

**MEANING CONSTRUCTION BY ONLINE MASS MEDIA ON RACISM
ABOUT MESUT OZIL RESIGNATION: CRITICAL DISCOURSE
ANALYSIS**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2019**

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DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

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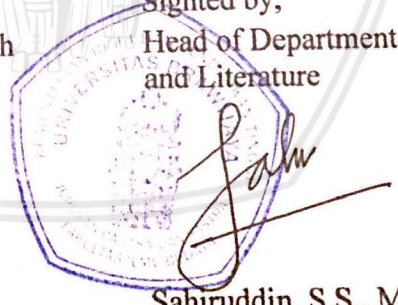
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Mahfira

ABSTRACT

Mahfira. 2019. **Meaning Construction by Online Mass Media on Racism about Mesut Ozil Resignation: Critical Discourse Analysis.** Study Program of English, Department of Language and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang. Supervisor: Yana Shanti Manihapsika

Keywords: *News article, Critical Discourse Analysis, Mesut Ozil, Racism, Meaning Construction*

This study discusses a racism -related issues depicted in news articles of Mesut Ozil resignation from German National Football Team. Racism is discrimination or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the believe that one's own race is superior. Meaning construction of racism is related to negative values since it is more or less equivalent measurers to fight discrimination, especially on race. Fairclough's 3D model of CDA (1989) was the theory used to analyze each article.

Descriptive qualitative approach was employed to conduct the research. The data were collected from four articles in CNN News and The New York Times. The analysis was on two out of three aspects of critical discourse analysis, namely meaning construction and society responses. Meaning construction used textual analysis which was based on vocabulary and grammatical features. Then, society responses was sociocultural analysis on situational, institutional and societal levels.

This study found 124 data in the form of words, phrases and sentences. First, the meaning construction in news articles from CNN News and The New York Times used the main word racism indicating negative value, since it disrespects people's original race. Second, the issue was began when Ozil met Turkish president and posed together in London. Ozil got an unfair treatment because people assumed this was related to political party. From this issue, people were giving support as a response to Ozil who received racism from German people and media.

It is recommended for next researchers to conduct a deeper and critical study by analyzing Critical discourse analysis on the whole aspect from textual analysis, discourse analysis and sociocultural analysis, as well as to combine critical discourse analysis with other theory in linguistics in different form.

ABSTRAK

Mahfira. 2019. **Pembentukan Makna Rasisme oleh Media Massa Online Tentang Keluarnya Mesut Ozil: Analisa Wacana Kritis**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang. Pembimbing: Yana Shanti Manipuspika.

Kata Kunci: *Artikel Berita, Analisis Wacana Kritis, Mesut Ozil, Rasisme, Pembentukan Makna*

Dalam studi ini, pembahasan berhubungan dengan isu-isu terkait rasisme yang tergambar dalam artikel berita tentang pengunduran diri Mesut Ozil dari Tim Sepak Bola Nasional Jerman karena perlakuan rasisme. Rasisme adalah diskriminasi terhadap seseorang dari ras yang berbeda berdasarkan keyakinan bahwa ras lain lebih unggul. Pembentukan makna rasisme berkaitan dengan hal-hal negatif karena berhubungan dengan ketidakadilan pada ras berbeda. Analisa Wacana Kritis dari Fairclough pada model tiga tingkatan analisis (1989) menjadi teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis setiap artikel.

Metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif. Data yang dikumpulkan berasal dari empat artikel, yaitu berasal dari CNN News dan The New York Times. Analisis dilakukan pada dua dari tiga aspek analisis wacana kritis yaitu konstruksi makna dan respon masyarakat. Konstruksi makna menggunakan analisis tekstual yang didasarkan pada kosa kata dan tata bahasa. Analisis kedua yaitu respon masyarakat yaitu analisis sosiokultural pada tingkat situasional, institusional dan societal.

Secara total, ada 124 data dalam bentuk kata, frasa dan kalimat yang ditemukan. Pertama, konstruksi makna dalam artikel berita dari CNN News dan The New York Times menggunakan kata utama yaitu rasisme yang mengarah kepada nilai-nilai negatif yaitu tidak mengormati ras asli dari orang lain. Kedua, masalah ini dimulai ketika Ozil bertemu dengan presiden Turki dan berpose bersama di London. Kemudian Ozil mendapatkan perilaku tidak adil karena masyarakat menganggap hal ini terkait dengan kepentingan politik. Pada masalah ini, ada sebagian masyarakat yang memberikan dukungan sebagai tanggapan terhadap apa yang Ozil terima yaitu rasisme dari masyarakat dan media Jerman.

Diharapkan kepada peneliti selanjutnya dapat melakukan analisa lebih dalam dan kritis ketika menganalisa analisis wacana kritis pada seluruh aspek yaitu analisa tekstual, analisa wacana dan analisa sosiokultural. Selain itu juga menggabungkan analisa wacana kritis dengan teori lain dalam linguistik ke bentuk yang berbeda.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE..... i
DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP ii
SUPERVISOR’S APPROVAL..... iii
BOARD OF EXAMINERS’ APPROVAL..... iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS..... v
ABSTRACT vi
ABSTRAK vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS..... viii
LIST OF TABLES..... x
LIST OF FIGURES..... xi
LIST OF APPENDIX xii

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION 1
 1.1 Background of the Study..... 1
 1.2 Problems of the Study 5
 1.3 Objectives of the Study 5
 1.4 Definition of Key Term..... 5

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE 7
 2.1 Discourse Analysis..... 7
 2.2 Political Discourse Analysis..... 8
 2.3 Critical Discourse Analysis 9
 2.3.1 First Stage : Textual Analysis 12
 2.3.1.1 Vocabulary 13
 2.3.1.2 Grammar 14
 2.3.2 Second Stage: Discursive Practice 15
 2.3.3 Third Stage: Sociocultural Analysis 16
 2.4 Previous Studies..... 16

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD 19
 3.1 Research Design 19
 3.2 Data Source 20
 3.3 Data Collection 21
 3.4 Data Analysis..... 22

CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION..... 23
 4.1 Finding 23
 4.1.1 Textual Analysis on CNN News and the NYT 25
 4.1.1.1 Vocabulary Features 25
 4.1.1.1.1 Experiential Values 25
 4.1.1.1.2 Relational Values 37
 4.1.1.1.3 Expressive Values 38
 4.1.1.2 Grammatical Features 40
 4.1.1.2.1 Experiential Values 40
 4.1.1.2.2 Relational Values 48
 4.1.1.2.3 Expressive Values 49



4.1.2 Sociocultural Analysis	52
4.2 Discussion	61
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	67
5.1 Conclusion.....	67
5.2 Suggestion	68
REFERENCES	69
APPENDICES.....	73



LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
4.1 Synonymy and Antonym Words on CNN News Entitled “German Footballer Mesut Ozil Quits National Team, Citing Racism”	27
4.2 Synonymy and Antonymy Word On CNN News Entitled “Joachim Loew Reveals Ozil Silence Star Since Star’s National Team Retirement”	30
4.3 Synonymy on The New York Times News Entitled “Mesut Ozil Quits German National Team, Citing Racism”	31
4.4 Synonymy word on The New York Times Entitled “Mesut Ozil’s Exit From German Soccer Team Stokes Debate On Integration”	33
4.5 Adjectives form used in CNN News entitled “German footballer Mesut Ozil quits national team, citing racism”	34
4.6 Adjectives form used in CNN News entitled “Joachim Loew reveals Ozil silence since star's national team retirement”	35
4.7 Adjectives form used on The New York Times News entitled “Mesut Ozil Quits German National Team, Citing Racism”	36
4.8 Adjectives form used on The New York Times News entitled “Mesut Ozil’s Exit from German Soccer Team Stokes Debate on Integration”	36
4.9 Active Voice Used in CNN News Entitled “German Footballer Mesut Ozil Quits National Team, Citing Racism”	46
4.10 Active voice used in CNN News entitled “Joachim Loew reveals Ozil silence since star's national team retirement”	47
4.11 Active voice used on The New York Time entitled ‘Mesut Ozil Quits German National Team, Citing Racism’	48
4.12 Active voice used in The New York Times entitled ‘Mesut Ozil’s Exit from German Soccer Team Stokes Debate on Integration’	48
4.13 Logical Connector (Subordination or Coordination) Used in four Article form CNN News and The New York Times	49



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.3 Fairclough's Three Dimension Model of CDA	12
Figure 4.1 Tweet from FIFA World Cup	55
Figure 4.2 Tweet from Katarina Barley	57
Figure 4.3 Tweet from Hector Ballerin	58
Figure 4.4 Tweet from Ibrahim Kalin	59



LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 List of Tables	73
Appendix 2 List of Articles	90
Appendix 3 List of Figures	104



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of four parts, namely: background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

People need communication between one and another in daily conversation, so the language is the best way for people to deliver their feelings or emotions to others. O'Neil (2006, para. 2) states a word is one or more sounds in combination have a specific meaning assigned by a language.

These communications between one and other also take in the form of media. Now, the media take a big role in people's life, because media is a new instrument of communication. Media usage reflects and shapes both language use and attitudes in a speech community. The way media use language are interesting linguistically in their own right; this include how different dialects and languages are use in advertise something in an interesting way, how newspaper use language in a projection of their assumed readers' speech, or how radio use language to construct their own images even only with the voice of announcer and their relationships to an unseen, unknown audience. The important thing of media is social institutions. Media discourse is

important both for what it reveals about a society and for what it contributes to the character of society.

The production of media materials, however, is highly concentrated. So, from media people can send and receive some kind of information from everywhere without any limitation. On this research the writer use mass media as the object of the research, mass media here refer to channel of communication that is involve transmitting information in some way which is shape or form to large number of people. According to Dutton et.al (1998), mass media has been differentiated from other types of communication (such as interpersonal communication that occurs on a one-to-one basis or one people to one people) in terms of four important features namely technology, distance, commodity and scale.

Media gives some benefit for people who live in other side country. They can enjoy the newest report and information which takes place in the side of world. For example, Indonesian can find news that is spread in Europe like from Germany. Indonesian can get the latest news from media such as television, newspapers, and online articles. On August 2018, one of the highlight sport news is come from German. Mesut ozil is a Muslim football player who plays for German National Football Team. He is being discussed since his decision to departure from national football team after World Cup 2018. Ozil left German National Football Team because he got blasphemy especially from German people for not bring German National Football Team to win World Cup 2018. Besides that blasphemy, this also relates to the religion of Ozil which is Islam.

