

A Critical Discourse Analysis: Christchurch Shootings Incident in Online Newspaper

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ABSTRACT

This research is a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) study which explore how was the Christchurch shootings incident represented in The Jakarta Post (TJP) online newspaper. The study examined the linguistics aspects, discourse practice in the way they give the information to the society, and the socio-cultural that influence the news text. For the framework, this research used three stages of Three-Dimensional model from Norman Fairclough (2013) about Critical Discourse Analysis. Classification scheme, nominalizations, active and passive sentence, and modality are used in this research to examine the linguistic aspects. This research reveals that TJP had tendency to say that Christchurch incident was a terror. In the first stage, for the classification scheme, TJP mostly used the word attack as the incident's name, used the word people as the victims and used the word gunman as the suspect. Then, in active and passive sentences, TJP mostly used passive sentence because TJP focused on the victims of the incident. In the second stage, in producing the text, journalist of TJP mostly used indirect quotation. Furthermore, TJP used online newspaper as their media to distribute the text and the target readers of TJP were Indonesia society. In the last stage, the research showed that there was influence from government toward the news text about Christchurch incident.

Keywords: critical discourse analysis; incident; online newspaper; shootings; journalism

INTRODUCTION

Christchurch incident happened on March 15th, 2019, when Al-Noor mosques and Linwood Islamic Centre in Christchurch city were full of worshippers (Regan and Sidhu, 2019). It caused two mosques damaged and fifty people died and fifty more injured (Christchurch shooting, 2019). Victims were refugees, immigrants and New-Zealand born (Victims, 2019). Police arrested four people as suspects of the Christchurch incident, they were two men, an eighteen years old man and a woman. However afterwards, police commissioner said that three people arrested are not believed to have been involved in this incident. Then, the main suspect of Christchurch incident was an Australian, named Brenton Tarrant, 28 years old (Gunman, 2019). Christchurch incident was not just a shooting incident, but this incident also related to white supremacist, anti-immigrant of Muslim, and terrorism.

Firstly, relation between Christchurch incident and white supremacist can be seen when the suspect of this incident described that he was white supremacist (Gunman, 2019). White supremacy is beliefs and ideas purporting natural superiority of the lighter-skinned, or "white," human races over other racial groups (Jenkins, 2019). The group or the race that became the target in this incident was Muslim. Secondly, the relation between this incident and anti-immigrant of Muslim can be seen when the suspect of Christchurch incident thought that the fertility of groups non-whites or immigrant non-whites (Muslim) to the countries like New Zealand

and Australia, which he likened to “invasion” have increased and threatened the white majority in those countries (Webb, 2019). Thirdly, the relation between this incident and terrorism can be seen when New Zealand Prime Minister said that the Christchurch incident was an extraordinary and unprecedented act of violence, and it was a New Zealand’s darkest days. Then Ardern stated that Christchurch incident clearly described as terrorist attack (Hollingsworth, 2019).

Ardern described it as terrorist attack because this incident has planned by suspect and it’s done by violence. Besides that, New Zealand’s prime minister also said that “Many of those who will have been directly affected by this shooting may be migrants to New Zealand, they may even be refugees here (Guardian, 2019). Cause the Christchurch incident can be affected to all people in the world, especially to people who want to stay in New Zealand, so Christchurch incident becomes one of the international news that take deep interest to the international news media. It exposed rapidly by many international (include Indonesia) news website.

In Indonesia news website, Christchurch incident have to be exposed, because this incident related to some Indonesian people who were the victims, so all of Indonesian people should know about it. In this modern era, to know the international and national news, people choice to open news website as their sources of information, because news website become the most influential news media in providing the international or national information, since readers can simply open news website from their phone. Regarding the news website (online newspaper) become the most influential news media and regarding the influence of news media in shaping reader’s perspective toward certain issue, it is important to see how news media in presenting certain issue. So, the reader will know how to react against the information that presented in news media. Based on reasons above, the current study will observe one of Indonesia’s trusted news websites, first daily newspaper, largest newspaper, the main English newspaper which encompassed national and international news, and news website which has high quality and provide an Indonesian perspective about western dominated news and views, named news media of The Jakarta Post. So, the writer expected to analyse about the way of The Jakarta Post online newspaper in presenting the news of Christchurch incident.

