

The Variations of Diction in Advocating News from Some Islamic Media in Indonesia

Drs. Ayub Khan, M.Si.

Faculty of Letters, Hasanuddin University, Makassar

Abstract: *This study is aimed to describe the diction that used in some selected texts from some mass media; Sabili Magazine(SM), Media Umat Monthly News (MU), and Suara Hidayatullah Magazine (SHM). The analysis of the diction in the texts is categorized into two main features: (1) the diction used to criticize, to blame, and to scold the repressive and discriminative agents (2) the diction used to describe, to report the suffering of the victims. This research uses qualitative method, a critical discourse analysis approach, by Fowler model and the theory of diction. The analysis is focused on the variation of diction in the news texts. The study found that the three Islamic media applied the same feature in advocating their news but they used the different variations of diction. From the analysis, we can conclude that the advocating news of those three Islamic media utilize two variations of diction, i.e. a good style and a bad style. The good style employs common diction and whereas the bad one uses such as sarcastic, cynical and hyperbolic diction.*

Keywords: Advocating News, Diction, Islamic Media, Register, Text Analysis

1. Introduction

Social advocacy is a deliberated action done by a certain group, either orally or in writing, in favor of any maltreatment which happened in a society. It is hoped that, through the action, the molesting treatment will be known around the public in order to get powerful support to press the tyrant or other oppressive groups. For obtaining the intended goals, the social advocacy can be carried out by many ways, either by persuasion or by pressure, i.e. allusion protest, or critics through interpersonal and social communication and art performance in the public park, literary work or by mass media (Mas'ood,1997). In addition, mass media, printed media or press, so far is regarded as the most effective, popular, rational, institutional, and articulated action for conducting various social advocacies.

Mostly, the mass media depend on the texts that they use, either for influencing the public or carrying out the social advocacy. Based on the language study, these texts consist of a great deal of 'register' or 'particular diction' which are very important to be a language research. This study, therefore, belongs to the field of the language function which is very closely related to the need of communication. As a matter of fact, communication, a tool of social adhesiveness, binds someone to a certain social system which is exceedingly dependent upon the existence of a language (Nababan,1984). Therefore, the language role is tightly linked with the social interaction of a community. Al-Wasilah (1985) referred this role to the sociological component theory of Firth, *field of relation*, which means relation among the members who play an important role in a community. All of these relations are closely related to the language they use, on the Firth theory.

Halliday (Khaer,2010) developed Firth theory who had identified two kinds of language variations, i.e. (1) Dialect is variation based on the language user. Wardhaugh (1972:191) stated that a dialect itself is a variety of language associated with a particular group of speakers and mutually intelligible with other varieties.(2) Register is a variation of language happening in the field of human activities. Hartmann and

Stork (1972:194) stated that register is a variety in language used for specific purposes, as opposed to a social or regional dialect (which varies by speakers).

Register is fundamentally the effort of the people who want to communicate quickly, exactly, and efficiently and intimately in a particular group. Finally, the members of a group try to use particular dictions (certain idiomatic expressions or certain words, phrases and sentences) which are familiar to their group. In the field of journalistic, register means certain diction, idiomatic expressions, or sentences characterized itself for a certain profession which it is called, in a language study, as journalistic register. The parts of the journalistic register, interesting in this language research, are concerning to the advocating news of Islamic media.

Media is essentially a pioneer of upholding righteousness and justice to the public. It is considered as a distinguishing character and a universal purpose of the press (Samantho,2002). Based on this function, the media possesses an advocating task to an individual, or to a group, or to a community which faces despotism from the powerful groups. Moslem community, therefore, realizes the importance of building professional media which can be managed by the Moslem community itself. This media can hopefully to be the channel of aspirations and activities of the Moslem community. It also intended either to defend the Islamic universal existence or to disseminate a specific mission for the mercy of the world (*rahmatan lil alamien*).

