



The Representation of Trump's Jerusalem Move Issue in News Articles of The New York Times and Al-Jazeera

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Abstract

Although there have been many studies show that different news media can represent the same issue with different representations, there are very few studies that examine representations of social issues related to institutions and conflicts between countries. This study aims to, 1) explain the representation of social issues, namely Trump's Jerusalem move in news articles from The New York Times and Al-Jazeera, 2) identify the similarities and differences in the content of the news coverage on both media, and 3) analyse the bias of the media in representing the issue. The analysis in this study is based on Fairclough's (1995) theory of critical discourse analysis. To answer all questions, this theory is also elaborated with News Schemata's theory of Van Dijk (1986) and the analytical tools of text analysis from Richardson (2007). The results showed that The New York Times and Al-Jazeera represented the issue in a different way. Al-Jazeera seeks to display negative representations of Trump's Jerusalem move, while The New York Times does not do so. The conclusion obtained is that The New York Times represents the issue in a neutral way, while Al-Jazeera is identified bias with those who oppose Trump's decision.

Key words: Critical discourse analysis, Representation, Trump's Jerusalem move issue, The New York Times and Al-Jazeera.

A. INTRODUCTION

Human life cannot be separated from language. Language functions not only to communicate but also as the medium to exercise power and ideology. The use of language to implement the system of ideology can be revealed in the study of discourse analysis. The study of discourse is the study which essentially focuses on social problems and political issues (Van Dijk, 2015:2). That is to say,

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discourse study always concern with social and political phenomenon which occurs in the society. Considering discourse as a real example of communication which uses language to perform the systems of ideology, there is one area that also uses language in relation to the implementation of ideology, which is the field of media.

Media plays important role in human life. Its function is not only as a source of information but also as social control. It also deals with the production of beliefs and domination within the social context. Thus, media have capacity to influence and shape the knowledge of society about what is going on in the world (Rifa'i, Syarif, and Marlina: 2017:1). The authors of each media may express an event in accordance with their own point of view and their own perspective. The fact that different media may describe the same issues with different representations has encouraged the researcher to conduct a research related to the comparative analysis of representation about an issue represented by two different media. The object of this study was the issue of Trump's Jerusalem move'.

There were three researchers who have done some researches related to the study of representation in news media. They are Lemmouh (2008), Amer (2015), and Hasta (2018). The first two previous studies are similar with the present study in analysing the representation of social issue in newspaper. However, these studies also have some differences. First, this study is different with the first previous study because the researcher of the first study analysed the representation of the issue in one media only. Meanwhile, this study compared the representation of an issue in two different media. Secondly, the second previous study analysed the representation of an issue in four different Western Media only, meanwhile, in this study, the researcher analysed the representation of a social issue in Western media and also compared it to the representation in Eastern media. Beside, this study is also different with the third previous study in the focus of the analysis. In this study, the researcher analysed the representation of social issue in two different news media, while the third previous study analysed the use of presupposition triggers in news articles.

The interest in conducting the study about the representation of social issue in two different news media has encouraged by the statement proposed by Renkema (2004:266). He states that it is impossible to find objectivity in the production of the news because the journalist cannot be completely neutral. Thus, many discourses contain biased representations. Therefore, this study is needed to reveal this problem. In this study, the writer analysed the representation Trump's Jerusalem move issue in two different media to see how this issue is represented and also to examine the bias of the two media in representing this issue.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

Type of this research was descriptive qualitative. This type of research involves naturalistic data which attempts to study the use of language in their naturally occurring settings (Nassaji, 2015:129). The data of this research were the words, phrases and sentences used in news articles of The New York Times and Al-Jazeera to represent Trump's Jerusalem move issue. The data were analysed to find out the representation of the issue in the two media. The sources of the data

were the news articles of The New York Times and Al-Jazeera from December 6th 2017 (the date of recognizing Jerusalem as Israeli capital by the US president, Donald Trump) until January 2018.

