

The Representation of Mount Slamet Disaster in The Online Media of Tempo and Time

Fadhilillah Sariwibawa Ahmad Zaeni
English Language and Literature
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
fadhilillahahmadzaeni@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The present study examines the representation of Mount Slamet disaster in online media in two news practitioners, namely Tempo and Time. This study mainly employs a descriptive qualitative method. The data include twelve articles taken from Tempo and one article from Time related to Mount Slamet's volcanic activity. The analysis employs the framework developed by van Dijk (2009), i.e. the socio-cognitive approach (SCA), which includes macrostructure and microstructure analyses. Halliday's transitivity (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014) is used in microstructure analysis to examine the representation of experiences presented in the articles. The macrostructure analysis discloses three findings. These include the issues discussed in relation to the Mount Slamet disaster, the writing strategy of quotation, and the use of sources. Both Tempo and Time have a similarity of quotation strategy despite having differences in terms of variation of topics and the sources used in the articles. In microstructure analysis, the study reveals that both Tempo and Time represented the volcanic disaster mostly in material and verbal processes. The similar strategy of representation employed by the two media seems to be affected by the nature of the genre and the experience being represented. However, there is a wide difference in the number of reports made by the two media. This appears to result from different levels of concern: Tempo, as a local media, expresses more concern by writing many more reports than Time, an international media.

Keywords: *Socio-cognitive Approach, Representation, Mount Slamet Disaster, Online Media.*

INTRODUCTION

Human as a language user utilises a text in conveying the ideas and thoughts to others. The use of text establishes a communication among language users toward the message which is being expressed. Thus, text is functioned as a device in providing information among language users and a representation of human's perspectives about the world.

A text may be realised in written and spoken form. Many language users use written text to tell their experiences happened in their life. They describe an event and reconstruct it in their own ways. A newspaper is one of the written media that serve to reconstruct events and present them to the public. In this regard, newspaper is a social location to share various ideas, and perspective.

Newspaper is one of the news media providing various kinds of information and is published daily. The information in this printed media covers issues in politics, economy, sports, arts, crime, natural disaster, and many other categories. In this regard, van Dijk (2004, p. 71) states

that “there is no news without knowledge” because knowledge is applied in news, news production, and news comprehension in the press.

Consequently, journalists play a key role in news media. Their understanding of events becomes a fundamental aspect in reporting and writing the news. In this regard, the journalists select and convey the knowledge related to the events. Dennis (2000) states that a journalist should conveys knowledge in the most preferred language. Therefore, news media is built through many processes of constructing ideas and shaping opinions.

A large number of studies have been conducted on news reporting. Many studies have examined opinion-shaping and represented ideology in various discourses. They reflect the social domination of certain social groups in responding issues. There are some studies which apply the theoretical frameworks of Fairclough (Almeida, 2011; Puett, 2014), Mills (Aoumeur, 2014; Makoni, 2013; Zhang & Jamil, 2015), Wodak (Lawton, 2013), van Leeuweun (Mulyani, 2014; Tahiri &

Luci, 2014), and Foucault (Gatling, Mills & Lindsay, 2014; Rehm, 2012).

Many studies have also been conducted by using the socio-cognitive approach developed by van Dijk (2009). Some studies have applied the socio-cognitive approach in spoken interactions; the debate of economic issues (Yang, 2013), the political dialogue (Abidi, 2015) and the speech (Hamdanny, 2012). Besides, there is a study of internet humour forms named memes in the 2015 presidential election campaign in Nigeria (Adegoju & Oyeboode, 2015). Furthermore, the previous studies also have applied the approach in the use of news media, i.e. newsprint media of educational issues (Mullins, 2012), political issues (Apriadi, 2013), and social issues (Indriana, 2014), newspaper headlines of legal issue, (Duanprakhon, 2012; Svetanant, 2008), newspaper editorial of political issue (Nadhrati, 2014), newspaper feature (Yusufrani, 2013), and online news media of political issue (Julianto, 2013; Safitri, 2014).

Among those previous studies, the socio-cognitive approach

has not been applied to explore the social issue of human welfare with regard to natural disaster in online news. Hence, the present study investigates the representation of Mount Slamet disaster in online articles in order to describe how two online media, namely Tempo and Time, represent the disaster in Mount Slamet by applying the Critical Discourse Analysis of van Dijk's (2009) socio-cognitive model and to examine what the representation of Mount Slamet disaster signifies.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The present study employs some theories in the analysis of representation of Mount Slamet disaster in online media. In addition, it also describes relevant theories, which relate to the data collection of study. The theories include Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Social Representation, van Dijk's Socio-cognitive Approach (SCA), Halliday's Transitivity, Media, Journalism, and Online Journalism.

