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<b>Article</b>	
<b>AN ANALYSIS OF CONJUNCTION IN THE MUSLIM NEWS ABOUT ISLAMOPHOBIA</b>	
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<b>ABSTRACT</b>	
<p>The purpose of this study is to investigate at the conjunctions used in Muslim media articles about Islamophobia. The goal of this study was to determine the most common conjunction used in Muslim news about Islamophobia and to classify the forms of conjunctions used in Muslim news about Islamophobia. The researcher used Martin and Rose method. The data would be taken from Islamophobia articles in Muslim media. For this investigation, the qualitative technique was applied. There are two kinds of conjunctions in Islamophobia news: external conjunctions and internal conjunctions. There are 77 conjunctions in the Muslim news about Islamophobia: 69 external conjunctions and 8 internal conjunctions.</p>	
<p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>External Conjunction, Internal Conjunction, Islamophobia</i></p>	

## INTRODUCTION

Hate crime, in its broadest sense, refers to acts motivated by hatred, antipathy, or discrimination toward an individual's identity. The term "hate crime" is defined differently in different countries. Hate crime in the United Kingdom and Wales is defined as offenses motivated by hatred or discrimination on certain grounds such as race, religion, sexual orientation, transgender status, or disability, according to the operational definition published by the College of Policing (2014). Based on this definition, an Islamophobic hate crime is any criminal act that is regarded by the victim or another person to be motivated totally or partially by animosity or prejudice based on a person's religion or perceived religion, notably their Muslim belief. Furthermore, this explanation falls short of depicting the nuances of Islamophobia, anti-Muslim bigotry, rejection, and discrimination.

Islamophobia is a phrase derived from the terms Islam and Phobia. Islam is a monotheist or belief system that recognizes Mohammed as Allah's prophet (Rasulullah). Phobia is the strong and unreasonable fear of something (Alshammari, 2013). As a consequence, Islamophobia, defined as a fear, anxiety, or phobia aimed at Muslims, may refer to a range of processes affecting law, economy, and social (Bazian, 2015). Crippling and dread frequently create prejudice against Muslims.

According to (Runnymede, 1997), Islamophobia is "Fear, prejudice, and hatred aimed at Muslims or non-Muslims, resulting in harassment, aggression, and intolerance by threatening, abusing, inciting, and terrifying Muslims and non-Muslims both online and offline. Organisational, philosophical, political, and religious hostility that extends above cultural and structural discrimination to target symbols and markers of Muslim existence."

In England, study into Islamophobia began in 1995. According to several studies, Islam is considered as a threat. In terms of assault and infiltration, Islam is regarded to be equivalent to the Nazi as communist regimes. The most of Moslems developed a fear and disdain for Islam, creating anxiety and hatred. In a lot of Western countries, hatred is on the increase. Anti-Muslim prejudice has grown increasingly fierce and lethal during the last 20 years (Truts in Moordiningsih, 2004).

Islamophobia is a racist kind of governmentality. It's more than prejudice or ignorance; it's a sequence of actions and classifications that have an impact on the well-being of Muslim people. This is not to say that the articulation of Islamophobia is devoid of emotional, cultural, or religious commitments and emotions, but rather that Islamophobia is a linguistic game aimed at destroying an unique Muslim identity. In other ways, admitting that Islamophobia is often political rather than emotional ("hatred"), theological ("Muslims as unbelievers"), or cultural ("Muslims as strangers") (Sayyid, 2010).

Language is a sound symbol system that allows people to communicate with others. There are units that make up a language. A conjunction is one of the units. People could communicate effectively by utilizing conjunctions, allowing the message to be received. Conjunction is derived from the Latin word "conjunction," which meaning "to connect." The conjunction is a term that joins two or more sentences to provide cohesiveness. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), "conjunctive relations are not connected to any specific order in the utterance."