Islamic media, by using printed texts, has a duty to report them all treatment happening around the Moslem community. This activity is unequivocally called advocating news. The report belongs to the maltreatment to some Moslem countries and the Moslem activists who were suspected as terrorists. Particularly, the news reports about the occupation of US-troops in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the arresting of the Moslem activists who were accused to be the member of Al-Qaeda. Actually, some Islamic media in Indonesia have deeply concerned to these problems, they are; the first, Sabili Magazine (SM), which has the largest

readers in a great deal of Moslem communities in Indonesia. The second is Suara Hidayatullah Magazine (SHM), which has permanent readers from various branches of the Islamic Dormitory School of Hidayatullah, and its proponents all over the regions and districts in Indonesia. Finally, Media Umat Monthly News (MU), one of Hisbut Tahrir media, a popular newspaper being read among the young intellectuals, which has been published since 2009. The discussion of this case is hoped to be useful for the field study of language and media, especially to improve editing quality of the advocating news of Islamic media in Indonesia.

1.1 Research objective

The object of this study is the news and reports of the three Islamic media which have been mentioned above to reveal the language role, particularly the variation of their diction, in advocating their news of the oppressed Moslem countries and their activists who were suspected as terrorists. Especially, the diction that found in their report news about the occupation of US-troops in Iraq and Afghanistan. The diction variation is not only used for expressing an idea or a concept but also the application of phraseology, style, and expression which deals with a group of words and its composition, ordeals with a particular way to form the expressions and style.

Based on the above description, the focus of this research is as follows;

- 1) To classify the usage of dictions in the selected texts of advocating news from three media; Sabili Magazine, Suara Hidayatullah Magazine, and Media Umat Monthly News, and;
- 2) To determine the variation of dictions, such as common, cynical, hyperbolic, sarcastic and so on are used in advocating news of Islamic media.

2. Research Method

2.1 Type of Research

This research uses qualitative method applying critical discourse analysis approach. Bogdan and Tylor (Moleong,2002) producing descriptive data either in writing or orally. The descriptive data can be in the forms of words, statements, discourses, reports and many kinds of pictures. The description activity of this study plays an important role to get a clear description and thought on the problems analyzed in order to describe the interpretation and the commentary of the data that reveal its meanings and its characters.

2.2 Analysis Method

The analysis of the texts of three Islamic media, based on the Fowler's model on critical discourse analysis (Eriyanto, 2006) focused on the dictions of the texts. The analysis of dictions of the texts are classified into two main features: (1) the dictions in the text are used to criticize, to blame, and to scold the repressive agents (2) the dictions in the text are used to describe, to report the suffering of the victims.

2.3 Research Data

The research data was obtained from the report of SM, MU and SHM about the US-troops occupation to Iraq and Afghanistan and despotic treatment to the arresting Moslem activists in Pakistan and Indonesia accused to be the member of Taliban and Al-Qaeda. Those three media were selected six news texts for each. The 18 texts will be the premier data of this research. This method is in accordance with what Stempel (Krippendorp,1980) stated that 6 samples from each magazine are eligible to represent the significant and accurate result as long as the news texts are got from the edition of the same media are distributed in similar way. The table of data analyzed can be noticed as follows:

Table 1: Research Data

Media	No	The News Title	Edition	Code	Page
SABILI MAGAZINE (SM)	1	The US-Pakistan Failed Getting Profit	Sabili No. 12/THN. IX/ 5 Desember 2001	SM1	40-42
	2	The US-Zionist Peer at the Moslem of Indonesia	Sabili No. 16/THN.IX/8 Pebruari 2002	SM2	70-75
	3	Suppering in Guantamo, and the US Prevarication	Sabili No. 11/ THN. X/12 Desember 2002	SM3	54-57
	4	The US-Zionist Agenda After Occupation of Iraq	Sabili No. 21/THN.X/8 Mei 2003	SM4	16-19
	5	The US' Hopeless War Agains Taliban	Sabili No. 23 /THN. XVI/ 4 Juni 2009	SM5	106-108
	6	There are Many Osama in the Field of Jihad	Sabili No. 20/THN. XVIII/16 Juni 2011	SM6	36-45
MEDIA UMAT MONTHLY NEWS (MU)	1	The US' Style: The Cruelty of War against Terrorism.	Media Umat Edisi 44/1-14 Oktober 2010	MU1	28
	2	A large Trawling-net to Catch Indonesia Islamic Activists.	Media Umat Edisi 19/21 Agustus - 3 September 2009	MU2	5
	3	Wikileaks : More than 150 Innocent Detainees in Guantamo	Media Umat Edisi 52/6-19 Mei 2011	MU3	28
	4	The Falsehood of Withdrawing the US-Troops in Iraq	Media Umat Edisi 43/3-16 September 2010	MU4	28
	5	The Spoof of Public Election in Afghanistan	Media Umat Edisi 20/4-17 September 2009	MU5	28
	6	The Assassination of Osama : Success or Deseit	Media Umat Edisi 59/20 Mei-2 Juni 2011	MU6	28
SUARA HIDAYATULLAH MAGAZINE (SHM)	1	Afghanistan was Never Subjugated by Any Invasion	Suara Hidayatullah 06/XIV/Rajab 1422	SHM1	72-75
	2	Kiyai Ngruki Opposed the US 'Cowboy'	Suara Hidayatullah 10/XIV/Pebruari 2002	SHM2	63-64
	3	The Insulting of the Holy Qur'an by US-Troops in Guantamo	Suara Hidayatullah, Juni 2005	SHM3	92
	4	We were Bombing and They were Suffering	Suara Hidayatullah 12/XV/Muharram-Shafar 1424	SHM4	78-79
	5	They were Longing for Taliban	Suara Hidayatullah, Januari 2009	SHM5	84-85
	6	Osama : Between the Terrorist and The Fighter	Suara Hidayatullah, Juni 2011	SHM6	28-29

3. Theoretical Framework

Media is essentially a pioneer of upholding righteousness and justice to the public. It is considered a distinguishing character and a universal purpose of the press (Samantho,2002). Based on this function, media possesses advocating task to an individual, or to a group, or to a community which faces despotism from the powerful groups. Moslem community therefore realizes the importance of building professional media which can be managed by the Moslem community itself. Media can hopefully be the channel of aspirations and activities of the Moslem community. It also intended either to defend the Islamic universal existence or to disseminate a specific mission for the mercy of the world (*rahmatan lil alamien*).

Mostly, the mass media depend on the texts that they use, either for influencing the public or carrying out the social advocacy. Based on the language study, these texts consist of a great deal of 'register' or 'particular diction' which is very important to be a language research. This study, therefore, belongs to the field of the language function which is very closely related to the need of communication. As a matter of fact, communication, a tool of social adhesiveness, binds someone to a certain social system which is exceedingly dependent upon the existence of a language (Nababan,1984). Moreover, social system never exists and even all of human activities also disappear if the

member of community has no language. Therefore, the language role is tightly linked with the social interaction of a community. Al-Wasilah (1985) referred this role to the sociological component theory of Firth, *field of relation*, which means relation among the members who play an important role in a community. It belongs to the words they speak, the objects they know around them, and the important events they celebrate, and so on. All of these relations are closely related to the language they use. And then based on the Firth theory, language variation has been identified in a community where the language is used.

Halliday (Khaer,2010) developed Firth theory who had identified two kinds of language variations, i.e. (1) Dialect is variation based on the language user. Wardhaugh (1972:191) stated that a dialect itself is a variety of language associated with a particular group of speakers and mutually intelligible with other varieties.(2) Register is a variation of language happening in the field of human activities. Hartmann and Stork (1972:194) stated that register is a variety in language used for specific purposes, as opposed to a social or regional dialect (which varies by speakers). Register may be more narrowly defined by reference to subject matter (field of discourse, e.g. the jargon of fishing, gambling, etc.) to medium (mode of discourse, e.g. printed material, written letter, message on tape, etc.) or to level of formality (manner of discourse, e.g. formal, casual, intimate, etc.).

