CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE JAKARTA POST: REYNHARD SINAGA, THE "MOST PROLIFIC RAPIST" IN THE UK, ASTONISHES AND DISPARAGES INDONESIANS BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD

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Abstract

The purpose of this research describes how the analysis of critical discourse in an article contained in one of the English-based online newspapers as the language, Jakarta Post. This research uses descriptive method with the support of literature review and observation to enrich the data. The data analysis technique used in this research is the analysis of Norman Fairclough's critical discourse which includes text, Discourse Practice, and Sociocultural Practice. The results showed the findings by dividing the discourse analysis into three dimensions, namely text, discourse practice, and social practice. First, in terms of text analysis. Of the various linguistic tools used by the Jakarta Post, basically want to show the reader that there is an interesting case, namely sexual harassment committed by Indonesian citizens in a large British country. There are three tools that are used to represent the news, namely through diction, the use of broad sentences of cause and effect, and direct quotation of the resource persons' statements. Secondly, in Discourse Practice, Journalists and writers work together in delivering news about Reynhard by trying to find out and explain who Reynhard is, and what are the opinions of friends of one community in England, his childhood friends and even opinions of the Batak people. Third, Third, in terms of analysis of socio-cultural practices. Indonesia's image is tarnished only because of Reynhard's doing sexual harassment. The involvement of the Indonesian embassy and Manchester court in the text to expose the case provided a bright spot for the victims.

Key words: Jakarta Post, Critical Discourse Analysis, sexual harassment

INTRODUCTION

According to [1], [2], Language is a communication tool between community members in the form of sound symbols produced by human speech tools. So by using language humans can communicate with other humans [3], [4], [5]. In use, the language becomes very diverse [6], [7], [8]. Language diversity can be oral or written depending on the needs and goals of communication [9], [10]. The rapid development of technology makes it easier for humans to communicate [11], [12], [13]. Communication is the process of delivering and receiving symbols that contain meaning [14], [15], whether in the form of information, thoughts, knowledge or others [16], [17], [18]. Because in communication what is important is a shared understanding and requires an understanding of social processes [19], [20]. Along with the development of the times, how to communicate also changes [21],

[22], [23]. If the message can be of various types, then the communication media can also vary [24], [25].

The media becomes a very strategic means for the parties involved in building public opinion that reflects a certain ideology [26], [27], [28]. According to [29], [30] through the media, the dominant ideology, both bad and good, can be cleansed. Then, the news spread by the media is not essentially identical with the facts of the event [31], [32], [33] but rather a reconstruction of reality that is developed in accordance with the interests to be achieved [34], [35], [36]. So that the media is not a neutral tool that conveys the facts as they are to the public [37], [38]. Therefore, language is an important element that can be observed to dismantle hidden ideologies from the media [39], [40], [41]. And this is a central issue in the analysis of critical discourse [42], [43]. According to [44], [45] the critical view assumes that the discourse of seeing language is always involved in power relations, especially in the formation of subjects, and various acts of representation contained in society [46], [47], [48]. Because it uses a critical perspective, this category of discourse analysis is called critical discourse analysis [49], [50], [51].

In this research, researcher used critical discourse analysis of the Norman Fairclough model to study texts, text production, and socio-cultural practices in UK's 'most prolific rapist' Reynhard Sinaga shocks, shames Indonesians at home and abroad article from Jakarta Post. Fairclough focuses the discourse on language because the use of language is used to reflect something [52], [53], [54]. First, discourse is a form of action [55], language is used as a form of representation in seeing reality so that language is not only observed traditionally or micro linguistics [56], [57], [58], but in a broader macro and not out of context [59], [60], [61]. Second, it implies a reciprocal relationship between discourse and social structure [62], [63]. [64] divided discourse analysis into three dimensions, namely text, discourse practice, and sociocultural.

According to [65], critical discourse analysis looks at the discourse of the use of language in speech and writing as a form of social practice. Describing discourse as a social practice causes a dialectical relationship between certain discursive events and the situations, institutions, and social structures that shape it [66], [67]. The practice of text production may display an ideological effect: it can produce and reproduce unequal power relations

between social classes, men and women, majority and minority groups through which the differences are represented in the social position displayed [68], [69], [70].