People who know about this news have linked this government interference or political issues since Ozil was seen in one frame with Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Discussing about this, media and power (politic) has a connection since online media is the fastest platform for people to find the newest report and also ideological representation whether by journalist or readers from online news.

Media has the effect like power and spreading ideologies which is including in critical discourse analysis (CDA) in order to make reader or researcher more critical in analyzing and describing a certain issue. Critical discourse analysis used language to analyze a text, but language on critical discourse analysis not only describing the aspect of language. Language on CDA connects written text with context. According to Fairclough and Wodak (1997, p.258) the analysis of critical context is the use of language in written or spoken as social practice. While Meyer (2001, p.28) state that theories of CDA is unity of social action and social structure since they are on two levels of interpretation which are general social theorist (social structure interpret action) and action interpret structure this one is micro and macro analysis together. Describing the context Van Dijk (2001, p.251) states critical discourse analysis or CDA is study which is related to consequences, social inequality, social power, dominant group, and are enacted, reproduced and opposed by written text and spoken in social and politic context.

On this research the researcher used Fairclough's three dimension of critical discourse analysis , but only focusing on textual analysis and sociocultural

analysis on the online news article of Mesut Ozil who received racism from German people and made him quit from German national football team. Since the researcher wanted to reveal the meaning construction and social responses from people toward the issue, the researcher only used two of the three aspects of critical discourse analysis. The data is from four different articles with the same topic based on two online media platforms, CNN and New York Times and also from people's tweets to this issue.

This research is academically expected to enrich the study of critical discourse analysis. Theoretically the finding of this research is expected to give contribution on linguistics theory, especially from Fairclough's theory of critical discourse analysis based on three-dimensional analyses which are textual analysis, discursive practice, and sociocultural practice. Practically, this research is expected to give contribution on making an understanding about how to analyze, being critical on describing the text, and knowing how the text is produced by looking at the theory of Fairclough's three dimensions on the written text of "Mesut Ozil football player who departs from German National Football Club Citing Racism". By then, the researcher is expected to give contribution to lecturers and other researchers in the field of linguistics.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study previously explained, the researcher is interested in investigating the following question:

1. What is the meaning construction of racism in American news article on Mesut Ozil's resignation from German National Football Team citing racism ?
2. What are society responses toward the racism that Mesut Ozil's received?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In concluding this research, the researcher has two objectives as follow:

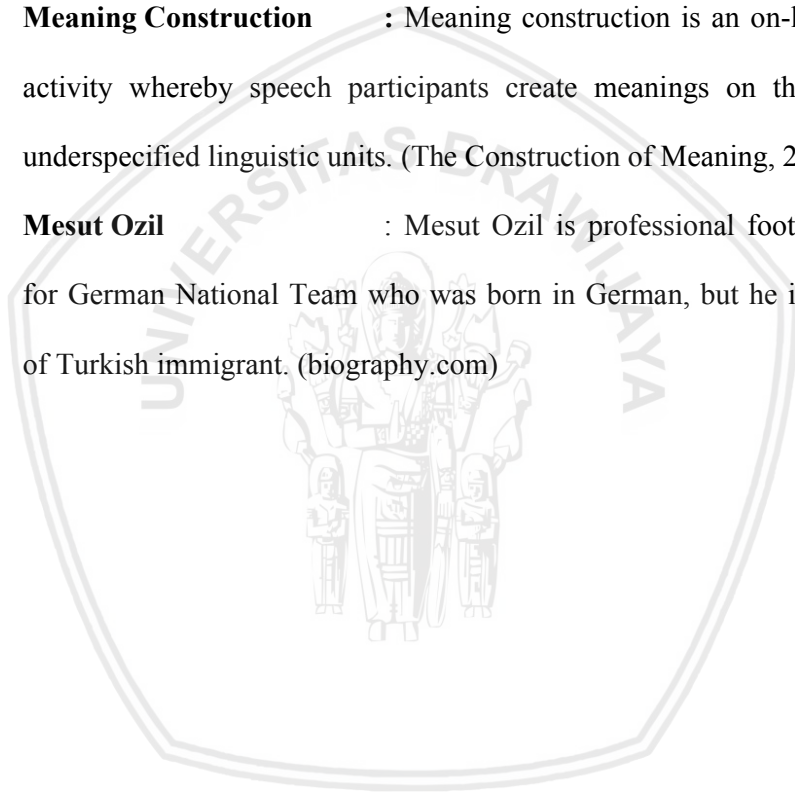
1. To describe the meaning construct by four American news article in reporting Mesut Ozil resignation from German national football team citing racism based on Fairclough textual analysis.
2. To describe social respond toward racism that Mesut Ozil received when he resign from German national football team based on Fairclough theory of sociocultural analysis.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Discourse analysis** : Discourse analysis is the study of how stretches of language used in communication assume meaning, purpose, and unity for their users: the quality of coherence. (Encyclopedic Dictionary of Applied Linguistics, 1998).
2. **Critical Discourse Analysis** : Critical Discourse Analysis or CDA is a discourse analysis that the purposes is to systematically explore often unclear relationship of causality and determination between discursive

practices, events and texts, and wider social and cultural structures, relations, and processes. (Fairclough,1995)

3. **Racism** : The belief that all members of each race possess characteristics, abilities, or qualities specific to that race, especially so as to distinguish it as inferior or superior to another race or races. (oxforddictionaries.com)
4. **Meaning Construction** : Meaning construction is an on-line mental activity whereby speech participants create meanings on the basis of underspecified linguistic units. (The Construction of Meaning, 2007)
5. **Mesut Ozil** : Mesut Ozil is professional football player for German National Team who was born in German, but he is grandson of Turkish immigrant. (biography.com)



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this study the writer presents the analysis about the theories and the previous studies in the point of this research.

2.1 Discourse Analysis

According to Titscher et.al (2000), discourse is broad term with some kind of definition which “integrates a whole palate of meanings” and covering a wide area of linguistics, through sociology, philosophy, and other disciplines. Discourse can be used for asserting power and critique which is state the ideological side in linguistics written text or context. According to Encyclopedic Dictionary of Applied Linguistics (1998) Discourse analysis is the study of how stretches of language used in communication assume meaning, purpose, and unity for their users: the quality of coherence.

Van Dijk (1997, p.3) distinguishes between common sense definitions and theoretically and combined definitions of discourse. While “discourse” is similar with social or institutional language use in everyday speech, theoretical definitions cover over three dimensions of communicative events that is language use, communication of opinions and cognition and then the last one is interaction.

Discourse analysis is analysis of text structure above the sentence. Such analysis requires attention to textual form, structure and organization at the levels such as; phonological, grammatical, etc. A working assumption is that any level of organization may be relevant to critical and ideological analysis. Some approaches to critical discourse analysis by contrast have incline to focus just on particular levels (e.g. Grammar and lexis in critical linguistics, lexical semantics in earlier French discourse analysis).

2.2 Political Discourse Analysis

Politic thought is to be more than a blank struggle of power. Politics is considered as a struggle for power between people who seek to assert and preserve their power and them who seek to resist in it. Political discourse analysis focuses on politic discourse and critical enterprise. According to Van Dijk (2002) Political discourse analysis examines the reproduction of political power, power abuse or domination in political discourse involving many kinds of form which is power against such form of discursive dominance. So, political discourse analysis is the analysis from critical perspective which is focuses on the reproduction and contestation power through political discourse.

Based on Chilton (2004) about political discourse, the aims of political discourse are a the first one is micro level, which is the point are focuses on conflicts of interest, struggles from dominance and efforts of cooperation between individuals, genders, and social groups of various kind. While on macro level it focuses on political institution of the state that related with the way to resolve

conflict of interest and to assert the power of dominant individual or groups. The differences of those kind of micro level and macro level is macro level has specific characteristic like some interviews etc.

Isabela Fairclough (2012) stated that if we want to know what the political discourse examines about, we firstly have to know who is the author, creator or people who takes the role for the example is politicians. This one is examines more about the text and the talk of professional politicians such as presidents, prime minister, etc. Therefore, for the contexts are showing about the characterization of political discourse not political.

2.3 Critical Discourse analysis

Critical Discourse analysis or CDA is the analysis of discourse practice involves attention to processes of text production, distribution and consumption. This feature of the framework is an important basis for critical discourse analysis. The analysis of texts should not be made from analysis of institutional and discourse practices which texts are stuck or embedded. This basis has been approved in some approaches to critical discourse analysis (e.g in van Dijk 1988). This basis would have a meaning for example when analyzing the text of a TV programmed, it should have assume to the process of this programmed production also the circumstances and practices of audience acceptance. This is interrelated with CDA in the part of critique on direct analysis of texts without any diverse ways of interpreted and responded. The interpretation of texts is a dialectical process that produces from interface of variable interpretative on the text.

According to Fairclough (1992, p.72), Critical Discourse Analysis or CDA is a discourse analysis and the aims is to explore often opaque relationship of causality and determination in discursive practices, texts, and more wider social and cultural structures, relations with one and another, also processes; to find out ideological form by relations of power and fight for power; and to investigate how the dark side of these relationships in discourse and society are factor of securing power and hegemony.

Fairclough (1995, p.200) suggest that media reception studies is a textual principle for research about what social resources and experiences are appeal in the interpretation of media. The other zone of life media messages are assimilated to in interpretation. Norman Fairclough is an English Linguist who works on language, discourse, society, and especially on model of critical discourse analysis. Fairlough is a strongly affected by the work of functional and critical linguist. Fairlough defines a normally unconscious link between the use of language and power.

Fairclough (1995) argues language and society are connected each other in internally sense. He said that language is socially conditioned process, each process refers to the production of the text and the process of interpreting the text, which related to the practices of the society.

According to Fairclough (2001) there are three stages of critical discourse analysis. The first is related to construction of the text. Second, the relation between text and interaction, called as process of interpretation. The last is the connection between interaction and social context.

Two definition of discourse by Fairclough (1995, p.54), is in the broad sense discourse is “use of language as typical form of social practice”. In a specific side, discourse is seen as “the language in representing a given social practice from a typical point of view”. Discourse is converting social identities, social relations and reflect the knowledge systems of the language user.