Critical Discourse Analysis

The study primarily employs Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Van Dijk (1995, p. 17) states that CDA is “the study of text and talk.” Moreover, Jäger and Maier (2009) view CDA as a disentanglement of discourse in uncovering the technical process of discursive practices. In addition, Wodak and Meyer (2009, p. 10) stated that CDA is an analysis of opaque relationship of “dominance, discrimination, power, and control as manifested in language.” Thus, Critical Discourse Analysis can be concluded as the critical analysis of language use in revealing the technique of discourse productions and the social dominance in social practices.

There are three main concepts of CDA. These include discourse, power, and ideology. In CDA, Fairclough and Wodak (1997 cited in Wodak & Meyer, 2009) mentions that CDA views discourse, which is language uses in speech and writing, as social practices. They add that discourse is a social constitution and condition which consist of “situations, object of knowledge, and

the social identities of and relationships between people and groups of people” (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997, p. 258 cited in Wodak & Meyer, 2009, p. 6). Relating to the concept of ideology, it is defined as representations of world aspects in contributing maintenance and establishment of power relation, domination, and exploitation (Fairclough, 2003, cited in Wodak & Meyer, 2009). In this regard, discourse contains ideologies in contributing to the (re)production of unequal power relations. Continually, the concept of power becomes a central concept in CDA. It is because of social domination in the (re)production of discourse (Wodak & Meyer, 2009). In addition, social domination leads to a social group that abuses the power over others (Wodak & Meyer, 2009). At this point, the three main concepts of CDA can be concluded to the aim of CDA, which is to investigate the discourse containing “(group) relations of power, dominance, and inequality” (van Dijk, 1995, p. 18) in affecting people’s ideologies.

There is a different perspective between CDA and traditional theory. As stated by Horkheimer (2002, p. 197), the traditional theory refers to an idea based on scientific activity “as carried on within the division of labor at a particular stage in the latter’s development.” Moreover, he adds that the traditional idea of theory correlates with the scholar’s activity taking place “alongside all the other activities of a society but in no immediately clear connection with them” (Horkheimer, 2002, p. 197). Hence, Horkheimer (1937, cited in Wodak & Meyer, 2009) states that the orientation of traditional theory only in explanation of society. On the contrary, CDA indicates the orientation of social theory in changing and critiquing society. In this regard, the choice of theories does not only to describe and explain the discourse but also to seek out the particular delusion. Thus, CDA is more advance rather than the traditional theory in term of analysing social issues.

According to Wodak and Meyer (2009), there are six theories

which include methodological approaches of CDA. These theories are Dispositive Analysis (DA), Discourse-Historical Approach (DHA), Social Actors Approach (SAA), Dialectical-Relational Approach (DRA), and Socio-cognitive Approach (SCA). Regarding to the present study, SCA will be used as the main theory in analysing the discourse.

Social Representation

Social representation is a collective meaning-making process which results in common cognitions in productions of a social bond in societies, organisations, and groups (Höijer, 2011). As a communicative theory, the social representation relates to “society and individual, media and public” (Höijer, 2011, p. 3). In addition, Wagner et al. (1999, p. 1) mention this social psychological phenomenon can be easily comprehended if “cultural, historical, and macro social conditions” are being embedded. Moreover, the social representation concentrates on subjective phenomena, emerging “strong feelings, conflicts, and ideological struggle” (Höijer, 2011, p.

3). It is specified to the phenomena that influence individual's mind sets. In other words, a social representation can be defined as "the ensemble of thoughts and feelings being expressed in verbal and overt behaviour of actors which constitutes an object for a social group" (Wagner, et al., 1999, p. 1).

According to Moscovici (1988, cited in Höijer, 2011), there are three types of representations, namely hegemonic representations, emancipated representations, and polemic representations. Firstly, hegemonic representations occur in the most of the members of a nation, political parties, and other structured macro units. They share the representations to the public in every symbolic or affective practices to prevail people's mind. The example is shown in the contemporary society of climate change that threatens human life and society. In Olausson's study (Höijer, 2011) the politicians as a structured group agree that the climate change is a critical problem and media report the certainty about the existences of anthropogenic climate change. Then, the public at

large accept the same view thereafter. Secondly, emancipated representations are production of new renditions with consideration to related segments of society, shared by specific associations (Moscovici, 1988, cited in Höijer, 2011). The example is shown in the representation of traditional and alternative medical approach of health and illness. In this regard, the public grab to the ideas of the representation and combine with their personal experiences of health and illness (Höijer, 2011). Lastly, polemic representations are mainly linked to social struggle which occur in different groups. They are led to the controversies in society. Moscovici (1988, p. 221, cited in Höijer, 2011, p. 5) describes that the groups are determined by "antagonistic relations" and intention of mutual exclusive. The example is shown in the political notion of communism and liberalism.

