The Meaning of انتحار /Intihaar/ and استشهاد /Istisyhaad/ in Al-Jazeera Newspaper: A Semantic Pragmatic Review

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Abstract

This research is grounded on the use of the word انتحار /intihaar/ and استشهاد /istisyhaad/ in Al-Jazeera newspaper in order to express and describe the meaning of “death” in Arabic. Although both words have “death” as the meaning, both have different contexts and forms. Therefore, it is interesting to be studied semantically and pragmatically. This research applies qualitative method with descriptive approach. The data included in this study come from several news headlines from Al-Jazeera newspaper from 2013 until 2018. This research uses Critical Discourse Analysis theory from Norman Fairclough (1995). Once analysed, it can be compared that on the news which use the word انتحار /intihaar/ refers to the people whose deaths were caused by suicide. Whereas the news which use the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ refers to the martyrs who in this context are Palestinians who struggle and fight against the colonizer (Israel) or in the dictionary is also called by the word jihad.

Keywords: Al-Jazeera, critical discourse analysis, انتحار /intihaar/, استشهاد /istisyhaad/, Palestine

Introduction

This research is motivated by the presence of different diction in expressing or describing something in Al-Jazeera Arabic online media. For example, in describing the meaning of “death” in Arabic. In Al-Jazeera Arabic newspaper, there are words that are often discovered by the author that contain the meaning of “death” namely the word انتحار /intihaar/ and استشهاد /istisyhaad/. Both words are equally describing the meaning of “someone’s death”. But both have different contexts and forms so those words are interesting to be studied both semantically and pragmatically.

In Al-Jazeera Arabic newspaper for example, the word انتحار /intihaar/ and استشهاد /istisyhaad/ are used in conveying information about a person's death. When viewed from the time span that have been observed, news from 2013 to 2018, there are news that use the word انتحار /intihaar/ and استشهاد /istisyhaad/. Noticeably, Al-Jazeera newspaper uses the context of انتحار /intihaar/ as a state that describes the death of a person caused by suicide. Whereas Al-Jazeera uses the context of استشهاد /istisyhaad/ as a condition that describes the death of a person resulting from a fight or defense of human rights. The meaning of the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ refers to the death of a martyr. Here’s an example of the difference:
Noting the two headlines, it can be seen that the meaning of death is different from the context of the news. On the news that uses the word انتحار /intihaar/, it refers to people whose deaths caused by suicide. While news that uses the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ refers to the fight or resistance of the Palestinians against the colonizer. Both of these news can be seen the difference in context from some news headlines uploaded on the website http://www.aljazeera.net in the time span between 2013 to January 2018.

This is what lies behind this writing. So that the formulation of the problem used in this paper is how the different meanings of the word انتحار /intihaar/ and استشهاد /istisyhaad/ used by the Al-Jazeera newspaper using the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) theory according to Norman Fairclough 1995 by using the three dimensions in critical discourse analysis according to Norman Fairclough: the textual dimension, the dimension of discourse, and the dimension of socio-cultural practice.

**Literature Review**
This study uses Norman Fairclough’s 1995 critical discourse analysis theory. Critical discourse analysis makes language as the object of study. Norman Fairclough argues that critical discourse analysis is a language that can cause social groups to fight and propose their own ideologies. Discourse analysis sees the use of speech and writing language as a social practice. Social practice is judged to lead to an interrelated relationship between events, breaking away from a reality and social structure. Characteristics of critical discourse analysis used by Norman Fairclough are ideology, power, history, context, and action (Eriyanto, 2001).

Discourse is seen as something that has a purpose, such as to influence, argue, persuade, refute, react, and so forth. In addition, discourse is also understood as something that is consciously expressed, controlled, not something out of control or expressed out of consciousness. Norman Fairclough divided discourse analysis into three dimensions: textual dimension (microstructure) is analysed linguistically by looking at the cohesion and the coherence grammar, and diction, discourse practice analysis (mesostructure) is related with production process, text distribution, and text consumption, and analysis of social and cultural practices (macrostructure) analyses three levels which are situational level, institutional level, and social level (Fairclough, 1995). From previous studies, the authors did not find research with the same title as the author’s research title.