A conjunction does not start a search for its reference, but it does show a textual pattern and a relationship between components of the speech (McCarthy, 1991). A conjunction is defined as a connection between words, sentences, clauses, and phrases that combine with a textual pattern and signals, as well as having a function as conjunctive in a sentence. External and internal conjunctions are terms used to describe conjunctions that are used to connect activities because they construct a field outside of the text. Internal conjunctions show the relationships that exist within the communication process, while external conjunctions describe the relationship between external events (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

Halliday and Hasan (1976) defined two kinds of conjunctions: external and internal conjunction. External conjunctions, according to Martin and Rose (2007), define what is happening in each of these types and could be found all over the text. Internal conjunctions, as opposed to external conjunctions, are used to make the information flows and used when presenting a new or separate piece of information. Internal conjunctions promote text organization and integrate logical phases to create text - based meta functions.

Conjunctions, according to Martin and Rose (2007), divided into four types: addition, comparison, time, and consequence.

**Table 1.1**  
**External and Internal Conjunctions Based on the Preferences with Different Logical Relationships**

Type of Conjunction	Usage	Element		
External Conjunction	Addition	And		
		Both... and		
		Besides		
		Either...or		
		If not...then		
		Nor		
		Neither...nor		
		Or		
		Comparison	Comparison	Apart from
				As if
Except that				
Instead of				

		In place of Like Other than Rather than Whereas
	Time	After As soon as As Before Now that Once Since Until While When
	Consequence	Although As long as Because But By Even by Even if Even so Even then Even though For fear of However If Incase In order to Lest Provided that Therefore Then Thus Unless So So that Without
Internal Conjunction	Addition	Additionally Alternatively Alright Anyhow Anyway As well Besides By the way Further Further more In addition Incidentally

	More over Now Okay Well
Comparison	Again at least by contrast for instance for example indeed in general in fact in particular in short in the other hand i. e. rather Similarly That is Whereas
Time	At the same time Conversely Finally First Lastly Next Previously Second Still Third
Consequence	Admittedly Accordingly After all Anyhow Anyway At any rate But Consequently Hence In any case In conclusion Needless to say Nonetheless Nevertheless Of course Thus

Considering the research background presented, this study attempts to demonstrate types of external and internal conjunctions in Muslim news about Islamophobia? and What are the most common types of conjunctions in Muslim news about Islamophobia?

## METHODOLOGY

This research carried out using library research with qualitative method. The researcher used Martin and Rose theory, as a result, this research method is not designed to generate new theories, but rather to explain how theories utilize external and internal conjunctions to collect facts and analyze data.

The researcher looks for source's conjunctions research data during a month on the Islamophobia news of the Muslim news, and after that the writer organizes the conjunctions depending on its type. Several procedures based on Milles and Huberman's theory were utilized to acquire data. First, filter news related to Islamophobia news on Islamophobia portals for a month. Then, identifying all conjunctions to determine the meaning and linguistic styles used in the presentation. Finally, grouping all conjunctions to determine the meaning and language style. The researcher makes the text into a table, after selecting the text that contains external and internal conjunctions. In discussing the findings, the researcher determines which forms of external and internal conjunctions are utilized in Muslim news on Islamophobia.

## FINDING

This research consisted of the gathering and analysis of data utilizing Martin and Rose's framework. The following is a finding of the analysis obtained by the researcher during the analysis:  
**The Frequency of Each Type of Conjunction**

1. **Title: *Canada: New website seeks to combat Islamophobia***  
**External Conjunction**

External conjunctions are used in the news: addition (and) and consequence (by).

**Table 2.1**  
**The Frequency of External Conjunction**  
**External Conjunction**

Addition	Comparison	Time	Consequence
13	0	0	1

**Total: 14**

### a. Addition

To complete the previous sentence with a statement.

In the news, there are 13 conjunctions *and*.

Example:

) *A website that hopes to curtail anti-Muslim attitudes among teachers **and** students went online... p.1, s.1*

) *... four workshops **and** six hours of instructional video are available through the website... p.4, s.1*

### a. Consequence

To show a result.

In the news, there is 1 conjunction *by*.

Example:

) *Islamawareness.ca was developed **by** the Muslim Association of Canada (MAC)... p.2, s.1*

### Internal Conjunction

Internal conjunctions are used in the news: comparison (that is)

**Table 2.2**  
**The Frequency of Internal Conjunction**  
**Internal Conjunction**

Addition	Comparison	Time	Consequence
0	2	0	0

**Total: 2**

### a. Comparison

To define the degree of similarity.