From those three classifications of social representations, however, they seem indistinct (Höijer, 2011). The problem is because of the complexity

of social thinking and heterogeneity. Therefore, social representations have their characteristics as follow:

a. “Social representations is cognitions marking to the collective thinking of society” (Höijer, 2011, p. 6).

b. Social representations take a part in the comprehensive view when “a society establishes for itself” (Moscovici, 2000, p. 160, cited in Höijer, 2011, p. 6).

c. Social representations can be hard to understand and holistic. They are because of possibilities as theories and embedded features in communicative processes (Markova, 2003, cited in Höijer, 2011)

d. “Social representations refer to cognitions in communication, not least public debate” (Höijer, 2011, p. 6).

Socio-cognitive Approach

Socio-cognitive Approach (SCA) is one of critical approaches of discourse analysis which is proposed by Teun Adrianus van Dijk (2008; 2009). Van Dijk (2009) uses the word “socio-cognitive” because of his interest in the relation between mind,

society, and discursive interaction. Some of his works use the word “socio-cognitive” as an overall label in doing CDA.

According to van Dijk (2009), the cognitive study is a fundamental importance of SCA in analysing discourse, communication, and interaction. It examines mental representations and processes of the language users in the comprehension and production of discourse, participation in verbal interaction, and shared beliefs (knowledge and ideologies) in social group.

Van Dijk (2009) states that a triangle of discourse-cognition-society is a limitation of SCA. In this regard, a social cognition is a mediation between discourse and society (van Dijk, 1993). In addition, the social cognition controls the reproduction of social structures by specific acts of dominant group members through discourse and the involvement of “shared representations of the ‘social mind’ of group members” (van Dijk, 1993, p. 110).

Regarding to the importance of social cognition in discourse and

society relation, SCA relates to a cognitive process. Van Dijk (2009) underlines the cognitive process that is mental models based on the control of context models and supported by ideologies and knowledge in producing and comprehending discourse or interaction. Thus, the cognitive process deals with mental models and context models with a support of individual's ideologies and knowledge.

Furthermore, SCA introduces mental and context models. Firstly, mental models are defined as episodic representations (van Dijk, 2000). They are produced in individuals' experiences of daily events such as watching television, witnessing events, and reading activities. At this point, every language user has their own mental models differently from the same information which they have experienced. Moreover, the individuals have "models of events, actions, situations, as well as of their participants, of which the autobiographical models of the events we participate in ourselves" (van Dijk, 2009, p. 21). In this regard, the models are influenced by previous

experiences (old models). At this point, the previous experiences reflect the understanding and identification of the individuals toward events. Thus, van Dijk (2000) stated that mental models are personal and subjective in perceiving, understanding, or interpreting a daily reality which takes place through the construction or reconstruction.

Secondly, Van Dijk (2000) describes context models have a possibility of being public rather than personal and private. They represent the feature of participant in terms of ongoing speech acts and actions, plans, goals, setting (circumstance, place, and time) or other properties of the context (van Dijk, 1993). Moreover, van Dijk (2000) states that a discourse is monitored by context models. They tell language users about relevant information which should be expressed in their discourse and the process of discourse in tailoring the communication context. Therefore, the role of context models is very crucial in creating the communication appropriately. Besides, context model is introduced as another way to the depth and

mutual integration of discourse, cognition, and society (van Dijk, 2009). In this regard, the relation of discourse structure and social structures are mediated by context models. The understanding of society becomes complex in the senses of “configuration of situational structures at local level” (van Dijk, 2009, p. 66) and “societal structures” (van Dijk, 2009, p. 66). Furthermore, van Dijk (2009) mentions that context models constitute specific mental models, represented subjectively in relevant communicative situations. He adds that context models are a special type of mental models in controlling the ongoing production and comprehension of discourse and representing “the relevant properties of the communicative environment in episodic (autobiographical) memory” (van Dijk, 2008, p. 16).

SCA also introduces terms of macrostructure and microstructure. In this regard, van Dijk (2009) defines macrostructures as a study of global meaning. They deal with titles, abstracts, summaries, and announcements of discourses and denote main information of the

discourses. The speakers or the writers have a full control consciously and intentionally in embodying most important and subjective information of the discourses. Besides, macrostructures are derived from text by “a process of information of reduction that is being practised especially in text summarisation” (van Dijk, 2009, p. 68). In this case, the text will be summarised as a form of macropropositions to signify the main topics of text. Afterwards, the overall macroproposition (topic) is generated to show a general idea of the text.