Fairclough’s (1995) approach to critical discourse analysis is by putting the stress on the level of discourse practice, and it purposeful for analysis. It shows to be sorely and explicitly theoretical an empirical value of the concept to the analysis of news article texts seems to be limited.

Model and Analytical Framework by Fairclough has been employed for critical discourse analysis study. Fairclough (1995) analytic framework includes three levels of analysis that is text, the discursive events has three proportions: (i) it is a spoken or written text, (ii) it is an instance of discourse practice involving the production an interpretation of text, and (iii) it is part of social practice. This is related with the study of language structures produced in a discursive and the analysis is consisting of investigation of what is happening in a particular socio-cultural framework. The dimension of socio cultural practice is concerned with the issue of power.

So, model of critical discourse analysis is dealing with analysis of texts in description and develop the linguistics aspects of the discourse. The next one is interpretation which is conveying to the society. The last is connected with the practice of the discourse relates to the ideology and power. Below is diagrammatic representation of three dimension critical discourse analysis by Fairclough.

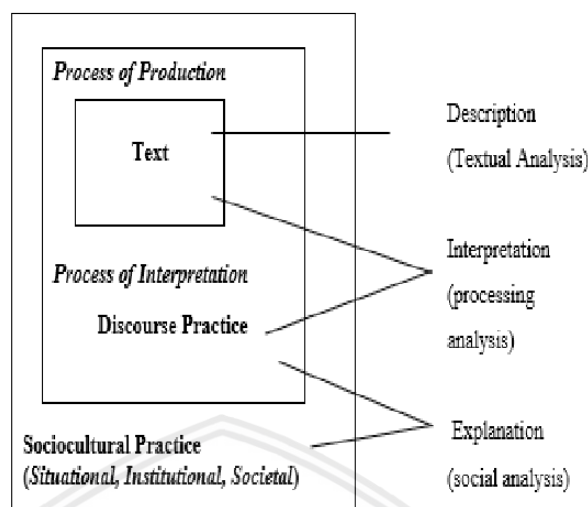


Figure 2.3 Fairclough's Three Dimension Model (1995, p.98)

2.3.1 Textual analysis

Textual analysis explained about the internal element of the text, which focused on vocabulary, grammar, semantic, syntax, and also the coherence of the sentence between one and other (Fairclough, 1995b, p.57). Text is product of text production (Fairclough, 1989, p.24). The analysis of text production not only explained about the production process but also the process of interpretation.

The text are use for discursive process, it can be apply on written or spoken language. Spoken language can be applied because it can be transcribed into written language. According to Fairrclough there are ten questions that have to be a part of analyzing text. Below are ten questions which are group into three divisions of textual analysis on text:

1. Vocabulary

a. What experiential values do words have?

On this question it deals with the ideological value between author's points of views and how the word is represent and experienced by him.

- What classification schemes are drawn upon?
- Are there words which are ideologically contested?
- Is there rewording or overwording?
- What ideologically significant meaning relations (synonymy, hyponymy, antonymy) are there between words?

b. What relational values do words have?

This is connected with how a text's choice of wording depends on, and helps create, social relationship between participants.

- Are there euphemistic expression?
- Are there markedly formal or informal words?
- What expressive values do words have? This is about how the text expressed according to the authors. The expressive value is a central concern for people who interested in persuasive language.
- What metaphors are used?

2. Grammar

a. What experiential values do grammatical features have?

- What types of process and participant predominate?
- Is agency unclear?
- Are processes what they seem?
- Are nominalization used?
- Are sentence active or passive?
- Are sentence positive or negative?

b. What relational values do grammatical features have?

- What modes (declaratives, grammatical question, imperative) are used?

There are three major modes: declarative, grammatical question and imperative. Declarative are marked by having an S followed by V. Imperatives do not have S but starting with V. Grammatical question start by question word like who? What? When? Where? Why? How? Which?-wh question for short.

- Are there important features of relational modality?
- Are there pronoun we and you used, if so, how?

c. What expressive value do grammatical features have?

According to Firclough (1989, p.131) Expressive value focuses on logical connectors, since it can cue ideological assumption

- Are there important features of expressive modality?

- d. How are (simple) sentences linked together?
 - What logical connectors are used?
 - Are complex sentences characterized by coordination or subordination?

3. Textual structures

- a. What interactional conventions are used?
- b. What larger-scale structures does the text have?

2.3.2 Discursive Practice

Discursive practice focused on text production, distribution, and consumption. According to Eriyanto (2001), discursive practice is the dimension which connected with the production and consumption process. It means, when people are produced a text so they need other people too for being a reader or consumer who consume the text by the author or producer. When the text already done, the text produced will be distributed to the reader so the purpose of the text produced can be accepted by the reader. Besides Eriyanto, according to Blommaert (2005, p.29) approaching discursive practice means after analyze the form of the text, vocabulary, grammar, and cohesion, it also need were speech acts, coherence and intertextuality.

According to Fairclough (1995b, p.16) the focus of intertextual analysis, text was from the perspective of discourse practice. So, situational context and intertextual context is a central of interpretation process. The analysis of discursive practice is on the process of how the author produce the text draw on

the discourse that was exist and the genre to produce a text, and being the mediation that being the connection among text and social context.

2.3.3 Sociocultural Analysis

The last aspect on three dimensional of critical discourse analysis by Fairclough is sociocultural analysis according to Fairclough (2001, p.18) language seen as a part of society, a social process, and a socially conditional process. So, sociocultural analysis explained about how text or discourse giving the effect to people. because they have correlation between one and other. Analyzing this sociocultural analysis means we can know the impact of the power and ideology when we see the txt that has been produced by the author.

2.4 Previous Studies

The researcher use two previous studies and become the reference for recent researcher to conduct her research. The first one is from undergraduate thesis by Utama entitled “A Political Discourse Analysis on Rodrigo Roa Duterte’s Drug War Policy” the purpose of this research is to describe and identify representation of microstructure analysis in the field of political discourse analysis developed by Paul Chilton theory and Van Dijk. The result of this research is political power and domination in Rodrigo Roa Duterte ‘s speech of drug war policy coverage by BBC News and the investigation the way journalist represent

Rodrigo in the media. Either they incline to be neutral, marginalize, or get rid of some group.

The differences between this research and recent research is using the data from article and video which is the representation of the object in society and giving the clarification through interview. The other one is the previous research more focusing on political discourse analysis and used theory from Van Dijk. The similarity between the previous and recent study are the same aspect to doing the research that is ideological representation.

The second previous studies was from undergraduate thesis by Farida entitled “The Study on Ideological Representation of Mass Media on Muslim People in Case of Jakarta Protest November 4th 2016” the purpose of this research is describing the textual features on muslim representation on international news, because the study is about finding an ideological concept of Indonesian muslim who conduct a protest toward blasphemy religion through the language used in the news chosen. The theory that is used is Norman Fairclough’s three dimensional analyses. The result of this study is ideological representation of Indonesian muslim in conducting the Jakarta protest from the online media New York Times, CNN, and the Guardian which have the same news with Jakarta protest November 4th 2016.

The differences between this previous research and recent research is the previous study is analyzing the ideological representation from 3 different online media platform, and the recent study using four articles from two different online media platform. The similarity from previous study and recent study is using

Norman Fairclough's theory and focusing on 3 elements of critical discourse analysis by Fairclough.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the method applied in this research. It consists of research design, data source, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative approach to conduct this research. According to Ary et al (2012, p.36), qualitative research generally takes the data in the form of words (descriptions, observations, impressions, recordings, etc). Moleong (1990, p.2) states that “A qualitative research is a research without any calculating and numbering”. This research provided a critical discourse analysis in the context of Mesut Ozil who departures from German National Football Team citing racism, which is focusing on Fairclough’s three dimensional framework analysis on ideological representation so the data is in the form of words, not in the form of numbers, since it is including in the type of document or written text, therefore this research is categorized into qualitative.

3.2 Data Source

The data for the research were taken from two online media platform for discursive practice. The researcher choose two online media platform CNN News and New York Times because these two platform is on top 15 most popular news website 2018 derived from our *eBizMBA Rank* which is a continually updated average of each website's U.S. Traffic Rank from *Quantcast* and Global Traffic Rank from both *Alexa* and *SimilarWeb* . CNN with 950,000,000 monthly visitor and New York Times with 70,000,000 monthly visitor which is the last update is 1st May 2018. These are the articles used by the researcher:

1. CNN News entitled “German Footballer Mesut Ozil quits national team, citing racism”
2. CNN News entitled ”Joachim Loew Reveals Ozil Silence since Star’s National Team Retirement”
3. New York Times entitled “Mesut Ozil Quits German National Team, Citing Racism”
4. New York Times entitled “Mesut Ozil’s exit from German Soccer Team Stokes Debate on Integration”

3.3 Data Collection

The writer collected the data with several procedures to analyze the object.

Some steps of data collection are explained below:

1. Reading four articles which are two from CNN News and two from New York Times.
2. Marking the sentence which contains of word, phrase, and clause indicating textual analysis, based on ten question of textual text by Fairclough.
3. Organizing the data into tables to showing the words which indicating ten question of textual analysis based on Fairclough's theory. The sample table is as the following:

Sample table 4.1. The Sentence Indicating Textual Analysis from CNN News and The New York Times

Source	Sentence	Word Indicating Textual Analysis
	<i>"Example one"</i>	
	<i>"Example two"</i>	

4. Going to twitter and found some comments from people who respond related to the issue and showing the sentence which indicating people or reader's reflection for the object of researcher to find out sociocultural practice.

3.4 Data Analysis

After all of the data were collected, they were analyzed with the steps listed below:

1. Identifying the collected data by using textual analysis based on vocabulary and grammatical features.
2. Interpreting experiential value, relational value, and expressive value based on Fairclough theory of textual text.
3. Analyzing sociocultural practice from readers' reflections based on situational, institutional, and societal level, also people's respond from twitter.
4. Comparing the whole result to reveal the differences between one article and others.
5. Drawing conclusion based on the result of analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses mainly the finding of the study and the explanation of the analysis. The writer elaborates this chapter into finding and discussion.

4.1 Finding

The data of this research were in the form of written text found in four articles, two from CNN News and two from The New York Times. The researcher found 213 data from four articles in CNN News and The New York Times for textual analysis and four data for sociocultural practice. So, 75 data were analyzed by the researcher.