In the news, there are 2 conjunction *that is*.

Example:

- ) ...**that is** willing to address Islamophobia within the sphere of education... p.6, s.1
- ) **That is** why we are investing... p.8, s.1

**2. Title: Cyprus: Attempted arson attack on mosque in Southern Cyprus condemned**  
**External Conjunction**

External conjunctions are used in the news: addition (and), time (as), and consequence (by and but).

**Table 2.3**  
**The Frequency of External Conjunction**  
**External Conjunction**

Addition	Comparison	Time	Consequence
3	0	2	2

**Total: 7**

**a. Addition**

To complete the previous sentence with a statement.

There are 3 conjunctions *and* in the news.

Example:

- ) ...his attack **and** similar actions do not only target Muslims... p.3, s.1
- ) ...a guarantor power to protect Turkish Cypriots from persecution **and** violence. p.8, s.1

**b. Time**

To show period.

In the news, there are 2 conjunctions *as*.

Example:

- ) **As** a recent instance of Islamophobia... p.3, s.1
- ) Greece's annexation led to Turkey's military intervention **as** a guarantor power... p.8, s.1

**c. Consequence**

To show a result.

In the news, here are 1 conjunction *by* and 1 conjunction *but*.

Example:

- ) despite a series of diplomatic efforts **by** the UN to achieve a comprehensive settlement. p.6, s.1
- ) ...**but** also threaten the common values of humanity... p.3, s.1

**Internal Conjunction**

Internal conjunctions are used in the news: consequence (but).

**Table 2.4**  
**The Frequency of Internal Conjunction**  
**Internal Conjunction**

Addition	Comparison	Time	Consequence
0	0	0	1

**Total: 1**

**a. Consequence**

To show result.

In the news, there is 1 conjunction *but*.

Example:

- ) ...**but** also threaten the common values of humanity... p.3, s.1

3. Title: *US congressional Muslim staff members demand action on Islamophobia*  
**External Conjunction**

External conjunctions are used in the news: addition (and, both... and, and nor), time (after, since and when), and consequence (but, by and then).

**Table 2.5**  
**The Frequency of External Conjunction**

External Conjunction			
Addition	Comparison	Time	Consequence
11	0	3	7

**Total: 21**

**a. Addition**

To complete the previous sentence with a statement.

in the news, there are 9 conjunction *and*, 1 conjunction *both...and*, and 1 conjunction *nor*.

Example:

) *The comments outraged Omar, a Democratic from the state of Minnesota, **and** other Muslims. p.3, s.1*

) *...puts our safety at risk, **both** at the workplace **and** in our everyday lives... p.4, s.1*

) *...we feel that our workplace is neither safe **nor** welcome... p.5, s.1*

**b. Time**

To show period.

In the news, there are 1 conjunction *after*, 1 conjunction *since*, and 1 conjunction *when*.

Example:

) *... Omar tweeted **after** the comments were made public last month... p.7, s.2*

) *This buffoon looks down **when** she sees me at the Capitol. p.7, s.1*

) ***Since** then, Omar said she has received hateful... p.10, s.1*

**c. Consequence**

To show result.

In the news, there are 2 conjunctions *but*, 3 conjunctions *by*, and 2 conjunctions *then*.

Example:

) *... she would also be calling Omar personally, **but** Omar said in the call... p.9, s.1*

) *...hateful rhetoric **by** public officials (which) puts our safety at risk... p.4, s.1*

) *She **then** referred to Omar as part of the "jihad squad." p.2, s.3*

**Internal Conjunction**

Internal conjunctions are used in the news: consequence (but).

**Table 2.6**  
**The Frequency of Internal Conjunction**

Internal Conjunction			
Addition	Comparison	Time	Consequence
0	0	0	2

**Total: 2**

**a. Consequence**

To show result.

In the news, there are 2 conjunctions *but*.

Example:

) *... she would also be calling Omar personally, **but** Omar said in the call... p.9, s.1*

) ***But** McCarthy said he is satisfied with Boebert's apology. p.10, s.3*

4. Title: *Nigeria: 9 worshippers killed in attack on mosque in northern Nigeria*  
**External Conjunction**

External conjunctions are used in the news: addition (and) and time (after, while, and when).

