Linguistic Devices Reflecting Violence in Border–Provinces of Southern Thailand on the Front Page of Local and National Newspapers

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Abstract—The objective of the study is to analyze linguistic devices reflecting the violence in the south border provinces; namely Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat and Songkhla on 1,344 front pages of three local newspapers; namely ChaoTai, Focus PhakTai and Samila Time and of two national newspapers, including ThaiRath and Matichon, between 2004 and 2005, and 2011 and 2012. The study shows that there are two important linguistic devices: 1) lexical choices consisting of the use of verbs describing violence, the use of quantitative words and the use of words naming someone who committed violent acts, and 2) metaphors consisting of “A VIOLENT PROBLEM IS HEAT”, “A VICTIM IS A LEAF”, and “A TERRORIST IS A DOG”. Comparing linguistic devices between two types of newspapers, national newspapers choose to use words more violently than local newspapers do. Moreover, they create more negative images of the south of Thailand by using stative verbs. In addition, in term of metaphors “A TERRORIST IS A FOX.” is only found in national newspapers. As regards naming terrorists “southern insurgents”, this noun phrase which is collectively called by national newspapers has strongly negative meaning. Moreover, “southern insurgents” have been perceived by the Thais in the whole country while “insurgents” that are not modified have been only used by local newspapers.


I. INTRODUCTION

VIOLENT acts in the south of Thailand have been intriguing since 2004 because the number of them has soared rapidly. According to statistics between 1993 and 2003, there were 748 violent acts in three border provinces of the south of Thailand as opposed to 3,546 violent acts between 2004 and 2005. The number shows that the percentage of violent acts increased dramatically by 374% within 11 years [3].

A Newspaper is media reflecting the social situation at that time. The report of news is selected by the editorial department so some aspects of the truth are selected to be presented or abandoned. Not only do newspapers function as a mirror to reflect societies truthfully but also produce a truthful news account [4].

Mass media has hidden ideologies because the producers have their own personal opinions which might create or affect the thought and behavior of the receivers. For example, crime news pictures showing the death continue to be reproduced; therefore readers might be affected by them. This might lead to considering that murder is natural. Moreover, some receivers may solve their problem in the same way as in the news [7].

Newspapers in Thailand, according to their source, are divided into national and local newspapers. The former have been produced for people in the whole country so the number of copies and circulation are high but the latter have been particularly produced for local people. The differences of the two types are that national newspapers focus on current affairs, entertainment, advertising, and services in the center of the country whereas local newspapers concentrate on public affairs and the same topic as national ones but at local scale, with the exception of current affairs [1].

It is assumed that the same news in two types of newspapers may be different in some aspects of news account and the differences can shape the thought of receivers. As a result, the linguistic devices in the violent acts news in the border provinces are analyzed in this study. In addition, it is assumed that local newspapers report news more violently than nation newspapers do or focus on more complicated issues than national newspapers do.

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective is to analyze the linguistic devices reflecting the violence in the border provinces of the south of Thailand; i.e. Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat and Songkhla through the front pages of local and nation newspapers.

III. CRITICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

The study is on the discourse of violence in the south of Thailand and violence in society from Matichon newspapers in 2004. It is found that language use reflects the thoughts of violent problems, secession, and the images of Malaysian Thais. Moreover, because of mass media’s headquarters in Bangkok, mass media presents violence by naming terrorists as “southern insurgents” and “a gang of secession”. The reporting spreads the images that Malaysian Thais are fierce and horrible. In addition, the south of Thailand is the area in which one should not live or visit [2].

IV. METHODOLOGY

Data were collected from the front pages of three local newspapers, namely ChaoTai, Focus PhakTai, and Simila
Time and of two national newspapers; including ThaiRath, and Matichon. Furthermore, the data for examination was only cases of violence in the south of Thailand on the front page of both types of newspapers between 2004-2005 and 2011-2012. The two types of newspapers consist of 576 copies of local newspapers and 768 copies of national newspapers. The total number is 1,344 copies.

The qualitative method was used to analyze linguistic devices of journalists who wrote the front page of violent news in four border provinces in the south of Thailand. The linguistic devices presented in the study are lexical choice and metaphor. As regards lexical choice, the journalists select lexicon meticulously to show violence that occurs in the south of Thailand, such as “cut one’s throat swiftly”, “blast”, “sabotage”, “cruel”, “bombard”, and “point a gun at one’s head”. In term of the use of metaphors, this shows the attitude of the writers towards violent actions according to society, culture and current affairs at that time.

V. RESULTS

Important linguistic devices reflected in violence in the border provinces in the south of Thailand on the front pages of local and national newspapers are lexical choice and metaphor.

VI. LEXICAL CHOICE

Lexicons in any languages contain their meanings and functions [5]. As a result, writers can select lexicons as they like to make a statement. This shows that writers have their own power to choose their lexicons.

A. The Use of Verb

The use of verb can be divided into three types

1. A Stative Verb

A Stative verb is a verb describing the characteristics of nouns or noun-phrases or a serial verb describing states or violent acts pictures in the news such as DupSaYong (die+horribly), KhaSaYong (torn into halves+horribly), ToomSaNun (blown up with a bang). The following are examples of this entry:

1) JonTaiSookBeumJakkrayanyon SongTamruatLea RangLhakSayong (7/2004/ThaiRath)

(For the soldiers dispatch to meet with the terrorists. 22/8/47/ThaiRath)

(Two police officer’s bodies gruesomely torn in pieces in Southern insurgents’ motorbike bomb blast.)

2) AkA Lai Thalom SaiLaiThak (23/2004,Thai Rath)

(Chasing to shot horribly with an AK 47 assault rifle, intestines sprang quickly.)