Register is fundamentally the effort of the people who want to communicate quickly, exactly, and efficiently and intimately in a particular group. Finally, the members of a group try to use particular dictions (certain idiomatic expressions or certain words, phrases and sentences) which are familiar to their group. For instance, particular diction may be applied in the field of journalistic, military, agriculture, education, and others to facilitate the ease of communication and activity for the members of a group. In the field of journalistic, register means certain dictions, idiomatic expressions, or sentences characterized itself for a certain profession which it is called, in a language study, as journalistic register. The parts of journalistic register, interesting in this language research, is concerning to the advocating news of Islamic media. The main focus of the research is the variations of dictions used in advocating news; especially Islamic media reported the maltreatment happened to the Moslem countries and to their activists.

It should be noticed that style is essential parts of diction related to the attracting expressions either by individual or by public which has high artistic value (Kerap,2002).The styles, therefore, cover all of language hierarchies, i.e. individual diction, phrases, clauses, and sentences. And it also covers a discourse as a whole. It is concluded that the style is the way to express thoughts and feelings through language, especially denoting the spirit and the character of writers or journalists.

The style according to Keraf (2002) needs requirements to be distinguished between a good style and bad style of language into three essential elements, i.e. integrity, respectful, and interesting expression. Integrity here means the style which has to follow the rule, correct and good principles in speaking to extend the actual facts. Respectful means to get appreciation or to respect anyone who is talking to us, particularly, listener and reader. And the last is interesting expression which can be measured by some components as follows: It should have a variation, a healthy humor, a good understanding, vitality, and a full of imagination. According to Khaer (2010) that dictions or expressions can be seriously considered sarcastic (bad style) if (a) It criticizes directly by using rough words (b) the presence of the emotion stimulus of speaker, (c) it is deliberately accuse the interlocutor (d) it is deliberately force the interlocutor into a corner (e) it extremely defends to the self opinion

4. Results and Discussion

The comparison analysis in this study is the classification and the variation of diction that used by the three Islamic media, relating to their advocating news to the Moslem countries and their accused activists. The text analysis is based on the classification of diction used by those three Islamic media. Afterwards, each selected texts of the three media will be described about the various styles of diction that they used, as follows:

a. The Diction Used to Protest the Agents.

The First, it was identified ten diction from the selected texts of SM. Seven were used to protest the treatment of the US-

troops to the detainee in Guantanamo, and criticized the invasion of US-troops and the allied forces to Iraq and Afghanistan. And the others were used to criticize the policy of Pakistan government. :

- (1) SM stated that (a) the cruelty and the insulting of the US-troops to the suspected members of Al-Qaeda in Guantanamo is a barbarism '*kebiadaban*' (SM3.1). (b) The US-government did not care to the various protesting groups around the world and letters from International Amnesty about the barbaric treatment happening in Guantanamo. Similarly, a dog was barking, when a caravan has to pass '*anjing menggonggong kapilah berlalu*' (SM3.3).
- (2) SM reported that ((a) the colonizer troops '*pasukan penjajah*' (SM4.1) invaded Iraq for the sake of the Zionist of Israel. (b) A gang of the US-Zionist was '*komplotan AS-Zionis*' (SM4.2) trying to plunder the natural wealth of Iraq and getting the opportunity to dominate Middle East. (c) The US President, George W.Bush, was bringing the US to go up into pyramid ladders of Pharaoh (the cruel tyranny) '*Bush menaiki tangga firamida Firaunisme*' (SM4.3). (d) Bush was conducting greatly free intervention to the Middle East '*pongah mengacak-acak Timur Tengah*' (MS4.4).
- (3) SM also reported that the aggressor troops '*tentara agresor*' (SM5.3), the US and its allied forces NATO got serious resistance from Taliban. The allied forces severely suffered from detriments and defeat in many areas of Afghanistan.
- (4) SM also stated that Musharraf committed to the repressive actions (*tindakan represif* (SM1.2) to the people of his country who opposed the US' invasion to Afghanistan.
- (5) SM reported that (a) the demonstrators shouted out Islamic revolution and asked the military and the people of Pakistan to overthrow Musharraf '*gulingkan Musyarraf*' (SM1.3) from his position. (b) Pakistan government really was a slave of US and its allied forces (*budak AS dan sekutunya* (SM.6.4).