On the other hand, microstructures can be defined as a study of local meanings (van Dijk, 2009). Local meanings focus on the word meaning, coherence, the structure and nature of proposition, and other relations between propositions. In addition, the structural process of local meanings is understood at the local levels which are “words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and connections between sentences” (van Dijk, 1980, p. 29). Van Dijk (2009) underlines the role of context model that may control local

meanings. In this regard, local meanings are contextual. They deal with the appropriateness of communicative situations. At this point, the institutional text and talk constrain contextually with their specific aims and norms of institutional interaction and organisation (van Dijk, 2009). Regarding to the present study, it utilises a microstructure analysis by applying Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) of transitivity. In this regard, the clauses, which are categorised as a local level, will be analysed in interpreting the local meanings in online news report of Mount Slamet disaster.

Transitivity

Transitivity is one of the three systems in Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). It is utilised by one of three clause functions named Actor Functions. This system describes the structure of clauses as representation. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) underline that this function describes the portrayal of the

speaker's experience as an active participant.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) mention three semantic categories of the system to represent global phenomena as linguistic structures. These categories are circumstances, processes, and participants. Circumstances are comprehended by adverbial group. Processes are comprehended by verbal group in six different types (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014); material, behavioural, mental, verbal, relational, and existential. Lastly, Participants deal with the nominal group. In these semantic categories, the process is the core of transitivity system. However, Gerot and Wignell (1994, p. 54) underline the necessity of circumstances and participants "upon the doings, happenings, feelings, and beings." At this point, various participants are involved in varying circumstances.

According to Eggins (2004), the semantic category of circumstance is realised by prepositional phrase or adverbial groups. Circumstances consist of seven types. These include type of

extent, location, manner, cause, accompaniment, matter, and role. The extent type consists of duration and distance. Continually, the type of location consists of time and place. In the type of manner, it consists of means, quality, and comparison. Moreover, in the type of cause, it consists of cause, reason, and behalf. The type of accompaniment signifies the prepositional phrase which tells “with (out) who or what and is probed by who or what else” (Gerot & Wignell, 1994, p. 53). In the type of matter, the adverbial group notifies about “what or with reference to what and is probed by what about?” (Gerot & Wignell, 1994, p. 53). Lastly, the type of role signifies the prepositional phrase in telling “what as and is probed by as what” (Gerot & Wignell, 1994, p. 53).

Gerot and Wignell (1994) point out the semantic category of processes is divided into two types; Non-Relational Processes and Relational Processes. Non-Relational Processes constitute processes of doing which include material, behavioural, mental, and verbal processes. On the other hand,

Relational processes constitute processes of being and having that include attributive, identifying, and existential processes.

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994), Non-Relational Processes represent processes of doing. As mentioned above, the processes consist of material, behavioural, mental, and verbal processes. The four processes are explained as follows.

a. Material Processes
: processes of doing bodily, physically, and materially. The participants are signified as Actor, Goal, and Range.

b. Behavioural Processes
: processes of behaving physiologically and psychologically. The participants are signified as Behavior, Goal, and Range.

c. Mental Processes
: processes of sensing emotionally, intellectually, and sensorily. The processes consist of three types, namely affection or reaction (feeling), cognition (thinking), and perception (perceiving through the five senses). The

participants are signified as Senser and Phenomenon.

d. Verbal Processes

: processes of saying or signalling symbolically. The participants are signified as Sayer, Verbiage, and Range. The other participant that may be incumbent upon the processes are Receiver (addressee of verbalisation) and Target (one acted upon verbally).

On the other hand, Relational Processes is about processes of being and having (Gerot & Wignell, 1994). There are three types of process, namely attributive, identifying, and existential processes. As stated by Gerot and Wignell (1994), the three processes are explained as follows.

a. Attributive Processes

: processes of assigning a quality. The processes consist of three types, namely intensive, circumstance, and possessive. The participants are signified as Carrier and Attribute.

b. Identifying Processes

: processes of establishing an identity. Similar with attributive processes, the processes consist of three types, namely intensive,

circumstance, and possessive. The participants are signified as Token and Value.

c. Existential Processes

: processes of existence. The participant is signified as Existent.

Media

Media is mechanisms of content and distribution through the transmission of entertainment and/or information (Bainbridge, Goc, and Tynan, 2011). They strictly stated that “the term ‘media’ refers to anything through which something else can be transmitted” (Bainbridge, Goc, & Tynan, 2011, p. xviii). The reason of definition is the investigation of specific types of media that constitute designed message transmitters for attracting people in the greatest number. These specific types consist of television, radio, newspaper, film, and Internet.

