Political Communication of the Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia: A Critical Discourse Analysis

Abstract

This study aimed to describe the political communication of Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI) so that it can be understood the ideology and political attitudes of HTI organizations in the life of nation and state. The approach used was a Critical Discourse Analysis. The analysis model was critical linguistics developed by Fowler, et al. Hence, the basic analysis refered to Halliday's explanation of the structure and function of the language into the structure of grammar. In practicing the use of grammar, the vocabulary is a choice of words (diction) to know the practice of ideology. The results showed that there were 18 choices of words (diction) in political communications in an article entitled "Catatan Jubir HTI: Perjuangan HTI Bentuk Kecintaan Kepada Indonesia", namely: imperialism, bric-a-brac politics, pitting, devide et impera, separatist movement, OPM, RMS, imperialism, referendum, polling, East Timor, the unity of Indonesian territory, exploitation; hegemony; Physical colonization; Economic colonization, politics, as well as socio-cultural colonialism; problems that was wrapped around the country; and Foreign corporations. Interpretation of the political communication indicated that the HTI mass organization was a mass organization that deeply loved Indonesia. It was viewed from the use of a variety of highly pro-Indonesian HTI political language, reject imperialism and neo-imperialism, anti-disintegration, and aspire to improve Indonesian human resources in order to compete and advance in the global arena.

Keywords: political communication, Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia, ideology

A. Introduction

Communication is a fundamental activity undertaken by an organization. However an organization will not be able to perform its functions, and will not be able to make effective and efficient the use of its resources, and ultimately will not be able to achieve its goals without communication. An understanding of the communication events occurring within the organization, such as whether messages are received and implemented correctly, enable the organization to achieve its objectives in accordance with what is expected. The political communication is a communication practice among humans that occur within a particular organization. Through political communication, an organization shares information, ideas or
feelings, and attitudes with other communication participants, both internally and externally with specific goals.

All communication activities related to efforts to gain sympathy, expand networks, and strengthen hegemony, deserve to be called political communication. In political communication messages are exchanged through verbal and nonverbal symbols; The message is certainly a political message. The rhetoric of a figure (public figures, politicians, legislators, executives, presidents, etc.), who are expressing statements, interviews, speeches, press releases essentially have political intentions. HTI is no exception, of course. In the constellation of national and state life, HTI became a fairly vocal society organization voicing political attitudes to the government.

Of course, the communication is done using language as the medium. In the view of discourse analysis, every utterance or writing has a certain meaning and purpose. Therefore, language is a personal representation that can represent a person as a scholar, in terms of the use of his language. On the other hand, language can also represent a person as a villain as well as from spoken or written language. Likewise the organization that we can guess its orientation based on the language it publishes, both individual members and languages are officially catapulted on behalf of the organization. Therefore, language in discourse analysis is not approached to the extent of language as in general linguistics, but is approached as a means of interaction or communication in which it contains a certain ideology.

Interesting lately during the period of April - July 2017 the discourse for the dissolution of Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI) community organization. This totally unfounded government attitude is done because of the assumption that HTI has deviated from the ideology of Pancasila. The Government is represented by the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs which states that any organizations in Indonesia must be based on a single ideology or Pancasila. On the other hand, HTI is considered not ideological of Pancasila. The rules of dissolution of social organizations contained in Law No. 17 of 2013 on Community Organizations.

Not until the government alone, a few communities also participate in support for HTI disbanded. This is avoided not because hatred leads us to the phenomenon of irrational thinking so that we mistakenly interpret HTI, interpret the khilafah, interpret the Islamic Shari’a, and interpret Islam. Therefore, it must be remembered that the truth is not determined by the voice of the ruler, nor of the majority, but the truth is singular and exists on the side of good integrity. In this regard, we need to understand the findings of Pentzold, Sommer, Meier, & Fraas (2016) in his study of the case of the role model of multimodal discourse, where messages and pictures written from broadcast and press, as well as comments and visuals spread through social media, can be seen in relation to each other in framing public issues.

One thing that researchers can think of is the government’s attitude and assumptions about HTI, one of which is taken is not separated from the attitude and behavior of language that is considered inconsistent with the ideals of national development. What can researchers say that the language used by HTI as a communication tool is instrumental in constructing its image, which then abstract language is interpreted by the government as something that threatens the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. Related to this, Keenan & Stabler (2010) state that human language is diverse and the exact general nature statement must be abstract from a particular language.