**Research Method**
This research employs qualitative method with descriptive approach. The data used are taken from an Arabic online newspaper Al-Jazeera where it was compared and observed. Which then the authors tries to make a news in time span between 2013 to 2018. Then the authors sort out the news using both words, so the authors can distinguish the news context in the use of the word انتحار /intihaar/ and استشهاد /istisyhaad/ in the Al-Jazeera Arabic newspaper.

Research data collection begins with data selection taken from Al-Jazeera Arabic online newspaper which is accessed via the website page http://www.aljazeera.net. The authors look for news with the title that contains the words انتحار /intihaar/ and استشهاد /istisyhaad/.
/istiyyaah/ using the time span between 2013 to 2018. The news is then grouped according to its type i.e. group /intihaar/ and group /istiyyaah/. From these reports, a news item entitled "/intihaar/ was published on January 3rd, 2018, 16 من جنود الاحتلال الإسرائيلي" and a news item entitled "/istiyyaah/ was published on January 30, 2018. After data collection, the author collected data according to the theory of data analysis, which is by using Fairclough’s CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis) theory. Then the data were analysed using Fairclough’s CDA theory by using the analytical framework: text, practice of discourse, socio-cultural practice. After analysed, then the authors conclude the results of the analysis.

**Results and Discussion**

Data obtained for the words /intihaar/ and /istiyyaah/ in the time span between 2013 to January 2018 that mentioned in Al-Jazeera Arabic newspaper in the /alakhbaar/ section are: 399 words of /intihaar/ and 1,802 words of /istiyyaah/. The details are as follow:

**Table 1. /intihaar/ and /istiyyaah/ Word Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/intihaar/</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/istiyyaah/</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Collocation in this discussion is the word that accompanies the word /intihaar/ and /istiyyaah/. For example, for the word /intihaar/: "/alintihaar fl al'imaaraat/ and for the word /istiyyaah/ : /ba'da saa'aat min istiyyaah falistiiniin ukhra/.

The collocation attached to the word /istiyyaah/ (afterwards) is a Palestinian. Here is a table that displays collocation for the word /intihaar/ and /istiyyaah/ which the author gets from the Al-Jazeera Arabic online newspaper:

**Table 2. /intihaar/ dan /istiyyaah/ Word Collocation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/intihaar/</th>
<th>/istiyyaah/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>before</td>
<td>after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حائل</td>
<td>أعلنت حماس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حالات</td>
<td>فلسطيني</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>معلقات</td>
<td>بالضرب بعد اعتقاله</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اليوم الثلاثاء</td>
<td>أسرت عن فلسطينيين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الماضي</td>
<td>أشارت فيها 36 سيدة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عملية</td>
<td>أكثر من 190 فلسطينيا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data collected for the word /intihaar/ and /istiyyaah/ in time span of 2013 to January 2018 are posted in Arabic Al-Jazeera newspaper in the /alakhbaar/ column. The author takes some discourse from 399 words of /intihaar/ and 1,802 words of /istiyyaah/ which are used as a proposition, then analyzed in accordance with Fairclough’s Critical Discourse Analysis theory.
Analysis of the word انتحر/ intihaar/ Using Fairclough’s Characteristics of Critical Discourse Analysis Theory

In Arabic, the word انتحر/ intihaar/ comes from the word نحارة/ nahara/ means killing. In Hans Wehr's dictionary, the word انتحر/ intihaar/ itself means suicide. In Al-Jazeera Arabic online newspapers accessed via the website http://www.aljazeera.net, the author selects news that contain the word انتحر/ intihaar/ published on January 3rd, 2018 (AlJazeera, ALJAZEERA MEDIA NETWORK, 2018):

انتحر 61 من جنود الاحتلال الإسرائيلي عام 2017

The news above can be analysed by using Fairclough’s CDA theory through 3-dimensional approaches: textual dimension, dimension of discourse and dimensions of socio-cultural practices. To analyse, a proposition related to the word انتحر/ intihaar/ is required.

