

**THE IMAGE OF ISLAM IN THE AFTERMATH OF *CHARLIE HEBDO*  
ATTACK IN THE NEW YORK TIMES AND AL JAZEERA**



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## ABSTRAK

DINTHAN SOFI MULIA GUNAWAN. 2015. 'The Image of Islam in the Aftermath of Charlie Hebdo attack in The New York Times and Al Jazeera'. Descriptive Analytical Study. Skripsi. English Department. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

Citra tentang Islam adalah hal yang akan selalu diperbincangkan oleh semua orang di dunia ini, dimana saat ini semua orang dibombardir dengan media termasuk berita. Saat ini semua orang juga mengetahui bahwa orang-orang barat dan Muslim bermusuhan. Kebanyakan orang menganggap bahwa muslim adalah teroris. Tragedi penyerangan kepada majalah Charlie Hebdo di Prancis yang disebabkan penerbitan kartun sindiran tentang Nabi Muhammad yang melibatkan tiga orang muslim sebagai pelaku adalah salah satu buktinya. Tragedi ini menjadi layak untuk diberitakan karena melibatkan muslim sebagai pelakunya hingga kemudian diangkat oleh media melalui berita. *The New York Times* dan *Al Jazeera* dipilih karena perbedaan pandangannya. Studi ini adalah deskriptif analisis yang dilakukan dengan menggunakan sistem transitivity dan analisis genre dari Systemic Functional Linguistic oleh Michael. A. Halliday. Temuannya adalah bahwa *The New York Times* merepresentasikan bahwa Islam adalah teroris, ancaman dan cenderung membunuh orang yang tidak setuju dengan nilai-nilai Islam. Sedangkan *Al Jazeera* merepresentasikan bahwa Islam tidak bersalah namun tetap memiliki kekuatan dan tidak dapat disepelekan. *The New York Times* menggunakan relational proses sebagai proses yang paling dominan. Dan *Al Jazeera* menggunakan material proses sebagai proses yang paling dominan. Selain itu, juga ditemukan bahwa *The New York Times* memiliki beberapa isu yaitu kebebasan berekspresi, *Islamophobia* dan kekuatan para muslim. Dan *Al Jazeera* memiliki beberapa isu yaitu membela dendam atas nama Nabi Muhammad adalah diperbolehkan, ketimpangan pada jurnalisme terhadap Islam, dan Islam yang tidak bersalah.

Kata kunci : *Islamophobia*, Charlie Hebdo, *The New York Times*, *Al Jazeera*, transitivity system, Systemic Functional Linguistic

## ABSTRACT

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The image of Islam is a concern which is discussed by everyone in this world, where nowadays, all people are bombarded with media including news. Nowadays, all people know that Western people and Muslim are in opposition. Most people consider that Muslim is terrorist. The tragedy of *Charlie Hebdo* attack in France after publishing an irreverent cartoon of the Prophet Muhammad that involves three Muslims as the suspects is a proof. This tragedy becomes newsworthy as it was conducted by Muslims which then brought by the news media. *The New York Times* and *Al Jazeera* are chosen as their different point of view to compare. This study is descriptive analytical study conducted by using transitivity system and genre analysis of Systemic Functional Linguistic by Michael. A. Halliday. The finding is *The New York Times* represents that Islam is terrorist, threat and tends to kill anyone who disagrees with the values of Islam, whilst *Al Jazeera* represents that Islam is innocent but powerful and cannot be underestimated. *The New York Times* deploys relational process as the dominant process and *Al Jazeera* deploys material process as the dominant process. Besides, it is found that the news articles of *The New York Times* have some issues, i.e. freedom expression, *Islamophobia* and the power of Muslims. And the news articles of *Al Jazeera* have issues, i.e. avenging the mockery of the Prophet Muhammad is tolerable, impartial journalism for Islam and the innocence of Islam.

Keyword: *Islamophobia*, Charlie Hebdo, *The New York Times*, *Al Jazeera*, transitivity system, Systemic Functional Linguistic

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