As an academic who is involved in the discipline of language education, would be something interesting if the researchers then take steps to examine the political communication of HTI mass organizations on the official website media. This is done with the assumption that language and how to communicate as an identity. Georgakopoulou (2005) states that the ins and outs of empirical insights on how media redefinition interactive redaction about the experience of time, space, and place impact on communication choices. Political communication research in HTI website media is done with the aim to see the trend of what political segments communicated by the mass organizations. Is it true that certain linguistic choices bring and deliver them to the repressive attitude of the government to the extent that this community
organization is dissolved? However, it is fair to observe and understand the perspectives of HTI mass organizations based on the political communication they use in the context of media communication. Political communication brings social values, so that the process of acceptance and rejection that takes place in society is sometimes dependent on both verbal and written communication.

From the various possibilities that occur both linguistic choice, words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and discourses form the basis for knowing how HTI political communications, especially in the press release column of the organization's website. Thus, this research becomes one of the quite powerful and effective ways to know the trend of ideology and the political attitude of HTI in the life of nation and state.

B. Methodology

The approach used in this research was a Critical Discourse Analysis approach. The analysis model was critical linguistics developed by Fowler. Therefore, the basis of his analysis refers to Halliday's explanation of the structure and function of language into grammatical structures. In practice the use of grammar, the vocabulary is a choice of words (diction) to know the practice of ideology. As a communication study, the relevant focus for review is the objective, hidden intent, or image desired by the speaker and not the grammatical structure or description of the construction of the statement (Fowler, 1996; Eriyanto, 2009). The problem is not what is stated, but how the message is delivered and why it chooses that way (de Beaugrande, 2006; Wodak, 2007). With that approach, the choice of words in HTI mass organization news articles was critically reviewed by interpreting the political ideology implicitly in it.

The data used in this research was written language in the form of news articles. Sources of data in this research was news articles published on the HTI website, especially in the press release on April 16, 2017. The data collection was done by using documentation techniques. Documentation techniques, i.e. data obtained when the researchers browsing the website of Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia athttps://hizbut-tahrir.or.id/2017/04/16/catatan-jubir-hti-perjuangan-hti-bentuk-kecintaan-kepada-indonesia/. (Yusanto, 2017).

C. Findings and Discussion

1. Findings

The press release column on April 16, 2017 features a news article entitled "Catatan Jubir HTI: Perjuangan HTI Bentuk Kecintaan Kepada Indonesia". The article discusses the struggle of HTI, and its existence in maintaining the integrity of Indonesia from internal and external threats.

Political communication by HTI mass organizations is a representation of their attitude toward the constellation of national and state life, whether it concerns government policy, natural resource management, socio-economic colonization by other countries in the form of neo-imperialism colonization, The political communication is manifested in the form of language or choice of words (words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, or discourse) can be seen in the table as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sentence context</th>
<th>Political language variety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>One of the strategies of the imperialist state in weakening Muslim countries is by exploiting the bric-a-brac politics and pitting (devide et impera).</td>
<td>1) Imperialism 2) bric-a-brac politics 3) Pitting 4) Devide et impera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Strictly rejected separatist movements such as OPM (Organisasi Papua Merdeka) or RMS (Republik Maluku Selatan) that are obviously also supported by imperialist countries.</td>
<td>1) Movement of separatism 2) OPM 3) RMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>When the referendum was to be held in East Timor, HTI strongly rejected the plan because, in the view of HTI, it would be a way off the youngest Indonesian territory. Sure enough,</td>
<td>1) Referendum 2) Polling 3) East Timor 4) Unity of Indonesia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
after the referendum, let East Timor out of the
territory of Indonesia.

The desire for the exploitation and hegemony of
the imperialist countries has never been
extinguished. When physical colonization can no
longer be done, they continue with economic
colonization, politics, as well as socio-cultural
colonization.

HTI also invites people to realize Islam in the
reality of community life and state to
overcome various problems that are wrapped around this
country such as poverty, moral damage,
corruption, rampant crime, exploitation of
natural resources by foreign corporations and
so on.

