

# 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 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 results of this study indicate that journalists.

**Key words:** critical discourse analysis, online news, Jakarta post

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## INTRODUCTION

At present, Indonesia has faced many serious problems [1], [2], [3]. One of them is the natuna sea territory [4], [5], [6]. This problem has only occurred in Indonesia in the Riau Islands [7], [8], [9]. This problem has spread widely throughout Indonesia and even the world through online news and social media [10], [11], [12]. In this technological era, any information can be easily consumed by people quickly [13], [14], [15]. 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 [16], [17], [18]. In general, language is defined as a tool for communicating between people to convey ideas, opinions and thoughts [19], [20], [21]. 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 [22], [23], [24]. Thus, the mass media has an important role in shaping people's perceptions, attitudes and behavior [25], [26], [27]. Thus, given the important role of mass media, researchers conduct research to ensure that this role is not misinterpreted and misused. 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 [28], [29], [30], domination and inequality of social forces are enforced, reproduced [31], [32], [33], and opposed by texts and talks in social and political contexts [34], [35], [36].

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 [37], [38], [39]. In addition, research has been carried out in the field of critical discourse analysis. A study conducted by Aini & Widodo (2018), focused on Critical Discourse Analysis in The Jakarta Post using Van Dijk's theory [40], [41], [42]. Their research findings found that there were other problems brought about by the authors in the text [43], [44], [45]. The author uses several linguistics to emphasize his thoughts in the text [46], [47], [48].

### **A. Discourse Analysis**

Discourse analysis is the language of study outside the sentence. Including study of grammar, sound, word, meaning, and word order studies in sentences [49], [50], [51]. In addition, in the past, discourse analysis was limited to analyzing the text itself which only has meaning and structure [52], [53], but now there are many discourse analysts such as Van Dijk who focus on functions in textual analysis and contextual analysis (cognitive, and social) [54], [55], [56]. While Fairclough and Foucault maintain the text with the relationship of power and ideology [57], [58], [59]. Discourse analysis based on Van Dijk's theory is to analyze macro, superstructure, and micro [60], [61]. In the macrostructure, the focus is on global meaning which emphasizes more on the meaning of the discourse theme or topic [62], [63], [64]. The superstructure explains the text scheme, such as the introduction, content, and conclusions [65], [66], [67]. Microstructure analyzes the local meaning of discourse, by observing aspects of semantics, syntax, style and rhetoric [68], [69], [70]. Therefore, it can be concluded that discourse analysis is the study of the organization of high-level sentences which correlate with other linguistic aspects such as coherence, overall topics, schematic form, stylistics and rhetorical dimensions [71], [72], [73], to find the textual and contextual meaning of the text, to find the meaning of texts and the contextual meaning of texts [74], [75], [76].

### **B. Critical Discourse Analysis**

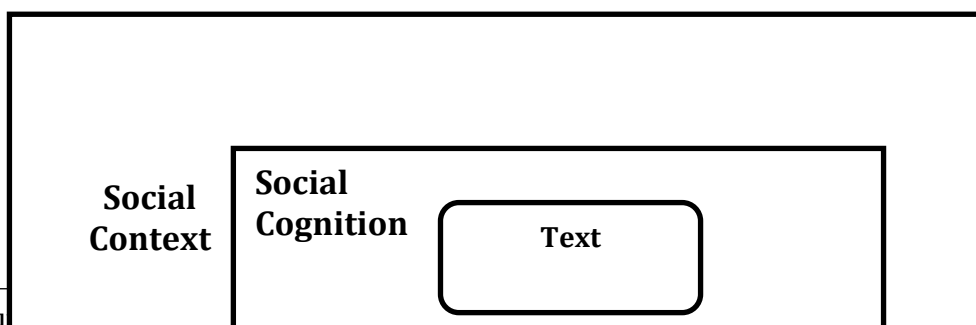
Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is "a theory and method that analyzes the way individuals and institutions use language" [77], [78], [79]. In addition, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) focuses on the relationship between discourse, power, dominance and social inequality and how discourse reproduces and maintains this relationship of dominance and inequality [80], [81], [82]. Therefore, it can be concluded that CDA is a contemporary approach to language learning and discourse in social institutions [83], [84], [85]. This is an approach to the study of language and textual use. practices that focus closely on the interrelationship between language and power [86], [87], [88], which focus on how social relations, identity, knowledge, and power are built through written texts and communities, oral, educational, or political environments.

### **Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis Concept**

Van Dijk's concept in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) 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 [89], [90]. In this condition, the reader must know how the text is produced, so they can find out why the text should be like that.

In addition, Van Dijk also creates relationships between large elements such as social structures and macro elements called social cognition [91], [92]. This social cognition has two meanings. First, it shows how the process of texts produced by journalists, and second, illustrates the social value in the wider community [93], [94], [95]. Social values will also affect the knowledge of journalists in producing texts [96]. In addition, Van Dijk saw how the social structure, dominant, and strength of the community in society. Van Dijk saw discourse with 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 mainpart 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 [97], [98]. 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 [99], [100]. 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**

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Macrostructure</b> | Global meaning from the text that can be analyzed by seeing the topic and theme that appeared in the text   |
| <b>Superstructure</b> | Schema of the text, such as introduction, content, and conclusion.  |
| <b>Microstructure</b> | Local meaning from the text that can be analyzed by seeing the word choices (diction), sentence structure, and rhetorical that presented in the text. |

## 2. 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.

### **3. 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**

The objective of this research was to investigate how government maintains Natuna sea from China. This study employed descriptive research design with qualitative approach. Qualitative descriptive is a descriptive that describes the subject into word or picture form rather than in a number form. The theory applied in this research was Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) by Van Dijk. His theory talks about three dimensions in discourse such as textual analysis, social cognition, and social context. The data source of this research was taken from an article published in The Jakarta Post on January 18, 2020 edition entitled: "Government looks to revamp fisheries polices in Natuna". Moreover, to collect the data the researcher applied documentary technique. It means that the data were taken from document and internet browsing. In technique analysis data the researchers did some steps. Firstly, the researcher identified discourse analysis (macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure in newspaper), social cognition, and social context. Secondly, the researchers analysed and explains social cognition and social context based on Van Dijk theory. The last, the researchers concluded 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

**1. Table 1: Macrostructure of The Text Dimension**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Theme/topic | Government policy in changing fisheries in the Natuna Sea<br><br>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). |
|-------------|--|

**2. Table 2: Superstructure of The Text Dimension**

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Introduction | The government is planning to revise various existing fisheries policies concerning waters around Natuna, including by rebranding the controversial cantrang (seine nets), while also seeking to strengthen the Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla), a senior minister has said.<br><br>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   |

**3. Table 3 : Microstructure of The Text Dimension**

|                        |                           |   |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---|
|                        | <b>Sentence Structure</b> |   |
| <b>Syntax Analysis</b> | <b>Conjunction</b>        | <b>Addictive:</b> and (in the 8 <sup>th</sup> paragraph)<br><b>Temporal:</b> While (in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph)   |
|                        |                           |   |
| <b>Rhetoric</b>        | <b>Number</b>             | 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<br><br>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 and catch rates having declined by 66 to 75 percent over the last 20 years. |
|                        |                           |   |
|                        |                           |   |

|                  |  |  |
|------------------|--|--|
| <b>Stylistic</b> |  |  |
|------------------|--|--|

## 2. 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.**

## 3. 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 the social context, he discusses how discourse is produced and built by the community. Includes 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: Government looks to revamp fisheries policies in Natuna. The researcher tries to reveal how the Government is



described in the Jakarta Post article on this issue. The concept of Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis is used in the analysis.

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