There are two categories of media, namely old media and new media. Basically, old media or traditional media use forms of communication such as newspaper, magazine, radio, and television (French, 2011). Alejandro (2010)

describes the limitations of old media that the fraction of geographical location restricts the circulation in printing press and the expensive equipment on broadcasting via radio and television in transmitting signal regionally and globally. On the other hand, new media use different forms of the ease access of digital media (Christian, 2014). In this regard, Sasikala (2014, p. 1636) describes the new media as "... 'democratization' of the creation, publishing, distribution, and consumption of the media content..." At this point, old media seems to be replaced by new media. However, French (2011, p. 16) stated that "new and old media work best when they work together." In this regard, He added that the act of new media as catalysts evolves old media in maintaining its relevance among rapidly changing consumer behaviour.

Journalism

According to Bainbridge, Goc, and Tynan (2011), journalism is a notion as an important media form. Journalism concerns "the gathering and disseminating of new information about current events, trends, issues

and people to a wide audience" (Bainbridge, Goc, & Tynan, 2011, p. xix). Moreover, journalism can be defined as "a way of watching the world, the events, the ideas, and the incidents that shape us" (Oreskes, 2000, p. 102). Therefore, journalism is the process of opinion shaping toward how the current objects are represented.

Moreover, there are fundamental principles of journalism (Bainbridge, Goc, Tynan, 2011). These include the public's right to information and the respect for truth, the provided information about the impact of current and future events in a global community (natural disaster, terrorism, and global economic downturn), and the information dissemination of ordinary life in day-to-day detail within the immediate community. This information includes bus timetables, rates and taxes, a prominent citizen's death announcement, and the prediction of sporting team.

Online Journalism

There are some theories in defining online journalism. Hernandez (2010, cited in

Giannakouloupoulos, Kouloglou, & Varlamis, 2012) describes online journalism in two cases. Firstly, online journalism refers to availability of traditional media (newspaper articles, radio, and television programs) in the web. Secondly, online journalism is about the latest technology and the internet which are being exploited in improving and distributing narration and journalism. Furthermore, Deuze (2003, p. 205) states that online journalism is:

...using the internet as a reporting tool for 'traditional' media – all media except the internet – can be typified as the use and availability of searchable archives, databases, and news sources on the internet by journalists.

Deuze (2003) adds that online journalism is more or less an exclusive production for the World Wide Web (WWW). The use of technological component become a determining factor which differentiate to other kinds of journalism in term of functionality.

Furthermore, Deuze (2003) introduces four types of online journalism, namely mainstream news site, index and category sites, meta- and comment sites, and share and discussion sites. Firstly, mainstream news site is the most widespread form of news media production. There are two categories in term of content, namely exclusive content of the web and content from external sources, posted on the internet. Secondly, index and category sites refer to existing news sites that are linked by online journalists. Thirdly, meta- and comment sites provide the content of news media and media issues intentionally as an extended index and category sites or media watchdog. Lastly, share and discussion sites allow internet users to connect each other users in a distant location and in a real time in exchanging stories and ideas.

In online journalism, there are three characteristics that have their own consequences in processing the media production, including the journalistic culture and the management of a news organisation (Deuze, 2003). These characteristics

consist of hypertextuality, multimediality, and interactivity. Firstly, hypertextuality is a delivery system for separate closed units (Nelson, 1999, cited in Deuze, 2003). Secondly, multimediality is comprehended in two paradigms of different formats of media in offering the combination of information and the development of site by using multimedia as a starting point. Lastly, interactivity the interactivity is referred by online journalism literature as an internet characteristic in facilitating an association which lead to receive and disseminate information (Kopper et al., 200, cited in Deuze, 2003).

RESEARCH METHOD

The present study investigates the representation of online news article in reporting Mount Slamet disaster. A qualitative research is applied in this study. According to Creswell (2007), the qualitative research is the study of human or social problem. Related to the characteristics of the qualitative design by Creswell (2007), there are some characteristics applied in the study. Firstly, the researcher fully

decided what data to collect and how to analyse them; in this regard, the researcher became a key instrument of the study. Secondly, the present study is viewed through the theoretical lens of Socio-cognitive Approach (SCA) developed by van Dijk (2009) as the interpretive stance in shaping “the individuals studied; the types of questions and problem examined; the approaches to data collection, data analysis, writing, and evaluation; and the use of the information to change society or add to social justice” (Creswell, 2007, p. 30). Thirdly, the present study analyses the data inductively. Data were organised into more abstract units of information (see Creswell, 2007). In this regard, the study uses the theory of transitivity by Halliday (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014) to classify clausal units and analyse them. Lastly, the present study is an interpretive inquiry. Within this kind of inquiry, the researchers have their own interpretation of what they understand, see, and hear (Creswell, 2007). In this regard, the researcher interprets the data based on his own understandings of contextual aspects

that have affected the production of the texts under investigation.