Research using Critical Discourse Analysis approach has been conducted by many researchers. First research came from Gloryn and Teresita (2018) that discussed about the Critical Discourse Analysis of Headlines in Online News Portal. They investigated thirty headlines from five popular online news portals in the Philippines namely ABSCBN, CNN Philippines, GMA, Interaksyon, and Rappler. The researchers used qualitative method and Fairclough’s three-dimensional model as theoretical framework. The researcher focused on the discursive devices in headlines, ideology of media practitioners reflected in headlines and insight that can be generated from the findings. The researchers found that there are ten discursive devices used in headlines by media practitioners to attract readers’ attention, so readers not just also read the headlines but they read the article. Those ten discursive devices are evaluative language, vocabulary, intensification and quantification, immediacy, reference to emotion, reference to elite people, role labels, institutional agency, country and events. Besides that, those ten discursive devices brought out of media practitioners’ ideologies.

Moreover, the second research conducted by Chen (2016). This research is about Critical Discourse Analysis of News Reports on Sino-Japan Boat Collision. It investigated ten news

reports from China Daily and New York Times. The researcher also used qualitative method and use Fairclough's three-dimensional model as theoretical framework to analyse the data. This research focused on how the China Daily and New York Time in presenting the image of Chinese government. Then, the research found that China Daily presents image of Chinese government and its people by using lexical items or expressions with positive connotations. While New York Times depicts Chinese government and its people in exclusively negative terms.

Furthermore, the third researcher is Tampubolon et.al, (2017). Their research was about Critical Discourse Analysis on Medan Local Newspapers' Editorial. The research used qualitative method with Fairclough's three-dimensional model (Micro analysis, Macro analysis, and Meso analysis) to analyse the data. The research focused on how critical discourse analysis is realized in Medan local newspapers' editorial. The data of this research taken from editorials of Medan local newspaper (the editorials of Analisa, Andalas, Medan Bisnis, Orbit, Sinar Indonesia Baru (SIB), Waspada) in June until December 2012 that observed three major topic of discussions such as topic on politics, state officials, and social phenomena. Then, the findings of this research are: In micro analysis there are language use such as the realization of genre, passive voice, collective noun and naming individual. In macro-analysis shows that the editorials position to control the government's attitude due to social phenomenon. In meso analysis are the editorial's role in giving his thought. Those findings shows that the Medan local newspaper have just enjoyed for free press in delivering the news.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Fairclough (2015) stated Critical Discourse Analysis is combination of discourse critique and explanation of how it frames in social. Fairclough (1989) also emphasized that CDA as a framework to examine the domination as a resource in efforts for social change, resistance to exploitation, and cultural transformation. In this study, the researcher uses critical discourse analysis three dimensional models from Fairclough consisting of three stages: Description, Interpretation and Explanation, or can be called Textual, Discourse Practice and Social Practice. Those three stages drawn in the figure below.

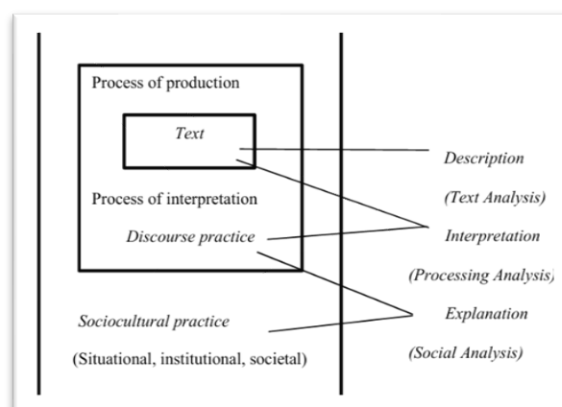


Figure 1. Fairclough's Stages of Critical Discourse Analysis

Textual (Description)

The first stage of Fairclough's three-dimensional model is textual (description). This stage is characterized by configuration of heterogeneous, contradictory properties, concerned with

formal properties of the text and analyse linguistically by seeing vocabulary, grammar, and textual structures. The section of vocabulary mainly deals with the choice of different words. In vocabulary section of this research, the thing that can be analysed is classification scheme. Next, the section of grammar mainly deals with the grammatical features. In grammar section of this research, the things that can be analysed are nominalizations, active and passive sentence, and modality.