**Table 2.7**  
**The Frequency of External Conjunction**  
**External Conjunction**

Addition	Comparison	Time	Consequence
4	0	3	0

**Total: 7**

**a. Addition**

To complete the previous sentence with a statement.

In the news, there are 4 conjunction *and*.

Example:

) *At least nine worshippers were killed **and** dozens wounded in an attack... p.1, s.1*

) *...their responsibility of protecting the lives **and** properties of the people... p.4, s.1*

**b. Time**

To show period.

In the news, there are 1 conjunction *after*, 1 conjunction *while*, and 1 conjunction *when*.

Example:

) *The attack comes less than two months **after** bandits gunned down... p.8, s.1*

) *... Nigeria **while** calling for credible intelligence from the public. p.4, s.1*

) *The attackers reportedly struck **when** villagers were performing their early morning prayers. p.6, s.1*

**Internal Conjunction**

The internal conjunction is not used in the news.

**5. Title: *Germany: Mosque in Leipzig vandalized by far-left protesters***

**External Conjunction**

External conjunctions are used in the news: addition (and) and time (after).

**Table 2.8**  
**The Frequency of External Conjunction**  
**External Conjunction**

Addition	Comparison	Time	Consequence
4	0	1	0

**Total: 5**

**a. Addition**

To complete the previous sentence with a statement.

In the news, there are 4 conjunction *and*.

Example:

) *...some of the protesters attacked the Eyup Sultan Mosque in the same district **and** smashed its windows... p.2, s.1*

) *Small groups of violent demonstrators also threw fireworks and rocks at police officers... p.3, s.1*

**b. Time**

To show peiode.

In the news, there is 1 conjunction *after*.

Example:

) *Police said they arrested 11 suspects after the demonstrators turned violent. p.4, s.1*

**Internal Conjunction**

The internal conjunction is not used in the news.

6. Title: *Belgium's Muslim community challenges halal slaughter ban at Strasbourg Court*

**External Conjunction**

External conjunctions are used in the news: addition (and), time (before and after), and consequence (but and by).

**Table 2.9**  
**The Frequency of External Conjunction**  
**External Conjunction**

Addition	Comparison	Time	Consequence
10	0	3	4

**Total: 17**

**a. Addition**

To complete the previous sentence with a statement.

In the news, there are 10 conjunctions *and*.

Example:

) *The Belgian Muslim Executive **and** the Coordination Council of Islamic Institutions.... p.2, s.1*

) *... new legislation on the protection and welfare of animals... p.4, s.1*

**b. Time**

To show period.

In the news, there are 2 conjunctions *after* and 1 conjunction *before*.

Example:

) *The move comes **after** the Belgian Constitutional Court approved in October p.3, s.1*

) *... requiring butchers to stun the animals **before** cutting them. p.5, s.1*

**c. Consequence**

To show result

In the news, there are 1 conjunction *but* and 3 conjunctions *by*.

Example:

) *...**but** the Belgian top court dismissed their appeal... p.6, s.1*

) *... Human Rights in Strasbourg the ban imposed **by** the Flemish ... p.2, s.*

**Internal Conjunction**

Internal conjunctions are used in the news: addition (now), comparison (in the other hand) and consequence (but).

**Table 2.10**  
**The Frequency of Internal Conjunction**  
**Internal Conjunction**

Addition	Comparison	Time	Consequence
1	1	0	1

**Total: 3**

**a. Addition**

To complete the previous sentence with a statement.

In the news, there is 1 conjunction *now*.

Example:

) *The Muslim community **now** decided to take the case to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. p.7, s.1*

**b. Comparison**

To define the degree of similarity.

In the news, there is 1 conjunction *on the other hand is*.

Example:

) *The stunning obligation, **on the other hand**, is only an emotional symbolic measure ... p.10, s.1*

) *... requiring butchers to stun the animals **before** cutting them. p.5, s.1*

**c. Consequence**

To show result.

In the news, there is 1 conjunction *but*.

Example:

) *...**but** the Belgian top court dismissed their appeal... p.6, s.1*

**The Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction**

The table below displays the percentages of each form of conjunction observed in the news.