There were three steps done in order to collect the data. Firstly, the researcher searched the news articles by visiting the web of The New York Times and Al-Jazeera. Secondly, the researcher selected twenty news articles from the two media which have the same topic, which is about Trump's Jerusalem move issue. Third, the researcher split the paragraphs from the news articles into clauses. After collecting the data, the researcher analysed the data based on three steps. First, the news articles were analysed textually by classifying the lexical choices, naming and reference, verbal processes and the selected sources of quotation used by the author in representing the issue. Then, the researcher compared the content of the news articles to see the similarities and differences between the two media in representing the issue. Lastly, the researcher analysed the bias of the media through the way the media discover the issue based on the findings in the two previous analyses.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

A. The Representation of Trump's Jerusalem Move Issue in the New York Times and Al-Jazeera

This part presented the findings of this research. After analysing the data, the researcher obtained several findings. Firstly, it was found that both media are almost similar in the lexical choices and verbal processes employed to represent the issue. Both media used a lot of words with negative meaning to represent the issue in their news articles. The findings in lexical choices used by the two media are represented in the table below.

Table 1. Lexical Choices in the News Articles of The New York Times and Al-Jazeera

No	Lexical choices	New York Times		Al-Jazeera	
		F	P	F	P
1.	Positive meaning	3	7,8%	2	4,7%
2.	Negative meaning	35	92,1%	40	95,2%
	Total	38	100%	42	100%

From the table above, it visible that both media prefer to use a lot of words with negative meaning to discover the issue of Trump's Jerusalem move and use a few number of words with positive meaning. Thus, it can be concluded from the lexical choices in both media that this issue is controversial issue.

However, the media also have some differences in naming the important figures and also in the choices of the source of direct quotations. The analysis of naming and references were done to three important figures related to the issue.

They are Donald Trump (the main figures who announced to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel), Mahmoud Abbas (the Palestinian Authority President) and Benjamin Netanyahu (Israeli Prime Minister). Table 2 below presents the finding in the naming and reference used by the two media.

Table 2. Naming and References in the News Articles of The New York Times and Al-Jazeera

No	Figures	Proper Name				Position				Forms of address			
		NYT		AJ		NYT		AJ		NYT		AJ	
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
1.	Donald Trump	21	15.	9	94.	17	12.	5	5.2	95	71	0	0
			7%	0	7%		7%		%		%		%
2.	Benjamin Netanyahu	0	0%	5	62,	5	50	3	37.	5	50	0	0
					5%		%		5%		%		%
3.	Mahmoud Abbas	0	0%	8	61.	5	38.	5	38.	8	61.	0	0
					5%		5%		5%		5%		%

Table 2 above shows that both media were different in the use of naming and reference toward these three figures. Firstly, there were three types of naming and references used by The New York Times; proper name, position, and forms of address. Meanwhile, Al-Jazeera only use two of them, they are proper name and position. Moreover, it is visible from the table that The New York Times mostly represent Donald Trump by using forms of address, meanwhile, Al-Jazeera never use forms of address and prefer to represent Donald Trump mostly by position. Besides, The New York Times represents Benjamin Netanyahu by position and form of address, while Al-Jazeera mostly represents him by proper name. Lastly, while The New York Times mostly represents Mahmoud Abbas by form of address, Al-Jazeera represent him mostly by proper name.

In addition, The New York Times and Al-Jazeera also employed three types of verbal processes; positive, negative and neutral verbal process in coverage the issue. The findings in the verbal processes employed by the two media are presented in table below.

Table 3. Verbal Processes Employed by The New York Times and Al-Jazeera

No	Verbal Processes	The New York Times			
		F	P	F	P
1.	Positive	7	3,8%	5	4,03%
	- Declared	5	2,8%	3	2,4%
	- stated	2	1,1%	2	1,6%
2.	Negative	7	3,8%	4	3,2%
	- assert	0	0%	0	0%
	- warned	6	3,3%	4	3,2%

	- insist	1	0,5%	0	0%
3. Neutral		166	92,2%	115	92,7%
	- said	161	89,4%	102	82,2%
	- told	5	2,8%	13	10,4%
Total		180	100%	124	100%

From the table above, it is obvious that the two media mostly used neutral verbal processes in representing the issue. It was found that The New York Times employed 3,8% positive verbal processes, 3,8% negative verbal processes and 92,2% neutral verbal processes. Meanwhile, Al-Jazeera employed 4,03% positive verbal processes, 3.2% negative verbal processes and 92,7% neutral verbal processes.

