

A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF ONLINE NEWS ARTICLE IN THE JAKARTA POST: GOVERNMENT LOOKS TO REVAMP FISHERIES POLICIES IN NATUNA

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Abstract

This paper is a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) representation of fisheries policy conflicts in Natuna in an article published in the Jakarta Post online edition. The purpose of this paper is to find out how the government is changing fisheries policies in Natuna described in the Jakarta Post article on this issue. In this study the researcher using a descriptive research design with a qualitative approach. This study adopts Van Dijk's theory which includes text analysis (macro, superstructure and micro), social cognition, and social context. The result is that there is no appropriate government policy effort to protect fisheries in the Natuna Sea. Besides that problems in the Natuna Sea have actually been happening for a long time.

Key words: discourse analysis, critical discourse analysis, Van Dijk's concept.

INTRODUCTION

At present, Indonesia has faced many serious problems. One of them is the Natuna sea territory. This problem has only occurred in Indonesia in the Riau Islands. This problem has spread widely throughout Indonesia and even the world through online news and social media. In this technological era, any information can be easily consumed by people quickly. Therefore, it is possible that any information provided in the media can direct the reader to the writer's perception or ideology through the use of language (Borman et al., 2018), (Febria Lina & Setiyanto, 2021), (Lina & Permatasari, 2020), (Pratiwi et al., 2020), (Mustika et al., 2018). In general, language is defined as a tool for communicating between people to convey ideas, opinions and thoughts (Yudiawan et al., 2021), (Pahdi et al., 2020), (Robertson, 2020), (Nurkholis & Sitanggang, 2019), (Safitri & Nani, 2021). In this case, the journalist is one of the language users who spread information through online news that their ideas are considered legitimate conveyed to the public (Abbad et al., 2009), (Kuswoyo et al., 2020), (Ahdan et al., 2018), (Ferdiana, 2020), (Manurung & Sembiring, 2019). Thus, the mass media has an important role in shaping people's perceptions, attitudes and behavior (Risten & Pustika, 2021), (Muliyah et al., 2020), (Apriyanti et al., 2014), (WING, n.d.), (Oktaviani et al., 2021). Thus, given the important role of mass media, researchers conduct research to ensure that this role is not misinterpreted and misused (Febrian & Fadly, 2021), (Rumalutur & Ohoiwutun, 2018), (Series, 2021), (Permatasari, n.d.), (Finance, 2019). By using critical discourse analysis, hopefully the goal is achieved. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytic research that usually studies how the abuse, domination and inequality of social forces are enforced, reproduced, and opposed by texts and talks in social and political contexts (Hasani et al., 2020), (Ngestirosa et al., 2020), (Heaverly & EWK, 2020), (Yulianti et al., 2021), (Kuswoyo et al., 2020).

This research investigates how the government changed the fisheries policy in Natuna described in the online newspaper The Jakarta Post specifically in the article entitled: "Government looks to revamp fisheries policies in Natuna". The Jakarta Post is a British online mass media in Indonesia targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians. In addition, research has also been conducted in the field of critical discourse analysis. Critical Discourse Analysis at The Jakarta Post using Van Dijk's theory. In this study, it was found that there were other problems brought up by the author in the text. The author uses several linguistics to emphasize his thoughts in the text.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is the language of study outside the sentence (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021), (Wahyuni et al., 2021), (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021), (Endang Woro Kasih, 2018), (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021). Including study of grammar, sound, word, meaning, and word order studies in sentences (Ayu & Pratiwi, 2021), (Ahluwalia, 2020), (Damayanti & Subriadi, 2017), (Wahyuni et al., 2021), (Gulö, 2019). In addition, in the past, discourse analysis was limited to analyzing the text itself which only has meaning and structure, but now there are many discourse analysts such as Van Dijk who focus on functions in textual analysis and contextual analysis (cognitive, and social) (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021), (Evayani & Rido, 2019), (Sari & Pranoto, 2021), (Cahyaningsih & Pranoto, 2021), (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020). While Fairclough and Foucault maintain the text with the relationship of power and ideology (Fairclough in Baker: 32). Discourse analysis based on Van Dijk's theory is to analyze macro, superstructure, and micro. In the macrostructure, the focus is on global meaning which emphasizes more on the meaning of the discourse theme or topic. The superstructure explains the text scheme, such as the introduction, content, and conclusions. Microstructure analyzes the local meaning of discourse, by observing aspects of semantics, syntax, style and rhetoric (Nurmala Sari & Aminatun, 2021), (Finance, 2019), (Sucipto et al., 2021), (Abidin & Ahmad, 2021), (Fernando et al., 2016). Therefore, it can be concluded that discourse analysis is the study of how to organize high-level sentences related to other aspects of language such as coherence, overall topic, schematic form, stylistics and rhetorical dimensions, with the aim of finding textual and contextual meanings of texts.

2. Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a theory and method that analyzes the way individuals and institutions use language (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021), (Fithratullah, 2021), (Kuswoyo et al., 2021). In addition, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) focuses on the relationship between discourse, power, dominance and social inequality and how discourse reproduces and maintains this relationship of dominance and inequality (Dijk: 249). From some of the definitions conveyed by researchers or experts, it can be concluded that CDA is a contemporary approach to language learning and discourse in social institutions. It is an approach to learning language and textual usage. CDA focuses closely on the interrelationships between language and power, which focuses on how social relations,

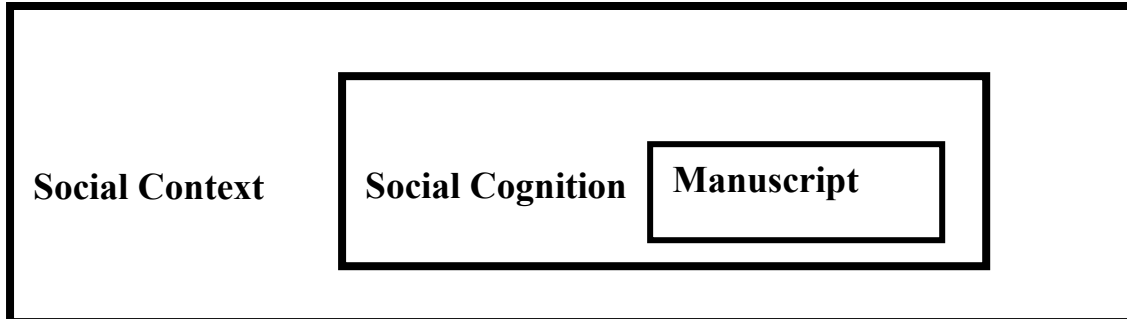
identity, knowledge, and power are constructed through text and community in written, oral, educational, or political environments.

3. Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis Concept

In this study, researchers used one concept, namely the Van Dijk concept in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Van Dijk's concept is always said to be social cognition. According to Van Dijk, Critical Discourse Analysis does not only analyze the text itself, because the text has a practical production that must be considered, so we must pay attention to every detail in the text. In this condition, the writer expects that the reader must know how the text is produced, so that the reader can know why the text should be like that or why there should be such text.

In addition, in his theory Van Dijk also creates relationships between large elements such as social structures and macro elements called social cognition. This social cognition has two meanings. The first meaning, shows process by process so that text produced by journalists can be formed, and the second meaning, describes social values in the wider community. Social values will also affect journalists' knowledge in producing texts. In addition, Van Dijk in his theory also looks at the social structure, domination and strength of the community in society. Van Dijk sees discourse in three dimensions; they are text, social cognition and social analysis.

Table 1: Van Dijk Critical Discourse Analysis Concept



1. Text Analysis

The language text is the main part of controlling people's minds by analyzing words, verbs, sentences, propositions, clauses and phrases used in discourse to express the implied text's meaning. Supporting the above statement, Van Dijk (2001: 354) views that the text consists of many elements. The first is the macro structure. This is the global meaning of the text that can be observed by looking at the theme of the discourse. The second element is the structure of super discourse, the meaning of discourse that can be analyzed from a small portion of discourse, namely sentences, propositions, subordinate clauses, paraphrases, and pictures. Therefore, it can be concluded that discourse analysis consists of three elements. Namely macrostructure (Global meaning), superstructure (Discourse Framework), and microstructure (Semantic, syntax, stylistic).

Table 2: Van Dijk Discourse Analysis Concept of Text Structure

Macrostructure	The global meaning of the text can be analyzed by looking at the topics and themes that appear in the text, so that when we look only at the topic or theme, we will immediately know the meaning of the text globally.
Superstructure	Schema of the text, such as introduction, content, and conclusion.
Microstructure	The local meaning of the text can be analyzed by considering the choice of words (diction), sentence structure, and rhetoric presented in the text.

1. Social Cognition

Social cognition is the trust or social representation that they share with others from their group or community. Knowledge, attitudes, values, norms and ideologies are various types of social representation. In social cognition there is ideology. Furthermore, Van Dijk (2009: 16) argues that discourse does not only focus on the structure of discourse, but also focuses on how texts are reproduced by certain groups or people. The production and understanding of discourse is controlled by context models. This is based on the knowledge and ideology of the listeners or readers. Discourse controls the fact that people understand and represent not only texts and speech, but also communicative situations.

