A Critical Discourse Analysis on The Jakarta Post News: Climate Change Cause Food Shortages in Part of Indonesia.

Een Sholawiah[1], Bela Rizky Utami[2]
English Literature[1]
English Education[2]

eensholawiah002@gmail.com
belarizkyutami83@gmail.com

Abstract

The impact of climate change and its variability on crop production to suit the current situation. Food insecurity has risks like households without livelihoods. Indonesia faces many challenges to its food security over the coming decades. Agriculture is a major pillar of economies in Indonesia and Indonesia spends more on public finances than most other middle-income countries to support it. Despite this, the agricultural infrastructure is getting old and damaged, and many farmers struggle to get inputs because of low farm incomes. Indonesia is also vulnerable to natural disasters, some of which will increase as climate change takes effect. The descriptive qualitative approach could be an expressive approach that describes the subject.Rice is a source of household income for most Indonesians and is the staple food of Indonesians. The ability of national rice production is very dependent on the environment, especially the availability of adequate rainfall and climate.

Key words: *Analysis, Critical Discourse, Jakarta Post*

INTRODUCTION

The impact of climate change (Kardiansyah, 2019), and its variability on crop production to suit the current situation (Oktaviani et al., 2020). Food insecurity has risks like households without livelihoods (Fithratullah, 2019). Indonesia faces many challenges to its food security over the coming decades (Suprayogi & Novanti, 2021). Agriculture is a major pillar of economies in Indonesia and Indonesia spends more on public finances (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020), than most other middle-income countries to support it (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020). Despite this, the agricultural infrastructure is getting old and damaged (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020), and many farmers struggle to get inputs because of low farm incomes (Suprayogi, Samanik, Novanti, et al., 2021). Indonesia is also vulnerable to natural disasters (Mertania & Amelia, 2020), some of which will increase as climate change takes effect (Fithratullah, 2021).

Climate change is also expected to reduce agricultural productivity (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021), through increasing temperatures (Pustika, 2021), rising sea-levels (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021), and delaying the start of the rainy seasons (Ngestirosa et al., 2020). This paper aims to review knowledge about the current impacts of climate change and the

estimate of crop production and its contribution to the current food crisis. This climate change has an impact on the climate crisis, namely a decrease in production. Interview analysis is a research method that aims to study spoken and written language (EWK, 2018), in its social context (Samanik, 2019), and to the aims to understand the language (Qodriani, 2021), used on real sites (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021). Discourse in the context of the language that exists in conversations (Candra & Qodriani, 2019), or interactions in oral interview communication (Pranoto, 2021), or spoken text which is the most complete language (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021), higher (Kuswanto et al., 2021), and clauses of sentences have good cohesion (Kasih, 2018) and, clear coherence beginning and end (Suprayogi, Samanik, & Chaniago, 2021), can be conveyed orally (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021), or in writing and continuously (Kuswoyo et al., 2021).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The language is the main part portion of controlling people's minds by analyzing words (Kuswoyo et al., 2020), sentences, suggestions, and expressions utilized in talk to precise the inferred text meaning (Endang Woro Kasih, 2018), supporting the over-explanation (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, 2021). The meaning of talk can be analyzed from a little parcel of talk (Sari & Wahyudin, 2019c), to be a specific sentence (Sari & Wahyudin, 2019a). The use of language in this article is easily understood by readers (Wahyudin & Rido, 2020) , explaining in detail how the content of the news is conveyed. Textual analysis is an important part of Discourse Analysis (Sari & Wahyudin, 2019b). Textually oriented discourse analysis was made in response to this trend long ago (Wahyudin & Sari, 2018).