Textual Dimension Identification

انتحر 61 من جنود الاحتلال الإسرائيلي عام 2017

Suicide of 16 Israeli soldiers in 2017

Looking at the pattern of the sentence, the proposition sentence above is classified as nominal sentence (jumlah ismiyah). Nominal sentence is a sentence begins with a subject (mubtada) then followed by a predicate (khobar). The subject of the sentence above is انتحر/ intihaar/ and the predicate in the sentence above is انتحر/ intihaar/ from 61 من جنود الاحتلال الإسرائيلي عام 2017/ 16 min junud al'israa'iyliy 'aam 2017/. Two criteria of an effective sentence are the unity of ideas and unity of sentences. Unity of ideas can be seen from the sentence that has a complete sentence structure which consists of subject, predicate, and complement. The complement from the sentence above is zhourf zaman, namely adverb of time like the phrase عام 2017/ 2017/ The sentence in the proposition consists of conjunction i.e. من/ min/. Its position is suitable as its function which is as connector. The proposition is an intransitive sentence. According to Abdul Chaer (Chaer, 2014, p. 250) intransitive sentence is a sentence whose predicate is an intransitive verb, i.e. a verb that has no object. The proposition sentence above does not have an object. Then if viewed in terms of semantics, the word انتحر/ intihaar/ is lexical. That is, newsmakers use the word انتحر/ intihaar/ for news headlines and also for the use of the word suicide in this news in accordance with the results of observations that have been done. Also using the word انتحر/ intihaar/ is in accordance with the dictionary, where the Israeli soldiers actually committed suicide although not explained the reason why they committed suicide.

Dimension of Discourse Identification

Dimension of Discourse Identification is an interpretation of the production and consumption of texts. In the proposition, it is clearly said that the one who performs انتحر/ intihaar/ is the Israeli soldier. The word انتحر/ intihaar/ refers to the meaning of suicide. On the news, Israel found that by 2017 there were 55 deaths, including 16 suicides. The news writers did not mention exactly what the background of the 16 soldiers who committed suicide. The writers only illustrated data on the death cases that occurred against the Israeli soldier. In addition to suicide, news writers also use...
the word dead and killed. There is one proposition which become the keyword in this research that is:

سبعة جنود قتلوا في عمليات فلسطينية /sabʿat junuud qatiluu fii ’amalyyat falistiiniyyat fii hayna intahar 16 jundiyyaan/

Seven soldiers were killed in Palestinian operations while 16 soldiers committed suicide

Why does it become the keyword? According to the author, the Al-Jazeera newsmaker is clear to convey that these 16 soldiers did commit suicide instead of striving like the martyrs. So that the newsmaker used the word انتحار /intihaaar/ instead of استشهاد /istisyhaad/.

Al-Jazeera media uses the word انتحار /intihaaar/ aimed at non-Palestinians and uses the word /istisyhaad/ which is intended especially for Palestinians who are fighting against colonizers. The newsmaker used the word قتل /qatala/ to convey the message that seven Israeli soldiers were killed in Palestinian action. The newsmaker could have used the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ instead of the word قتل /qatala/. However, if we look back on the context, Israeli here is obviously as colonizers not as martyrs who fight like the Palestinians. It can be proven also from the proposition 1 in which there is a word /الإسرائيلي junud alihtilaal al’israaiiyli/ which means the Israeli occupation soldiers. The word occupation is connected to the word Israel, this explains that Israeli soldiers in the context of this news are as colonizers who occupy rather than as martyrs, so they used the word قتل /qatala/ instead of استشهاد /istisyhaad/.

Dimension of Socio-Cultural Practice Identification
The third dimension is the dimension of socio-cultural practice. This dimension analyses the discourse based on the opinion that the social context contained outside the media can affect the existing discourse in the media. In short, there are factors outside the media which can affect the content of the media. This socio-cultural practice encompasses three levels of aspects, i.e. situational level (including the production and context of the situation), the institutional level (including the influence of institutions internally and externally), and the social level (including more macro situations such as political systems, economic systems, and cultural systems in the community).