Discourse Practice (Interpretation)

In this second stage or in discursive practice, Fairclough (2015) explains interpretation is concerned with the relationship between text and interaction with seeing the text as the product of a process of production, and as resource in the process of interpretation.

Sociocultural Practice (Explanation)

Fairclough (2015) stated that the stage of explanation is to portray a discourse as part of a social process, as a social practice, showing how it is determined by social structures, and what reproductive effects discourses can cumulatively have on those structures, sustaining them or changing them. So, explanation is a matter of seeing a discourse as part of processes of social struggle. Then, 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 a societal level (Fairclough, 2013). For societal level, it deals with the social condition including political system, economical system and the culture of the society in general. Then, institutional level deals with the political and economic interests of the current social issue. The last, situational level deals with situation when the issue is happened.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses the qualitative research because the data in this research analyses qualitatively. It means that, the data are analysed in the form of word, phrase, clause and sentence. Then, this research takes the data from TJP articles which explaining Christchurch shooting incident in the news article that uploaded in website <http://www.thejakartapost.com> in the form of word, phrase, clause and sentence. To fullfil the data in this study, the researcher used the data consist of 10 articles which reported by The Jakarta Post's reporter and published on March 15th, 2019 until March 20th, 2019. The researcher uses documentation method to collect the data of news articles from TJP and library research to see the case more intense. Next, in analysing the data, the researcher does some stages, which are: 1). Identify the data of the description, interpretation, or sociocultural stages. 2). Classify the result of words to three class, they are description (focus on classification scheme, nominalizations, active and passive sentences, and modality), interpretation (focus on production, distribution and consumption), and sociocultural (focus on institutional level). 3). Code the reference of the data likes A1.S6.C6 (A1: 1st article, S6: 6th sentence, C6: 6th clause). 4). Describe the classification scheme, nominalization, active and passive sentence, and modality. 5). Make table of frequency of classification scheme, nominalizations, active and passive sentences, modality, direct quotation, indirect quotation, and free-indirect quotation. 6). Draw the table of analysing (classification scheme, nominalizations, active and passive sentences, modality, direct quotation, indirect quotation, and free-indirect quotation followed by references). 7). Analysing about how the construction of the discourse of Christchurch shooting could be formed by

TJPUsing three stages of three-dimensional models by Fairclough. 8). Conclude the results of analysing.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Textual (Description)

In Description, textual is analysed linguistically by seeing vocabulary, grammar, and textual structures. In this research, the section of vocabulary mainly deals with the choice of different words. Next, the section of grammar mainly deals with the grammatical features. While, the section of textual structures deal with interactional convention.

Scheme of Incident's Name

The table would show the words that used by TJP in showing the incident's name.

Table 1 Incident's Name in TJP

Word	Frequency
<i>Shooting</i>	13
<i>Attack</i>	16

The table above showed the frequency of the words that used by TJP in showing the incident's name.

Table 2 Sample of data incident's name scheme

No.	Clause	Reference
1	She added that the <i>shooting</i> occurred at 13:40 local time when Muslim men were performing Friday prayers at the mosque.	A2.S6/C10
2	An <i>attack</i> on two crowded mosques during Friday prayers left multiple people dead, police said as quoted by AFP...	A2.S9/C16

In datum number 1, TJP chooses the word shooting in saying about the incident's name. Literally, the word shooting means that a situation in which a person is shot with a gun (Oxford dictionary). While contextually, the meaning of the word shooting is assassination a group of people by using a gun. So, the literal meaning and contextual meaning of the word shooting in this data has similar meaning. The word shooting in this context is collocated with the word at that explained about the time when the incident happened and collocated with the word in that explained about the location where the incident happened. TJP mostly used the word shooting, when they would like to inform to readers about what form of incident that happened complete with information about when and where the incident happened and TJP mostly used the word shooting when TJP delivers the indirect quotation from someone. Then, from that word, we will know what the form of incident that actually occurred.

In datum number 2, TJP used the word attack in mention the incident. The function of the word attack here is to explain that the incident happened because there was a person who become the attacker, then the attacker destroys the people in that place. Literally, the word attack means that an act by using violence to try to hurt or kill (Oxford dictionary). While contextually, the word attack means that the event or incident of violence. So, literally and contextually, the meaning of the word attack has the similarity. TJP mostly used the word attack in the context when TJP would

like to inform the victims of the incident and TJP mostly used the word attack in the form of free-indirect quotation. The word attack collocated with the word dead. TJP collocates those words because TJP would like to inform there was a violence incident that occurred in a country and caused the death of many people.

