

STUDENTS PLAN TO RETURN TO STREETS CONTINUING PROTEST TO CAPITAL IN JAKARTA POST

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Abstract

The paper is a result of critical discourse analysis (CDA) to the news entitled “Students Plan to Return to Streets, Continue Protest in Capital” published by The Jakarta Post on October 1st 2019. The researchers applied Norman Fairclough’s three-dimensional framework theory. The aim of this study was to analyze and describe the textual dimension, interpretation dimension, social-culture dimension embodied in the news. The method of this research used qualitative study . The result showed that some lexical items related to the news of such as “students”, “protest”, “capital”, “new law” and “House of Representatives”, in which all of those lexical items were used to represents the situation or content in the news article. Also, The Jakarta Post applies direct quotation in the textual dimension. Related to the aspect of socio-culture, the string of protests led by students was carried as they seen a form of incompetency in terms of law regulation by the House of Representative (DPR). They expressed their mind by demonstrating in front of DPR building in capital city Jakarta, which was legal and a common occurrence in a democratic country. They deemed that the new law was a tool of control for the authorities to establish power; therefore, protests must be voiced

Key words: Capital , Critical Discourse, The Jakarta Post, Student, Protest

INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of conventional spoken, manual, or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture, express themselves [1], [2]. It consists of thousands of signs in which there are combinations of form and meaning [3], [4], [5]. [6] stated that language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound (generated by said tool) which are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communication by a group of human beings to create feelings and thoughts [7], [8]. Other definition stated by [9], identifies language as a symbolic system, in a form of sound, arbitrary, productive, dynamic, diverse, and humane [10], [11]. In a general mean, language is a communication tool used by human to shape their mind, feelings, needs and also desire, in which it can influence one’s mind [12], [13]. The usage of language, for instance, can be seen in news media [14]. The news media or news industry are forms of mass media that focus on delivering news to the general public or a target public [15], [16]. These include print media (newspapers, newsmagazines),

broadcast news (radio and television), and more recently the Internet (online newspapers, news blogs, news videos, live news streaming, etc) [17].

News media is often considered to have various qualities of neutrality and authority [18], [19]. However, in the practical matter, news media is liable to have tendency [20]. A journalist, or the news writer, is more likely to have bias whether or not he or she recognizes it [21], [22]. In accordance with [23], he argued that a text news is the result of journalists' interpretation of an event. In his writing, a journalist may unconsciously have his own version of what he sees as the truth, in a way that it can affect his or her writing [24], [25], or the text. Text is used as an illustration of how language users put certain ideological values [26], [27]. [28] stated that the use of language has a specific purpose in which it represent something. [29] identifies that text can be in a form of news or discourse that aims to provide information or events in the community life.

This study attempts to understand how ideologies from journalists in the article he produces can be represented and interpreted and to find out whether the sentences he creates will have an impact on the social structure. Ideology in discourse is seen as principle or reflection of a particular ideology [30], [31]. Fairclough uses discourse to refer to the use of language as a social practice [32], more than an individual's activity or to reflect on something [33], [34]. This analysis uses the three dimensional critical discourse by Norman Fairclough (2003) which includes textual dimension, interpretation dimension, social-culture dimension [35], [36], [37]. The textual dimension is analyzing linguistically by looking at vocabulary, grammar and sentence structure [38], [39], [40]. Second, the interpretation dimension referred to as discourse practice aims to find out the process of production, distribution, and use of text [41], [42]. Third, the sociocultural practice aims to find out the social context that influences the birth of a text (discourse) which includes situational, institutional, and social levels [43], [44].

The Jakarta Post is a daily English-language newspaper produced and distributed in Indonesia [45], [46]. The newspaper is targeted for foreigners and educated, mostly middle-class Indonesians [47], [48]. The selection of discourse on the Jakarta post to be analyzed is based on several considerations [49]. Firstly, The Jakarta post as an online English-language newspaper is considered to be widely influential and credible by public

[50], [51]. Secondly, the Jakarta post publishes most recent and up-to-date news which quickly reports the current happenings [52]. The Jakarta Post also provides news regarding students' protest over the new law regulated by the House of Representatives [53], [54], [55].