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

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

- (1) MU reported that (a) the arrest of the accused terrorists cooped up in Guantanamo, was carried out by the controversial interrogation *'interogasi kontroversial'* (MU3.1). (b) It means that they were arrested without an enough evidence to determine them as terrorists. The catching of innocent people was famously called fishing expedition *'ekspedisi memancing'* (MU3.2).
- (2) MU also stated that (a) the US-troops were known very violent *'brutal'* (MU3.3) and (b) especially the mercenaries *'tentara bayaran'* were known very cruel *'dikenal kebrutalannya'* and (c) recorded to do many serious violations *'menorehkan banyak catatan hitam'* and the butcherers *'tenggelam dalam darah'* (MU4.3) of the people of Iraq. (d) The torturing of detainee in Abu Guraib, Iraq, by the US-troops and mercenaries indicated a lie *'kebohongan'* (MU3.4) of the US government who always feels to be the pioneer of carrying out the human right. (e) Many people considered that Obama planned to withdraw the US-troops in Iraq just the sake of courtesy *'sekedar basa-basi'*, and this was another lie *'kebohongan'* (MU4.1) to complete many lies that he had done before. (f) The withdrawal of US-troops was only *exit strategy* to form puppet government *'pemerintahan boneka'* (MU4.2) in Iraq to maintain to its power.
- (3) MU stated that (a) they who would run for office in the election in Afghanistan was only the puppets of the West *'boneka-boneka Barat'* (MU5.3). (b) They worked for the sake of the West, if they were the true leader, they didn't let their country dominated by imperialist state *'negara imperialis'* (MU5.4).
- (4) MU also reported about the death of Osama whom was caught and assassinated by US Navy Seal Six, in Abbottabad, Pakistan. It was the US-high conspiracy *'konspirasi tingkat tinggi'* (MU6.2) to increase the popularity of Obama who faced the next US-president election.

These diction are identified as a sarcastic style, from the above, *"brutal, dikenal kebrutalannya, tenggelam dalam darah, kebohongan, negara imprealis" tentara bayaran, pemerintahan boneka, boneka-boneka barat.* Seemingly, Media Umat used fewer sarcastic styles of diction than Sabili did to criticize the agents. The other dictions *'interogasi kontroversial, ekspedisi memancing, sekedar basa basi, konspirasi tingkat tinggi'* are categorized cynical diction.

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

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

indicated that Bush was an acting moralist *'sok moralis Bush'*(SHM4.3).

It is identified only one sarcastic diction from the above news report, such as *'buasnya serangan AS'* from the selected texts of SHM. The other diction are *'berita menggemparkan, propaganda murahan, sok moralis'* can be considered to the cynical diction used to criticize indirectly to the agents. It can be noticed that SHM was very carefully avoided using sarcastic diction to criticize the agents. The different variations of diction used by the three media to protest the agents can be noticed to the table as follows:

Table 2: The Dictions Used to Protest the Agents

Media	Good Style	Bad Styles	
	Common	Cynical	Sarcastic
SABILI MAGAZINE	-	Like a dog was barking, a caravan has to pass	A barbarism
	-going up to pyramid ladders of pharaoh(nism)	Colonizer troops
	-	-	A gang of The US-Zionists
	-	-	The aggressor troops
	-	-	A greatly free intervention
	-	-	The slave of the US and allied forces
	-	-	Repressive action
	-	-	Overthrow Musharraf !
MEDIA UMAT MONTHLY NEWS	-	Controversial interrogation	Brutal
	-	Fishing expedition	To be known its brutality
	-	Just the sake of courtesy	The Butchers
	-	The US high conspiracy	To do many serious violations
	-	-	To commit a lie
	-	-	Imperialist state
	-	-	Mercenaries
	-	-	Puppet government
SUARA HIDAYATU LLAH MAGAZINE	-	Sensational news	The most savagery attack
	-	Cheap propaganda	-
	-	The acting moralist	-

b. The Diction Used to Protect the Victims.