There are two words being studied from the Al-Jazeera media i.e. the use of the word انتحار /intihaaar/ instead of the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/. Both of these words are used by Al-Jazeera in different situations. The word انتحار /intihaaar/ always refers to the news of suicide in which the news is addressed to non-Palestinians who committed suicide. This makes a perception that Al-Jazeera always use the word انتحار /intihaaar/ with the context of suicide by non-Palestinians. So the thing that can be analysed here is that this is related to the politics in which the news with regard to ideology. It is clear that the word انتحار /intihaaar/ is used to describe suicide addressed to non-Palestinians. While for the Palestinians, the Al-Jazeera uses the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/. Moreover, the delivery of the news is related to the death of martyrs on the battlefield also of Palestinian who struggle against the Israeli colonizers. This obviously leads to public opinion that Al-Jazeera is pro-Palestinian by posting news that related to the struggle of the Palestinians against the colonizer who is called jihad and the people who fight are called the syuhada or martyrs.

Analysis of the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ Using Fairclough’s Characteristics of Critical Discourse Analysis Theory
In the Arabic dictionary (Hans Wehr), the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ derives from the word شهيد /syahiida/ which refers to martyr; one is killed in battle with the infidels; one is killed in action. Whereas the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ itself has the meaning of death
of a hero; and in its action is called martyrdom. In Al-Jazeera Arabic online newspaper accessed via the website http://www.aljazeera.net, the author selected the news that contain the word /istiyyahad/ published on January 30, 2018 (Aljazeera, 2018)

أعلنت وزارة الصحة الفلسطينية في بيان استشهد الفتى ليث هيثم أبو نعيم (16 عامًا) متأثرا بجروح خطيرة أصيب بها في وقت سابق اليوم برصاص الاحتلال.

وكان الفتى قد وصل وهو في حالة حرجة إلى مجمع طالب في الصف الحادي عشر، أصيب في الضفة ميرفت صادق إن الفتى أبو نعيم، وهو ممرشلة في مواجهات شرق القرية، استشهد فتى فلسطيني مساء الثلاثاء بعد إصابته برصاص جيش الاحتلال.

استشهد فتى فلسطيني مساء الثلاثاء بعد إصابته برصاص جيش الاحتلال شمال قرية المغيّر شرق الت обор. ولد الفتى ليث هيثم أبو نعيم في عام 2002، وهو طالب في الصف الحادي عشر، أصيب خلال مواجهات مع الاحتلال شرق القرية.

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The news above can be analysed by using Fairclough’s CDA theory through 3-dimensional approach: textual dimension, dimension of discourse and dimensions of socio-cultural practices. To analyse, a proposition related to the word /istiyyahad/ is required.

Textual Dimension Identification

Proposition

/istiyyahad fataa birashaas alihithilaal bildhifat algharbia/

Death of a boy by Israeli occupation in the West Bank

The proposition above is classified as nominal sentence. Nominal sentence is a sentence begins with a subject then followed by a predicate. The subject of the sentence above is /istiyyahad/ and the predicate in the sentence above is /istiyyahad fataa birashaas alihithilaal bildhifat algharbia/.

The proposition above is classified as an effective sentence. Unity of ideas can be seen from the sentence that has a complete sentence structure which consists of subject, predicate, and complement. The sentence in the proposition consists of conjunction i.e. من /bi/. Its position is suitable as its function which is as connector. In addition, the conjunction /bi/ in the word on /birishaas/ is also a cause-and-effect sign in a sentence. It becomes an explanation or cause of death of the boy. The proposition is also an intransitive sentence, where the sentence has no object.

Dimension of Discourse Identification

From the identification of these 5 propositions, it has been found that newsmakers use contextual meaning to describe the deaths of the Palestinians. Newsmaker used the word /istiyyahad/ which in the dictionary means the death of a hero (Hans Wehr).

/istiyyahad fataa birashaas alihithilaal bildhifat algharbia/

Death (martyrdom) of a boy by Israeli occupation in the West Bank
A Palestinian boy was killed (martyred) on Tuesday night after being shot by the Israeli occupation army

It can be seen from the two headline news above that have been made in proposition, the boy was killed as a result of being shot by Israeli soldiers. The newsmakers could have used the word مقتول /maqtul/, but instead they used the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/. This proves that Al-Jazeera assumes that the Palestinians who died in their resistance against Isreal were warriors (or a martyrs). Thus, the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ is more suitable to use for news about Palestine. Then, if it is observed more detail, there is a difference in the word ʿistisyhaad. The first proposition used the form استشهد /istisyhaad/ while the second proposition used the form ʿاستشهد /istusyhid / In Almaany dictionary, both words have the same meaning. The word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ means death for fighting for ideology; martyrs and the word استشهد /istusyhid/ means to die a martyr.