Previous Study

In order to further understand the issue related to the theory as proposed originally by Norman Fairclough. The researcher have included several earlier study conducted by researchers pertaining the three dimensional framework by Fairclough. Writing published in 2016 by Assidik & Santoso conducted Fairclough's critical discourse analysis research on the news in newspapers. The results of this study indicated that textual analysis plays a role in investigating how the mass media portrayed the President. Based on data collected by Assidik & Santoso (2016), it was understood that the Suara Merdeka and Republika newspapers are more inclined to form a positive image of the President in each of his reports, while Tempo is more inclined to shape the negative image of the President. compare to those analysis in addition to understand Fairclough's theory the researcher also took result from earlier study by ¹Dian Handayani, ²Heriyanto and ³Ypsi Soeria Soemantri entitled Fairclough's Three Dimension Framework Used On Trump's Political Speech: A Critical Discourse Analysis (A Case Study Of Historic Speech Related To Jerussalem As Israel's Capital). On their journal published in 2018, the authors analyzed and found out the approach used by Trump in delivering his political speech, based on Fairclough's three dimension framework (1995). The results that had been gained from Trump political speech are; the approach of delivering the speech which are vocabulary, voice, mood and transitivity. It conveyed meaning such as persuading, criticism, constrastive participant, power, authority, allusion, claim, that were implicitly embodied in the speech.

Fairclough's Three Dimension Framework

Critical Discourse Analysis deals with the study and analyzing of written or spoken text to reveal the existence of power, dominance and inequality [56], [57]. Fairclough (1989; 1992; 2003) provide his three-dimensional framework [58]. In his idea, every communicative event contain three dimensions: The first stage is refer to a text (speech, writing, visual images or a combination of these) [59], [60]. The second stage is refer to discursive practice which include the production and consumption of texts [61]. The third stage is

refer to a social practice [62]. In accordance to the three levels of discourse, Fairclough was created three stages of CDA such as description, interpretation and explanation [63], [64], [65]. For him, discourse is a social practice which is form of social structure. According to [66] stated that discourse is a unity of "context, interaction and text". Among them, text lies in the bottom, which is the result of interaction [67], [68]. Both the process of production and process of interpretation rely on context [69], [70].

Text (Description)

In the description stage, linguistic features such as choices in vocabulary (wording), grammar (transitivity, passivization) and text structure (thematic choice, turn-taking system) should be systematically analyzed. According to Fairclough (1989), "Description is the stage which is concerned with formal properties of text". In other words, in this part the text is analyzed linguistically by looking at vocabulary, grammar, and sentence structure.

Discursive Practice (Interpretation)

Interpretation used to analyze the process, i.e. interpreting the text itself and how the text is consumed and interpreted by the reader. Fairclough explain the interpretation procedure which are divided into two parts, the interpretation of the text and its contextual situation. According to Fairclough (1989) "interpretation is concerned with the relationship between text and interaction with seeing the text as the product of a process of production, and as recourse in the process of interpretation" Here, the key concept "intertextuality" is highly conducive to explain the discourse process. In other words, this step deals with the exploration of inter-textual relations among discourse, texts and setting.

Social Practice (Explanation)

According to Fairclough (1989: 26), "Explanation is concerned with the relationship between interaction and social context with the social determination of the process of production and interpretation, and their social effects". In other words, what social relationships are raised through the text in the discourse. In discourse analysis, especially news reports, the undiscovered information of power, ideology and language will be investigated and explained in this part by two contexts, institutional context and societal context (Fairclough, 1995). The explanation stage corresponds to the dimension

"discourse as social practice," more precisely "socialcultural practice." In this stage, factors like ideology or power are taken into account so as to fully explain the interaction between social-cultural context and the production and consumption of texts.

METHOD

The researchers applied qualitative method to support the research. Qualitative research collects and works with non-numerical data and seeks to interpret meaning from these data to help understand social life through the study of targeted populations or places. In other words, the research mainly focuses on data gathering which was word-oriented, based on article on The Jakarta Post, journals, and other sources.

Data and Data Source

According to Kumar (2005: 1), "Data is information that has been translated into a form that is more convenient to move or process." The form of data itself can be in various forms such as, numbers, images, words, figures, facts, or ideas. Data is raw material that needs to be processed to produce the information, both qualitative and quantitative data that show the facts. On the other side, data is material information about the object of study something. In our research the data are divided into two part which are primary data and secondary data.

A. Primary Data

According to Kothari (1985:11) primary data is original information collected for the first time. The primary data source of this research is one of the news article published by The Jakarta Post entitled "Students Plan to Return to Streets, Continue Protest in Capital" written by Dyaning Pangestika and Sausan Atika, published in October 1st 2019.

B. Secondary Data

Secondary data are the data collected by a party not related to the research study but collected these data for some other purpose and at different time in the past. If the researcher uses these data then these become secondary data for the current users. Sources of secondary data are government publications websites, books, journal articles. On the other hand secondary data is information that has been collected previously and that has

been put through the statistical process. In this study the secondary data that researcher use mostly from journals which are support the discussion and analysis to this research.

