositions. These are the representative of the preposition usage from the article; *A suicide bombing at a police headquarters in the Indonesian city of Surabaya on Monday was carried out by a family of five riding on two motorbikes, police say and Explosions at three churches in Indonesia's second-largest city of Surabaya have left several dead and dozens injured.*

The third classification is pronoun. Pronoun means that a word or a phrase that has the function to substitute for a noun or noun phrase. There are subject pronoun, object pronoun, possessive adjective (determiner), possessive pronoun, and reflexive or intensive pronoun. In BBC use twenty-one pronouns, DW use eleven pronouns, NEWS use twenty-six pronouns. These are the representative of the pronoun usage from the article; *The young girl who survived had been wedged between her mother and father on the motorbike as they carried out the attack and President Joko Widodo has described the attacks as "cowardly, undignified and inhumane" and said he will push through a long-awaited anti-terrorism bill if parliament does not pass it.*

The fourth classification is passive voice. It means that the noun or noun phrase as a object in an active sentence while the subject in the passive voice. In BBC and DW use two passive voices, and the last newspaper titled NEWS use five passive voices. These are the representative of the passive voice usage from the article; *Officials said police, backed by military forces, would increase security across the country and A suicide bombing at a police headquarters in the Indonesian city of Surabaya on Monday was carried out by a family of five riding on two motorbikes, police say.*

The fifth classification is active transitive. It means that the subject as an actor in the sentence and the location of the subject is in front of the sentence. A transitive verb is a verb which involves an object to complete the meaning. In BBC use fourteen, DW use five, and NEWS use thirty active transitive sentences. These are the representative of active transitive usage from the article; *Police say the father, Dita*

*Oepriarto, was the head of the local branch of Jemaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD), an Indonesian IS-inspired network and Two teenaged sons rode motorcycles into Santa Maria Catholic Church and detonated explosives at 07:30 local time (00:30 GMT). The sixth classification is intransitive. It means that an intransitive verb does not need any object. In BBC use five, DW use one, and the NEWS use six intransitive sentences. This is the representative of intransitive usage from the article; *Six civilians and four police officers were injured, the authorities say.**

The last classification is relative pronoun. It is used in connecting a clause or phrase to noun or pronoun. Kinds of relative pronoun such as *who, whom, which, that* and so forth. In BBC and DW use seven relative pronoun. The NEWS use thirteen relative pronouns. These are the representative of relative pronoun usage from the article; *The young girl who survived had been wedged between her mother and father on the motorbike as they carried out the attack. The bomb that exploded on Sunday night in an apartment killed three members of a family who police said may have been planning an attack and had connections with Oepriarto and Christians, many of whom are from the ethnic Chinese minority, make up about 9 per cent of Indonesia's 260 million people.*

2) Social Cognition

Based on the three electronic newspapers describe and investigate about the the social problems and current issues which are happened in Indonesia. The core of the problems which is faced by Indonesia is the radical action. Radical action is the action from the actors which make the chaos in a government. The actors will destroy all of the things which is related to the government. There are many reasons why the actors to do it. The actors wants a change, transformation or revolution from the government but they use a violence to get their wants, desires and goals. However they do something wrong, they do bomb suicide at the three churches in Surabaya, Indonesia. The reasons of bomb suicide because they want to destroy the minority group or small group. They want dominate all of the sectors in the government.

3) Social Context

A lot of people In Indonesia such as citizen, civilian, or institution even the foreigner condemn to this radical action i.e. bomb suicide. The person who does the radical action is a radical. People declare that this case is not appropriate with the human rights and they called it by cruel action. Some people assume that radical do not have the religion and they only have the limit of the humanity. The radical do not think and do not feel what the victims feel. The radical just focus on their own desires and aims. One of them is the purpose of Jihad. The bombers assume that they will enroll the paradise through the Jihad. However, the perspective of the bomber about Jihad is wrong. Actually Jihad do not kill the innocence people. All of the people got angry because the radical action of the bomber or radical. They condemn to this radical action.

VI. CONCLUSION

This paper utilizes van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model which is related to the three dimensions such as text analysis, social cognition, and social context. In the text analysis examines three structures, they are: macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure. The macro structure has correlation with the general meaning or theme in the text. The superstructure is correlated with the discourse structure while the microstructure is related to the meaning based on the discourse which is observed throughout the text. In the social cognition analysis, discourse does not merely investigate and examine the structure of the text, but also shows the meaning, ideology and objective in the content of the text. It is intended to unravel the hidden meaning of the text, while requiring cognition and social context analysis. The last dimension is the social context. Discourse is a part of things which arises in a social community. When analyzing a text, it must be correlated with intertextual analysis between how the discourse is produced and how the discourse is created in the society and it has been proven that the social analysis is correlated to the present day the bomb attacks and their social problems (Eriyanto, 2011).

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