EXAMINING THREE REPUTABLE ONLINE NEWS MEDIA ON INDONESIAN SPYWARE NEWS: A CORPUS-BASED CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS
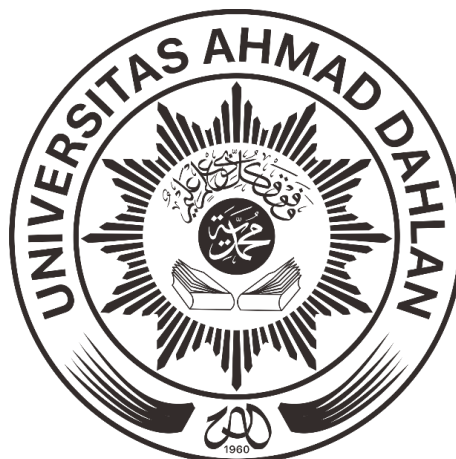
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ABSTRACT

EXAMINING THREE REPUTABLE ONLINE NEWS MEDIA ON
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A CORPUS-BASED CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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This research discusses how critical discourse analysis is used to examine three similar news stories, namely Indonesian spyware, but from different media and countries. The researcher used three media, namely *The Jakarta Post*, *Aljazeera*, and *The Times of Israel*. This research aims to find out textual features, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice based on Norman Fairclough's concept.

This research is descriptive qualitative research. In data consisting of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in *The Jakarta Post*, *Aljazeera*, and *The Times of Israel,* the researcher uses Sudaryanto's method and techniques. The steps of collecting data are, visiting the official news website, Selecting the news text, reading the news text, classifying the data, arranging the data including words, phrases, clauses, and sentences into the table in order. The collected data, then, are classified based on the three-dimensional concept of Fairclough. To analyze the data, the researcher uses Norman Fairclough's theoretical approach with the help of Corpus-based AntConc 4.1.4.0 software to make it easier for the researcher to search for concordance and collocation data.

The results depict that the data in the three media can be understood from Fairclough's three-dimensional concept; textual features, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice. In the textual features, there are vocabularies consisting of rewording and overwording (43 data) and grammatical aspects (135 data) containing active, positive, negative, declarative, simple, compound, and complex sentences and pronouns, and data related to representation, relations, and identity (87 data). Discourse practice was found in text production, distribution, and consumption. The amount of data founding text production, distribution, and consumption was 3 data. Sociocultural practice was found to be the result of social determinants, ideology, and effects. The amount of data found was 65 data. The ideology found in the three news is the ideology of nationalism. *The Times of Israel* shows that the Israel wants to be considered a country and needs support from other countries. Meanwhile, *The Jakarta Post* and *Aljazeera* show the ideology that every country has the right to defend or not defend other countries. Israel's aim in attacking Indonesian officials was to gather information related to policies in Indonesia.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Fairclough, News

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ABSTRAK

KAJIAN TIGA MEDIA DARING BEREPUTASI DALAM BERITA MATA-MATA INDONEISA: CORPUS BERDASARKAN ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS

Oleh

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Penelitian ini membahas bagaimana analisis wacana kritis digunakan untuk mengkaji tiga berita serupa, yaitu mata-mata Indonesia. Namun, dari media dan negara berbeda. Peneliti menggunakan tiga media, yaitu The Jakarta Post, Aljazeera, dan The Times of Israel. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui analisis tekstual, praktik wacana, dan praktik sosiokultural berdasarkan konsep Norman Fairclough.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam data terdiri dari kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat di The Jakarta Post, Aljazeera, dan The Times of Israel, peneliti menggunakan metode dan teknik Sudaryanto. Langkah-langkah mengumpulkan data, yaitu mengunjungi laman media, memilih berita, membaca berita terpilih, mengklasifikasikan data, dan menyusun data menjadi kata, frase, clausa, dan kalimat dalam tabel. Data yang terkumpul kemudian diklasifikasikan berdasarkan konsep tiga dimensi Fairclough. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan teori pendekatan teori Norman Fairclough dengan bantuan software AntConc 4.1.4.0 berbasis Corpus untuk memudahkan peneliti dalam mencari data konkordansi dan kolokasi.