The first, there are nine diction are identified from some selected texts of SM used to protect the victims. The dictions can be seen as follows:

- (1) SM reported that before Kabul was occupied, (a) the US-B2 air bomber sent down the hail of bomb (*hujan bom, SM1.1*) to almost the regions of Afghanistan, and Musyarrat frankly supported the US' policy to attack Afghanistan. (b) The refugees who crossed to the border of Pakistan were captured and stripped of their weapons *'ditangkap...diluputi senjata mereka'*(SM1.4). (c) Most of them were suspected to the member of Taliban or Al-

Qaeda. The arrested refugees who suspected to the member of Taliban or Al-Qaeda was treated as an animal 'diperlakukan seperti hewan(SM3.2). (d) It is also discovered mass grave of 1000 refugees who were dead in custody 'kuburan massal 1000 tahanan yang tewas (SM3.4).

- (2) SM also stated that (a) After Bagdad was pleasantly pulled at the lap of the imperialist-troops (9/4/2003) 'Bagdad direngkuh dengan nyaman (SM4.1), the invasion of the US in Iraq could be considered to have been ended. (b) Iraq was longstanding enemy of Israel 'Iraq musuh bebuyutan Israel'(SM4.2).
- (3) SM also reported that (a) Osama was showered with bullets 'Usamah diberondong pelor (MS6.1) by the US elite troops, Navy Seal Six. (b) Osama, the martyr was the man who was the most wanted by the US. 'Syahidnya orang yang paling diburu AS' (MS6.2) (c) They feel that the Jihad movement will end immediately after the death of Osama 'gerakan jihad akan segera berakhir' (MS6.3). However, Jihad will exist forever.

It was found five hyperbolic diction from the above statements, i.e. 'hujan bom, diperlakukan seperti hewan, Usamah diberondong pelor, Bagdad direngkuh dengan nyaman, Irak musuh bebuyutan Israel' from the selected texts of Sabili that used to protect the victims. The other diction are 'ditangkap....dan dilucuti senjatanya, kuburan massal 1000 tahanan yang tewas, syahidnya orang yang paling diburu, gerakan jihad segera akan mati'. They are common diction used to describe the fact that happened in the territories dominated by the agents.

The second, eleven diction were found from the selected texts of MU that used to protect or advocate the victims. The diction can be noticed as follows:

- (1) MU reported that Dr. Aafia, an Islamic woman activist of Pakistan was arrested by her state-intelligent. Afterwards, (a) she was handed over or sold by henchman of Musharraf 'dijual' (MS1.2) to the US-troops, (b) she was then imprisoned 'ditawan' (MU1.3) for many years in Baghram, Afghanistan, (c) she was disregarded by Sardari 'diterlantarkan', (MU1.3) by reason to the opposition against terrorism, (d) she was raped in the prison 'diperkosa' (MU1.3), by security officers, (e) she was tortured 'disiksa' (MU1.3) and was insulted 'dilecehkan, (MU1.3) by US-intelligent, (f) she was shot her abdomen 'ditembak perutnya'. (MU1.4), (g) she was sentenced 86 years in prison 'dihukum 86 tahun'(MU1.5) by the US-court martial. She had been locked up in Brooklyn-prison, New York.
- (2) MU also reported that the people of Afghanistan were seriously suffering under occupation of the US-NATO allied troops such as (a) poverty spread everywhere 'kemiskinan meluas' as a consequence, the people were difficult to get enough food stuff. (MU5.6), (b) bribery also plagued around the regions 'suapmewabah (MU5.6). Moreover, (c) the opium trade seriously increased 'bisnis opium meningkat (MU5.6) in the regions of Afghanistan under the occupation of the allied forces.