From the data analysis above, it can be concluded that The Jakarta Post used different words in naming the incident. Those words have different meaning, but those words have the same purpose, so those words form a discourse of the incident. In naming the incident, The Jakarta Post used the word attack in many times rather than used other words because the word attack is more relevant to draw the incident that happened in Christchurch, New Zealand. Furthermore, The Jakarta Post concern to the incident as the offensive incident. Moreover, the suspect of the incident used the gun or the firearm in doing his action. Then, the incident caused the multiple death of people.

Scheme of Victims

The table would show the words that used by The Jakarta Post in mention the victims of the incident.

Table 3 Victim in TJP

Words	Frequency
People	7
Worshipper	4

The table above showed the frequency of the words that used by The Jakarta Post in mention the victims of incident.

Table 4. Sample of data victim's scheme

No	Clause	Reference
1.	New Zealand's Police commissioner, Mike Bush, was quoted by Reuters as saying that multiple fatalities occurred at two mosques, where at least one gunman had opened fire on worshippers.	A1.S6.C15
2.	Witnesses described seeing a man dressed in a military-style, camouflage outfit and carrying an automatic rifle randomly shooting people in Al Noor mosque.	A1.S7/C17

In datum number 3, we could see clearly that The Jakarta Post used the words of worshippers in stating the victims of the incident. Literally, the word worshipper means that a person who worships God or a god (Oxford dictionary). Contextually, the meaning of the word worshipper is the identity of a community, and in this context the worshipper indicate the Muslim. From the explanation, we can see that literal meaning and contextual meaning of the word worshipper is quite similar, it talked about a person of God's worship. The Jakarta Post used the word worshippers in the context of The Jakarta Post talks about the victims' activity in a certain place when the incident happened. In The Jakarta Post, the word worshipper collocated with the word

mosque, because The Jakarta Post would like to give explanation that the victims of the incident were people whose religion are Islam. So, the use of word worshippers here is gave clear explanation to the readers about the identity of the victims.

In datum number 4, the word people used by The Jakarta Post in calling the victims of incident. Literally, the word people means that all the persons who live in a particular place or belong to a particular country, race, etc. (Oxford dictionary). While, contextually, the word people means a group of person who were in Al Noor mosque. From those explanation, we can see that literal meaning and contextual meaning of the word people is quite same, it talked about a group of persons in particular place. The Jakarta Post used the word people in the context when The Jakarta Post mention the total of the victims without mention the victims' identity. The word people used by The Jakarta Post to explain that the victim of the Christchurch incident is not just a person, but the victim is a community. Then, by seeing the word people we can conclude that the victim is a big community.

From the data analysis above, those two words form the discourse of the incident's victims, even those have differences meaning, but the contextually they have the similarity. It can be concluded that The Jakarta Post used variation of words in presenting the victims. The function of using variation of words were to inform the actual victims. So, from those variation words, the readers can see who the victims of the Christchurch incident. But, even The Jakarta Post used variation of the words in presenting the victims, The Jakarta Post chooses one word to be used in many times rather than other words, that word is people. The reason why The Jakarta Post used the word people because the word people can draw the victims of the incident generally.

Scheme of Suspect

The table shows the words that used by The Jakarta Post in referring the suspect of the incident.

Table 5. Suspect in TJP

Words	Frequency
Shooter	4
Gunman	5

The table above showed the frequency of the words that used by The Jakarta Post in referring the suspect of the incident.

Table 6. Sample of data suspect's scheme

No	Clause	Reference
1.	One alleged shooter has been arrested, but New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern said as quoted by AFP...	A1.S4/C8
2.	Six Indonesians were praying at Al- Noor mosque in Christchurch, New Zealand, when a gunman opened fire on worshippers on Friday, the Foreign Ministry has said.	A2.S1/C2

In datum number 5, The Jakarta Post used word shooter in calling the suspect of the incident. Literally, the word shooter means that a person who uses a gun to kill people (Oxford dictionary). While contextually, the word shooter means the person who did the action of violence by using a gun. So, literally and contextually, the meaning of the word shooter has the similarity. In this context, we can see that the total of the shooter was not clear yet because in this context there was a word alleged indicate the fact but without a proof. The Jakarta Post mostly used the word shooter in the context when The Jakarta Post mention the incident as the shooting incident. The function of the word shooter in this context is to emphasize that the suspect shot the people by a gun.

