ROGER FOWLER'S CRITICAL DISCOURSE MODEL IN NEWS TEXTS ON MEDIA LIPUTAN6.COM

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Abstract

Abstract: This study aims to analyze news texts in Liputan6.com media through Roger Fowler's critical discourse analysis model. The background of this research was carried out as a form of researchers' anxiety about the development of information in digital media. Discourse has a great influence in conveying information on events that occur in society so this research needs to be done. This model is divided into two parts, namely vocabulary and grammar. The theory used is that vocabulary makes classifications and vocabulary limits view. Grammar affects the form of the passive voice and the interpretation that occurs in the news. This research is descriptive in nature. This research design was chosen because through this research it is possible to get an overview of how media build media. The data taken in this study is qualitative data, namely data in the form of news text from the online media Liputan6.com. The selected news is only news about news that occurs in the community. The results of this study indicate (1) The use of limiting words in five news stories, namely there are eighteen words that limit views and are invited to think about understanding the news. (2) The use of passive sentence grammar contained in the five news stories, namely there are seven effect passive sentences which contain the information obtained or the meaning produced in the news. (3) There are five interpretations of the news which have their own views in expressing all matters related to the information to be conveyed.

Keywords: critical discourse, news text, media, vocabulary

INTRODUCTION

The word discourse is widely used by various disciplines ranging from linguistics, psychology, sociology, communication, politics, to literature. However, specifically regarding the definition and limitations of the term discourse, it is quite diverse. This is caused by differences in various scopes and scientific disciplines that use the term discourse. The definition of discourse is part of a series or arrangement of related sentences, connecting propositions with other propositions so as to form a single unit (Rustanti, N., 2019; Badara, A., 2012). Thus, discourse can form a harmonious meaning among a series of sentences and the highest and most complete unit of language.

Other terms used side by side are "discourse" and "text". In Indonesian, these terms are still relatively overlapping. Van Djik argues that the discourse is actually an abstract theoretical building. Discourse cannot be seen as a physical embodiment of language (Nurjamin, Fajriah, & Nurjamin, 2018). The embodiment of language is a text (Van Djik, 1997). Based on the view of De Saussure (1996), discourse and text differentiate it into langue and parole. De Saussure explains that a discourse is a theoretical abstract whose meaning is studied in relation to the situation and context of communication. Context in this case is an element of language that is referred to by an utterance. Thus, discourse is at the langue level, while text is a form of realization of a discourse and is at the parole level. Based on this description, the speech that is ensured by an editorial team through a journalistic process is translated into written form containing content in the form of language and its structure that meets the criteria for the language of the media type of newspaper. Discourse is writing that has the characteristics of a news structure that contains an event that is uploaded through a newspaper.

According to Halliday (1970) the functions of discourse include: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. First, the ideational function is a function related to the role of language with the aim of expressing ideas and thoughts, as well as for reflecting aspects of reality that originate from the experiences of related participants. This ideational function is contained in a structure that involves the various roles of a process. Second, the interpersonal function is related to the role of a language to construct and maintain social relations and the role of communication born by the language itself. This interpersonal function is contained in a structure that involves various modalities and the system it creates. This function in general also represents social functions and social relations between participants which can be realized through word intensity, modality system, lexis used, and text structures comprehensively (Wiratno & Santosa, 2014; Duff, P. A., 2019). Third, the textual function relates to the role of a language to form a linguistic sequence and a series of situational elements that allow its speakers to use language both verbally and in writing.

In the context of this study, discourse analysis is an alternative to content analysis or content analysis other than quantitative analysis which is dominantly used. Discourse analysis is included as a category of critical paradigm. This paradigm has several assumptions related to the way research should be carried out, and the way related to how news texts should be studied and analyzed appropriately. The basis of discourse analysis is an attempt at interpretation. This is due to the fact that discourse analysis is part of the realm of interpretive methods which rely on the interpretation of the researcher himself (Julaeha, et

al., 2021; Pradana, F. A., & Suprayogi, S., 2021). Therefore, in the research process, it is considered that discourse analysis does not require coding that takes items from several sources or derivatives from a particular selected concept. However, if there are observable guides from a text, then the reverse can happen. This means that basically every text can be interpreted differently and it is also possible to interpret it in various ways.

Furthermore, discourse analysis can absorb contributions from linguistic studies, namely studies to analyze the study of a language. The difference with linguistic analysis is that discourse analysis can be understood as an analysis that does not stop at purely textual aspects, but discourse analysis can also refer to the use of written and spoken language. In fact, not only in terms of linguistics, but also in terms of how a language is produced and the ideology behind it. So, looking at a language of this kind can put language as a form of social practices.