The data of study are collected from Tempo and Time in the form of online articles. Both news companies are selected to represent different target readers. Tempo is a national news company based in Indonesia. Meanwhile, Time is an international American news company. It has wider and more diverse target readers than Tempo. Thus, the present study seeks to reveal how Mount Slamet disaster is represented in Tempo and Time that have the different target readers. Furthermore, all news articles on Mount Slamet eruption were collected as data. These include twelve online articles published in Tempo from 11 March to 17 September 2014 and one article from Time published in 18 September 2014. The collected data are in English and are transferred into the word format.

The data analysis is conducted in three steps. Firstly, macrostructure analysis is conducted by classifying the macropropositions in the online articles. In this case, the articles are summarised into topics. This method

could show the reproduction of disaster news report in general topics.

The second step operates microstructure analysis. In this regard, the data are analysed by using transitivity system. The online articles are classified into several semantic categories of processes by looking at the verbal group of the clauses. At this point, the processes could portray the specific representational choices that are made by the authors in describing the Mount Slamet disaster. The third step concerns the examination of the overall representation in the data. The analysis of macrostructure and microstructure are utilised to interpret the representation from the online articles. The findings are presented in the form of tables and elaborated in the form of paragraphs.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The present study reveals the findings based on the analyses of macrostructure and microstructure in online articles of Mount Slamet disaster from Tempo and Time. Macrostructure analysis utilises the classification of macropropositions and microstructure analysis utilises

transitivity analysis by Halliday (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The findings of study are discussed in term of how the representation of Mount Slamet disaster signifies in Tempo and Time.

In macrostructure analysis, there are three findings, namely discussed topics of Mount Slamet's volcanic activity, the writing strategy of quotation, and the use of sources. In this regard, both Tempo and Time have similarities of reporting the physical description of Mount Slamet's volcanic activity and the writing strategy of quotation. However, Tempo and Time use different sources in gaining information of Mount Slamet's volcanic activity. In addition, the number of articles between Tempo and Time affect the topics differently about the event. Tempo provides more diverse topics related to the volcano's activity such as a specific volcano activity, a flight condition, a disbursement of mitigation fund, and evacuation plans.

In microstructure analysis, the online articles of both news practitioners are mostly signified in

material and verbal processes in reporting the Mount Slamet disaster. In this regard, they indicate that the disaster news of Mount Slamet is mostly described in material and verbal action. The material actions are mainly indicated to describe the physical description of volcanic activity. Meanwhile, the verbal actions are indicated to describe the statements and opinions of other sources. At this point, the processes might be influenced by a nature of event (Mount Slamet's volcanic activity is mostly signified as material processes because of showing physical events of volcano's activity; the verbal processes are mostly signified because of a necessity of quoting people's statements in gathering facts or opinions). Therefore, the use of material and verbal processes in disaster news imply information provided by facts of physical descriptions and people's statements and opinions toward the disaster.

Furthermore, a different number of online articles between Tempo and Time might affect to how Mount Slamet disaster are

represented. In this regard, both news practitioners signify different concerns about the event. Tempo, as a national Indonesian news company, provides twelve articles having more concern toward the event since the disaster occurs in Indonesia. On the other hand, Time, as an international American news company, reports the event in one article because of global coverage that Time has in providing the information, which have not a specific concern to the event in Indonesia.

Regarding to the Critical Discourse Analysis, The present study reveals the relation of discourse, power, and ideology in Tempo and Time toward Mount Slamet disaster. Firstly, the media of online news article refers to news discourse used by Tempo and Time in spreading their ideology. Their ideology, which is contained in the discourse, affect the representation of Mount Slamet disaster through the choices of news elements in the articles, including discussed topics, a writing strategy of quotation, use of sources, and word choices. In this regard, both Tempo and Time, as

social groups, reflect the use of power in reconstructing the event of disaster. Therefore, both news practitioners indicate social domination in spreading their ideology through news discourse of online media about Mount Slamet disaster and shaping opinion of the readers toward the event.

CONCLUSION

The present study examines (1) how Mount Slamet disaster is represented in two online media, Time and Tempo, and (2) what the representation signifies. This study is largely qualitative and employs van Dijk's (2009) Socio-Cognitive Approach (SCA) as the analytical framework, which includes two procedures: macrostructure and microstructure.