In linguistics, discourse refers to language units in conversational communication interactions. The word discourse comes from the prefix dis-later (Kuswoyo & Audina, 2020). Learning discourse is to analyze the use of oral or written language in a social context (Kuswoyo & Siregar, 2019). Discourse studies rely entirely on the context of a conversation which involves knowledge of the situation more than the words spoken (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020). Language context discourse exists in conversation or communication interaction (Mandasari, 2020). Discourse is also a part of pragmatic studies. The oral discourse or known as the oral text (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2019). "discourse studies can involve things like context, background information or knowledge that is shared between speakers and listeners" (Sari, n.d.).

METHOD

The descriptive qualitative approach could be an expressive approach that describes the subject. Sources of information in this think about were taken from a commentary distributed within the May 8, 2020 version of The Jakarta Post entitled: climate change cause food shortage in parts of Indonesia. In arrange to progress the quality of investigating and gathering information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Everyone has an economic need for sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet food needs and live a healthy life. Food needs must be affordable and safe. A shortage of household food stock can be very worrying which is expressed through ordering food and not having enough food to make food as a result of physical unavailability of food, food hygiene and lack of socio-economic access to food, or inadequate use of food. Food insecurity is measured as a household-level concept that refers to the insufficient, or unacceptable, availability or use of food. The point is that someone can measure and report the number of people in a food-insecure household (although not everyone in the household is also food insecure). To describe precisely the pathway by which climate change finally impacts the food security of people, and to show the range of action needed.

Rice is a source of household income for most Indonesians and is the staple food of Indonesians. The ability of national rice production is very dependent on the environment, especially the availability of adequate rainfall and climate. The extreme climate change that occurs affects the performance of rice production. Changes in seasons such as those during rainy days have become more unpredictable and unreliable and have become a common occurrence leading to greater uncertainty among farmers and traditional agriculture. This will have an impact on food production, livelihoods, and human health.

CONCLUSION

To raise awareness that climate change is already impacting the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable people and if action is not taken promptly, climate change will increasingly threaten the achievement of the goal of eradicating hunger. Measuring food insecurity and hunger is important. Food safety is a major and important concern to ensure that future industries will not hurt the availability of food crops and for consumers to

support development without destroying food security, and indeed seek to increase the level of food production. Climate change is creating considerable uncertainty about future water availability for many people and this will affect snow or ice runoff and melting, water quality and water temperature, as well as groundwater recharge. In many regions of the world, increasing water scarcity due to climate change will exist major challenges to climate adaptation. The sea-level rise will affect the surface Water and land in coastal areas.

In this case, it is necessary to ensure that each region can optimally plan what crops to produce, including food, feed, and export crops, so that at the regional level policymakers can allocate the most effective crops to the most suitable locations. Food price increases disproportionately impact the poorest people whose households without adequate livelihoods are in grave danger of becoming food insecure. Economic and agricultural growth could offset the damage to higher food prices, but this will require more persistent efforts to increase food production.

REFERENCES

Candra, L. K., & Qodriani, L. U. (2019). An Analysis of Code Switching in Leila S. Chudori's For Nadira. *Teknosastik*, *16*(1), 9. https://doi.org/10.33365/ts.v16i1.128

Endang Woro Kasih, E. (2018). Formulating Western Fiction in Garrett Touch of Texas. *Arab World English Journal For Translation and Literary Studies*, *2*(2), 142–155. https://doi.org/10.24093/awejtls/vol2no2.10

EWK, E. N. (2018). Redefining Hybridity of Chicano Literature in Jimenez's Fictions. *The Center for Asia and Diaspora*, *8*(2), 293–319. https://doi.org/10.15519/dcc.2018.06.8.2.293

Fakhrurozi, J., & Puspita, D. (2021). KONSEP PIIL PESENGGIRI DALAM SASTRA LISAN WAWANCAN LAMPUNG SAIBATIN. *JURNAL PESONA*, *7*(1), 1–13.

