

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Everyone in this world knows about the tragedy of WTC bombardment which was happened on 11 September 2001. Shortly, 11 September was the day of global memory for American society especially who lived around of the complex of World Trade Centre (WTC) in New York City. (Brunn, 2004:10). Valdez (2003:9) told that the beginning of this tragedy was nineteen terrorist hijacked four commercial airlines; there are American Airlines Flight 11, American Airlines Flight 77, United Airlines Flight 93 and United Airlines Flight 175. The names of nineteen terrorist are Ahmed Ibrahim Al-Haznami, Safam M.A. Al-Sugami, Ahmed Alghamdi, Hamza Alghamdi, Saeed Alghamdi, Nawaf Alhazmi, Salem Alhazmi, Khalid Almindar, Ahmed Alnami, Abdulaziz Alomari, Marwan Alshehri, Mohand Alshehri, Wail M. Alshehri, Waleed M. Alshehri, Mohamed Atta, Fayez Rashid Banihammad, Hani Hamjour, Ziad Samir Jarrah and Majed Maged. (Carlisle, 2007:177-185).

Related to Carlisle (2007:12) and Valdez (2003:9) the American Airlines Flight 11 crashed to the north tower of the WTC at 8.46 A.M. Carlisle (2007:13) told that American Airlines Flight 11 stroked the North Tower between the 94<sup>th</sup> and the 98<sup>th</sup> floors and killed 92 passengers and the crew. At 10.28 A.M. the North Tower collapsed. American Airlines Flight 77 crashed to the wide side of Pentagon at 9.43 A.M. (Carlisle, 2007:14). Valdez

(2003:10) told that United Airlines 93 smashed into the plane in rural Pennsylvania. But Carlisle (2007:191) collided to the land where near the small town of Shanksville, Pennsylvania at 10.10 A.M. So the fourth plane; United Airlines Flight 175 crashed the South Tower eighteen minutes later after the crashing of the North Tower. (Valdez, 2003:10). Carlisle (2007:195) told that the plane stroked the South Tower at 9.03.11.

George W. Bush was as the president of the United States told to the American people and people of the world that he had known the attack of WTC and Pentagon lately. Bush proclaimed, "Terrorist attacks can shake the foundations of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundation of America". And Bush announced, "This was an act of war". (Mintzer, 2003:10-11). From that statement we know that at the time Bush was angry because of the attack. Mintzer (2003:11-12) said that several days later after the tragedy; the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and other intelligence organizations from the United States and the entire world looked for information of who the actor behind the attack. They had a name who has been the suspect person, he was Osama bin Laden. Osama was the leader of Al-Qaeda terrorist organization which was located in Afghanistan. After getting the decision, Bush and his army did the attack area of Osama and al-Qaeda terrorist. Thus, Bush and his organizations decided to invade Afghanistan in early 2002.

Not only Osama bin Laden but also Saddam Hussein who was the Iraq's president also has been the suspect person. Saddam was presumed that

he had the weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and it would to develop. Beside it, Bush also declared that Saddam Hussein helped and gave the protection for the terrorist, included the members of al-Qaida. Thus, Bush called the Iraq was the country where gave the danger and bad impact to the entire world. Then, Bush made the decision to invade Iraq which began on March 20, 2003. (Rountree, 2011:109-110)

All of media; mass media and electronic reported about the planning of the invasion to Iraq. The planning began from the operation of the CIA inside of Iraq and a small contingent of CIA in northern Iraq. Secondly, the identification of location of Saddam Hussein and his family and planning to give two of the stealth bombers “F-117” to the location. On national television reported that Bush told the invasion of Iraq is not the final decision. On 19 March, Bush spoke to the American people that 35 countries would be the support for Operation Iraqi Freedom. Bush carried out his power by using 145.000 troops, 247 tanks, three army divisions, a marine divisions and a British division to invade the Iraq. In the other side, Saddam was reported that he against Bush’s troops by Saddam’s son’s military units; it is the Fedayeen Saddam. Beside it, in media was reported that Saddam using his WMD to against coalition troops. From some previous statements concluded that the invasion of Iraq was as the gigantic war for the United States. (Rountree, 2011:114-118) Therefore, Saddam and Bush were as the attention in all of media.

By looking at two figures; Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush the writer explains a little information from their biography. Firstly Saddam Hussein, he had a complete name “Saddam Hussein Al-Tikriti”. He was born on April 28, 1937 in the Tikrit, a small Iraqi town on the Tigris River just north of Baghdad. The name Saddam was a name which was given to him by his paternal uncle. The name of Saddam means “he who faces the aggressor”. Hussein was his father’s first name. He never knew his father, because his father had died before he was born. And Saddam’s last name is Al-Tikriti, it means from Tikrit. Tikritis had a reputation for being brave and skillful fighters. All Tikritis have Mongol blood; the blood of history’s greatest warriors. After Saddam’s father died, his mother married with her late husband’s brother in the Shawish where near from Tikrit. In Shawish, Saddam began his life by working in the agriculture and husbandry area. Saddam’s family was poor and they cannot send Saddam to learn, to read or write. (Renfrew, 1992:23-29)

In the other side is George W. Bush. George Walker Bush was born in New Haven Connecticut. He was the first child of George Herbert Walker Bush and Barbara Pierce Bush. From 1951 until 1957, Bush attended Sam Houston Elementary School. On 1957 until 1961 he continued his education to San Jacinto High School in Midland for seventh grade so for eighth and ninth grades he attended the private in Kincaid School of Houston. On September 1961 Bush continued to Phillips Academy and graduated on 1964. On 1968 Bush graduated from Yale University with a BS degree and he

started his politic carrier with working in the Senate campaign of Edward Gurney in Florida. (Rountree, 2011: xvii-xviii)

By looking at the phenomena, the researcher is interested in representing two figures above because Saddam Hussein was sketched as the criminal actor with his WMD for terrorizing the world and George W. Bush as the hero of world who wanted to liberate the world from Saddam's dictator and weapons. The writer uses Jen Webb and Theo van Leeuwen theory for analyzing their representation.