Both Tempo and Time have a similarity of quotation strategy in reporting Mount Slamet disaster. However, there are differences between Tempo and Time in term of variation of topics and the sources used in the article. In the variation of topics, Tempo appoints more topics related to Mount Slamet disaster, i.e.

a physical description of volcano activity, a specific volcanic activity, a flight condition, a disbursement of mitigation fund, and an evacuation plan. On the other hand, Time mainly appoints a physical description of Mount Slamet's volcanic activity. In the use of sources, Tempo mainly employs the sources of Indonesian national and provincial authorities while Time mainly employs the source of Indonesian media and international media.

Furthermore, the microstructure analysis discloses that material and verbal processes are mostly signified in articles of Tempo and Time. The processes might be influenced by a nature of event of disaster news. In this regard, the use of material processes is mostly signified in Mount Slamet's volcanic activity because of physical events of volcano's activity. Moreover, the use of verbal processes are signified because of a necessity of quoting people's statements in gathering facts or opinions.

Consequently, both media indicate a different concern toward Mount Slamet disaster. Tempo, as a

national Indonesian news company, expresses more concern by writing more news articles since the disaster occurs in Indonesia. On the other hand, Time, as an international American news company, expresses a less concern of the disaster because of global coverage that Time has in providing the information to the readers.

REFERENCES

- Abidi, M. (2015, June). Euphemism in Tiny Blair's Political Discourse in the Iraqi war 2003: A Socio-cognitive CDA Account. *International Journal of Humanities and Cultural Studies*, II(1), 8-28.
- Adegoju, A., & Oyeboode, O. (2015). *Humour as Discursive Practices in Nigeria's 2015 Presidential Election Online Campaign Discourse*. Freiburg: Sage Publications.
- Alejandro, J. (2010). *Journalism in the Age of Social Media*. Oxford: Unpublished thesis.
- Almeida, E. P. (2011). Palestinian and Israeli Voices in Five Years of U.S. Newspaper Discourse. *International Journal of Communication*, 1586-1605.
- Aoumeur, H. (2014). Gender Representations in Three School Textbooks: A Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis. *IMPACT: International Journal of*

- Research in Humanities, Arts, and Literature, 2347-4564.
- Apriadi, S. R. (2013). Pemberitaan Pemilihan Gubernur Jawa Barat 2013 dalam Harian Umum Pikiran Rakyat dan Inilah Koran. Bandung: Unpublished undergraduate's thesis.
- Bainbridge, J., Goc, N., & Tynan, L. (2011). Media and Journalism: New Approaches to Theory and Practice. Melbourne: Oxford University Press.
- Christian, G. (2014, December 23). Traditional vs. New Media: The Balancing Effect. Retrieved from Absolute Marketing Group Web Site: www.absolutemg.com/2014/12/23/traditional-media-balancing-effect/
- Creswell, J. W. (2007). Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications.
- Dennis, B. (2000). The Victorian Novel (Cambridge Context in Literature). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Deuze, M. (2003). The Web and Its Journalism: Considering the Consequences of Different Types of Newsmedia Online. *New Media & Society*, 203-230.
- Duanprakhon, P. (2012). Critical Discourse Analysis of News Headlines A Case of Youth Crime in Thailand. Unpublished master's thesis.
- Eggins, S. (2004). An Introduction of Systemic Functional Linguistics (2nd ed.). London: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- French, K. (2011). Emerging Convergence. *The Hub*, 16-18.
- Gatling, M., Mills, J., & Lindsay, D. (2014). Representations of Middle in Comedy Film: A Critical Discourse Analysis. *The Qualitative Report*, 1-15.
- Gerot, L., & Wignell, P. (1994). Making Sense of Functional Grammar. New South Wales: Antipodean Educational Enterprises.
- Giannakouloupoulos, A., Varlamis, I., & Kouloglou, S. (2012). Technology and Journalism: Conflict and Convergence at the Production Level. In E. Siapera, & A. Veglis, *The Handbook of Global Online Journalism* (pp. 290-306). West Sussex: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
- Halliday, M. A., & Matthiessen, C. I. (2014). Halliday's Introduction To Functional Grammar. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Hamdanny, D. R. (2012). Diskursus Tentang Retorika Oasis di Padang Pasir: Analisis Makna Dalam Kotbah Perpisahan Nabi. Bandung: Unpublished undergraduate's thesis.
- Höijer, B. (2011). Social Representation Theory: A New Theory for Media Research. *Nordicom Review*, 3-16.
- Horkheimer, M. (2002). Critical Theory. New York: The Continuum Publishing Company.