Data Collecting Technique

Method of data collecting is the techniques used by researcher to collect the related data. The researcher read and underlined the key words on the article. Additionally, the data are associated with the research and other relevant key points, selecting the data that can support the problem that is being discussed.

The steps of data collecting are described as follow:

1. Reading and understanding the news on the Jakarta Post and also the data are relevant with our research which means the researcher must read and understanding the news and some journal are relevant with this research
2. The researcher must noted or write some important point or details of the data into some notes during reading the news and journal.
3. Applying Fairclough's theory "three dimensional" in analyzing or processing the data in further research discussion.

Data Analyzing Techniques

Data analysis is the review process, sorting, and grouping data in order to formulate working hypotheses and lifted it into conclusion or theories in the research findings (Bakri, 2003: 162) In order to make it systematic, the writer conducted the analysis through some steps as follow:

1. After selecting one news at The Jakarta Post online news media, the researcher put the data into word document to make it easier the researcher to analyze
2. After that,analyzing the data using the three dimensional by Norman Fairclough including textual dimension,interpretation dimension, social-culture dimension
3. Drawing conclusion after the data have been analyzed the writer also rechecks all of the result of analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the results of the research used the three-dimensional critical discourse analysis by Norman Fairclough. The results are presented in the form of descriptions and are described in the form of discussions.

1. Textual dimension

In the textual dimension, the researcher firstly would like to identify the themes and rhemes on how the journalists/researcher arranges the news article mentioned. According to Halliday in 1995, theme is the element which serves as the point of departure of the message, it is that with which the clause is concerned. The rest of the message, the part in which the theme is developed is called the rheme. Take a look at the first three paragraphs of the article:

1. *University students are planning to return to the streets in Jakarta on Tuesday in yet another chapter in a string of protests against the government and the House of Representatives.*
2. *In a written statement received by The Jakarta Post, the Indonesia Alliance's student executive body (BEM) said it was set to continue its protests in front of the House's compound in Central Jakarta, with an estimated 1,500 protesters set to join the rally.*
3. *Jakarta State Islamic University (UIN) student council chairman Sultan Rifandi said the student protesters would start their rally at around 1 p.m. and end the protest at 5 p.m. to prevent the reoccurrence of clashes that may risk students' safety.*

On the first paragraph, the theme is *University students* as in the sentence *University students are planning to return to the streets in Jakarta on Tuesday in yet another chapter in a string of protests against the government and the House of Representatives* and the rest of the sentence is the rheme. It is because the "*University students*" there acts as the concerned clause. The rest of the sentence, where the theme is being developed, is called rheme. The same applies for the second paragraph; however the theme itself is not existed in a form of a person, or a living subject, but as a "*written statement*". It serves as the theme on the second paragraph as it became the main concern that the idea on the whole paragraph is built around it. The message that is being developed, or the rheme, is provided in the rest of the sentence. The third paragraph goes by the same rule as the first, where "*Jakarta State Islamic University (UIN) student council chairman Sultan Rifandi*" serves as the theme.

Related to the first three paragraphs, the thematic progression used by the author of the article is multiple theme patterns or also known as the split theme since there a number of information where each of them is taken as the theme in a number of subsequent clauses. In this case, the multiple themes came from the subject “*University student*”, since as it seen from the paragraphs; the subject “*University students*” is split to “*Jakarta State Islamic University (UIN) student council chairman Sultan Rifandi*” which is also categorized as University student but the later forms to theme in a different paragraph. However, in the second paragraph, the segregation of “*University students*” becomes the rheme as in “*Indonesia Alliance’s student executive body (BEM)*”.

Based on the pattern of the thematic progression on those paragraphs, it can be noticed that the author put some names and object as the themes in order to explain the readers that they are part of the main topic of the news article “*Students Plan to Return to Streets, Continue Protest in Capital*”. The word “*students*” in the title refers to the University students who are doing some kind of demonstration in the capital city of Jakarta.

Contrasting to the first three paragraphs, the author can be seen to put another form of thematic progression in the next paragraphs. Observe the quotations below.

4. *Jakarta Police spokesperson Sr. Comr. Argo Yuwono also confirmed that the protest would continue. “We have yet to make an estimation of the number of protesters,” Argo told the Post.*

In the paragraph above, the author include reference as in “*Sr. Comr. Argo Yuwono*” that shows a pattern of thematic progression in the sentence. The name mentioned serves as the theme, and it mentioned twice after the quoted dialogue, while the other part of the sentence is the rheme. Thus, based on how the author places the theme and rheme, the pattern of thematic progression used in this paragraph is reiteration or simple linear progression since the second theme is based on the first theme which refers to the one topic discussion that is “*the protesters*”. From the author’s usage of different references, it can be concluded that they are using language variety as the strategy of language in delivering the news to the readers. Provides multiple sources can make the reading seem to be more trusted and credible.