Lastly, both media are also different in choosing the source of direct quotations. The direct quotations presented by both media were taken from various parties such as the Palestinians, governments, and also some important figures from around the world. Some figures support Trump's decision while some others against it. Table 3 presents the finding in the direct quotations presented by both media.

Table 4. Direct Quotations Presented by The New York Times and Al-Jazeera

No	Direct Quotations	The New York Times		Al-Jazeera	
		F	P	F	P
1.	Direct quotation that support Trump's move	23	37,7%	6	10,7%
2.	Direct quotation against Trump's move	38	62,2%	50	89,2%
	Total	61	100%	56	100%

It is obvious from the table above that Al-Jazeera presented a lot of direct quotations from the figures that against Trump's move. Meanwhile, The New York Times does not try to do so. They serve almost equal number of the direct quotations which support and against Trump's move.

B. Socio-Cultural Practice Surrounding the Issue

The analysis in the socio-cultural practice surrounding Trump's Jerusalem move showed that there are at least two reasons behind Trump's decision. Firstly, Trump takes sides to Israel and decided to recognize Jerusalem as Israeli capital is due to the fact that Israel political situation is more stable than Palestine. Moreover, Israel is the greatest U.S ally in the Middle East. Secondly, Trump's decision is a fulfilment of his campaign promises to American Jews pro-Israel and Evangelical Christian groups who are the basis of their political mass.

However, Trump’s decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel breaks with decades of U.S policy and also violate the rule that the status of Jerusalem should be resolved through negotiation between Israel and Palestine. That is why this decision became a controversial issue and met with criticism and protest from around the world. Besides, it also has drawn massive media attention including The New York Times and Al-Jazeera.

C. Similarities and Differences in the Coverage Content of Trump’s Jerusalem Move in The New York Times and Al-Jazeera

For the second research question, it was found that the news articles of both The New York Times and Al-Jazeera have six similarities in their coverage content of Trump Jerusalem move issue. Table 4.23 shows the similarities in the content of the news articles of both media.

Table 5. Similarities in the Coverage Content of the News Articles

No	Similarities
1.	information about Trump’s announcement
2.	Palestinian’s protest toward Trump’s decision
3.	The description about U.N resolution: condemnation and rejection from UN General Assembly toward Trump’s decision.
4.	The reason of Trump’s decision, which is his appointment in the presidential campaign.
5.	Information about the status of Jerusalem as the core issues in the Israeli-Palestine conflict.
6.	comments from various party toward Trump’s decision

The first similarity in the content of the news articles is about the description of Trump’s decision. The New York Times and Al-Jazeera stated that the U.S president Donald Trump announced that he recognizes Jerusalem as Israel’s capital. In addition, both media also stated that Trump plans to move the U.S embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The second similarity is the information about Palestinian’s protest against Trump’s decision. The two media stated that Palestinians clash with Israeli troops to protest Trump’s Jerusalem move. Thirdly, both media also mentions about the condemnation and rejection from UN General Assembly toward Trump’s decision. They stated that the U.N General Assembly voted for the resolution demanding the United States to rescind its declaration on Jerusalem. Moreover, the two media also clearly stated the reason of Trump’s decision. Both The New York Times and Al-Jazeera stated that the reason of Trump’s decision is his appointment during the presidential campaign in 2016 that he has promised to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Both media stated that Trump also promised to move the embassy to Jerusalem. In addition, they also mention the information about the status of Jerusalem as the core issues in the Israeli-Palestine conflict. It is understood from the two articles that Jerusalem is one of the world’s most fiercely contested swaths of real estate and has long been

a flashpoint in Israeli-Palestinian relations. Lastly, the most obvious similarity in the content of the news articles is the comments from various parties toward Trump's decision. The two media always present the comments from various parties in their coverage contents, whether it support or against Trump's decision.

Despite those similarities, the content of the news articles of The New York Times and Al-Jazeera also have some differences. There were twelve differences in the content of the news articles. Table 4.24 presents the differences in the coverage content of the news articles of both media.