In datum number 6, TJP used word gunman to describe the suspect of the incident. Literally, the meaning of gunman is a man who uses a gun to steal from or kill people (Oxford dictionary). While, contextually, the meaning of the word gunman is a man who uses the gun to kill people. The Jakarta Post used the word gunman in the context at the time when The Jakarta Post talks about the suspect did his action of the violence. The word gunman here is collocated with the word fire, because The Jakarta Post would like to explain that the suspect used the gun in killing the victims. Then, from the word gunman, the readers will know that the suspect of the incident was a man and he used the gun in doing his action.

From the data analysis above, it can be concluded that The Jakarta Post used two kinds of word in representing the suspect of the incident. Actually, the meaning of those two words is almost same. The Jakarta Post used the word gunman significantly, it is used in five times, because the word gunman can draw the suspect of the incident. So, from those variation words that describe the suspect, the readers will know about the suspect. The words shooter and gunman form the discourse of the suspect of incident, because those two words has the same purpose to describe the suspect.

Nominalizations

Nominalizations in this research described how The Jakarta Post presenting the incident become the biggest incident. The table would show the words of nominalization used by The Jakarta Post in referring the suspect of the incident.

Table 7 Nominalization in TJP

Words	Frequency
Shooting	5
Information	3

The table above showed the frequency of the nominalization words that exist in The Jakarta Post.

Table 8 Sample of data Nominalization

No	Clause	Reference
1.	She added that the shooting occurred at 13:40 local time when Muslim men were performing Friday prayers at the mosque.	A2.S6/C10

-
2. The Indonesian Embassy in Wellington told *The Jakarta Post* that they received information that the two were shot by a gunman at the Linwood mosque. A5.S7/C14
-

In datum number 7, The Jakarta Post used the word shooting as the noun. In other words, The Jakarta Post converted the word shooting from the verb into noun. The function of the conversion was to make the action bigger, to make the action became the phenomenon and to highlight the Muslim as the victims of the incident. The Jakarta Post used the nominalization of shooting, when The Jakarta Post would all people in the world especially all people in Indonesia know about the incident, because the incident is the big problem in the world.

In datum number 8, The Jakarta Post used the word information as noun. The purpose of using noun information here is to highlight all about incident in the Christchurch. The Jakarta Post used nominalization of information in the context at the time when the Indonesian foreign prime minister did not get further explanation about the incident. So, from the nominalization of information that gotten by the embassy of Indonesian, the incident became the viral event and big phenomenon at that time.

From the data analysis above, it can be concluded that The Jakarta Post used nominalizations here are to inform that the Christchurch incident was a serious incident, it was the biggest phenomenon in the world at that time and all people in the world should know about the incident. The most nominalize by The Jakarta Post is the word shoot, so it becomes shooting. From the nominalization, The Jakarta Post wants the Christchurch incident gets the attention from all of people around the world.

Active or Passive Sentence

The Active or passive sentences has different function. The function of the active sentence is to highlight the suspects. While the function of the passive sentence is to highlight the victims, but hidden the patient. The Active or passive sentences in this research described how The Jakarta Post representing the suspects and the victims in the text.

Table 9 Active and Passive Sentences in TJP

Sentences	Frequency
Active	2
Passive	6

The table above showed the frequency of the active and passive sentences that exist in The Jakarta Post.