2. Interpretation Dimension

Interpretation conducts on the discourse processing which includes aspects of production, distribution and using of text. This section identifies how those involved in the news media produce text. Therefore, through this discourse analysis, people will not only understand how the content of the news text is written but also how the message is delivered. The Jakarta Post is a newspaper media published daily in Indonesia and it is written in English. In the beginning, The Jakarta Post started with printed newspaper, but then, along with the technology development, they also now features online version and a weekly magazine called “J+”. The newspaper is written in English which indicated that the target readers are not only for Indonesian who read English, but also for foreigners. According to data from Eklöf (2004), The Jakarta Post has won several awards and been described as being “Indonesia’s leading English-language daily” and it also becomes a member of Asia News Network.

In addition, The Jakarta Post also achieved the Adam Malik Award in January 2009 for their reporting on foreign politics; regarding to the award, the reviews were considered accurate and educated with good analysis (Pakpahan, 2009). Therefore, regarding to the description above, it can be inferred that as one of the news media which functions is to inform, The Jakarta Post is one of the reliable news source. The journalists tend to look for more than one interviewee, in order to comprehend an event from another perspective. Also, the editor in The Jakarta Post applies variable writing technique to arrange the word structure into a comprehensive read, so that the readers can understand article better. One of the examples of text production from The Jakarta Post can be seen from the news “*Students Plan to Return to Streets, Continue Protest in Capital*” that well represents the actual event and gives reliable information for the readers.

3. Social-Culture Dimension

According to Fairclough (1995), the discussion of socio-cultural practices includes three levels, namely situational level, institutional level and social level. The situational level is related to production and the context of the situation, while the institutional level is related to the influence of institutions both internally and externally. In addition, the social level is related to a more macro environment, such as the political system, economic system, and

the cultural system of society as a whole. Here are the three layers of analysis in the news article “Students Plan to Return to Streets, Continue Protest in Capital”.

3.1 Situational Level

Based on the news *“Students Plan to Return to Streets, Continue Protest in Capital”* written by Dyaning Pangestika and Sausan Atika, the conflict occurred between discontent society and the government as the law maker. The protest, largely consisted of students, is aimed to the planned revision Criminal Code and the revision of the Corruption Eradication Commission law and directed to the House of Representatives as the forefront of lawmakers. Society led by students is expressing their disagreement towards the newly revised law, as they criticize it will disturb personal area (for example, the night curfew for woman and the law of adultery). Students also criticized the new law regarding regulations for Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) that they concerns it will weaken the organization’s aptitude and will give dirty politician more room to freely execute their action. Therefore, students and different layers of society express their voice by marching through the streets giving explicit disagreement towards the new law.

3.2 Institutional Level

In arranging the news article, the journalists put other source from the police department that is Sr. Comr. Argo Yuwono, as seen in quotation 4, so that it can give detail information regarding the approximate number of the protesters. Therefore, the news should become more concrete and informative.

3.3 Social Level

Regarding to the news of “Students Plan to Return to Streets, Continue Protest in Capital”, the researcher has reviews and noticed some critical points related to social level. Firstly, it is common and legal to do demonstration in public. Moreover, Indonesia is a democratic country which means that the country officially permits the action of protests done by its people. In this case, the demonstration led by students is legal and do not violate any form of regulation, unless of course excessive anarchism is being practiced. Secondly, the students are majorly consists of young adult, which also describes as millenials (people born around the 90s) so that the new law such as night curfew and regulation about premarital sex do not walk in line with their modern mind. The students accuse such law to be violating their private area and that the government should not focus on trivial matters. Instead, they should be more concern about urgent problems such as wildfires in West Sumatra and the widely accustomed practice of corruption by their representatives.

CONCLUSION

Regarding to the analysis, the researcher found some lexical items related to the news of “Students Plan to Return to Streets, Continue Protest in Capital” such as “students”, “protest”, “capital”, “new law” and “House of Representatives”. All of those lexical items are used to represents the situation or content in the news article. Also, The Jakarta Post used direct quotation such “Sr. Comr. Argo Yuwono also confirmed that the protest ...”, “Argo said”, and “Sultan said” which functions is to support the content of the news so that the news becomes more factual and accurate since it provides the source from a person who contribute to the information related to the event. Related to the socio-cultural approach, the string of protests led by students is carried as they seen a form of incompetency of regulating law by the House of Representative (DPR). They express their mind by demonstrating in front of DPR building in capital city Jakarta, which is legal and a common occurrence in a democratic country. They deemed that the new law was a tool of control for the authorities to establish power; therefore, protests must be voiced.

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