Table 6. Differences in the Coverage Content of the Two News Articles

No	The New York Times	Al-Jazeera
1.	the disagreement of U.S Ambassador about Trump's decision	critics towards Trump's move by the media
2.	Information about the United States that still supported a two-state solution to settle the conflict between the Israelis and Palestinians	reaction and critics from world leaders over Trump's move
3.	information about Palestinians uprising since the late 1990	information about Trump threatens cutting off aid to Palestinians
4.	-	Reaction and condemnation from Pakistan toward Trump's decision.
5.	-	information about EU shuns call to recognise Jerusalem as Israeli capital
6.	-	information about Israeli forces kill four Palestinians
7.	-	detail information about the protest and the victim during the protest

Both The New York Times and Al-Jazeera also have some differences in their coverage content about Trump's Jerusalem move. The New York Times presented information about the disagreement of U.S Ambassador over Trump's decision. It is stated in the news article of The New York Times that nearly every former of U.S ambassador disagrees with Trump's Jerusalem decision. They saw this move as a wrongheaded and dangerous plan. This information exist the fourth article of The New York Times. Moreover, this media also mention the statement that the United States still supported a two-state solution to settle the conflict between the Israelis and Palestinians. It is obvious from the opinion presented by The New York Times from Secretary of State, Tillerson that Trump still remains committed to Mideast Peace process. This information exists in the ninth article. Besides, The New York Times also mentions the information about Palestinians uprising since the late 1990. They stated that the Palestinians have undertaken two

major uprisings since the late 1990s, leading to hundreds of deaths on both sides. Meanwhile, this information does not exist in the news articles of Al-Jazeera.

Otherwise, there are eight information presented by Al-Jazeera which does not exist in the news articles of The New York Times. Firstly, Al-Jazeera mentions critics towards Trump's move, the author of Al-Jazeera stated that the decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel is a reckless move and a blunder with consequences which has drawn storm of criticism from around the world. This information exists in the first and second news articles of Al-Jazeera. Secondly, this media also gives the information about the reaction and critics from world leaders over Trump's move. It is stated in the fourth article of Al-Jazeera that world leaders chastise US over Jerusalem escalation. Besides, there is also information about Trump threatens cutting off aid to Palestinians presented in the fifth article of Al-Jazeera. The author stated that the US President Donald Trump, whose controversial decision to recognise Jerusalem as Israel's capital prompted global condemnation and widespread protests, has threatened to cut off aid to Palestinians.

Moreover, Al-Jazeera also gives information about the reaction and condemnation from Pakistan rally toward Trump's decision. It is stated in the sixth article of Al-Jazeera that Protesters have rallied in the Pakistani city of Rawalpindi against US President Donald Trump's decision to recognise Jerusalem as Israel's capital. In addition, Al-Jazeera also mentions the information about EU shuns call to recognise Jerusalem as Israeli capital. It is stated in the seventh article of Al-Jazeera that the European Union has rejected Benjamin Netanyahu call to recognise Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, saying the two-state solution remains the only path to resolving the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians. Lastly, Al-Jazeera also mentions the information that Israeli forces kill four Palestinians. It is clearly stated in the tenth article of Al-Jazeera that four Palestinians have been killed by Israeli security forces in the occupied Palestinian territories on Friday. Thus, it is obvious that Al-Jazeera presented more information related to Trump's move than The New York Times does.

4.2.4 Bias of the Two Media in Representing the Issue

For the third research question, the researcher found that both media were different in representing the issue. The New York Times is more neutral in covering the issue while Al-Jazeera is identified biased. The New York Times represented the issue in a more neutral way. They also balance in presenting the source of direct quotations which support or against Trump's decision.

On the other hand, the result of the analysis shows that Al-Jazeera is biased toward Palestine and against Trump's move. The bias of Al-Jazeera is visible from the way they frame the issue in their news articles. Despite the use of a lot of words with negative meaning in covering the issue, Al-Jazeera also show their bias through the content of the articles which often put negative view

towards Trump's decision. Table 4.25 shows the finding in the negative coverage content towards Trump's decision.