Through discourse, for example, racist, sexist, or inequality in social life is seen as a common sense, a natural or natural, and indeed it is. Critical discourse analysis sees language as an important factor, namely how language is used to see power imbalances in society. Therefore, discourse analysis is used to uncover the power that exists in each language process: the limits of what is allowed to be a discourse, the perspective that must be used, the topics discussed. With this view, discourse sees language as always involved in power relations, especially in the formation of subjects, and various acts of representation found in society.

Fairclough's approach in analyzing texts is considered complete because it seeks to unite the three traditions namely;

1. Textual Dimensions (Microstructural), including: representation, relations, and identity

2. Dimensions of Text Production (Meso-structural) Practices, including: text production, dissemination of text and consumption of texts.

3. Dimensions of Social and Cultural Practices (Macrostructural), including: situational, institutional and social.

In this research, the problem that the researcher wants to study is how is the Critical Discourse Analysis contained in the article in the Jakarta Post newspaper using the Norman Fairclough approach? Based on the problem formulation, the research objective to be achieved in this study is to find out how the Critical Discourse Analysis contained in the article that has been selected in the Jakarta Post newspaper by using the Norman Fairclough critical discourse analysis method.

METHOD

This research was conducted using qualitative research methods with a scalpel critical discourse analysis developed by Norman Fairclough. This qualitative approach focuses on general principles underlying the realization of a meaning of social phenomena in society (Burhan Bungin, 2007: 23). This research was presented in the form of a description of

words (description), therefore qualitative descriptive research methods were used. In a qualitative descriptive method, this research was divided into three stages of strategy, including data collection methods, analyzing methods, and methods of presenting the results of data analysis. This research was expected to provide a clear picture of the object under study to draw conclusions from the object of research. In this research, the data the researchers used was from one of the online newspapers, the Jakarta Post. Where the Jakarta Post newspaper itself was an Indonesian newspaper that uses English as its news language. This study used one of the headline articles published in the Jakarta Post newspaper with the title "*UK's 'most prolific rapist' Reynhard Sinaga shocks, shames Indonesians at home and abroad*" was published on January 8, 2020. The article contains Reynhard Sinaga, a 36-year-old PhD student of Indonesian nationality, who was conducting his studies in the UK and has committed sexual harassment with 136 counts of rape, eight counts of attempted rape, 13 counts of sexual assault and two counts of sexual assault with penetration. Indonesia even students who are also taking their studies there are afraid to be affected by that case.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sexual harassment is now becoming viral today especially when the name Reynhard Sinaga appears on the surface. Not even half-hearted case of harassment was carried out in the UK with more than 100 victims. Reynhard's case of harassment is in the spotlight not only in the UK and in Indonesia. It is likely that all countries know about this case of sexual harassment. Allegedly this harassment case has been carried out since 2017. The court from Manchester has issued the results of the trial that Reynhard will be sentenced to life imprisonment. The Indonesian embassy in the UK has tried to help reduce the sentences of perpetrators, but the Manchester Court did not respond so Reynhard had to be detained for the rest of his life.

This study will review the meaning and understanding of critical discourse analysis texts from selected articles, using the Norman Fairclough short editor.

1. Text Analysis (Micro)

Fairclough divides text discourse analysis into three basic elements to describe and analyze each text, namely representation, relations, and identity.

1. Representation

In this aspect, the message uses vocabulary and grammar. The vocabulary used to display and describe something, which shows something is included in a set of categories. In linguistic texts, representations in clauses are found in several sentences in the article.

"Most prolific rapist"

In the sentence contained in the first paragraph it appears that the sentence is negative, especially for the perpetrator. More precisely as satirizing the perpetrators. In that sentence it means that the perpetrator is the person who has the highest number of victims of sexual harassment. Maybe for the perpetrators it is a pride to break records, but not for the general public. His actions had broken the law.

*"With some expressing concern that Reynhard's case might **blacken the reputation** of Indonesians by association."*

The sentence above shows that the impact of the actions taken by Reynhard was not only himself, but also the Indonesian community and students who were now in the UK. 'Blacken the reputation' itself means destroying or making bad the reputation of the Indonesian people. Also of most concern is the relationship between Britain and Indonesia.