Hasilnya menggambarkan bahwa data pada ketiga media dapat dipahami dari konsep tiga dimensi Fairclough; fitur tekstual, praktik wacana, dan praktik sosiokultural. Pada analisis tekstual terdapat kosakata yang terdiri dari pengulangan kata (43 data) dan analisis gramatikal (135 data) yang berisi kalimat dan kata ganti aktif, positif, negatif, deklaratif, sederhana, majemuk, dan kompleks, serta data terkait representasi, hubungan. , dan identitas (87 data). Praktik wacana ditemukan dalam produksi, distribusi, dan konsumsi teks. Jumlah data teks dasar produksi, distribusi, dan konsumsi sebanyak 3 data. Praktik sosiokultural ditemukan sebagai hasil dari determinan sosial, ideologi, dan efek. Jumlah data yang ditemukan sebanyak 65 data. Ideologi yang ditemukan dalam ketiga berita, yaitu ideologi nasionalism. The Times of Israel menunjukkan bahwa Israel ingin dianggap sebagai sebuah negara dan membutuhkan dukungan dari negara lain. Sedangkan The Jakarta Post dan Aljazeera menunjukkan ideologi bahwa setiap negara memiliki hak untuk membela atau tidak terhadap negara lain. Tujuan Israel menyerang pejabat Indonesia adalah untuk mengumpulkan informasi terkait kebijakan di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Analisis Wacana Kritis, Fairclough, Surat Kabar

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Choosing the Subject

The influence of mass media is very strong on society because society knows the world from mass media (Romli, 2017; Nurhadi, 2017). However, the mass media provides information about the real world promptly and selectively, which will certainly provide an image of the environment or an object that is biased and lame (Sukendar, 2017). Therefore, it is necessary to understand further and study the truth of real reality and news broadcast by the mass media so that the public can receive valid information. Eriyanto (2002) stated, "The media is not what it is portrayed to be; it reports what it is, a mirror of reality. The media, as we see, actually constructs reality in such a way."

Understanding more deeply the news written by the media of various countries based on linguistic Corpus becomes more interesting to study. The perception of the concept of the meaning of the most apparent words deserves further in-depth research to get a broader picture of how the media reports a phenomenon. The concepts and representations of the meaning of the words that are apparent most frequently are very important to understand. In addition, by using corpus linguistics approaches and critical discourse analysis, the discourse framing (positive or negative) of a media will be clearer and can be expressed more deeply.

The topic of researching news framing from a country becomes interesting

to see alignments and relations between the countries. The research used a corpus approach to provide more details on relations between countries that were not explained in critical discourse analysis. Norman Fairclough's approach—concordance and collocation corpus helped in detailing the text dimensions. Then, the background of the country becomes a detailed part of the sociocultural discourse.

B. Problem Formulation

This research aims to answer three main problems, namely:

1. What are the textual features of Indonesian spyware news based on Norman Fairclough's analysis with Corpus AntConc 4.1.4.0?

2. How are the discourse practices of Indonesian spyware news based on Norman Fairclough's analysis?

3. How are the sociocultural practices of Indonesian spyware news based on Norman Fairclough's analysis?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problems above, the researcher proposes the following objectives:

1. To analyse the textual features of Indonesian spyware news based on NormanFairclough's analysis with Corpus AntConc 4.1.4.0.

2. To find out the discourse practice of Indonesian spyware news based on Norman Fairclough's analysis.

3. To analyse the sociocultural practice of Indonesian spyware news based on Norman Fairclough's analysis.

D. Scope of the Study

The study focuses on finding the textual dimension of Indonesian spyware news on three reputable online news, such as *The Jakarta Post*, *Aljazeera*, and *The Times of Israel*. The news entitled "Senior Indonesian officials targeted by spyware last year," "Indonesian officials targeted by spyware: sources," and "Israeli spyware said used to hack senior Indonesian officials last year" are the data in this study. The data was limited on September 30th, 2022. This study examines the news through Fairclough's three-dimensional model, which consists of textual features, discourse practice, and sociocultural Practice based on corpus analysis with AntConc 4.1.4.0.

E. Review of the Related Studies

This section will review several studies that have similar topics in critical discourse analysis. Considering the previous study in this analysis, the researcher studies Kyung Hye Kim, who analysed 'Examining US news media discourses about North Korea: A corpus-based critical discourse analysis' (2014). This article discusses how the media constructs North Korea in US media. Using *CNN*, *Newsweek*, and *The New York Times* objects, this research has many perspectives. The method used is a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, using the corpus software Word Smith Tools version 5.0

to find collocations and qualitative methods in the use of critical discourse analysis to see how the media contributes to shaping social construction. Unfortunately, this research only uses a few of the critical discourse analysis methods, so it only focuses on the Corpus, especially its collocations.