The researcher analyzed the first dimension of Ideological representation which is textual analysis concern with the vocabulary choices of the text, grammar, and also textual structure. (Fairclough, 1995, p.97). This analysis answer ten question and sub question from textual analysis by Fairclough. Textual analysis is for answering the first question about the meaning construction behind each article.

The researcher firstly analyzed textual analysis dimension based on four articles, two from CNN News and two from The New York Times. The researcher analyzed each word, phrase or sentence to answer the ten question based on textual analysis regarding to Fairclough's theory. Textual analysis is divided into three aspects that are experiential value, relational value, and the last one is expressive value.

The second dimension is sociocultural analysis. The analysis is focused on first, situational level where is the situation when the issue happen until the news article is publish. Second is institutional level which is the publisher and the author of the news article CNN News and The New York Times, also people respond from twitter's comment. The comment was from FIFA World Cup which is the account to share information about football in FIFA World Cup scope, Katarina Barley is German head of Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection, Hector Bellerin is Arsenal players in Premier League but he is originally from Spain, and the last comment was from Ibrahim Kalin, he is Chief Advisor to the Prime Minister of Turkey. Third is societal analysis which is the social condition of Mesut Ozil in German, this related to Ozil's original country or where he is come from which is Turki.

4.1.1 Textual Analysis on CNN News and The New York Times

4.1.1.1 Vocabulary Features

On vocabulary features, there are four aspects in terms of experiential values, relational values, and expressive values. The researcher found some vocabularies that can reveal these four aspects of textual analysis.

4.1.1.1.1 Experiential Values

1. CNN News entitled “*German footballer Mesut Ozil quits national team, citing racism*”

The researcher firstly analyzed the classification schemes which drawn in this articles by CNN News entitled “*German footballer Mesut Ozil quits national team, citing racism*”. CNN News wish people received the information and influence people’s mind based on the article, so the readers could be focus on the text and values that they can get from the news article.

Related to article from CNN News there are rewording contested, the words are criticism, racist, racism and descent three times. Criticism means the expression of disapproval of someone who perceived faults or mistakes. This related with the critic that people and media do to Mesut Ozil, in this case the critic was from people in high position. Turkish President Tayyip Erdogan being a suspect because he meets with Ozil and people assume that this is for politic affairs. According to the Center for Turkish Studies at the University of Duisburg-Essen in Germany has found that most of the 3 million people with Turkish roots living Germany feel more strongly connected to Turkey than to Germany, this being the reason for Ozil to respect for his root President.

The next word is racist, racist is a person who shows that he or she feels or got discrimination by other particular race that is superior to another race. Racist here refer to Mesut Ozil. Mustafa Yeneroglu, a lawmaker and a member of Parliamentary Assembly of Council of Europe, told Anadolu Agency that racist rhetoric has been an emerging trend among middle and upper classes in Germany in recent years. The number of discriminatory and violent acts toward Turkish people increased recently throughout the country. German is noted as anti-Turkish sentiment since this is a problem beyond racism and ideology that is different between one and another. Anti-Turkish sentiment exist because people does not into with Turkish President, Erdogan, because his stance and character contradicts with the image that Germans made for Turks (Yeneroglu, 2018).

And the last word that always repeated is the word descent; descent means the background or the origin of someone in terms of family or nationality. The focus is on Ozil's decent Turkey. For Germans with Turkish background, Turkey is country that has the largest minority group in German; their experience may offer a glimpse of the struggle with identity that migrants who arrived in 2015 will almost certainly face in the future. Some 60 years after many of their parents and grandparents arrived, many of them say they still do not feel accepted on German, because they are immigrants.

The purpose of this repetition of these three words is to emphasize the focus of this article, the reason why Mesut Ozil was quit from German national football team so CNN News wants to reveal the reason behind these words.

Synonym and antonym were found on this article. According to Kreidler (1989, p.96) synonymous is when two terms or word are exactly in the same context and having the same sense. The analysis of synonymous and antonymous in as follow:

Table 4.1 Synonym and Antonym on CNN News Entitled “German Footballer Mesut Ozil Quits National Team, Citing Racism”

What is embedded?	Sentence 1	Sentence 2
Synonymy	<i>Germany midfielder Mesut Ozil has effectively <u>close the door on international football.</u></i> Datum 1	<i>In statement, said that he will <u>no longer be playing for Germany</u></i> Datum 2
Antonymy	<i>Ozil said he <u>received</u> criticism from German Media after meeting Turkish President.</i> Datum 3	<i>Ozil said the meeting with Turkish president If he had to <u>refuse to meet Erdogan</u></i> Datum 10

- ‘Close the door on international football’ = ‘no longer be playing’

Close the door is an idioms and part of connotation, according to Harimurti Kridalaksana (2008) connotation is a sense of word or group of word baseon on the ideas from the speaker or author. While idiom is an utterance that the meaning construction is not predicted from the constituent in lexical or grammatical pattern (Chaer, 2007). Close the door means Ozil consider not to play again on international football. Close the door have the same meaning with no longer be playing. He is playing in Germany football team in the past but not now.

- 'Received' ≠ 'Refuse'

Based on Cambridge Dictionaries refuse means when someone said that they will not accept to do something. While, 'received' is the opposite word of refuse which means accepted as being right and correct based on authority. On the context '*Ozil said he received criticism from German Media after meeting Turkish President*' here what he received is a judgment of critic from people and media. So received and refuse has the opposite meaning or contradictory meaning, between one and other words.

2. CNN News Entitled '**Joachim Loew Reveals Ozil Silence Star Since Star's National Team Retirement**'

The researcher found some rewording on the article entitled '*Joachim Loew Reveals Ozil Silence Star Since Star's National Team Retirement*'. The rewording on this article related to negative words. The words are racism three times, racism is the belief that influenced people by their race and other member of other race are not good like them, at the end the unfair treatment is being the result. Next are the rewording two times disrespect, blame, and fail. Disrespect means people are show a lack of respect to the other people. In this case, Ozil feels disrespect with his ancestor if he refused to meet Turkish President Erdogan, since people are assume that Mr. Erdogan comes to German because he wants to gain vote from Turkish people in German. Around 3M people are lived in

German, and almost two-thirds of whom voted to give Mr. Erdogan sweeping new powers in a controversial referendum in 2017 and to re-elect him as president again in 2018. Leftists people accuse him because of mass human-rights violations, especially in Turkey's Kurdish south-east. The far right resents his support for mosque-building in Germany.

The next rewording is blame; blame is to say that people are doing something wrong and responsible for something bad that happened. The word 'blamed' point to Ozil, who had blamed from media and people, related to posing with Turkish President Erdogan. The picture as seen, Ozil and Mr. Erdogan holding Ozil's Arsenal Jersey because the number is 11 and the color is red and white indicating Arsenal. While German football team jersey, Ozil's number is 10 and the color is white or green.

The last word is fail, fail is not succeed in what people already trying to achieve or expected. All of this rewording are indicate the negative word which is something related to accused people. This is related to the failing of Ozil to bring German as the winner of World Cup 2018. German lost because got defeated from South Korea 0-2. So German cannot go to big 16.

There is also synonym and antonym uses on the article from CNN News entitled *'Joachim Loew Reveals Ozil Silence Star Since Star's National Team Retirement'* here are the synonymy and antonym found on this article:

Table 4.2 Synonymy and Antonym on CNN News Entitled ‘Joachim Loew Reveals Ozil Silence Star Since Star’s National Team Retirement’

What is embedded?	Sentence 1	Sentence 2
Synonymy	<i>The Arsenal midfielder retired from international football last month after being heavily <u>criticized</u> for posing for a photo with Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and Germany teammate Ilkay Gundogan, who plays for Manchester City, ahead of the tournament.</i> Datum 22	<i>In a statement posted on social media in July, Ozil said that a section of the German media had "repeatedly" <u>blamed</u> his dual heritage and "a simple picture" - - posing with Erdogan -- "for a bad World Cup on behalf of an entire squad."</i> Datum 23
Antonym	<i>But in a statement released on Twitter and Instagram last month, Ozil, who won 92 caps for Germany, said the criticism he had <u>received</u> for posing with Erdogan had made him feel less than wholly accepted in the national squad.</i> Datum 28	<i>Ozil said that the meeting with the Turkish president was apolitical, that they had talked about football, and that he would be "disrespecting his ancestors' roots" if he had <u>refused</u> to meet Erdogan while he was in London.</i> Datum 32

- ‘Criticized’ = ‘Blamed’

According to Oxford dictionaries criticized means point out the fault of something or judge the good and bad qualities of something. Criticized have the same or similar meaning with blamed which means when someone consider to having responsibility for something bad. So criticized and blame have the same meaning in negative.

- ‘Received’ ≠ ‘Refuse’

Based on Cambridge Dictionaries refuse means when someone says that they will not accept to do something. Received is the opposite word of refuse which means accepted as being right and correct based on authority. So received and refuse has the opposite meaning or contradictory meaning, between one and other words.

3. The New York Times News Entitled '*Mesut Ozil Quits German National Team, Citing Racism*'

Rewording found on The New York Times News Entitled '*Mesut Ozil Quits German National Team, Citing Racism*' is racism for tree times. According to Oxford Dictionary, Racism is the belief that some races are better than the other races, which the result is the unfair treatment because of the race itself. The aim of use this word is to emphasized the main problem of why Ozil quit from German National Football team.

Besides rewording, the researcher found the use of synonymy on the article. Here are two synonymy uses on The New York Times News entitled '*Mesut Ozil Quits German National Team, Citing Racism*'

Table 4.3 Synonymy on The New York Times News Entitled '*Mesut Ozil Quits German National Team, Citing Racism*'

What is embedded?	Sentence 1	Sentence 2
Synonymy	<p><i>Mesut Ozil is <u>quitting</u> Germany's national soccer team after receiving intense criticism over his decision to pose for a picture with President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey.</i></p> <p>Datum 35</p>	<p><i>Citing anti-Turkish comments from far-right politicians and fans, the 29-year-old Ozil said he would "<u>no longer be playing</u> for Germany at international level whilst I have this feeling of racism and disrespect."</i></p> <p>Datum 38</p>

Table continued...