Almost all the words of استشهاد /istisyhaad/ in 2013-2018 are used by Al-Jazeera to inform the deaths of the Palestinians. This clearly illustrates that Al-Jazeera used the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ to refer to Palestinians and used the word انتحار /intihaar/ to refer to non-Palestinians. Despite the context is about Palestinians being killed or blew themselves up at the border of Israel and Palestine for example, Al-Jazeera still uses the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ instead of the word انتحار /intihaar/ or قتل /qatala/.

Dimension of Socio-Cultural Practices Identification
The third dimension is the dimension of socio-cultural practices. The authors examine the word انتحار /intihaar/ and the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ on Al-Jazeera Arabic online media. Al-Jazeera is a medium that actively covers the events that occur in the Arab region and even the international world. Al-Jazeera is also a media that has a great role and influence for the Arab and international world. Al-Jazeera is based in Doha, Qatar and established in 1996. At that time, Al-Jazeera was just a television station and went on to become print media, online media, and even now it has a channel on YouTube. Al-Jazeera’s role in providing news content that is considered independent and not bound by the state or government, makes it a neutral media of any party. And that brings great influence especially for its consumers as readers, that Al-Jazeera can be trusted to provide accurate news without interference from any party.

There are two words being studied i.e. the word انتحار /intihaar/ and the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/. The word انتحار /intihaar/ always refers to news informing of the death of a person caused by suicide, where the news is addressed to non-Palestinians. Al-Jazeera uses the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ to convey the news informing the death of a Palestinian martyr on the battlefield that fought against the Israeli. This makes a perception that Al-Jazeera always use the word انتحار /intihaar/ for the context of suicide, and the news is about non-Palestinians. Unlike the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/, which always refer to the Palestinians.

This matter forms a public opinion that Al-Jazeera is being as it should be, which is being neutral in accordance with the circumstances and conditions in the field. Al-Jazeera became a media that clearly provide information that describes the true state of Palestine, by making news that everything related to the struggle of the Palestinians against the Israeli is called jihad and the one who does so is called the suyhada. So that contexts related to the death of the Palestinians must use the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/.

Conclusions
Critical discourse analysis emphasizes that discourse is also a form of interaction. According to Norman Fairclough, discourse analysis looks at how the use of speech and writing as social practice. Social practice in discourse analysis is claimed to lead to an interrelated relationship between events that break away from reality and social
structure. Then CDA is used to analyze the meaning of انتحار /intihaar/ and the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ in the Al-Jazeera Arabic online media accessed from http://www.aljazeera.net. Using three dimensions of CDA according to Norman Fairclough i.e. textual dimensions, dimension of discourse, and socio-cultural dimension. Three propositions are found for the word انتحار /intihaar/ and five propositions for the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/. The analysis of the meaning of the word انتحار /intihaar/ and the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ is done by using those propositions.

Furthermore, the result of the analysis shows that the word انتحار /intihaar/ is used by Al-Jazeera to inform news that contains of suicide committed by non-Palestinians. It means that the news which contains the word انتحار /intihaar/ is referring to non-Palestinians. Whereas they do not use the word انتحار /intihaar/ but use the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ for news about Palestinians who died or even killed. Al-Jazeera uses the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ to inform news of the deaths of the Palestinians who died fighting against the colonizers. This is what makes Al-Jazeera use the word استشهاد /istisyhaad/ to inform the deaths of the Palestinians, because every Palestinians who are died or killed by the invaders are considered as hero or in Arabic as syuhada (martyr). In Hans Wehr dictionary, the meaning of استشهاد /istisyhaad/ is also referring to the death committed by a martyr. Of course this is in accordance with the vision and mission of the Al-Jazeera media itself which claims that Al-Jazeera is an independent media and is not bound or affected by anyone even against the ruler or the state.

References