From the process of collecting the data, it was identified 18 choices of words (diction) in the
political communication of HTI mass organizations in the Press Release on the article entitled
"Catatan Jubir HTI: Perjuangan HTI Bentuk Kecintaan Kepada Indonesia". In the article published
on April 16, 2017, the choice of words found, namely: imperialist; bric-a-brac politic; bring into
conflict; Devide et impera; Separatist movement; OPM; RMS; imperialist; referendum; polling;
est Timor; territorial unity of Indonesia; exploitation; hegemony; Physical colonization;
Economic colonization, politics, as well as socio-cultural colonialism; problems that was
wrapped around the country; foreign corporations.

2. Discussion

Although this organization was born with a high religious background and firm, but the
direction of policy and political attitudes and consistency is an expression of favoritism and love
of Indonesia. This can be seen in the context of the first sentence as follows.

Salah satu strategi negara imperialis dalam melemahkan negeri-negeri Muslim adalah
dengan melancarkan politik pecah belah dan adu domba (devide et impera). (HTI, 16
April 2017).

One of the strategies of the imperialist state in weakening Muslim countries is by
exploiting the bric-a-brac politics and pitting (devide et impera). (HTI, April 16, 2017).

The quotation featured a pair of interconnected dictions, namely imperialism and the
bric-a-brac politics/devide et impera. The word imperialis in KBBI is defined as a nation (state)
that runs the politics of colonizing another nation (state); A country that expands its colonies for
industrial and capital purposes. As for devide et impera, which is a politics by a person / party
to create conditions of disharmony, hostility, warfare, etc. between one party with another
party, and gain profit on the condition. This has happened in Indonesia pre-independence
where at that time Indonesia colonized, crushed its natural wealth, and pitted by the Dutch
invaders.

Next to the context of the second sentence:

Harus ditolak dengan tegas gerakan-gerakan separatisme seperti OPM (Organisasi
Papua Merdeka) atau RMS (Republik Maluku Selatan) yang nyata-nyata juga didukung
oleh negara-negara imperialis. (HTI, 16 April 2017).

Strictly rejected separatist movements such as OPM (Organisasi Papua Merdeka) or
RMS (Republik Maluku Selatan) that are obviously also supported by imperialist
countries. (HTI, April 16, 2017).

The quotation shows the diction, namely separatist movements, OPM, and RMS as something
inconsistent with the attitude taken by HTI because they firmly reject any form of separatist
movement. Separatis in KBBI is the idea or movement to break away (establish their own
country). If HTI rejects all forms of separatist action, they may want to do something they hate.
Proverbial, how could Megawati's mother officially joined the Golkar Party, while she seemed to
be a symbol of the White Munch Party (PDIP). Therefore, as if there is a difference of 1800
between the government’s attitude that will dissolve HTI with idealism and noble ideals carried by HTI itself.

Furthermore, in the context of the third sentence:

*Ketika dulu hendak dilakukan referendum di Timor Timur, HTI menolak keras rencana itu karena, dalam pandangan HTI, itu akan menjadi jalan lepasnya wilayah Indonesia yang paling muda itu. Benar saja, pasca *jajak pendapat*, lepaslah Timor Timur dari *kesatuan wilayah Indonesia.* (HTI, 16 April 2017).

When the referendum was to be held in East Timor, HTI strongly rejected the plan because, in the view of HTI, it would be a way off the youngest Indonesian territory. Sure enough, after the referendum, let East Timor out of the *territory of Indonesia.* (HTI, April 16, 2017).

The political communication that was later found to be in the form of a diction, *referendum, jajak pendapat, Timor Timur, dan kesatuan wilayah Indonesia* constituted a HTI political stance in 1999 when a poll would be held for a decision on whether East Timor remained integrated into the unitary state or separated from NKRI. From the beginning that HTI rejected the referendum policy because it will become the freeway to the region’s separation from the frame of NKRI. However, at that time the government continued to run the ballot, and in the end, East Timor was separated from the territorial integrity of Indonesia.

Furthermore, in the context of the fourth sentence:


The desire for the *exploitation* and *hegemony* of the *imperialist* countries has never been extinguished. When *physical colonization* can no longer be done, they continue with *economic, politics, as well as socio-cultural colonization.* (HTI, April 16, 2017).