2. Social Context

The notion of a social situation implies a social representation of power, domination and social inequality between groups, organizations and institutions. Van Dijk (2001: 32) defines that CDA also needs to explain the various forms of social cognition possessed by this social collectivity: knowledge, attitudes, ideology, norms and values. These representations control the production of discourse, texts and speech, and they can be expressed directly and indirectly.

METHOD

In this study, researchers used descriptive research using a qualitative approach. A qualitative descriptive approach is a descriptive approach that describes the subject in the form of words or pictures rather than in the form of numbers (Wahyuni et al., 2021), (Baker & Edwards, 2012). This approach uses words rather than numbers. Meanwhile, the theory used in this research is Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), which uses the Van Dijk concept. Sources of data in this study were taken from an article published in the January 18, 2020 edition of The Jakarta Post entitled: Government looks to revamp fisheries polices in Natuna. In addition, in order to improve the quality of research and to collect data, researchers use documentary techniques, meaning that data is taken from documents on the internet. In technique analysis data the researcher did some steps. Firstly, the researcher identifies discourse analysis (macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure in newspaper), social cognition, and social context. Secondly, the researcher analyses and explains social cognition and social context based on Van Dijk theory. The last, the researcher concludes the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the discussion is divided into three parts. There are textual analysis, social cognition and social context. The first part is a text analysis consisting of three main parts. There are microstructure, superstructure, and macro. The second is social cognition which is a belief in social representation. The third is the social context that concerns the background, situation, events, and social conditions that occur.

To answer the research question, the researcher first analyzes the text that follows Van Dijk's theory.

1. Textual Analysis

Table 1: Macrostructure of The Text Dimension

Theme/topic	Government policy in changing fisheries in the Natuna Sea From the theme or topic above is explained that The government is planning to revise various existing fisheries policies concerning waters around Natuna and also seeking to strengthen the Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla)
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Table 2: Superstructure of The Text Dimension

Introduction	With this problem, the government plans to revise various existing fisheries policies related to the waters around Natuna, including by changing the name of the controversial cantrang (seine net), while also working to strengthen the Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla), a senior minister said when met by media crews. From the above reading that the government wants to form a fisheries policy in the Natuna Sea so that it is well maintained and also seeks to strengthen the Maritime Security Agency
Content	In the introduction, journalists accepted the Government's Policy on fisheries in the Natuna Sea. The main event of this news presents the Government Policy in fisheries in the Natuna Sea. It happened recently in the Riau Islands, because China wants to control the Natuna Sea.
Conclusion	In the conclusion, the journalist concluded that fisheries in Natuna waters deserve to be protected and maintained by Government policy

Table 3 : Microstructure of The Text Dimension

Syntax Analysis	Conjunction	Addictive: and (in the 8 th paragraph) Temporal: While (in the 3 rd paragraph)
Rhetoric	Number	<p>In this article, the journalist is presenting the number to know the fish stocks in the south China Sea. It can be proven in the last paragraph</p> <p>According to data from the Asia Maritime Transparency Initiative (AMTI), fish stocks in the South China Sea are collapsing, with the total population of fish having been depleted by 70 to 95 percent since the 1950s.</p>

1. Social Cognition

In the social cognition, it discusses about how text can be produced and how the writers describe their ideologies in text. The journalist also provided evidence that the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs would protect Natuna's sea security. This is spelled out in the sentence below:

Coordinating Maritime Affairs and Investment Minister Luhut Pandjaitan said Bakamla would take the lead on law enforcement in the waters, which would be regulated in the upcoming omnibus law on maritime security currently being drafted by the Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Ministry.

In addition, journalists also write that the Ministry of Maritime Affairs is conducting studies for fisheries policy in the future:

Both Luhut's office and the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Ministry are now also conducting studies including on the use of cantrang in certain places, such as in the Natuna EEZ which, according to Luhut, would be used as a basis for future fisheries policies in Natuna.

From the reading above the use of cantrang in this article has been identified by many experts as damaging coral reefs and seabed ecosystems.

2. Social Context

In the social context, it discusses how discourse is produced and built by the community. Including background analysis, situations, events, and social conditions.

In this analysis the researcher uses intertextuality. Researchers looked at several previous articles before this article appeared. The news surfaced earlier like other skirmishes in Natuna waters in 2016, Indonesia now faces Chinese invasion of Natuna without a harsh approach. From former Maritime and Fisheries Minister Susi Pudjiastuti.

CONCLUSION

This study analyzes articles published by The Jakarta Post entitled: The government is trying to change fisheries policies in Natuna. The researcher tries to reveal how the Government explained in the Jakarta Post article about this problem. The concept of Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis is used in the analysis. The result is that there is no appropriate government policy effort to protect fisheries in the Natuna Sea. Besides that problems in the Natuna Sea have actually been happening for a long time.

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