Table 7. Negative Coverage Content towards Trump's Decision in Al-Jazeera

No	Negative Coverage Content
1.	Trump reversed decades of US policy by recognizing Jerusalem as Israeli capital
2.	The announcement is likely to dash hopes that the US would give equal weight to Palestinian concerns in future negotiations
3.	Trump's Jerusalem move: 'A blunder with consequences'
4.	Trump's announcement raising doubts from the Palestinians about the US' role as a broker of a potential peace deal.
5.	Many feel Washington's move threatens to upend stability across the region and ruin any remaining prospects to achieve peace between Israelis and Palestinians.
6.	US President Donald Trump prompted global condemnation and widespread protests, has threatened to cut off aid to Palestinians.
7.	anger among Palestinians and their supporters continues to grow against Trump's decision

From all of the negative coverage content, it is obvious that Al-Jazeera tried to represent Trump's Jerusalem move negatively. Trump's decision is described here as a reckless action with many consequences. Moreover, the author of Al-Jazeera also mutually stated that this decision has drawn storm criticism and protest from many people around the world, especially from Palestinians.

Besides the negative coverage content, the bias of Al-Jazeera is also visible from the source of direct quotations presented in their news articles. It was found that Al-Jazeera presented a lot of direct quotations from the party that against Trump's decision and presented only a few numbers of direct quotations that support Trump's decision. Table 8 presents the finding in the direct quotation presented by Al-Jazeera.

Table 8. The Finding in the Direct Quotation Presented by Al-Jazeera.

No	Direct Quotations	Al-Jazeera	
		F	P
1.	Direct quotations that support Trump's move	6	10,7%
2.	Direct quotations against Trump's move	50	89,2%
Total		56	100%

It was found that Al-Jazeera presented only six quotations from the party who support Trump's move. One of these quotations were taken from Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu who stated that he thanks Trump's for his

decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. This quotation exists in the third article of Al-Jazeera. Another quotation was from Reuven Rivlin, Israel's president who stated that "The recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, and the relocation of all embassies to the city, is a landmark in the recognition of the right of the Jewish people to our land."

On the other hand, Al-Jazeera presented fifty quotations from the figures that are against Trump's decision. These quotations were taken from various parties, including the Palestine society and government from many countries. One of the most highlighted direct quotations that are against Trump's decision was the one from Palestinian leader Mahmoud Abbas. He stated that the US had "disqualified" itself from any future peace talks. "We shall not accept any role for the United States in the peace process, they have proven their full bias in favour of Israel," another quotation against Trump's decision was from Palestinian protester, Ramzi who stated that "America is biased in favour of the Israeli occupation, but we are ready to sacrifice ourselves for Jerusalem. I am ready to sleep in Jerusalem's alleys until it is liberated."

2. Discussion

The findings on the analysis of the twenty news articles of The New York Times and Al-Jazeera show that the two media discover the Trump's Jerusalem move differently. The New York Times and Al-Jazeera used a lot of words with negative meaning to represent the issue. From the lexical choices in the two media, it can be implied that the author describe Trump's Jerusalem move as a controversial issue. Therefore, this findings support the argument that words convey people's impression and value judgment in particular (Richardson, 2007). Moreover, the two media are also almost similar in the use of verbal processes. They employed three types of verbal processes; positive, negative and also neutral verbal processes to represent the issue. However, they were different in the level of naming and reference and also the sources of direct quotations used to discover the issue. While The New York Times tend to used forms of address like *Mr.* which shows respect and politeness to refer to the important figures, Al-Jazeera never use such term to represent the figures in their coverage content. Thus, it is clear that Al-Jazeera represented the important figures without showing respect and politeness through the use of naming reference.

Moreover, the obvious difference in the coverage content of the two media is in the level of the sources of direct quotations used to represent the issue. The New York Times serves almost equal number of the direct quotations which support and against Trump's move. On the other hand, Al-Jazeera presented a lot of direct quotations from the figures that are against that decision. In other words, Al-Jazeera tried to presents the negative point of view toward Trump's decision through the direct quotations. Thus, the choices of direct quotations in the representation of the issue contain the author's interest (Mayasari, 2013).

The analysis of the socio cultural practice which surrounding the issue shows the reasons and the impact of Trump's Jerusalem move. It is understood from the analysis that US President Donald Trump decided to recognize Jerusalem as Israeli capital because Israel is the US greatest ally in Middle East and also as a fulfilment of his campaign promise. Moreover, it is not surprising for this issue to become intensively reported by the news media around the world as it violated the regulation that the conflict should be resolved through negotiation between Israel and Palestine.