Table 10 Sample of data Active and Passive sentence

No	Clause	Reference
1.	New Zealand's Police commissioner, Mike Bush, was quoted by Reuters as saying that multiple fatalities occurred at two mosques, where at least one gunman had opened fire on worshippers.	A1.S6/C15

-
2. Indonesia has strongly condemned terror attacks on two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand, that killed at least 49 people and injured dozens of others, including an Indonesian father and his 2-year-old son. A7.S1/C2-C3
-

In datum number 9, we can see that the sentence was active. The function of the active sentences was to show the suspect and the victims in that sentence. Datum 9, showed the gunman as the suspect and the worshippers as the victims. The Jakarta Post used the active sentence when talking about the incident, with consideration that the readers should know who the suspect of the incident. So, from the active sentence, the readers will know at the same time about who the suspect and who the victims

In datum number 10, the sentence stated in passive sentence. The function of the passive sentence was agentless, in this context the function of the passive sentence is to hide the suspect. Datum 10, showed the total of people who was killed and the total of people who was injured. The Jakarta Post used the passive sentences in the context when The Jakarta Post would show the victims of the incident and hide the suspect. So, from the passive sentence, the readers will not concern to the suspect of the incident, but they will concern to the victims of the incident, because the readers know who the victims of the incident by seeing the passive sentence.

From the data analysis above, it can be concluded that in informing the Christchurch incident, The Jakarta Post mostly used passive voice. It means that, The Jakarta Post focused on the victims of the incident rather than the suspect of the incident. The Jakarta Post used the passive voice in this incident, because The Jakarta Post wants the readers especially the Indonesian readers know who were the victims of the incident. The victims should be highlighted by The Jakarta Post, because there were the Indonesian who become the victims of the incident, while the most readers of The Jakarta Post are Indonesian, so they should know about it.

Modality

According Fairclough (2015:142), modality is to do with the speaker or writer authority. In table would show some auxiliaries:

Table 11 Modal auxiliaries in TJP

Auxiliaries	Must	May	Might	Can	Could	Will	Would	Shall	Should
Times	1	1	1	9	1	5	3	1	3

The table above showed the frequency of the modal auxiliaries that used in The Jakarta Post.

Table 12 Sample of Data Modality

No	Clause	Reference
1.	We can only hope that the police immediately locate Husein's three teenage children...	A6.S14
2.	The PGI asked Indonesians not to share videos of the shootings, saying that doing so would only help the terrorists	A7.S20

-
3. *“If measures are not taken right away, news of other disasters will follow this one. I am calling on the world, in particular the West, to take quick measures,” he said*
-

The datum 11, showed that the Husein and family were only able to hope to police to find the Husein’s three teenage children. The journalist used the word can because it deals with the Husein and family just be able to hope. The Jakarta Post apply the modal auxiliary of could and can in the context of the ability of someone to do something. Then, in datum 12, the journalist shows the opinion from PGI that Indonesians not allowed to share the video of Christchurch incident, because the PGI worry that the sharing video action helps the terrorist in the future. In datum number 13, the journalist represented the opinion of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan about the effect of the incident if the measurement of the incident was not taken right way. So, from the word will in that sentence showed the prediction of the speaker toward the effect of the incident in the future when the measurement of the incident was not taken right way.

From the data analysis above, it can be concluded that The Jakarta Post often used modal auxiliary can rather than other modal auxiliaries in representing the news about Christchurch incident, because The Jakarta Post would like to give information about the ability of the person who became the subject in doing something. The Jakarta Post mostly used modal auxiliary can in the context when it talks about the ability to do an action or to do something.

Discourse Practice (Interpretation)

Fairclough (2013) explain discourse practice involves processes of text production, distribution, and consumption. In production text, The Jakarta Post has four journalists that have the same duty, they focus on issues about Indonesia's foreign policy and international relations. So, in producing the text of the Christchurch incident, the journalists tend to justify their opinions by simply quoting the words from other persons. In some cases, journalists may mark clearly the voice of the person whose discourse is being represented or quoted by using quotation marks and a reporting verb. In production process, The Jakarta Post journalists take the quotation about the Christchurch incident, include the victims, and the attacker that could be measured from direct, indirect and free indirect discourse that mostly occurred in the text when it talking about Christchurch incident, include the victims, and the attacker. Based on the classification after the researcher calculated the amount of direct, indirect, and free indirect, which the distribution of direct, indirect, and free indirect are shown in the table below:

Table 13 Reported Speech Distribution

Direct	Indirect	Free-Indirect	Total
8 (32%)	9 (36%)	8 (32%)	25 (100%)

The table above was the speech reporting presented by The Jakarta Post. It showed that the journalist might do subjectivity in giving the information. “Indirect quotation is considered extremely far from reflecting the truth, since indirect reporting of speech in the news is filtered and subjected to manipulation” (Fairclough, 1992). So, for the result, The Jakarta Post’s journalists mostly did the subjectivity in representing the case of Christchurch incident because indirect quotation occurred most frequent than the other quotations.