Fithratullah, M. (2019). Globalization and Culture Hybridity; The Commodification on Korean Music and its Successful World Expansion. *Digital Press Social Sciences and Humanities*, *2*(2018), 00013. https://doi.org/10.29037/digitalpress.42264

Fithratullah, M. (2021). Representation of Korean Values Sustainability in American Remake Movies. *Teknosastik*, *19*(1), 60. https://doi.org/10.33365/ts.v19i1.874

Kardiansyah, M. Y. (2019). Wattpad as a Story Sharing Website; Is it a field of literary production? *ELLiC Proceedings*, *3*, 419–426.

Kardiansyah, M. Y., & Salam, A. (2020). The Translator's Strategy as a Cultural Mediator in Translating Indonesian Novel into English. *4th International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education (ICOLLITE 2020)*, 413–418.

Kardiansyah, M. Y., & Salam, A. (2021). Reassuring Feasibility of Using Bourdieusian Sociocultural Paradigm for Literary Translation Study. *Ninth International Conference on Language and Arts (ICLA 2020)*, 135–139.

Kasih, E. N. E. W. (2018). Capitalism as The World View in Valdez's The Dirty Social Club. *Language in the Online and Offline World 6 (LOOW): The Fortitude*, *May 2018*, 105–109.

Kuswanto, H., Puspa, A. W., Ahmad, I. S., & Hibatullah, F. (2021). Drought Analysis in East Nusa Tenggara (Indonesia) Using Regional Frequency Analysis. *The Scientific World Journal*, *2021*.

Kuswoyo, H., & Audina, A. Y. (2020). Consecutive Interpreting Strategies on A Court Setting: A Study of English into Indonesia Interpretation. *TEKNOSASTIK*, *18*(2), 90–102.

Kuswoyo, H., & Siregar, R. A. (2019). Interpersonal metadiscourse markers as persuasive strategies in oral business presentation. *Lingua Cultura*, *13*(4), 297–304.

Kuswoyo, H., Sujatna, E. T. S., Rido, A., & Indrayani, L. M. (2020). Theme Choice and Thematic Progression of Discussion Section in Engineering English Lectures. *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Learning Innovation and Quality Education*, 1–10.

Kuswoyo, H., Tuckyta, E., Sujatna, S., Indrayani, L. M., & Macdonald, D. (2021). *SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES ' Let ' s take a look ...': An Investigation of Directives as Negotiating Interpersonal Meaning in Engineering Lectures*. *29*(1), 47–

69.

Mandasari, B. (2020). The Impact of Online Learning toward Students' Academic Performance on Business Correspondence Course. *EDUTEC: Journal of Education and Technology*, *4*(1), 98–110.

Mandasari, B., & Wahyudin, A. Y. (2019). Flipped Classroom Learning Model: Implementation and Its Impact on EFL Learners' Satisfaction on Grammar Class Corresponding Email Article's History Flipped Classroom Learning Model: Implementation and Its Impact on EFL Learners' Satisfaction on Grammar C. *Ethical Lingua*, *8*(1), 2021.

Mertania, Y., & Amelia, D. (2020). Black Skin White Mask: Hybrid Identity of the Main Character as Depicted in Tagore's The Home and The World. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, *1*(1), 7–12. https://doi.org/10.33365/llj.v1i1.233

Ngestirosa, E., Woro, E., & Strid, J. E. (2020). *Reconstructing the Border : Social Integration in Reyna Grande ' s The Distance Between Us*. *December*.

Oktaviani, L., Mandasari, B., & Maharani, R. A. (2020). IMPLEMENTING POWTOON TO IMPROVE STUDENTS'INTERNATIONAL CULTURE UNDERSTANDING IN ENGLISH CLASS. *Journal of Research on Language Education*, *1*(1).

Pranoto, B. E. (2021). Insights from Students' Perspective of 9GAG Humorous Memes Used in EFL Classroom. *Thirteenth Conference on Applied Linguistics (CONAPLIN 2020)*, 72–76.

Puspita, D., & Pranoto, B. E. (2021). The attitude of Japanese newspapers in narrating disaster events: Appraisal in critical discourse study. *Studies in English Language and Education*, *8*(2), 796–817.