The diction was used to report the maltreatment obtained by the victims i.e. 'dijual, ditawan, diterlantarkan, diperkosa, disiksa, dilecehkan, ditembak perutnya, dihukum 86 tahun are common diction. Similarly, the statements such as kemiskinan meluas, suap mewabah, bisnis opium meningkat, are common diction were used to describe distressed situation in Afghanistan.

The last, it was found on the seven diction of the selected texts from SHM which described about the struggle of Mujahidin in Afghanistan and the assassination of Osama bin Laden.

- (1) SHM stated that (a) Mujahidin of Afghanistan was a symbol of resistance to the unbelievers 'simbol perlawanan'(SHM1.2), (b). The warriors of Afghanistan were great combatants 'para petempur yang hebat'(SHM1.4), (c). Taliban was also strengthened by hatred and the anger of the people of Afghan 'nafas kebencian dan kemarahan rakyat'.(SHM5.10) on the presence of foreign troops to their country, (d) When Taliban took power in Afghanistan, it successfully wiped out the agent of criminals and dismissed the war between the gangs. 'membasmi pelaku kriminal dan menghentikan perang antar kelompok'.(SHM5.2)
- (2) SHM also stated that Osama, assassinated by the US Navy Seal Six, was (a) his name speedily famous after WTC-tragedy 'Namanya melejit sesudah tragedy WTC'(SHM6.1), (b) the most wanted man of the US-government 'Buronan nomor wahid'(SHM6.3), (c) the representative of the suppressed Moslem 'wakil muslim tertindas' (SHM6.4).

The above phrases; simbol perlawanan, para petempur yang hebat, nafas kebencian dan kemarahan rakyat, membasmi pelaku kriminal dan menghentikan perang antar kelompok, namanya melejit, buronan nomor wahid, wakil muslim tertindas were used by SHM to describe the position of Taliban, and the assassination of Osama. These phrases belong to the common diction. Here SHM stated the real fact happened in Afghanistan without using hyperbolic expressions.

The different variations of diction used by the three media to protect the victims can be noticed to the table as follows:

Table 3: The Dictions Used to Protect the Victims

Media	Good Style	Bad Style
	COMMON	HYPERBOLICAL
SABILI MAGAZINE	To be captured and stripped of their weapon	The hail of bomb
	Mass grave of 1000 refugees	To be treated as an animal
	The martyr was the most wanted man	Osama was showered with bullets
	The jihad movement will end immediately	Baghdad was pleasantly pulled at the lap of the imperialist-troops
	-	Iraq was longstanding enemy of Israel
MEDIA UMAT MONTHLY NEWS	To be handed over/sold by henchman of Musharraf	-
	To be imprisoned	-
	To be disregarded	-
	To be raped	-
	To be tortured	-
	To be insulted	-
	To be shot her abdomen	-
	To be sentenced 86 years in prison	-
	Poverty spread everywhere	-
	Bribery plagued	-
The opium trade increased	-	
SUARA HIDAYATUL LAH MAGAZINE	A symbol of resistance	-
	Great combatants	-
	The hatred and the anger of the people	-
	To wipe out the agent of criminals and dismissed the war between the gangs	-
	His name is speedily famous	-
	The most wanted man	-
	The representative of suppressed Moslems	-

In connection with this research, the effort of identifying the variation of diction that used in the advocating news by the three Islamic media in Indonesia is expected to be followed by the further research. The further interesting research is linked with the variation of diction that used by the other Islamic Media to rebut the conventional or international media, concerning to their reports either the occupation of US-troops in Iraq and Afghanistan or the reports the treatment of the accused terrorists in several regions of Moslem countries. This research will strengthen to the findings of this study to improve the quality of the advocating news editing of Islamic media in Indonesia.

5. Conclusion

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

References

[1] Alwasilah, Chaedar, 1985a. *Intoduction to Linguistics*, Bandung: Angkasa.

[2] Alwasilah, Chaedar, 1985b. *The Sociology of Language*, Bandung: Angkasa.

[3] Alwasilah, Chaedar, 1985c. *Some Schools and Dicotomy on Linguitics Theory*. Bandung: Angkasa..