What is embedded?	Sentence 1	Sentence 2
Synonymy	<i>Gundogan played down the picture, but Ozil refused to comment publicly until Sunday, when he published a three-part statement in English defending his actions with Erdogan and attacking those who had <u>criticized</u> him.</i> Datum 42	<i>He also mentioned German media who had suggested that Ozil, a star midfielder for Arsenal, was partly to <u>blame</u> for Germany's shocking group-stage exit from the World Cup.</i> Datum 43

- 'Quitting' = 'no longer be playing'

Quitting is past participle of quit which means not doing something again or leave the job or a place and stop an activity. While no longer be playing means he is not playing again especially on football. Quitting and no longer be playing have the same meaning, which is not doing that activity or that job again.

- Criticized = blame

Criticized means express the disagreement of something or someone. Here is emphasizing on the word that people give to other people, something bad. While, blame means someone doing something wrong or responsible for something bad happening. So, criticized have the similar meaning with blame, which explained about something bad that someone do to other people.

4. The New York Times Entitled ‘Mesut Ozil’s Exit From German Soccer Team Stokes Debate On Integration’

The word racism and integration are written twice. Integration is the action of joining or mixing with different group of people. One synonymy found on the article The New York Times entitled ‘*Mesut Ozil’s Exit From German Soccer Team Stokes Debate On Integration*’, below was the synonymy found:

Table 4.4 Synonymy on The New York Times Entitled ‘Mesut Ozil’s Exit From German Soccer Team Stokes Debate On Integration’

What is embedded?	Sentence 1	Sentence 2
Synonymy	<p>His <u>sudden departure</u> from the national team raised long-simmering questions about ethnic identity in Germany, and the intersection of sports and politics.</p> <p>Datum 46</p>	<p>The sports journalist Martin Schneider wrote in the <i>Süddeutsche Zeitung</i> daily that, more than the squad’s <u>early exit</u> from the tournament, “the end of Mesut Ozil in the German national team is the real defeat of the summer.”</p> <p>Datum 48</p>

- ‘Sudden Departure’ = ‘Early Exit’

Departure means the act of leaving a job or an activity that someone do before or an occasions when this happens. Exit means to stop working or not doing some kind of the job again. Departure and exit have the similar meaning, which is go out from a place or job.

On the first article entitled ‘*German Footballer Mesut Ozil Quits National Team, Citing Racism*’ Eight adjectives are found. The adjectives found in this

article have positive and negative value. The adjectives used in this CNN News article are high-stakes, apolitical, simple, unwelcome, giant, accepted, different and explosive. The second article entitled '*Joachim Loew reveals Ozil silence since star's national team retirement*' there are 3 adjectives found which were simple, political, and outspoken. The third article from The New York Times entitled '*Mesut Ozil Quits German National Team, Citing Racism*' adjectives found were intense, far-right, and exploited. On the last article from The New York Times entitled '*Mesut Ozil's Exit from German Soccer Team Stokes Debate on Integration*' adjectives were lengthy, long-simmering, autocratic, major, worst, political, and large.

These adjectives are related to politic and human problem. The writer of this article used adjectives to specify the clause or sentence and to gain attention from readers. Below are the adjectives used on four articles from CNN News and The New York Times:

Table 4.5 Adjectives used in CNN News entitled "German footballer Mesut Ozil quits national team, citing racism"

No.	Adjectives	Meaning
1	<i>Erdogan was reelected President last month following a <u>high-stakes</u> election campaign.</i> Datum 4	High stakes here means involving serious risks and possible loss of a large amount of money, because election needs money for the campaign.
2	<i>Ozil said that the meeting with the Turkish president <u>apolitical</u>.</i> Datum 7	Apolitical means not fascinating or related with politics or political party, so in this case is not stand for anybody.

Table continued...

No.	Adjectives	Meaning
3	<i>In the statement released Sunday, Ozil said that a section of the German media "repeatedly" blamed his dual heritage and "a <u>simple</u> picture"</i> Datum 11	Simple is without considering or including anything else, or does not have any importance, or something complicated.
4	<i>Ozil, who plays for Arsenal ...Spanish <u>giant</u> Real Madrid ... in the national squad.</i> Datum 12	In this context giant is a complement for a football club in Spain that is Real Madrid, a very successful and powerful organization.
5	<i>Despite being born in the country and the wining ... he feels he is "still not accepted into society" and "treated as 'different.'</i> Datum 14	When someone think that you are unusual.
6	<i>Ozil's <u>explosive</u> statement was applauded by Turkish ministers on Monday</i> Datum 18	Explosive in this case means a strong emotion or feelings which loudly or violently expressed, because he feels people are blaming him repeatedly.

Table 4.6 Adjectives used in CNN News entitled 'Joachim Loew reveals Ozil silence since star's national team retirement'

No.	Adjectives	Meaning
1	<i>In a statement posted on social media in July, Ozil said that a section of the German media had "repeatedly" blamed his dual heritage and "a <u>simple</u> picture" -- posing with Erdogan -- "for a bad World Cup on behalf of an entire squad."</i> Datum 24	Simple here means without any decoration or the picture is plain. Based on the context simple picture means only a picture no for any other reasons.
2	<i>Ozil said that the meeting with the Turkish president was <u>apolitical</u>, that they had talked about football, and that he would be "disrespecting his ancestors' roots" if he had refused to meet Erdogan while he was in London.</i> Datum 29	Apolitical means not connected with the political importance, or any other political party like campaign in this case.
3	<i>He also criticized DFB president Reinhard Grindel who had been <u>outspoken</u> against Ozil's decision to have the photo taken.</i> Datum 32	Outspoken here indicating people who giving a strong opinion directly without worrying if a person or people are offended or upset.

Table 4.7 Adjectives used on The New York Times News entitled ‘Mesut Ozil Quits German National Team, Citing Racism’

No.	Adjectives	Meaning
1	<i>Mesut Ozil is quitting Germany’s national soccer team after receiving <u>intense</u> criticism over his decision to pose for a picture with President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey.</i> Datum 36	Intense here means someone who got a strong emotions and opinion from other people.
2	<i>Citing anti-Turkish comments from <u>far-right</u> politicians and fans, the 29-year-old Ozil said he would “no longer be playing for Germany at international level whilst I have this feeling of racism and disrespect.”</i> Datum 37	Far-right means a political groups who have the extreme opinions on politic.
3	<i>At the time, the head of Germany’s soccer federation, Reinhard Grindel, accused the players — whose families came to Germany from Turkey — of allowing themselves to be “exploited” by Erdogan for <u>political</u> purposes.</i> Datum 40	Political is something relate to politics, or this is to get or keep the power within particular political party.

Table 4.8 Adjectives used on The New York Times News entitled ‘Mesut Ozil’s Exit from German Soccer Team Stokes Debate on Integration’

No.	Adjectives	Meaning
1	<i>Mesut Ozil, a star of Germany’s world champion 2014 team, announced his resignation in a series of <u>lengthy</u> social media posts, after enduring weeks of criticism for posing for a picture with President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey, and for his performance in Germany’s shocking early exit from this year’s World Cup.</i> Datum 44	Lengthy here means how long media keep the posting Mesut Ozil’s issue, which is taking a long time.
2	<i>His sudden departure from the national team raised long-simmering questions about <u>ethnic</u> identity in Germany, and the intersection of sports and politics.</i> Datum 48	Ethic here indicating the different race because of the characteristics that different with the race in western culture especially here is on German.

Table continued...

No.	Adjectives	Meaning
3	<i>In May, Mr. Ozil and Ilkay Gundogan, another teammate with Turkish roots, posed with Mr. Erdogan, the <u>autocratic</u> ruler of Turkey who was campaigning for re-election.</i> Datum 50	Autocratic here pointing to Turkish President, Mr. Erdogan who is a leader who has a total power and does not allow anyone else to make decisions.
4	<i>That prompted some to question whether Mr. Ozil should be on the national team, and the picture was roundly criticized as <u>partisan</u>, in a country where <u>major</u> sports figures are expected to act like apolitical role models.</i> Datum 52	Major here means mostly sport figure, or the bigger one which have the same profession as a sport figure.
5	<i>Then in June, Germany, the defending champion, endured the <u>worst</u> performance in its modern World Cup history — sent home from the tournament in Russia before 16 other teams advanced to the knockout round of play.</i> Datum 53	Worst here indicating the performance that Germany football player do on World Cup. Worst is the lowest quality or called as a bad one, especially their performance
6	<i>Reinhard Grindel, the head of the soccer association, publicly demanded that Mr. Ozil explain the Erdogan picture; Mr. Grindel, in turn, was accused of failing to protect Mr. Ozil from <u>xenophobic</u> attacks.</i> Datum 54	Xenophobic here means an extreme action that people do when they dislike people from other countries or a foreigner.
7	<i>In his resignation statement on Sunday, Mr. Ozil wrote that his meeting with Mr. Erdogan was not <u>political</u>, but “was about me respecting the highest office” of Turkey.</i> Datum 55	Political here means something related to politics and politic party especially campaign.

4.1.1.1.2 Relational Values

According to Fairclough (1998, p. 117) the Relational Values related with formal and informal language that was used. On this article the researcher found that the text producer used more leads to formal words. Formal language is less personal rather than informal language, formal language usually use for academic

or professional writing. Formal language is not using pronouns like the first person point of view 'I' and 'We'.

According to Oxford dictionaries, formal language in academic aspect like the written text brings an extra degree of seriousness to the subject. This article actually uses the general Standard English language, because the word choices can understand by all of people. A linguist and the author of *Internet Linguistics*, David Crystal said that "the vast majority of English is exactly the same today as it was 20 years ago." According to the data collected e-communication isn't wildly different, because he also said that "ninety per cent or so of the language you use in a text is Standard English, or at least you dialect." The text producers uses (*) to covered the word that was not appropriate to write clearly. Harsh word is not good if the people under age see this. According to Tom McArthur (1992) term of Standard English is the easy definition but this one is used as if most educated people know about this language.

So articles from CNN News and The New York Times used a Standard English language to produce these four articles, SE or Standard English also known as Standard Written English (SWE).

4.1.1.1.3 Expressive Value

In the expressive value, according to Fairclough (2001, p.107) said that modals is not only the matter or problems of modal. From the CNN News article entitle '*German footballer Mesut Ozil quits national team, citing racism*' from the title, German footballer named Mesut Ozil, he is quit from German National

football team because he received racism from people on German. So this is indicating the racism here have a negative value, because it means something related to an unfair treatment of a particular race.