Based on the description above, the media used to realize it can use two types of discourse, namely (i) spoken discourse *and* (ii) written *discourse*. In the context of this study, spoken discourse is interpreted as discourse resulting from the process of spoken or uttered discourse. Oral discourse will be understood and accepted by listening to it. Oral discourse is also often associated with interactive discourse because oral discourse can be produced from a process of communicative interaction carried out verbally between communication participants (Tarigan & Tarigan, 1987).

Theoretical Basis
Analysis of the Roger Fowler Model According to Fowler (in Eriyanto, 2001) to construct Roger Fowler's analytical model, researchers need to base it on an explanation related to language functions and language structures. This function of language and language structure can become the basis for grammatical structures, namely grammar can provide language tools with the aim of being communicated (Qingming, L. I., & Hua, W. U., 2019).Roger Fowler's analysis model is divided into two aspects, namely vocabulary and grammatical aspects. In the aspect of vocabulary, it is divided into (1) vocabulary: making a classification, (2) vocabulary: making view boundaries, (3) vocabulary: discourse battles, and (4) vocabulary: marginalization. The grammatical aspect is divided into (1) the effect of the passive form: removing the actor, (2) the effect of nominalization: removing the actor, and (3) creating an analytical framework.

In a review of language vocabulary, Roger Fowler sees it as a classification system. Language represents the way in which the reality of the world is viewed, giving a person the possibility to organize and control experiences in social reality. However, in the classification system there are differences between a person or one group and other groups, because different groups have different social, cultural and political experiences. In fact, Roger Fowler sees how different experiences and politics can be viewed from the aspect of the language used, which describes how social struggles occur. This classification is important because it can be seen from the way events that have similarities can be expressed in different languages.

Vocabulary Classification
In creating a language classification, basically it will always provide a classification system. Classification occurs due to the existence of a reality that is quite complex so that one can make simplifications and abstractions from that reality. The reality

that occurs is not only recognized, but ultimately will try to be distinguished from the others. Therefore, classification can provide an arena for controlling and organizing information and experience. Classification can also mean an event that should be viewed from one side and not the other.

Based on the limited view that refers to Roger Fowler's model (in Eriyanto, 2001), language variables basically have characteristics that limit someone from being invited to think in understanding something. Vocabulary influences how a person interprets an event. This illustrates that the audience does not follow or experience an event that occurs directly. Therefore, when someone reads a certain vocabulary, it will be associated with a certain reality.

The battle in the aspect of vocabulary discourse must be understood in the context of a discourse battle or struggle. In a news media, each party has a version or opinion of each of the problems faced. They have confidence in the truth, justification and explanation regarding a problem. They not only have different versions, but also try to make the version considered the most appropriate and correct and more decisive in influencing public opinion. In this regard, in efforts to calm public acceptance, each party uses its own vocabulary and tries to force that vocabulary to be more accepted by the public.

Furthermore, the aspect of basic argumentation marginalization from Roger Fowler is certain linguistic options starting from words, sentences, and prepositions that carry certain ideological values in discourse. Words that are seen not as something neutral but carry certain ideological implications. In the context of this study, the use of words, sentences, structures, and certain forms of sentences, prepositions are not seen merely as a matter of technical grammar but are expressions of an ideolo-

gy. It aims as an effort to build a public opinion that can confirm and justify one's own party and can isolate other parties.

The use of language will be seen as not neutral because it carries certain ideological implications (Ghasani, B. I. (2018). In a text it will produce related "reading positions" for the audience. In this case, a meaning or meaning that provides a perspective on how a text should be understood or read even though the meaning of a text involves various transactional relationships with the reader.

Roger Fowler's model has shown a way of looking at language as a category of process. The category in this case that is considered important is called a "model" which represents the relationship between an object and an event.

In addition to the review above, grammar is not just a relationship with technical issues of language, grammar is also not just a matter of how to write, because the form of the sentence determines the meaning produced by the arrangement of the sentence. There are two forms of sentences as differentiating meaning, namely active and passive sentences. In the active sentence, the emphasis is on the subject as the actor of an activity, whereas in the passive voice the emphasis is on the actor's suggestion of the action taken by the actor.

In this study, the language used by the media is not something that is considered neutral, but has certain ideological aspects or values. Thus, an important issue in the context of this research is related to how a reality can be conveyed by the media. Reality can mean how the actors involved in an event are represented in the news through the language used. Therefore, language is a representation of a reality that can change and be different when compared to the actual reality.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. Basically, this research method as a whole can utilize various ways of interpretation by presenting it in the form of descriptions. Qualitative methods provide attention to natural data, data in relation to the context in which they exist. Therefore, this method is considered to be able to encourage qualitative methods as multi-methods because research in turn involves a large number of relevant social phenomena.