Firstly, journalists of The Jakarta Post draw up the direct quotations from the people who involved in the Christchurch incident into ten articles.

Table 14 Direct Quotation

News Source	Frequencies	Percentage
Police	1	12.5%
Prime Minister	1	12.5%
Foreign Ministry	3	37.5%
Indonesia's President	1	12.5%
President of USA	1	12.5%
Manager	1	12.5%

From the table above, the result showed that journalists of The Jakarta Post mostly presented the voice from Foreign Ministry of Indonesia and it talked about victims. While the voice from police, New Zealand's prime minister, Indonesia's president, USA president, and manager just presented in one time. It showed that journalists of The Jakarta Post got the information of the Christchurch incident from the Foreign Ministry of Indonesia.

Table 15 Sample of data Direct Quotation

Datum	Clause	News Source
1.	"This is one of New Zealand's darkest days," Ardern said.	Ardern (New Zealand's Prime Minister)
2.	"In the meantime, we have yet to receive any information on the identity of the perpetrators, as well as their motives," she	Retno LP Marsudi (Foreign Minister)

The data in the table above are the data of direct quotation that presented by journalists of The Jakarta Post in the case Christchurch incident. Direct quotation is the quotation that exactly like what the speaker says. The data above like what the speaker say because the data above was written in quotation mark and those data used verb said which indicate the neutral verb.

Secondly, journalists of The Jakarta Post arrange the indirect quotation. The table below showed the indirect quotation that presented by journalists of The Jakarta Post.

Table 16 Indirect Quotation

News Source	Frequencies	Percentage
Police	2	22.2%
Foreign Ministry	6	66.67%
Foreign Ministry's Spokesman	1	11.11%

From the table above, the result showed that journalists of The Jakarta Post mostly presented the voice from Foreign Ministry of Indonesia. While, the voice from police was only represented in two times by journalists of The Jakarta Post, and the voice of foreign minister's spokesman was taken in one time by journalists of The Jakarta Post.

Table 17 Datum of Indirect Quotation

Clause	News Source
Six Indonesians were praying at Al- Noor mosque in Christchurch, New Zealand, when a gunman opened fire on worshipers on Friday, the Foreign Ministry	Retno LP Marsudi (Foreign Ministry)

The datum in the table above is a form of indirect quotation that presented by journalists of The Jakarta Post in the case Christchurch incident. It called as indirect quotation because those data were not like what the speaker say. It is the result of journalist's paraphrase of what the speaker says. Indirect quotation datum has no quotation mark, the datum used verb said, but the verb said here was not the neutral verb, so, it indicated the indirect quotation.

Thirdly, in distributing the text, journalists of The Jakarta Post represented the free- indirect quotation. The table below showed the free-indirect quotation that presented by journalists of The Jakarta Post.

Table 18 Free-indirect Quotation

News Source	Frequencies	Percentage
Police	3	37.5%
Prime Minister	3	37.5%
Peters	1	12.5%

From the table above, the result showed that journalists of The Jakarta Post mostly presented the voice from Police of New Zealand and New Zealand's Prime Minister. While, the voice from the Peters just taken in one time by journalists of The Jakarta Post.

Table 19 Data of Free-indirect Quotation

No.	Clause	News Source
1.	New Zealand's Police commissioner, Mike Bush, was quoted by Reuters as saying that multiple fatalities occurred at two mosques, where at least one gunman had opened fire on worshippers.	Police
2.	New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern described the incident, which has forced the city of Christchurch into lockdown as police launched a massive manhunt, as "one of New Zealand's darkest days", AFP reported.	Prime Minister

The data in the table above are the data of free-indirect quotation that presented by journalists of The Jakarta Post in the case Christchurch incident. Those data called as free-indirect quotation because those data have dual voice. In datum 35, it has dual voice from Police and Reuters. Then in datum 36, it has dual voice, prime minister of New Zealand and media AFP.