On the second article from CNN News entitled '*Joachim Loew reveals Ozil silence since star's national team retirement*' Joachim Loew is German football team coach he was said that Ozil is not giving any comment since he decided to quit from German National football team. This is giving a positive value because, the author using the word retirement rather than directly said that Ozil is quit from German National football team. There also more focusing on the opinion of Joachim Loew rather than talking about racism.

Third article from The New York Times entitled '*Mesut Ozil Quits German National Team, Citing Racism*' this title nearly same with the first article from CNN News about the racism that being the highlight. Because racism is one of the serious topic nowadays, people are curios with this kind of topic, so the author adding the word racism on the title to gain people's attention.

The last is article from The New York Times entitled '*Mesut Ozil's Exit from German Soccer Team Stokes Debate on Integration*' this giving out the negative value, because it is focusing in debate on integration, this is connecting between the discussion and the topic is integration. Integration means someone who join a group of people, but they need to changing their life to make it same with that group. So, this is relate with a differentiate people that was not originally from the same race.

4.1.1.2 Grammatical Feature

There are four aspects of grammatical features according to Fairclough in model of Critical Discourse Analysis, experiential values, relational values, and expressive values. Grammatical analysis will be explained in the following:

4.1.1.2.1 Experiential Values

Experiential value in grammatical feature is talking about the process of every part of sentence. The researcher analyze the form of sentence consist of subject (S), verb (V), object (O), complement (C), adjunct (A). These are the experiential value of each article from *CNN News* and *The New York Times*:

1. **CNN News entitled ‘German Footballer Mesut Ozil quits national team, citing racism’**

Datum 63

Erdogan was reelected President last month following a high-stakes election

S V O Adjunct

campaign

Adjunct

On datum 63, the structure use is SVO or subject, verb, and object and added with complement. Based on the text, Erdogan is people’s name which taking the action which is subject. Subject was followed by verb, which is ‘was reelected’ tenses use in this sentence is simple past tense, ‘was’ is finite and reelected is predicator, but if these two word combined is verb. After that followed by object that is ‘President’. The last is

adverbial complement that is ‘last month following a high stakes election campaign’.

Datum 65

At the time, DFB president Reinhard Grinde criticized the photo op, saying that the sport and his national association "defend values which are not sufficiently respected by Mr Erdogan," according to the DFB website.

S

V

O

Adjunct

This sentence is one of the actions, since consist of first subject, second is verb, and object, the last is followed with adjunct. The phrase ‘*DFB President Reinhard Grinde*’ is subject because it is people’s name and position in one phrase. Next is verb on word ‘criticized’ this is what the subject do. The photo op’ is object and followed with ‘*saying that the sport and his national association "defend values which are not sufficiently respected by Mr Erdogan," according to the DFB website*’ was relative clause indicating adjunct, since this was not necessary to complete the meaning of a sentence.

On the first article from CNN News, action is the most process that used. The form is SVO or Subject, verb object and added with Complement. The subject comes first followed with Verb and Object as the last structure.

added with complement which is *'In his reelection campaign'* this explained when this meeting happen.

Datum 75

He also criticized DFB president Reinhard Grindel who had been
S V O Adjunct

outspoken against Ozil's decision to have the photo taken.
 Adjunct

This sentence consists of subject, object, verb and complement like the previous sentence from datum 74. The subject of this sentence is 'He' which refers to Erdogan, from previous sentence in the article. And the next is the action that the subject takes is '*criticized*' and followed with the object of the verb '*DFB president Reinhard Grindel*', the last was adjunct '*who had been outspoken against Ozil's decision to have the photo taken*' this is to make clear who is Reinhard Grindel

3. The New York Times entitled '*Mesut Ozil Quits German National Team, Citing Racism*'

Datum 76

Mesut Ozil is quitting Germany's national soccer team after
S V O

receiving intense criticism over his decision to pose for a picture with
 Adjunct

President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey.

Adjunct

The first datum was from The New York Times, the subject is Mesut Ozil which is the people's name. The verb is 'is quitting' a combination of finite 'is' and predicator 'quitting' then for the object is 'Germany national soccer team' which is from where Ozil is quit. The last one is adjunct that is 'after receiving intense criticism over his decision to pose for a picture with President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey' explained when that situation happens.

Datum 78

Some German politicians questioned Ozil's and Gundogan's loyalty

S

V

O

to Germany and suggested they should be removed from the national squad ahead of the World Cup

C

The subject of sentence above is 'Some German politicians', for the verb is 'questioned' for the object is 'Ozil's and Gundogan's loyalty'. The last is complement which is 'to Germany and suggested they should be removed from the national squad ahead of the World Cup'.

not prompt for the object is *'the same kind of debates'* followed with the complement *'about race and identity this year'* this explained of what kind of debates.

According to Fairclough (1989, p.122) main types of the process are actions (SVO), event (SV), and attributions (SVC). Based on the analysis the researcher found that the author mostly use actions (SVO) because actions on the article it involve two participant, here the agent is dominant and patient is dominated.

These four articles mostly use an active voice. It can be seen from the sentence mostly beginning with the subject and the subject is easily to find. Subject of the verb doing the actions means it is an active voice. Below are the tables about the active voice on CNN News and The York Times articles:

Table 4.9 Active Voice Used in CNN News Entitled “German Footballer Mesut Ozil Quits National Team, Citing Racism”

No.	The word used indicating the active word
1	<p><i>Germany midfielder <u>Mesut Ozil has effectively closed the door on international football, citing criticism from the media and the German football federation president that struck him as racist.</u></i></p> <p>Datum 91</p>
2	<p><i><u>Ozil says he received criticism from German media after meeting Turkish President Rəcəp Tayyip Erdogan in May in London,</u></i></p> <p>Datum 92</p>
3	<p><i><u>Ozil said that the meeting with the Turkish president was apolitical</u></i></p> <p>Datum 94</p>

Table continued...

No.	The word used indicating the active word
4	<i>Germany endured a disappointing defense of its 2014 trophy in Russia, ultimately failing to make it out of the group stage of the tournament.</i> Datum 97
5	<i>France's ambassador to the US, Gerard Araud, rebuked the comedian in a letter which emphasized that "the rich and various backgrounds of these players is a reflection of France's diversity," and likened the South African comedian's appraisal of race to the "argument of the white supremacist."</i> Datum 102
6	<i>Ozil is currently on preseason tour with Arsenal, where the English team will take on French champion Paris St Germain and Spanish side Atletico Madrid in the International Champions Cup in Singapore.</i> Datum 104

Table 4.10 Active voice used in CNN News entitled 'Joachim Loew reveals Ozil silence since star's national team retirement'

No.	The Word Used Indicating The Active Sentence
1	<i>Germany coach Joachim Loew says he has not spoken to Mesut Ozil since the player quit the national team after citing "racism and disrespect" over his Turkish roots.</i> Datum 105
2	<i>The Arsenal midfielder retired from international football last month after being heavily criticized for posing for a photo with Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and Germany teammate Ilkay Gundogan, who plays for Manchester City, ahead of the tournament.</i> Datum 106
3	<i>In a statement posted on social media in July, Ozil said that a section of the German media had "repeatedly" blamed his dual heritage and "a simple picture" -- posing with Erdogan -- "for a bad World Cup on behalf of an entire squad."</i> Datum 107
4	<i>Mesut Ozil endured a disappointing World Cup campaign along with the rest of the German national team.</i> Datum 110
5	<i>Erdogan reportedly used the images of him meeting the footballers in his reelection campaign.</i> Datum 113

Table 4.11 Active voice used on The New York Time entitled ‘Mesut Ozil Quits German National Team, Citing Racism’

No.	The Word Used Indicating The Active Sentence
1	<i>Mesut Ozil is <u>quitting</u> Germany’s national soccer team after receiving intense criticism over his decision to pose for a picture with President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey.</i> Datum 114
2	<i>He <u>attacked</u> the German federation (known as DFB), its president, fans and the news media, criticizing them for what he said was racism and double standards in the treatment of people with Turkish roots.</i> Datum 115

Table 4.12 Active voice used in The New York Times entitled ‘Mesut Ozil’s Exit from German Soccer Team Stokes Debate on Integration’

No.	The word used indicating the active sentence
1	<i>Mesut Ozil, a star of Germany’s world champion 2014 team, <u>announced</u> his resignation in a series of lengthy social media posts, after enduring weeks of criticism for posing for a picture with President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey, and for his performance in Germany’s <u>shocking early exit</u> from this year’s World Cup.</i> Datum 118
2	<i>His sudden departure from the national team raised long-simmering questions about ethnic identity in Germany, and the intersection of sports and politics.</i> Datum 119
3	<i>In May, <u>Mr. Ozil and Ilkay Gundogan</u>, another teammate with Turkish roots, posed with <u>Mr. Erdogan</u>, the autocratic ruler of Turkey who was campaigning for re-election.</i> Datum 120
4	<i>Turkish officials were quick to celebrate <u>Mr. Ozil’s decision</u> to leave the German team.</i> Datum 124

4.1.1.2.2 Relational Values

According to Fairclough (1989, p.125) grammatical features in text are modes, of sentence, modality and pronouns. The researcher first is analyzing the mode, mode use in the first until the last articles from CNN News and The New

York Times is declarative, because the sentences are end with the period and makes a statement.

4.1.1.2.3 Expressive Values

On this article from CNN News the author use logical connector ultimately and meanwhile. Logical connector is a connector which related to the semantical unit of language. Logical connector use to connect two clauses that have the relationship. Then, the researcher found some of the coordination and subordination. Mostly, the author applied coordination rather than subordination on these four articles from CNN News and The New York Times. Coordination when two independent clauses have the same or related ideas (equal). While, subordination is when two sentences are combine together and be one main sentence. Below are coordination and subordination found on CNN News and The New York Times.

Table 4.13 Logical Connector (Subordination or Coordination) Used in four Article form CNN News and The New York Times

Article	Type of logical connector	Word Indicating Logical Connectors
CNN News 'German Footballer Mesut Ozil Quits National Team, Citing Racism'	Subordination	<i>Meanwhile several players from other nations expressed their support, with former Manchester United defender Rio Ferdinand tweeting "massive respect" and Ozil's Arsenal teammate Hector Bellerin calling it "surreal" that a player of such ilk could be treated in the way the German international alleges.</i> Datum 9
	Coordination	<i>He has been widely denounced by human rights groups and governments, including Germany's, for his handling of dissent in Turkey.</i> Datum 6

Table continued...