This research is descriptive and directed. The research design was chosen because this research can obtain an overview regarding the way media parties construct media. The data sources in this study are the subjects of the data obtained. If the researcher uses a questionnaire or discourse in collecting data, then the data source is called a respondent, that is, a person who answers or provides answers to the researcher's questions, both written and oral researchers. The object under study is the news discourse contained in the Liputan6.com news which was collected for three weeks in the June 2021 edition. The news in question is "KPK Employees Surprised at the Head of BKN's Answer about TWK Data Called Secret", "Parking Rates in Jakarta Will Rise, This Nominal", "Former KY Chairman: Pinangki's Sentence Cut Is a Symptom of Weakening Corruption Eradication", "Criticized by BEM UI The King of Lip Service, Jokowi: Remember We Have a Culture of Politeness" and "Once Coughing, Housewives in Bekasi Found Dead .

The data taken in this study are qualitative data, namely data in the form of news texts for the online media "Liputan6.com", the news selected is only news that occurs in the community. The data in qualitative research are descriptive data in the form of storytelling, expressions of statements, written words and observed behavior. "Data are all facts and figures that can be used as material for information, while information is the result of data processing that is used for a purpose" (Arikunto, 2013).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Results

From the analysis of the news using the vocabulary in the five news stories above it contains more Classification Vocabulary, in news 1 it contains vocabulary for an anti-interfet classification group related to nationalism. In this news, one of the parties asked for the truth regarding the secret results of the TWK KPK, but there were many elements of anomaly in TIM that made suspicions of fraud during the TWK test.

The 2nd news contains a vocabulary of anti-interfet classification groups related to nationalism. The news contains an element of compulsion over the increase in parking prices in Jakarta according to class, namely class A and B, so it seems that there is discrimination against parking fees that must be paid.

The 3rd news contains the vocabulary of the pro-interfet classification group which has to do with international punishment and human rights, what happens in the news is that Pinangki was sentenced to 10 years in prison and received a reduced sentence so that he was sentenced to 4 years in prison . This problem contains many elements of injustice, where the law in Indonesia can be mocked, in the corruption case that befell Pinangki, it was quite serious involving state officials in bribery, this injustice was denied because Pinangki was a mother with children. Another reason is because the child still needs attention from the mother of a biological mother

and Pinangki's confession has been in the spotlight due to the reduced sentence.

The 4th news contains a *pro-interfet classification vocabulary* related to human rights, what happens in the news is to express opinions by making memes to satirize the president with the nickname *The King of Lip Service* , this designation is a way for BEM UPI to express all her anxiety.

The 5th news contains a *pro-interfet* classification vocabulary related to humanitarian assistance, what happens in the news is that a neighbor who helped his neighbor who was dead, had a cough which the residents knew then suddenly died and did not know the exact cause but temporarily due to illness.

Discussion

In the 1st news, there are ridiculous words, marwah, backdates and alibis. The vocabulary can influence the reader and can change the mindset of the people, sometimes the news that comes can affect the people themselves. The words ridiculous and marwah in the news are like expressions of not being serious about the TWK results, the words backdate and alibi are parts where the discrepancies are hidden as if they are not allowed to know, so all the information conveyed is private in nature. only certain people can receive real information.

The 2nd news is that there are words that can be interpreted as class differences in paying parking fees, this increase occurs so that people are aware of the regulations that were made, so that people can receive sanctions when they break the rules.

The 3rd news, namely there are words, reduced sentences, gestures, discounts, puzzles, symptoms, intentions and dismissals. These words are words that are found in the news that can influence someone starting from someone when rea-

ding, these words also contain many implied meanings, where one must be able to explain and understand the contents of the news text so that there is no confusion between what is read. and listen, the words deductions and discounts are able to influence the reader in terms of meaning alone, someone will think that all of this is like a game in which criminal penalties can be reduced, moreover this is a law for a corruptor. So that there is a sense of injustice, many people are innocent but the punishment is so severe. The word puzzle is like a game being played, all these words make the reader feel foreign and amazed at everything that has happened to the law in Indonesia, this punishment has become a game for those who have a lot of money.

The 4th news is that there are words, expressions, klemer-klemer, lame duck, plongo-plongo and bipang. All of these words were impolite words to say to the President, those words were some of the expressions that were thrown out by the public at the disappointment of what he had done, even though many people were ensnared by all of those words which were shown as evidence of agreements that were not granted. But Pak Jokowi seemed to have no reaction to such statements.