2. Relations

The relation element relates to how the relationship between the writer and the reader is displayed in the article text. The focal point of relation analysis is the pattern of the relationship between the writer and the reader. In the analysis of this relationship the role of the writer is very important and significant, especially if related to social context. After the article written by Karina M. Tehusijarana, Apriza Pinandita, Apriadi Gunawan and Jon Afrizal, they placed various events that influenced the development of Indonesia's reputation.

The discourse in the news text describes the process of prosecuting cases of sexual harassment that enter the realm of law as an act of intentionally eliminating violations of one's immoral rights, and violating the rule of law so that it is necessary to uphold justice

centered on the police in the UK. The legal settlement process needs to be carried out by the court in accordance with the mistakes made by the perpetrators.

In the text of the article there is also an opinion from Gilang, a PhD student at the University of Lancaster, saying that the news had shocked the community of Indonesian doctoral students in Britain, making him fear that this case would adversely affect the Indonesian student community in the country. Many concerns about the impact that will arise later.

"The Indonesian Embassy in the UK, which had kept a low profile with regard to the case, revealed on Monday that it had followed Reynhard's case for the past three years to ensure he was afforded the full extent of his rights and protections as an Indonesian citizen. "

Also presented was the opinion of the Indonesian Embassy in the UK in dealing with the case. They say that they have done everything to try to defend Reynhard's rights as an Indonesian citizen. But the decision remains in the hands of the British court.

3. Identity

The Jakarta Post as a newspaper that produces articles in highlights "*UK's 'most prolific rapist' Reynhard Sinaga shocks, shames Indonesians at home and abroad"* tries to describe situations, conditions, settings and events that tend to be more contra to victims. This incident only involved a fellow Indonesian student community who also conducted studies in England, a childhood friend of the perpetrators, and the Indonesian embassy as a guest speaker. Seen

the news writer does not display the offender in the text to provide clarification of the harassment he committed. From all the news about the gladiatorial battles analyzed, it shows that the news writers illustrate how disappointment and worries of people who feel afraid will be harmed by the case by Reynhard.

"Both Gilang and Stela said that Reynhard was not known in the Indonesian student community in England, perhaps because he had been there longer than students in general."

In that sentence it can be seen that what exactly the behavior of Reynhard in his daily life. Fellow student communities who happen to have the opportunity to also study in the UK say that they don't know much about Reynhard. From there it can be concluded that Reynhard is a person who is less socializing.

2. Discourse Practice

Discourse practice analysis should focus attention on the production and consumption of texts. Text is formed through a practice of discourse, which will determine how the text is produced. In this dimension analysis, the interpretation is carried out on the process of discourse which includes aspects of income, dissemination, and use of texts. Some of these aspects have a more institutional character, while others are in the process of using and spreading discourse. With regard to institutional processes, Fairclough refers to institutional routines such as editor procedures involved in the production of media texts. Discourse practices include the ways in which media workers produce texts. This relates to journalists themselves as individuals; the nature of the network of journalists with other media workers; the working patterns of the media as an institution, such as how to cover news, write news, to become news in the media. Fairclough argues that the civic analysis serves to find out the process of producing, distributing, and using texts. Thus, the three stages must be carried out in analyzing the dimensions of discourse.

In this article the writers of the Jakarta Post try to deliver the most complete and detailed news. Journalists and writers work together in completing a story. Especially the news about Reynhard, they are trying to find out and explain who Reynhard is, and what is the opinion of a friend of a community in England, his childhood friend and even the opinion of the Batak people. They always try to make the actual news in accordance with the facts so that many people are not disappointed when reading the news presented by them.