Article	Type of logical connector	Word Indicating Logical Connectors
CNN News 'German Footballer Mesut Ozil Quits National Team, Citing Racism'	Subordination	<i>Meanwhile several players from other nations expressed their support, with former Manchester United defender Rio Ferdinand tweeting "massive respect" and Ozil's Arsenal teammate Hector Bellerin calling it "surreal" that a player of such ilk could be treated in the way the German international alleges.</i> Datum 9
	Coordination	<i>He has been widely denounced by human rights groups and governments, including Germany's, <u>for</u> his handling of dissent in Turkey.</i> Datum 6
	Coordination	<i>Ozil said that the meeting with the Turkish president was apolitical, that they had talked about football, <u>and</u> that he would be "disrespecting his ancestors' roots" if he had refused to meet Erdogan while he was in London.</i> Datum 8
	Coordination	<i>Despite being born in the country, <u>and</u> winning the World Cup in 2014, the player went on to say he feels he is "still not accepted into society" and "treated as 'different.'</i> Datum 13
	Coordination	<i>France's ambassador to the US, Gerard Araud, rebuked the comedian in a letter which emphasized that "the rich and various backgrounds of these players is a reflection of France's diversity," <u>and</u> likened the South African comedian's appraisal of race to the "argument of the white supremacist."</i> Datum 20

Table continued...

Article	Type of logical connector	Word Indicating Logical Connectors
CNN News 'Joachim Loew reveals Ozil silence since star's national team retirement'	Subordination	<p>The Arsenal midfielder retired from international football last month <u>after</u> being heavily criticized for posing for a photo with Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and Germany teammate Ilkay Gundogan, who plays for Manchester City, ahead of the tournament.</p> <p>Datum 21</p>
	Coordination	<p>Loew added that he had failed in his attempts to speak with Ozil <u>and</u> had been notified by the player's decision by his agent.</p> <p>Datum 26</p>
	Coordination	<p>Ozil has yet to publicly respond to Loew's comments <u>and</u> the Arsenal player's agent was not immediately available for comment when contacted by CNN.</p> <p>Datum 26</p>
	Coordination	<p><i>But speaking to reporters on Wednesday, Loew said Ozil's claims of racism were "exaggerated," insisting the row surrounding the 29-year-old midfielder was not to blame for the team's failure at Russia 2018 where they failed to reach the knockout stages of the tournament.</i></p> <p>Datum 25</p>
	Coordination	<p><i>But in a statement released on Twitter and Instagram last month, Ozil, who won 92 caps for Germany, said the criticism he had received for posing with Erdogan had made him feel less than wholly accepted in the national squad.</i></p> <p>Datum27</p>
The New York Times entitled Mesut Ozil Quits German National Team, Citing Racism	Coordination	<p><i>Gundogan played down the picture, <u>but</u> Ozil refused to comment publicly until Sunday, when he published a three-part statement in English defending his actions with Erdogan and attacking those who had <u>criticized</u> him.</i></p> <p>Datum 41</p>

Table continued...

Article	Type of logical connector	Word Indicating Logical Connectors
The New York Times 'Mesut Ozil's Exit from German Soccer Team Stokes Debate on Integration'	Coordination	<i>Mesut Ozil, a star of Germany's world champion 2014 team, announced his resignation in a series of lengthy social media posts, after enduring weeks of criticism for posing for a picture with President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey, <u>and</u> for his performance in Germany's shocking early exit from this year's World Cup.</i> Datum 45
	Coordination	That prompted some to question whether Mr. Ozil should be on the national team, <u>and</u> the picture was roundly criticized as partisan, in a country where major sports figures are expected to act like apolitical role models. Datum 51
	Coordination	In his resignation statement on Sunday, Mr. Ozil wrote that his meeting with Mr. Erdogan was not political, <u>but</u> "was about me respecting the highest office" of Turkey. Datum 57

On textual analysis the writer of these four articles mostly use the word said because he/she are using the data from interview or from the statement. So the writer uses this utterance to make their articles proven truth. The writer got the data from statement on twitter, interview with people related with this issues.

4.1.2 Sociocultural Analysis

Since the articles from CNN News and The New York Times does not support for the sociocultural analysis, the researcher find out the comment from twitter, especially people's tweet when they giving some respond to this issue. The researcher also analyzes this to sociacultural analysis. So, sociocultural practice here concerned with the analysis of how the power of the language being

influenced people in society and giving the impact of it. This sociocultural analysis also tells about the perspective of people when dealing with this kind of news. The researcher find out the sociocultural practice by analyzing the word indicating pro, cons, and neutral according people reaction regarding the issue of Mesut Ozil quit from German National football team citing racism. Sociocultural analysis divided into three aspects, first is situational level, second is institutional level, and last is social analysis.

Situational level relating with the situation before the articles publish and what happened until the article finally published. The first is article from CNN News entitled '*German footballer Mesut Ozil quits national team, citing racism*' published on July 23, 2018, the second article entitled '*Joachim Loew reveals Ozil silence star's national team retirement*' published on August 29, 2018. The second are articles from The New York Times entitled '*Mesut Ozil Quits German National Team, Citing racism*' published on July 22, 2018, the second entitled '*Mesut Oozil's exit from German Soccer Team Stokes Debate on Integration*' published on July 23, 2018. These four articles published after the clarification of Mesut Ozil of his departure from German national football team. This issue begin when Turkish President, Racep Tayyip Erdogan meet with Ozil in London. On that time Erdogan is on reelection campaign to be a President, since previously the system on Turkey is prime minister., but on reelection campaign Erdogan want to be the first president in Turkey with presidential system. On presidential system prime minister is abolished, parliament's powers are curtailed, and president has

wide ranging executive authority. If Erdogan being the president, he could be in office until 2028 which means ten years after the result of election.

Ozil said that the meeting with Erdogan is only respecting his president, because he is originally from Turkey and it is his family roots. People criticize Ozil because he is taking a picture with Erdogan, especially handing his jersey from Arsenal. Media also criticize Ozil since Erdogan's action, according to Amnesty International more than 120 journalists are imprisoning from the failed 2016 coup. Erdogan and Ozil meet in Berlin also Manchester City's Ilkay Gundogan who also from Turkey. The picture of Ozil and Erdogan who handing the Arsenal jersey uploaded on Monday, May 15th 2018. The pictures were uploaded by Erdogan's ruling Justice and Development Party or AK party. In one photo, there is jersey with "With respect for my president" sentence on it.

The next aspect is institutional level. The four articles were from CNN News and The New York Times. CNN News or cable news network, Inc , headquarters in Atlanta. The founder of CNN is Robert 'Ted' Turner, he created CNN way back in 1980. On 1st June 1980, at 5:00 P.M Eastern Standard Time, CNN was launched. Ted Turner himself spoke at the first airing, announcing.

The New York Times is a daily newspaper that published in New York Times. The New York Times established in 1851 and the news is about restrained and objective fashion. The New York Times launched an online edition in 1995, and with color photography on 1997. The New York Times launched an electronic version which is the *Times Reader* in 2006, this one is allowed subscribers to download the current print edition of the articles. In 2007 the publication relocated

to New York Times Building in Manhattan. The instituted a subscription plan for its digital edition that limited free access to content when the readers log in. Now we can pay \$1 per week for the articles.

Based on the articles that published on CNN News and The New York Times, below are people's reaction from Mesut Ozil's statement o Twitter.

Tweet from FIFA World Cup



The tweet was from @FIFAWorldCup. This account is the official account of the FIFA World Cup. The purpose of this account is to share information about football in FIFA World Cup scope. FIFA World Cup is the biggest single event sport competition in the world, and contested by senior men's national teams from 208 Member Association of FIFA. @FIFAWorldCup have 7.16 million followers and they tweet was 20.1k for around nine years. In FIFA World Cup tweet it is

stated that he mentioned @MesutOzil1088 which is Mesut Ozil twitter account and @DFB_Team_EN this is twitter account is for sharing the news from Germany national team and DFB, the tweet is after mention Mesut Ozil, it is said that has called time on his international career with German football team, means the end of his career on international, especially on German football team. FIFA World Cup also adding with congratulates Ozil for being a part of World Cup history while he is wearing the shirt of his national football team, which is German. And in the end of the tweet is add with emoticon clap. This tweet post on July 23 2018 and this tweet got 315 comments, 3.9K retweets and 12K love from people.

Tweet from FIFA World Cup is the support for Ozil' decision to end his career on German national football team. He is not wearing German team shirt anymore and not joining in international match, like World Cup. FIFA World cup also add a picture of Ozil when he hold World Cup trophy on World Cup Brazil 2014, and German being the winner on that time. This means FIFA World Cup also thanks for Ozil being a part of FIFA and World Cup, makes a lot of achievements and being one of the best player on the history of football.

Tweet from Katarina Barley



The next tweet was from @katarinabarley twitter account. She is German heads of Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection. Prior to that she was Federal Minister for Family Affairs and acting Minister of Labour and Social Affairs. She is a lawyer by profession, and has been a member of the German Bundestag since 2013. Since 2015 until 2017 she was Secretary General of the SPD.

On her tweet it is stated that "It is an alarm sign when a great German footballer like Mesut Ozil feels unwanted in his country because of his racism and not represented by the DFB." This means that Katarina Barley giving out an information that from this kind of issue about Mesut Ozil who quit from German national football team, because he got something like racism because he is unwanted in his own country, German and also Ozil does not represented by DFB where he is being one of the best player in German national football team. Katarina Barley emphasized the word Rassismus which means racism, DFB and Ozil as the main figure on this issue of racism. She emphasized racism because racism is one of the serious problems nowadays, and this problem should be avoided, because people need to respect one and another although from different

country, race, region, etc. She emphasized it with giving the hashtag before the word rassismus. But on her tweet he not mentions DFB twitter account but only mention Mesut Ozil's twitter account.

Tweets from Hector Bellerin



The third tweet was from twitter account @HectorBellerin. Hector Bellerin is one of an Arsenal players in Premier League, who originally from Spain. He is a Spanish professional football player who position as a right back or a wing back. Hector Bellerin was in the same team with Ozil in Arsenal.