The 5th news is that there is the word animate in expressions as it is commonly expressed, the word can be said to have died in an ordinary way or in an unusual way such as murder, suicide and robbery which resulted in the victim dying then it will be said to be lifeless.

The process in analyzing the discourse of reporting a text that needs to be considered first is that the language used by the media is not neutral, but has certain ideological aspects and values. The important thing in the problem is how reality is expressed through the form of language by the media. That reality can mean how the

events and actors involved in the events are represented in the news through the language used.

Of the five news stories, they have their own views in disclosing everything regarding the information to be conveyed. The meaning contained in the news is able to interpret so that the news data contained in it can be read.

The 1st news content in the news tells about the suspicious results of the TWK test so that all data is kept secret, the TWK test, which is one of the test requirements to become an ASN, seems to be being used by certain elements so that problems arise with the TWK results. Many people were disappointed when the results of the TWK test appeared and it surprised everyone that they would not pass the TWK test because most people did not pass the test. When asked about the test results, they seemed to be fluctuating so that it was difficult to get the truth, when all the results were collected at the AD Psychology Service, where the data or results were strictly confidential.

The second news contained in this news is about skyrocketing parking rates in Jakarta, this news has become a hot topic of discussion, parking rates are based on class A and B. Class A parking rates are IDR 60,000 per hour, while B rates are IDR 40,000 per hour . The increase in parking prices certainly has its own purpose, namely so that no one parks haphazardly or illegally parks which can obstruct traffic lanes, so that people will object to not parking carelessly.

The 3 news reports explained about the reduction in the sentence against Pinangki, this news became the focus of all parties for the discount that occurred in Pinangki's sentence, the discount given by the Supreme Court to Pinangki for his sentence which should have been 10 years in prison to 4 years in prison. The appearance

of this news is proof of the weakness of the law in the country. Pinangki is a corruptor who harms all of us but instead gets a discount for his sentence and feels unfair. There is also news about a middle-aged woman who stole cassava because she was starving but was given a harsh sentence without any leniency, while Pinangki, who was a corruptor, received leniency.

Based on the description above, it can be seen clearly that the legal condition is experiencing weaknesses (Clayton, et al., 2019). The punishment for corruptors should be severe so that no one does it instead of getting a discount, just like clothes that get a discount, even in prison they get a discount.

The 4th news of this news is the aspiration of the chairman of BEM UI who wants to fulfill his promise to the President by making *The King of Lip Service meme* . What was revealed by the head of the BEM was seen as impolite, all the expressions that were channeled by the head of the BEM seemed not to be responded to by the President, because during the discussion the president even discussed the Covid-19 in Indonesia, so it is important to maintain health. According to the president, it has always been common to have strange nicknames, but this has not been appreciated, because everyone has characteristics that are used to convey their aspirations for something.

The 5th news in this news is the death of a mother due to illness, because it was a pandemic so no residents dared to approach her even though the victim was not included in the Covid-19 disaster, but many suspected because by dying while at home no one was lucky a neighbor heard a strange sound in his house so residents could find out. The local residents also knew that the victim had a cough, but no one dared to take care of it, so the authori-

ties took him to the hospital.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been done on Liputan6.com news using Roger Fowler's discourse analysis, the researcher can draw the results of the study that there has been language politics in the news headlines. In the five news reports, there are two anti-interfet groups and three pro-interfet classification groups, each of which relates to the events that occurred.

The use of the word limits the five news, namely there are eighteen words that are limiting views and are invited to think about understanding the news. These words are ridiculous, marwah, backdate, alibi, class, reduced sentence, gesture, discount, puzzle, gejal, faith, fire, expression, klemer-klemer, lame duck, plongo-plongo, bipang and life. These words are contained in the five news stories that have been analyzed, these words can trigger readers by interpreting them in accordance with the understanding or knowledge possessed by the reader so that there are often mistakes in interpreting a word's meaning.

The use of passive sentence grammar contained in the five news stories, namely there are seven sentences with passive sentence effects which contain the information obtained or the meaning produced in the news. The analytical framework contained in the news is to use neutral language so that it has aspects of values and ideology, and problems that arise as reality are discussed by the media. Here the reader must really understand the meaning contained in the news so that there is no confusion in conveying the information.

There are five interpretations of the news which have their own views in expressing everything about the information to be conveyed, besides that they are also able to interpret the information contained in the news.

It can be seen from the results of this analysis that Liputan6.com's news is more inclined towards the community or in favor of society where the news contents corner the government which seems to want to expose all the mistakes that occur in the government, so that the news can be easily accepted by the public, this is a feature of liputan6.com news, so it is easy to distinguish from other news.

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