Pustika, R. (2021). A Conversational Analysis Encountered By English Young Learners: A Pedagogical Experience. *Indonesian EFL Journal*, *7*(1), 89–96.

Qodriani, L. U. (2021). English interference in bahasa Indonesia: A phonology-to-orthography case in Instagram caption. *English Language and Literature International Conference (ELLiC) Proceedings*, *3*, 349–355.

Qodriani, L. U., & Wijana, I. D. P. (2020). Language Change in 'New-Normal'Classroom. *4th International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education (ICOLLITE 2020)*, 385–389.

Qodriani, L. U., & Wijana, I. D. P. (2021). The 'New'Adjacency Pairs in Online Learning: Categories and Practices. *Ninth International Conference on Language and Arts (ICLA 2020)*, 121–125.

Samanik. (2019). Fable for Character Building. *Journal Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia*.

Sari, F. M. (n.d.). ENHANCING STUDENT'S VOCABULARY MASTERY THROUGH PROJECT-BASED LEARNING IN THE EFL CLASSROOM. *16 November 2019, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia I*.

Sari, F. M., & Wahyudin, A. Y. (2019a). Blended-Learning: The responses from non-English students in the Indonesian tertiary context. *Teknosastik*, *17*(1), 23–28.

Sari, F. M., & Wahyudin, A. Y. (2019b). Undergraduate Students' Perceptions Toward Blended Learning through Instagram in English for Business Class. *International Journal of Language Education*, *3*(1), 64–73.

Sari, F. M., & Wahyudin, A. Y. (2019c). Undergraduate students' perceptions toward blended learning through instagram in english for business class. *International Journal of Language Education*, *3*(1), 64–73. https://doi.org/10.26858/ijole.v1i1.7064

Sartika, L. A., & Pranoto, B. E. (2021). *Analysis of Humor in the Big Bang Theory By Using Relevance Theory : a Pragmatic Study*. *2*(1), 1–7.

Suprayogi, S., & Novanti, E. A. (2021). EFL Learner's Literary Competence Mapping through Reader-Response Writing Assessed using CCEA GCSE Mark Scheme. *Celt: A Journal of Culture, English Language Teaching & Literature*, *21*(1), 1.

Suprayogi, S., & Pranoto, B. E. (2020). VIRTUAL TOURISM EXHIBITION ACTIVITY IN ENGLISH FOR TOURISM CLASS: STUDENTS'PERSPECTIVES. *Celtic: A Journal of Culture, English Language Teaching, Literature and Linguistics*, *7*(2), 199–207.

Suprayogi, S., Samanik, S.-, Novanti, E. A., & Ardesis, Y.-. (2021). EFL Learner's Literary Competence Mapping through Reader-Response Writing Assessed using CCEA GCSE Mark Scheme. *Celt: A Journal of Culture, English Language Teaching & Literature*, *21*(1), 2. http://journal.unika.ac.id/index.php/celt/article/view/2871

Suprayogi, S., Samanik, S., & Chaniago, E. P. (2021). *Penerapan Teknik Mind Mapping , Impersonating dan Questionning dalam Pembelajaran Pidato di SMAN 1 Semaka*. *02*(01), 33–39.

Wahyudin, A. Y., & Rido, A. (2020). Perceptuals learning styles preferences of international Master's students in Malaysia. *BAHTERA: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra*, *19*(1), 169–183.

Wahyudin, A. Y., & Sari, F. M. (2018). The effect of Instagram on the students' writing ability at undergraduate level. *The 1st International Conference on English Language Teaching and Learning (1st ICON-ELTL)*, 1–10.

Yulianti, T., & Sulistiyawati, A. (2020). The Blended Learning for Student's Character Building. *International Conference on Progressive Education (ICOPE 2019)*, 56–60.

Yulianti, T., & Sulistyawati, A. (2021). *Online Focus Group Discussion (OFGD) Model Design in Learning*.