[4] Bungin, Burhan. 2008. *Qualitative Research*, Jakarta : Kencana Prenada Media Group

[5] Bloomfield, Leonard, 1939, *Linguistic Aspect of Science*, International Encyclopedia of Unified Science. The University of Chicago.

[6] Bittner, J.R.1980. *Mass Communication: An Introduction*, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc.

[7] Cangara, Hafied. 2003. *Introduction to Communication*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.

[8] Chaer, Abdul, 2007. *General Linguistics* , Jakarta; Rineka Cipta

[9] Chaer, Abdul dan Agustina, Leonia, 2010. *Sociolinguistics; For Beginner*, Jakarta; Rineka Cipta.

[10] Cobley, Paul. 2001. *Semiotics and Linguistics*, London: Routledge

[11] Chomsky, Noam. 1991. *Pirates and Emperors: International Terrorism in the Real World*, translated by Hamid Basyaib, Bandung: Mizan Publisher.

[12] Cook, Guy. 1989. *Discourse*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[13] Crystal, David, 1993. *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*, Massachussets-USA ; Blackwell Reference

[14] Darmojuwono, Setiawati, 2011. *The Role of Ethno-Pragmatics in the Communication of Multicultural Society*. Scientific Journal of Indonesian Linguistics Society. 1: 19-34.

[15] Eriyanto. 2003. *Discourse Analysis: Introduction to News Texts Analysis*, Yogyakarta: LKIS Yogyakarta.

[16] Fowler, Roger, et al. 1979. *Language and Ideology*, London; Rotledge

[17] Halliday, M.A.K. and Hasan, Ruqaiya. 1985. *Language, Context, and Text : Aspect of Language in a Social-*

- Semiotic Perspective*, Victoria 3217 ; Deaking University
- [18] Hamka, Rusydi et al. 1989. *Islam and the Information Era*. Jakarta: Pustaka Panjimas.
- [19] Hartmann, R.R.K., and F.C. Stork, 1972. *Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*, Applied Science Publisher: London
- [20] Kalijernih, Freddy K, 2011. *Some Notes on the Relationship between Language Use and Moral Character: A Case of Linguistic Corruption in Indonesia*. Scientific Journal of Indonesian Linguistics Society. 2:168-178
- [21] Kridalaksana, Harimurti, 1980. *Language Function and Language Attitude*, Ende-Flores: Nusa Indah.
- [22] Krippendorff, Klaus. 1980. *Content Analysis, An Introduction to Its Methodology*, London: Sage Publication..
- [23] Mas' oed, Mohtar. 1997. *Social Critics in Developing Society Discourse*, Yogyakarta; Pustaka Pelajar.
- [24] Moleong, Lexy J. 2002. *Methodology of Qualitative Research*, Bandung : PT.Remaja Rosdakary
- [25]]Muis, Ichwan, 2000. *The Meaning and the Purpose of Social Advocacy*, in the file: E:/Meaning%20and Pupose%20Advocacy %20_%20Ichwan%20Muis.htm access June 23/2011.
- [26] Nur, Sitti. 1997. *The Use of Islamic Press As A Missionary Media for Student of Hasanuddin University*, Tesis., Makassar; Unhas.
- [27] The Programme of District Development, 2004. *The Application of Advocacy in Monitoring of Legal Action*, P.O. BOX 612 JKP //E:/What-is-Advocacy.htm. Access, June 23/2011
- [28] Subagyo, P. Ari. 2010. *Critical Pragmatics: Guide to Pragmaticsby Using Critical Discourse Analysis*. Scientific Journal of Indonesian Linguistics Society. 2: 178-187.
- [29] Sullivan, Tim, et. al. 1994. *Key Concept in Communication and Cultural Studies*, Second Edition, London: Rotledge.
- [30] Titscher, Stefan, et all, 2009. *Method of Text and Discourse Analysis*, Yogyakarta; Pustaka Pelajar
- [31] Wolfensberger, Wolf, 1994. *What is Advocacy*///E:/What-is-Advocacy.htm access June, 23/2011.