This context, then the meaning of the word *exploitation* is more inclined to the meaning of the 2nd. Furthermore, the variety of *hegemonic* political language, which in KBBI is defined as the influence of leadership, dominance, power, and so forth a state over other countries (or states). This is in line with *imperialism* as has been defined as a nation (state) that runs the politics of colonizing other nations; A country that expands its colonies for industrial and capital purposes. *Physical colonization,* meaning it is a direct colonization that involves a fleet of war, strategy, and human sacrifice, whether wounded or killed in the battlefield. The *economic, politics, as well as socio-cultural colonialism* is neo-imperialism; or a new form of subtle colonization, but the impact is felt upon the joints of people’s lives.

Finally, in the context of the fifth sentence:

*HTI sekaligus mengajak umat untuk mewujudkan Islam dalam realitas kehidupan bermasyarakat dan bernegara guna mengatasi berbagai persoalan yang tengah membelit negeri ini seperti persoalan kemiskinan, kerusakan moral, korupsi, kriminalitas yang merajalela, eksploitasi SDA oleh korporasi asing dan sebagainya.* (HTI, 16 April 2017).

HTI also invites people to realize Islam in the reality of community life and state to overcome various *problems that are wrapped around this country* such as poverty, moral damage, corruption, rampant crime, exploitation of natural resources by foreign *corporations* and so on. (HTI, April 16, 2017).

There are two dictions that the researchers underlines here, namely 1) *problems that was wrapped around the country,* and 2) *foreign corporations.* The two varieties are hand in hand, or if they can be said to be consequences. Corporations in KBBI are defined as: 1) legal entities; legal entity; 2) a very large company or corporation or several companies that are managed and run as one big company. Therefore, foreign corporations of companies or business entities originating from overseas whose economic activities are run in Indonesia. However, there are negative consequences with the existence of this foreign corporation, namely poverty, moral damage, corruption, rampant criminality, and exploitation of natural resources.

In HTI observations many events involving foreign corporations result in poverty, where the rich are getting, while the poor are getting poorer. For example, foreign corporate colonization...
of Indonesian oil and gas. ExxonMobil in its 2007 earnings report, the foreign corporation earned a profit of $ 40.6 Billion equivalent to Rp3,723,020,000,000,000. Contrary to the World Bank report, 49% of Indonesians earn less than Rp 25,000/day. Poverty is also related to corruption and abuse of authority by top to bottom level officials. The domino effect of poverty, corruption, and so forth is a growing crime in Indonesia (STEI Hamfara, 2017).

Based on the five sentence contexts in an article dated April 16, 2017 entitled "Catatan Jubir HTI: Perjuangan HTI Bentuk Kecintaan Kepada Indonesia", we can understand implicitly that the political stance of HTI is not the slightest contradictory to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Strongly rejects all forms of imperialism and/or neo-imperialism as a form of HTI's love of Indonesia, as well as collectively HTI institutions to expect a united, just, prosperous and prosperous nation and state.

The political communication shown by the HTI mass organizations is quite influenced by the discourse that is being discussed in the society, namely the discourse of the mass organization dissolution. Therefore, the article published on HTI website is an effort to convey information to the public that they are not a forbidden community. The discourse of the dissolution of mass organizations of HTI by the government is not baseless. This may be due to differences in perceptions of the terms of the struggle carried by HTI. In addition, the lack of intensive communication between the government and HTI is the cause of the lack of harmony between the two.

D. Conclusion

HTI mass organization is an organization who deeply loves Indonesia. It is viewed from the use of word choice (diction) in the pro-Indonesian HTI political communication, reject imperialism and neo-imperialism, anti-disintegration, and aspire to improve the human resources of Indonesia in order to compete and advance in the global arena. The existence of repressive actions as government policy to dissolve HTI both substantially and procedurally, according to the eyes of the researcher is a reflection of the government's attitude that is not objective to the life of institutional and organizational, or assembled within the framework of NKRI. Nevertheless, a word that the author needs to convey to HTI organizations to deliver their aspirations, ideas, or ideas to be conveyed in elegant, elegant ways so that the government can understand HTI's attitude which ultimately creates harmony between the government and HTI in realizing a sovereign, just and prosperous Indonesia as mandated by the 1945 Constitution.

E. References