Furthermore, it is also important to note the fact that both media have some similarities and differences in the coverage content of the two articles which have been analysed based on Van Dijk's theory of news schemata. Both articles from The New York Times and Al-Jazeera have at least six similarities. Firstly, both media mentions about the detail of Trump's decision. This detail should be included by the two media in their news articles since this is the most important information. Moreover, the two media also mentions the information about the protest held by Palestinians against Trump's decision, the U.N resolution and also comments from various parties. This information is needed to be included by both media because this is the important part for the main event and consequences. In addition, there is also the information about the reason of Trump's decision and information about the status of Jerusalem as the core issues in the Israeli-Palestine conflict. This information is needed to be included in the background part of the articles. In other words, all of the similarities found in the content of the two media are the most important information which is needed to be stated in their news articles.

In addition, the findings of the analysis shows that The New York Times is more neutral in representing the issue, meanwhile Al-Jazeera is biased toward the opposite side and against Trump's decision. Through the content of the news articles, Al-Jazeera shows negative representations toward Trump's Jerusalem move. The way Al-Jazeera frame the issue in their news articles show their bias toward the opposite side and against Trump's decision. Thus, the finding that Al-Jazeera is biased in representing the issue supported the idea proposed by (Renkema, 2004:266) that it is impossible to found objectivity in the production of news.

To sum up, the analysis of the news articles from the representation of Trump's Jerusalem move to the bias of the media in representing the issue shows that both media discover the issue differently. While The New York Times is more neutral in representing the issue, Al-Jazeera is identified biased in its coverage content of the issue. The different representation shows that the authors of the two media have their own point of view in representing the issue.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the result of the analysis of the twenty news articles from The New York Times and Al-Jazeera, it can be concluded that the two media have some similarities and differences in the way they represent Trump's Jerusalem move in their news articles. The two media share similarities in terms of lexical choices. Both The New York Times and Al-Jazeera represented the issue by using a lot of words with negative meaning. Thus, the issue is described as a controversial issue in both media.

Despite the similarity, the two media are different in some aspects. Firstly, they were different in the use of naming and reference to represent the important figures. While The New York Times showed their respect and politeness through the use of reference, Al-Jazeera did not try to do so. Secondly, the two media followed different strategies in the utilization of verbal processes. While The New York Times utilized negative verbal process when representing the two sides of the issue, Al-Jazeera only use it when representing Donald Trump. Lastly, the obvious differences in the representation of the issue in the two media are that they presented different sources of direct quotations. The amount of direct quotations presented by The New York Times, whether it support of against Trump's decision, are not significantly different. Meanwhile, Al-Jazeera mostly presented the quotations from the figures that against Trump's decision and served only a few of direct quotations from those who support. Thus, it is obvious that Al-Jazeera attempted to deliver a negative point of view towards Trump's decision.

Moreover, the socio-cultural practices analysis explained some aspects that surrounding the issue. Firstly, the analysis of political situation showed that the Israeli political situation and the fact that Israel is the US greatest ally in Middle East are the reasons of Trump's decision. Secondly, it was clear from the analysis that Trump's decision breaks decades of US policy and violates the regulation of peace process between Israel and Palestine. Thus, it explained why this issue became controversial and drawn massive media attention. Moreover, Trump's decision extremely prejudices the Palestinians. Therefore, it acknowledges the question why Al-Jazeera serves negative representation toward Trump's decision.

In addition, the analysis on the similarities and differences in the coverage content of all news articles showed that there are some information that similarly stated by both media, but there are also some others that only stated by one of them. In terms of similarity, both The New York Times and Al-Jazeera similarly stated the important information such as the details of Trump's decision, protest toward Trump's decision, the reason of the decision and also information about the status of Jerusalem as the core issues in the Israeli-Palestine conflict. However, the two media are different in presenting additional information related to the issue. While The New York Times presented additional information that serve positive and negative view about Trump's decision, Al-Jazeera only presented the negative one.

Lastly, the two former analyses showed that The New York Times is more neutral in representing the issue, while Al-Jazeera is identified bias toward the opposite side and against Trump's decision. The New York Times represent the issue in a neutral way. On the other hand, Al-Jazeera attempted to represent negative point of view toward Trump's decision through the negative coverage content and direct quotations in their news articles. Thus, it is obvious that Al-Jazeera is biased toward Palestine and opposes Trump's decision. In addition, the different representation of the issue in the two media can also be understood by considering the background of the media itself as the producers of the news articles.

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