In distribution of text, The Jakarta Post uploads the text in online newspaper of The Jakarta Post. It distributes in online newspaper, because based on the survey GlobalWebIndex from 2014-2018 towards 391.130 respondents in the world, printed media like newspaper and magazine were read by readers in 43 minutes in a day, while online media is consumed by readers in 6 hours

and 45 minutes in a day. Then, The Jakarta Post wants the text are everlasting and The Jakarta Post wants the readers can read the news text about the Christchurch incident wherever and whenever. In Consumption text, the target readers of The Jakarta Post are Indonesian society. The target readers are Indonesian society, because some victims of the incident are Indonesian citizen, so, Indonesian society should know about the incident especially about the victims of the incident. Then, by reading the information of the incident that post in The Jakarta Post, the society or the readers will get the clear information about the Christchurch incident.

Sociocultural Practice (Explanation)

Fairclough (2015) stated that the stage of explanation is to portray a discourse as part of a social process, as a social practice, showing how it is determined by social structures, and what reproductive effects discourses can cumulatively have on those structures, sustaining them or changing them. In this part, how the ways the researcher analyze is in accordance with Fairclough's opinion which describes the levels of institutional. The researcher found that there is political interest in the text of Christchurch incident. However, this study only discussed the representation in Christchurch incident topic news seen from the socio-cultural context. The representation findings in social practices from 1 article that is chosen based on the main topic in the 15th March 2019.

The influence of politics in Indonesia cannot be separated from the context that built up the news until the news published. This issue was chosen by the author because there were six voices of Indonesia government in the news text. It was voice from President of Indonesia, Foreign Ministry of Indonesia, Foreign Ministry's Spokesman of Indonesia, Indonesian religious organization like Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), Muhammadiyah, and Indonesian Communion of Churches (PGI). The datum was below:

Table 20 Institutional level in TJP

No	Clause	Reference
1.	"Indonesia strongly condemns the shooting," the Foreign Ministry said in a statement on Friday. "The government and the people of Indonesia convey our deep condolences to the victims and their families."	A3.S4
2.	The Indonesian Embassy in Wellington, which is located around 440 kilometers from Christchurch, has sent a team to the coastal city to monitor further developments and coordinate with local authorities, hospitals, as well as Indonesian student organizations in Christchurch to ensure the safety of its citizens in New Zealand.	A4.S5

From the datum number 19, we can see that the government of Indonesia gives their voice about the victims of incident, suspect of the incident, location of the incident etc. Then, government's voices are taken by The Jakarta Post and those voices are posted in the news text. The government's voices are posted in the news text, because the government of Indonesia has authority toward the Christchurch incident, since some Indonesian citizen became the victims of the incident. While, in datum number 20, it showed the concern of the Indonesian government toward the incident. They were looking for the information and the developments about the

Indonesian citizen who became the victims in the Christchurch incident. So, the influence of the Indonesian government cannot be separated from the news text about Christchurch incident that produced by The Jakarta Post.

CONCLUSION

The first stage (Description) consists of classification scheme, nominalization, active and passive sentence, and modality are used to see the linguistic aspects in this research. This part, TJP showed that journalists had tendency to say that Christchurch incident was a terror. Then, the journalist focuses on the victims of the incident by using voice of Indonesia Foreign Minister. The second stage (Interpretation) which discusses the production of the text, distribution of the text, and consumption of the text. The part of production text showed that the journalists of TJP had certain tendency in giving the quotation that could be measured from direct, indirect, and free-indirect quotation which mostly occurred in those text. In the part of distribution of text, TJP distributes the text in their online newspaper. Then, in the part of consumption of text, the target readers of The Jakarta Post are Indonesia society.

The last stage (Explanation) researcher conducted to see the reason why The Jakarta Post representing the news in such way. In this stage, the researcher found the institutional level. The institutional level shows the interest from the government toward the news text of the Christchurch incident. This level showed that there were many voices of the government in the news text, because the government has authority toward the incident, since some Indonesian citizen were the victims of the incident. From the conclusion in every stage, we can conclude that TJP represents the issue of Christchurch incident as the big phenomenon of terror, a viral issue, and as an important thing to be known by everyone in the world, especially in Indonesia. The Jakarta Post represented the Christchurch incident in certain ways, for example they used the word attack in referring the name of incident, used the word gunman to say the suspect, used the word people in calling the victims, nominalize the verb shoot to make the issue more viral, and used six voices of Indonesian government.

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