The researcher's research will be analyzed with Critical Discourse Analysis which written by Teun Van Dijk. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is "crucially interested in the social conditions of discourse and specifically in questions of power and power abuse but has also failed to develop more explicit theories of context as a foundation for its own critical enterprise." (Van Dijk, 2008:vii) CDA based on discourse analysis which uses the critical views. CDA is the study of the gaffe in social power which it can affect dissimilarity in society in the form of text and context.

Based on the previous statements, the researcher intends to study the representation of Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush in TIME magazine 2003 by using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) theory. Then, the researcher decides to give the title of her research: ***REPRESENTATION OF SADDAM HUSSEIN AND GEORGE W. BUSH IN TIME MAGAZINE 2003: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS.***

## B. Previous Study

As the researcher knows, there are no researches about the comparison of two figures; Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush directly. But, some researches still have correlation with Saddam Hussein or George W. Bush.

The first research was conducted by Bjorn Viberg (University of Gothenburg, 2011), his research was entitled “*A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Political Discourse in the Inaugural Speeches of George W. bush and Barack H. Obama from a Post-Colonial Perspective*”. The aim of his research is to describe political discourse of Barack Obama and George W. Bush based on their inaugural speeches. The result of this research shows that Bush stands out his discourse more direct but he never tell about self-criticism. In contrast, Obama does beat around Bush’s great deal and uses many profound expressions that he has yet to live up to

Another research was conducted by Sahragard and Davatgarzadeh entitled *The Representation of Social Actors in Interchange Third Edition Series: A Critical Discourse Analysis*. Their research is purposed to investigate the linguistic representation of male and female social actors and construction of gender identities in the Interchange Third Edition. The finding of this research indicates a differential representation of social actors in that females were portrayed as more prominent, successful, active, independent, expressive and assertive in comparison with males.

The similarity between first research and this research is the using of theory for analyzing; Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and it analyzes

George W. Bush who will be analyzed in the researcher's research. Second research is also has similarity with the research's research is using same theory of CDA and representation of social actors. The difference among two previous studies and the writer's studies is the object which will be analyzed.

### **C. Limitation of the Study**

In this study, the researcher limits the study on representation of Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush in TIME magazine 2003 and uses Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and the representation theory.

### **D. Problem Statement**

Based on the phenomenon which is located in the background study, the researcher organizes the major problem "How is the representation of Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush in TIME magazine 2003?" From the major problem above, there are two research questions:

1. How are Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush represented in TIME magazine 2003?
2. Why are Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush represented in such manner?

### **E. Objective of the Study**

1. To describe the representation of Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush and Saddam Hussein in TIME magazine 2003.
2. To analyze Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush's representation in such manner.

3. To explain Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush's representation in such manner.

## **F. Benefit of the Study**

### **1. Theoretical Benefit**

The researcher hopes the result of the study can give more explanation about the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and the representation theory. It can be consumed as additional reference for other researchers.

### **2. Practical Benefit**

The researcher hopes the study can bring out some new ideas to the other students interested in literary study based on the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and the representation theory.

## **G. Research Method**

### **1. Type of the Study**

In her research, the researcher uses qualitative method because the researcher describes the data which is taken from TIME magazine 2003 and the result of the study is in the shape of words.

### **2. Object of the Study**

The object of the study is some news in TIME magazine 2003 about Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush.

### **3. Type of Data and Data Source**

There are two types of data, namely primary and secondary data, as follows:



a. Primary Data

The researcher uses three news in TIME magazine 2003. It is selected from one hundred and twelve editions which are published from 2001 till 2003. Those news is chosen because it describes before until after the aggression.

b. Secondary Data

The secondary data source is the other source related to the primary source. The data are taken from some books and journals from internet which are related with Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush.

#### **4. Technique of Collecting Data**

The researcher collects the data by using library research. The technique is collecting and selecting both primary and secondary data. The researcher has some steps as follows

- a. Looking for some news about Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush in TIMES magazine 2001-2003.
- b. Reading the news to get more understanding.
- c. Taking some notes from the news.
- d. Selecting the news which are related to the representation of Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush.
- e. Looking for other references which are related with Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush.
- f. Reading the relevant book which contains the theory for analyzing data

## **5. Technique of Analyzing Data**

The technique of analyzing data of this research paper is descriptive analysis because the researcher analyzes text and context of news. The researcher analyzes that news by using critical discourse analysis (CDA) theory and the representation theory.

## **H. Research Paper Organization**

The researcher organizes this research into five chapters. Chapter I is introduction, it describes the concept of the research. It consists of background of the study, previous study, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study, benefit of the study, research method and research paper organization. Chapter II is underlying theory; it explains the theory which is used in this research. It contains the theory of representation and critical discourse analysis. Chapter III is structural analysis. It describes structural element of three news in TIME magazine 2003. This chapter contains macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure. Chapter IV is representation and social cognition which gives explanation about representation of Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush in TIME magazine 2003 and the reporter's background which influences the representation. Chapter V is conclusion, pedagogical implication and suggestion. In this chapter, the writer tells conclusion of the research, pedagogical implication and the suggestion of the writer.