3. Socio-cultural practices

Socio-cultural practices are interpretations of the practice of text production. Every text in the discourse is influenced by economic, political (power and ideological) and cultural (values and identity) factors that influence media institutions. The discussion of socio-cultural practices includes three levels, namely the situational level, relating to the production and context of the situation. Institutional level, related to the influence of

institutions both internally and externally. Social level, related to more macro situations, such as political systems, economic systems, and cultural systems of society as a whole. These three levels of analysis of sociocultural practice include:

a.Situational

Every text that is born is generally born in a condition (more referring to time) or a unique and unique atmosphere. Or in other words, the situational aspect looks more at the context of events that occur when the news is published. Sexual harassment certainly does not escape the eyes of the media. The media views that sexual harassment is a material that is worth reporting to the public. Physical conflict such as that experienced by Reynhard has decent news value because reporting about sexual harassment is an exploitation of violations of immoral rights.

This event was also a concern for many media outlets, including the Jakarta Post online newspaper. This news shows the conflict of sexual harassment by Reynhard in the UK with the most victims.

b. Institutional

This level looks at exactly how an effect an institutional institution has on practice when a discourse is produced. This institution can come from the institutional strength of the apparatus and the government can also be used as one of the things that influences the content of a text.

"The Indonesian Embassy in the UK, which had kept a low profile with regard to the case, revealed on Monday that it had followed Reynhard's case for the past three years to ensure he was afforded the full extent of his rights and protections as an Indonesian citizen. "

In the article presented there are the authors working with the Indonesian embassy in the UK to find out the development of the case that occurred with Reynhard.

c.Social

The social aspect looks more at the micro aspects such as the economic system, the political system, or the cultural system of society as a whole. Thus, through the discourse

analysis of this model, we can find out the essence of a text by unpacking the text to the deep things. It turns out, a text also contains a certain ideology that the author entrusted so that the public can follow the flow of the writer's wishes.

Social and cultural influences play a large role in determining someone's behavior. Similarly, the case of sexual harassment by Reynhard is an event of minimal conformity (adjustment) of a person to the prevailing social norms. He is deeply influenced by evil social stimuli such as bad environmental influences. If you see this case, which gives a bad influence on others. Because it has become a hereditary culture, they are not able to recognize and understand their bad behavior, nor are they able to control and regulate it.

As has been explained above that Reynhard is a closed person, anti-social, so he only buried what he felt alone and vented by sexual harassment. Only by using seduction and good behavior does he do his job to ensnare the victim. Sometimes we don't realize that such a person has a thousand ways in his brain.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, the authors conclude that critical discourse analysis emphasizes discourse as a form of interaction and through critical discourse analysis the use of spoken and written language is apparent. As a form of social practice. Social practices in critical discourse analysis relate to events from a reality and social structure. The role of the media is inseparable from the practice of ideology, meaning that media with a variety of presentations by using certain construction to attract readers. The Jakarta Post explains a variety of realities that emerge with different character choices for titles and discourses.

When viewed from the Fairclough analysis theory, Reynhard Sinaga became the main object of the news. The media emphasizes the image of a Reynhard. Norman Fairclough (Badara, 2012: 26) argues that discourse is a social practice and divides discourse analysis into three dimensions, namely text, discourse practice, and social practice. Based on the analysis that has been done, the researcher has a conclusion in this study: *First*, in terms of text analysis. Of the various linguistic tools used by the Jakarta Post in the highlights *"UK's ' most prolific rapist 'Reynhard Sinaga shocks, shames Indonesians at home and abroad"* basically want to show the reader that there is a case interesting is sexual

harassment committed by Indonesian citizens in large countries in the United Kingdom. There are three tools that are used to represent the news, namely through diction, the use of broad sentences of cause and effect, and direct quotation of the resource persons' statements.

Second, in Discourse Practice, news writers try to explain what is happening and write news according to facts. Journalists and writers work together in completing a story. Especially the news about Reynhard, they are trying to find out and explain who Reynhard is, and what is the opinion of a friend of a community in England, his childhood friend and even the opinion of the Batak people. *Third*, in terms of analysis of socio-cultural practices. The Jakarta Post's decision as the party that produced the text in the highlights of "UK's' most prolific rapist 'Reynhard Sinaga shocks, shames Indonesians at home and abroad" was influenced by social problem conditions. Indonesia's image is tarnished only because of Reynhard's doing sexual harassment. The involvement of the Indonesian embassy and Manchester court in the text to expose the case provided a bright spot for the victims. The actual case that occurred in 2017 was finally investigated again until finally the perpetrators were arrested and gained status legal.

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