- Indriana, A. (2014). Wacana Polemik Pemberitaan Rokok dalam Harian Umum Kompas. Bandung: Unpublished undergraduate's thesis.
- Jäger, S., & Maier, F. (2009). Theoretical and Methodological Aspects of Foucauldian Critical Discourse Analysis and Dispositive Analysis. In R. Wodak, & M. Meyer, *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis* (pp. 34-61). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Julianto, C. D. (2013). Representasi Ideologi Politik Pada Surat Kabar Online. Bandung: Unpublished undergraduate's thesis.
- Lawton, R. (2013). Speak English or Go Home: The Anti-Immigrant Discourse of the American 'English Only' Movement. *Critical Approaches to Discourse Analysis across Disciplines*, 100-122.
- Makoni, B. (2013). 'Women of the Diaspora': A Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis of Migration Narratives of Dual Career Zimbabwean Migrants. *Gender and Language*, 203-231.
- Mullins, S. (2012). Narrative, Education Policy and the Newsprint Media: a Critical Discourse Analysis of the Construction of Young People's Participation in Education or Employment. Queensland: Unpublished thesis.
- Mulyani, E. R. (2014). A Critical Discourse Analysis of A Text Entitled "Pakistani Girl Shot by Taliban Claims Triumph over Terrorists" Using van Leeuwen's 2009 Method. *Journal of English Language Teaching in Indonesia*, 82-87.
- Nadhrati, W. (2014). Wacana Pemberitaan Partai Demokrat Dalam Media Indonesia (Analisis Wacana Kritis). Bandung: Unpublished undergraduate's thesis.
- Oreskes, M. (2000). News: A Bit Hard to Define. *The Harvard International Journal of Press/Politics*, 102-104.
- Puett, T. (2014). The Political Discourse of Religious Pluralism: World Religion Textbooks, Liberalism, and Civic Identities. Ontario: University of Waterloo Library.
- Rehm, J. (2012). The Use of Foucault in the Creation of Educational History: A Review of Literature. In M. S. Plakhotnik, S. M. Nielsen, & D. M. Pane, *Proceedings of the 11th Annual College of Education & GSN Research Conference* (pp. 150-157). Miami: Florida International University.
- Safitri, A. (2014). The U.S. in Syrian Conflict: A Critical Discourse Study on BBC International and BBC Indonesia Articles. Bandung: Unpublished undergraduate's thesis.
- Sasikala, P. (2014). New Media Cloud Computing: Opportunities and Challenges. In I. R. Association, *Digital*

- Arts and Entertainment: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications (pp. 1636-1648). IGI Global.
- Svetanant, C. (2008). Criminal or Naive?: News Headlines on Young Offenders in the Japanese and Thai Press. *The International Journal of the Humanities*, 129-135.
- Tahiri, L., & Luci, B. (2014). The Linguistic Recontextualization of the Kosova and Serbia Negotiations in Global Media. *Styles of Communication*, 149-169.
- van Dijk, T. A. (1980). *Macrostructures: An Interdisciplinary Study of Global Structures in Discourse, Interaction, and Cognition*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers.
- van Dijk, T. A. (1993). Discourse and Cognition in Society. In D. Crowley, & D. Mitchell, *Communication Theory Today* (pp. 107-126). Oxford: Pergamon Press.
- van Dijk, T. A. (1995). Aims of Critical Discourse Analysis. In *Japanese Discourse* (Vol. I, pp. 17-27).
- van Dijk, T. A. (2000). *Ideology and Discourse: A Multidisciplinary Introduction*. Barcelona: Pompeu Fabra University Press.
- van Dijk, T. A. (2004). Knowledge and News. In *Revista Canaria de Estudios Ingleses* (pp. 71-86). San Cristóbal de La Laguna: Universidad de La Laguna Servicio de Publicaciones.
- van Dijk, T. A. (2008). *Discourse and Context: A Socio-cognitive Approach*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- van Dijk, T. A. (2009). Critical Discourse Studies: A Sociocognitive approach. In R. Wodak, & M. Meyer, *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis* (pp. 62-86). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Wagner, W., Duveen, G., Farr, R., Jovchelovitch, S., Lorenzi-Cioldi, F., Markova, I., & Rose, D. (1999). Theory and Method of Social Representation. *Asian Journal of Socio Psychology*, 95-125.
- Wodak, R., & Meyer, M. (2009). *Method of Critical Discourse Analysis*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Yang, P.-L. (2013). A Critical Discourse Analysis of Taiwan's National Debate on Economic Ties with China. *Taiwan Journal of Linguistics*, 83-103.
- Yusufrani, S. C. (2013). Analisis Wacana Feature Human Interest Pada Koran Harian Umum Radar Banten (Edisi 15 Juli 2012-15 Agustus 2012). Serang: Unpublished undergraduate's thesis.
- Zhang, L., & Jamil, M. B. (2015). Gender Inequality in Chinese News Discourse: A Critical Discourse Perspective. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 36-46.