2. An Action Verb

An Action verb is a verb showing people’s actions which indicate violent acts such as Alawat (be rampant), SapKho (chop one’s throat), Funkho (hack one’s throat), Puan (sabotage), UkAt (sabotage openly). The following are examples of this entry:

3) JonTai LaiFun Phra-NaenRaiwan Moranaphap 2 Jep 1 “Jiw” RupSathanakarnWikit (25/1/2004,Matichon)

(For two monks hacked to death and one wounded in Southern insurgents’ daily attacks.)

4) JonTai KhaTatKholk AditKhruPattani “MT1” RupHuang Kae KhanSapeSaPa (16/6/2005, Matichon)

(Southern insurgents cut an ex-Pattani teacher’s throat again. ‘The Minister of Interior’ said he had been concerned about taking a revenge randomly.)

3. A Verb Describing Behavior

A verb describing behavior is a verb used by journalists to show terrorists’ behaviors in order to provoke readers’ emotions and feelings as though they were in the situations such as yeuy (commit acts of terrorism defiantly), khamhang (viciously proud), heumkreum (commit acts of terrorism wantonly), kamreup (challenge seriously). The following are examples of this entry:

5) “JonTai” KhamHuang KamRaburtDotChargeThahan (22/8/2004,Thai Rath)

(Soldiers charged by audacious suicide Southern insurgents with fist bombs.)

6) JonTai Young Phayong Krat M.16 and 11 MM. LaiYingThamlomJa (16/8/2004,Thai Rath)

(Southern insurgents still committed violent acts willfully, raking with an M.16 assault rifle and chasing to fire a policeman with an 11-calibre pistol.)

B. The Use of Quantitative Words

The use of quantitative words is selecting words that show the number or quantity such as the number of victims, of terrorist, and of solving methods. The following are examples of this entry:


(Southern insurgents’ plot revealed: Over 100 teens dispatched to plant bombs creating riot in town.)
VII. METAPHOR

Lakoff and Johnson’s approach [6] has been used to analyze metaphors in the study. The findings are “A VIOLENT PROBLEM IS HEAT”, “A VICTIM IS A FALLING LEAF”, “A TERRORIST IS A DOG”, and “A TERRORIST IS A GIANT” The following are examples of the findings:

A. “A Violent Problem Is Heat”
1) TaiYoungDeutPutPhauWaiIuSalaWhitWhit (4/2/2004, ThaiRath)
(Insurgents backbit with a new year’s eve bomb on the playground of a police station in Ying.)

2) ChutChapraukThahan-Tamruat DuenNaShow PhomganChapDuP FireTai Lak Khon KhupRotKhonFuen (11/1/2004, ThaiRath)
(Insurgents backbit with a new year’s eve bomb on the playground of a police station in Ying.)

B. “A Victim Is A Falling Leaf”
3) ThaNarathiwatKapPattiniNaiPhanRaiBiMaiRuang (8/2/047 ThaiRath)
(Fall represents “shoot someone to death”.

C. “A Terrorrist Is A Fox”
5) JonLopKatSongThayBeum-SamannekenPhaiNai RongPhakYinGao (10/5/2004, ThaiRath)

(Biting without choosing means the problem in the south of Thailand remains horrible.)

8) RathamontriKalabornRengTungNuayTahanPhiset Tha warn DoLaChaiDanTai Tam Damrhi Nayok LengTungPen KongPhonMai BangPengKromLa Neung Jangwat Jungwat LaSamKongPhan (6/1/2005: Matichon)

(Violent metaphor seems like backbiting secret andpickle bombs are sent to 3 battalion (06/02/2548).)
are presented in percentages. The statistic results are shown in the table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linguistic Devices</th>
<th>Local Newspapers</th>
<th>National Newspapers</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Lexical Choice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1 The Use Of Verb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Static Verb</td>
<td>11.53</td>
<td>88.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Action Verb</td>
<td>14.62</td>
<td>85.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Verb Describing Behaviors</td>
<td>25.92</td>
<td>74.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 The Use Of Quantitative Words</td>
<td>31.03</td>
<td>68.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 The Use Of Naming Terrorists</td>
<td>21.61</td>
<td>78.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Metaphor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 A Violent Problem Is Heat</td>
<td>19.70</td>
<td>80.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2A Victim Is A Falling Leaf</td>
<td>33.34</td>
<td>66.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3A Terrorist Is A Fox</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIII. CONCLUSION

The results of the study show that there are two linguistic devices which are lexicon choice and metaphor. Compared data as shown in the table, the findings are that local newspapers use less lexicons than national newspapers do because they are not a daily newspapers. However, one interesting finding is that national newspapers choose more violent words than local newspaper do. For example, the former used twenty three words as opposed to three words in the latter. With regard to metaphors, “A TERRORIST IS A FOX” is only found in national newspapers. This might create violent images of what happens in the south of Thailand in order to provoke readers to share their feelings and emotions.

Not only does lexical choices reflect in the attitudes of the journalists but also they might provoke readers’ perceptions without stopping to pose any questions. For example, national newspapers selected “Southern insurgents” 452 times while only were used by contrast with 13 times in local newspapers. Conversely, the latter used “insurgents” 117 times as opposed to two times in the former. The findings show that local newspapers use a modifier “southern” less than national newspapers do. This is because “southern” means the whole region of the south of Thailand that covers 14 provinces but violent acts happen in only four border provinces of the south of Thailand. Collectively using the label “southern robbers” might create horrifying and negative images of the whole region. This can lead to outsiders’ ideas that the south of Thailand is not suitable for living or that southern people are cruel.

REFERENCES