On Bellerin's tweet is "Surreal that someone who has done so much for his country on and off the pitch has been treated with such disrespect. Well done @MesutOzil1088 for standing up to this behavior!". It is explained that he know how much Ozil do for his country which is German but what Ozil's received is disrespect from German people. Bellerin is quote Ozil's tweet and write of his respond to Ozil's problem. Bellerin said that Ozil was stand up for German for a long time, also got a lot of achievements from International football and match, also make German being the winner on World Cup Brazil 2014. But what Ozil got

from German is disrespect, because Ozil is posing with Turkish President and people are think that this is about politics, because Mr. Erdogan, Turkish President is on campaign of reelected president. In the end of Bellerin's tweet he add (!) to emphasized his comment regarding what Ozil's tweet before.

Tweet from Ibrahim Kalin



The last tweet is from @ikalın1 who is Ibrahim Kalin. Ibrahim Kalin is Chief Advisor to the Prime Minister of Turkey. He is Broadly trained scholar of Islamic studies and teach Islamic philosophy and Islam-West relation courses. Dr. Kallin is the author of Knowledge in Later Islamic Philosophy: Mulla Sadra on Existence. Intellect and Intuition. (Oxford University Press, 2010).

On Kallin's tweet it is stated "An Extremely accomplished footballer @MesutOozil10088 provides a perfectly reasonable explanation for meeting with President Erdogan. But imagine the pressure under which he felt compelled to make this statement. What a pity for those who claim to be tolerant and

multiculturalists!” it is explained that what Ozil do is right, about his decision to left German National football team and about the meeting with Turkish President. Because Ozil’s respond, he is only respect to the President where his family was from and not about politics. Kallin can feel how big Ozil’s pressure to make the statement that Ozil post on his twitter. And Kallin cannot imagine about people who said that they are tolerant and multiculturalists, but at the end they still blamed and criticized Ozil’s decision. In the final of Kallin’s tweet, he added (!) which means he emphasized all what he tweet, when quote Ozil’s original tweet.

The third level of sociocultural analysis was societal level. This related with where Ozil come from, Turkey and Germany. Germany and Turkey had close relations from Ottoman era. Germany is world's largest Turkish community abroad with nearly three million people of Turkish origin, more than half of which have German citizenship. For decades, Germany has been Turkey's largest trade partner and investor.

Turkish failed on July 2016, Erdogan’s government for German government to extradite Turkish military officer that requested asylum in Germany, but Berlin had rejected because Turkey has a weak law. Erdogan arrest Turkish-German journalist named Deniz Yucel in February 2017 which means the first time a German journalist had been jailed in Turkey and resulted in Germany banning Turkish officials from campaigning in Germany for the approval of a constitutional referendum in the spring of 2017 in German.

German's decisions were made based on upcoming elections and the need to appear to be standing firm against Erdogan and Islamist politics.

People in German have negative assumption with Turkey. Turkey ranked lowest in trust of eight countries (at 2 percent) among Germany's most important partners. Three-fourths of Germans polled believed that EU accession talks with Turkey should be broken off. Turkish membership in EU had dropped. At the beginning of Erdogan time the number supporting is 58 percent but only 35 percent were opposed. It means German people not really into Turkey again since Erdogan's government. So, this could be the reason why German people are racist with Mesut Ozil, because he is taking picture with Turkish President Erdogan.

4.2 Discussion

Communication is important in daily conversation; communication will go along with language. So, language is the best way for people to deliver their feeling to others. The way media use language are interesting linguistically in their own right; this include how different dialects and languages are use in persuade something in an interesting way to people, how newspaper use language in a projection of their assumed readers' speech.

The researcher here analyzed textual analysis and sociocultural analysis from two aspects of critical discourse which were meaning construction and sociocultural analysis. The researcher wants to answer the issues especially issue about 'Mesut Ozil who is departure from German National Football Team'.

The first dimensional used is textual analysis. The researcher analyzed vocabulary and grammatical features based on Fairclough three dimensional model. Vocabulary features included experiential value, relational value, and expressive value. Grammatical features included relational, experiential and expressive value.

The first article is from CNN News entitled 'German footballer Mesut Ozil quits national team, citing racism'. The expressive value on this article was from the title, the author used some words that could gain people's interest like racism. Rewording, synonymy and antonym, and adjectives were found on this article. Relational value of vocabulary features in this CNN News was formal language, but pointing on Standard English, because it could be understood all of the people. For the expressive value, this article talked about racism that Ozil got from Germany, this racism indicating the negative value, which is an unfair treatment. The next modal was grammatical feature first experiential value which was the form of the sentence, and mostly the sentences in this article from CNN was actions (SVO) because it consist of two participants. Next is relational value, relational value used was declarative because every sentence was end with period. Mostly all sentences used active voice, because it began with subject and follows with verb. The last was expressive value, expressive value here related with the logical connector that used in this article and coordination conjunction mostly used on this article from CNN News.

The second article was from CNN News entitled 'Joachim Loew reveals Ozil silence since star's national team retirement'. First is vocabulary features,

begin with experiential value which rewording racism, disrespect, blame and fail, these words are refer to negative words which is accused people. Synonymy, antonym, and adjectives are exist are criticized and blame for synonym and received and refused for antonym. Relational value in this article from CNN News used formal language, which was Standard English Language. For the pronoun used was third person. Last was expressive value focused on Mesut Ozil retirement and gives the positive value. The second was grammatical features; begin with experiential value, for the process of sentence was actions consist of subject, verb, and object. Active voice was used, since the sentence begin with subject and the subject is easy to find since the subject of the sentence comes first and performs the action that the rest of the sentence describe. Relational value, this article used declarative. The last one was expressive value, which mostly used coordination conjunction to connect one and another sentence or clause.

The third article from The New York Times entitled 'Mesut Ozil Quits German National Team, Citing Racism'. First aspect was vocabulary feature; the experiential value that found by researcher was rewording racism to emphasize the main topic of the article. Synonymy and adjectives were used on this article. In relational value this article from The New York Times used Standard English as the language that applied. For the expressive value, racism being the highlight and this was giving up the negative value as the first article from CNN News. Second aspect was grammatical feature, for experiential value, article from The New York Times, the action were subject, verb and object consist in most sentence and active voice also being the most type of the sentence that will be found on this

article. Next was relational value, for this one declarative sentence is the type of every sentence. While, expressive values use same as the previous article which was coordination conjunction.

The fourth article was from The New York Times entitled 'Mesut Ozil's Exit from German Soccer Team Stokes Debate on Integration'. For the textual analysis, the first aspect to analysis was vocabulary feature. For experiential value this article from The New York Times some rewording, synonymy and adjectives could be found. For relational value the author use the formal language but prefer to use Standard English language. For expressive value, the researcher found that this last article, especially on from the title explained about debate on integration which was negative value. The next was grammatical feature consist of experiential value, relational value and expressive value. Experiential value the process found was SVO or subject, verb and object, and every sentence mostly was an active voice. For relational value the researcher found that author use declarative, because end with period. Beside relational value, expressive value also found the used of logical connector was majority use coordination conjunction.

The second dimension was analyzed sociocultural analysis. This analysis related to readers perception whether they are pro, cons or neutral in dealing with the issues that widespread. For sociocultural analysis, the first level was situational, the condition before the articles are published. The condition when Mesut Ozil received racism by German people because he was posed with Turkish President, Mr. Erdogan. Also on the same time was reelection campaign for

Erdogan, because he wants to be the first president in Turkey with presidential system. The second level was institutional level, where the articles were published. CNN News and The New York Times were from America. But the author of each article has the different background and country. Also the researcher used the tweet from people who react to the issue of racism that Ozil received. Here the researcher found four tweets that were from FIFA World Cup, Katarina Barley German's heads of Federal Minister of Justice and Consumer Protection, Hector Bellerin who was Arsenal footballer, the last was from Ibrahim Kalin who is Turkey Chief Advisor to the Prime Minister. All of their tweets are pro, which agreed or accepted Ozil's decision to quit from German national football team, and against the issues of racism. The last level was societal level, on this level is explained about the relationship between Turkey and German. For the beginning they have the close relationship. But after Erdogan being the President, they have the weak relationship, because Erdogan jailed German's Journalist and weak law of Turkey.

So, this present research has different with the result of Utama's. The previous research focused on microstructure of identity representation in political discourse and the way journalist represented in media with theory from Van Dijk. Next was form Farida, this research focus on ideological concept of muslim from three different online media platform, use critical discourse analysis by Norman Fairclough.

Those two previous researches is different with recent study, because the recent study explain specifically on every question based on three models of

critical discourse analysis by Fairclough and use four articles to compare one and another also use twitter to see people's respond related to the issue, in order to support when conducting the sociocultural analysis.





CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides concluding from the finding and suggestion for the improvements on future research.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the result on chapter four about finding and discussion, it could be concluded that according to Fairclough three dimensional theory of ideological representation, especially for textual analysis and sociocultural practice. The textual analysis on four articles shows that every sentence use in four article use the same model, and they added some data from interview, tweets, etc to support the article. From every article also it can be seen the way author conduct every word and sentence, the way they attract people from their language and sentence. The title also have a big impact to gain people's attention. The authors from CNN News and The New York Times use the same word to emphasize their articles, which is racism. Racism is the big issues nowadays, people are curious with this kind of issue. From this article that people's read it can be connect with the way people react. Here the researcher uses twitter to see how people react, to see their respond with making some tweets. But here, the researcher found that mostly people are support Ozil's decision to departure from German national football team and also support the way

Ozil making a statement that he post on his twitter, against racism. . So, even online media is posting something based on their perception, people still use or have their own perception to regarding this issue.

5.2 Suggestion

After finishing this research, the researcher wants the readers to understand the discourse, especially critical discourse analysis of online media like news articles and also youtube video. Since online media can construct the different meaning with the real situation. People need to understand the language from the online media, how they use it, since it made to provoke the readers and viewers, so they have the same perception with the writer.

Critical discourse analysis need a deep understanding for the readers to apply it in criticized the news, politic, or speech interview. It suggested to the next researcher to develop and explore the thing on Critical Discourse Analysis, maybe like poitical speech, newspaper that can used theory of critical discourse analysis

In academic settings, CDA is one of studies that are rarely researched, because only few researchers are dealing with this study. So, this will helpful for students who want to develop the actualization and also evaluation.

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