**Table 2.11**  
**Types of Conjunction**

Title & Date	Types of Conjunction		Total
	External Conjunction	Internal Conjunction	
Canada: New website seeks to combat Islamophobia. Dec 3, 2021	13	2	15
Cyprus: Attempted arson attack on mosque in Southern Cyprus condemned 6 Dec, 2021	6	1	7
US congressional Muslim staff members demand action on Islamophobia 9 Dec, 2021	21	2	23
Nigeria: 9 worshippers killed in attack on mosque in northern Nigeria 10 Dec, 2021	7	0	7
Germany: Mosque in Leipzig vandalized by far-left protesters Dec 15, 2021	5	0	5
Belgium's Muslim community challenges halal	17	3	20

Dec 18, 2021

Total	69	8	77
Percentage	89%	11%	100%

The table of the percentages of conjunction above shows that there is a significant difference in the number of utilized conjunctions found in students' presentations through YouTube; the overall percentage for external conjunctions is 89%, while the total percentage for internal conjunctions is 11%. The external conjunction is the most significant conjunction found in all conjunctions.

### **DISCUSSION**

The result of data analysis shows that there are two types of conjunctions: external conjunctions and internal conjunctions. Addition, comparison, time, and consequence are examples of external conjunctions; addition, comparison, time, and consequence are examples of internal conjunctions.

In the first news, the writer utilized two of conjunctions. There are external conjunctions: addition (and) and consequence (by), also, there is internal conjunctions: comparison (that is). The external conjunction looked dominant with 14 conjunctions and the internal conjunction only 2 conjunctions.

The second news utilized external and internal conjunction. Furthermore, the external conjunctions are used in the presentation such as: 3 addition (and), 2 time (as), and 2 consequences (by and but). For internal conjunction the presenter used consequence (but) which a total 1 conjunction. However, the use of external conjunctions is still dominant in the news. It also was found in the third news, the writer utilized external conjunctions in the news, which include: addition (and, both... and, and nor), time (after, since and when), and consequence (but, by, and then). Internal conjunction which exists in the news is consequence (but). As a result, the external conjunctions are more dominant with a total of 21 conjunctions.

The fourth and the fifth news only used external conjunction. Meanwhile, the fourth writer utilized the external conjunction: addition (and) and time (after, while, and when); and the fifth news the writer used external conjunction: addition (and) and time (after). It is Interesting, two of the news, the writers are not included the internal conjunction in the news. It might be implied that the writers feel enough to use external conjunction when wrote the news.

The writer used two conjunctions in the sixth news item. There are 17 external conjunctions: addition (and), time (before and after), and consequence (but and by). In the news, there are 3 internal conjunctions: addition (now), comparison (on the other hand), and consequence (but).

The finding of the dominant types of conjunctions employed in the Islamophobia news of the Muslim news revealed that external conjunctions are the most common in all conjunctions. There were 77 means (100%) conjunctions found in the Islamophobia news of the Muslim news, with 69 external conjunctions reporting for about (89%) and 8 internal conjunctions for about (11%).

### **CONCLUSION**

The following are some of the findings that could be drawn from evaluating external and internal conjunctions in Muslim news about Islamophobia. There are two kinds of conjunctions in Islamophobia news: external conjunctions and internal conjunctions. Addition, comparison, time, and consequence are examples of external conjunctions; addition, comparison, time, and consequence are examples of internal conjunctions. There were 77 conjunctions discovered in the

Islamophobia news of the Muslim news, with 69 external conjunctions accounting for around 89% and 8 internal conjunctions accounting for approximately 11%.

The study of conjunctions demonstrates how one word or clause is linked to another, assisting us in comprehending the cohesion of each sentence and getting information more quickly. Furthermore, external conjunctions are the most common of all conjunctions.

### **RECOMENDATION**

After finishing this research in the analysis of external and internal conjunction in the Muslim news of Islamophobia. The researcher makes recommendations to other researchers who are interested in analysing and developing this study as a reference in undertaking work. The researcher expects that this research would be valuable to other scholars who are interested in analysing and improving on the analyzing external and internal conjunction. The researcher recognizes that this research is far from complete, thus there will be further investigation in the analysing external and internal conjunction in the future.

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