F. Method of Research

This method is included in the qualitative research. According to Kumar (2011), qualitative research is a method to understand the situations and perceptions of a group of people. There are ten characteristics of research by Kumar. So, this research is categorized as qualitative research because the data of this study is observed from written text to explore how the media constructs social media through the news.

1. Data and Source of Data

a. Data

The main data of this research are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from text of news entitled 'Senior Indonesian officials targeted by spyware last year' on *The Jakarta Post* website published on September 30th, 2022; 'Indonesian officials targeted by spyware: sources' on the *Aljazeera* website published on September 30th, 2022; and 'Israeli spyware said used to hack senior Indonesian officials last year' on *The Times of Israel* website published on September 30th, 2022.

b. Source of Data

The source of data in the form of news text in this study was taken from the official online mass media websites, *The Jakarta Post*, *Aljazeera*, and *The Times of Israel*, which contained the same news related to spyware attacks on Indonesia.

2. **Method of Collecting Data and the Data Classification in Table**

   a. **Collecting data steps by Corpus of AntConc 4.1.4.0 by Laurence Anthony**

      Based on Marlin (2018), the steps of collecting data are as follows: Searching the news: In the first step of data collection, the researcher used script observation by searching for news articles about spyware that attacked in Indonesia on various news websites. The researcher looking for relevant news articles and selecting one from *The Jakarta Post*, *Aljazeera*, and *The Times of Israel* website for analysis. Downloading the news: After the news was discovered, the researcher downloaded it.

      Reading the news: The researcher read the news from *The Jakarta Post*, *Aljazeera*, and *The Times of Israel*. Finding the data: After reading the news, the researcher attempted to find the data within the script of the news article by *The Jakarta Post*, *Aljazeera*, and *The Times of Israel*.

      Categorizing the data: The researcher then applied Corpus with the software AntConc 4.1.4.0 by Laurence Anthony to classify the data. The data was categorized into two types: collocation and concordance.

b. **Collecting Data Steps by CDA of Norman Fairclough**

In collecting the data, the researcher applies the observation method (*simak*) by Sudaryanto. The steps of collecting the data can be described as follows: Visiting the official news site which based on Indonesia and other countries, namely *The Jakarta Post*, *Aljazeera*, and *The Times of Israel*. Selecting the news text on *The Jakarta Post*, *Aljazeera*, and *The Times of Israel* regarding the issue of spyware that hit Indonesia.

Reading the news text which has been selected to gather the data. Classifying the data with different codes adapted by previous studies of Nursagi (2020), the researcher designates code 'A' as data from *The Jakarta Post*, 'B' as data from Aljazeera, and 'C' as data from *The Times of Israel*.

Arranging the data, including words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, into the table in order from *The Jakarta Post*, *Aljazeera*, and *The Times of Israel* data.

3. **Method and Technique of Analyzing Data**

1) **Data Analysis Steps**

After going through the data collection process, the next step is processing data. In analysing the data, this study applies the identity method (*padan*) by Sudaryanto. The steps are as follows: Reading the data source which is a news text. Arranging the data into vocabulary features, grammatical aspects, representation, relation, and identity to

gain an understanding of how *The Jakarta Post, Aljazeera,* and *The Times of Israel* display discourse in text dimension.

Examining the text production, consumption, and distribution to perceive the ideology built by *The Jakarta Post*, *Aljazeera*, and *The Times of Israel*. Categorizing the data to collocation, the background of the country, Situational, Institutional, and Social under sociocultural practice to realize the social context correlated to discourse in *The Jakarta Post*, *Aljazeera*, and *The Times of Israel*. Concluding the data analysed.

G. Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes the result of this research will be useful, both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to contribute references related to language studies, especially critical discourse analysis corpus data. Practically, this research is expected to make people aware of the construction of reality built by the mass media so that society can be clever in filtering news from the media.

CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL APPROACH AND FRAMEWORK

A. Theoretical Approach

A theoretical approach is a set of principles used to explain a class of phenomena. Theoretical approaches are used to structure the research process and plan how to approach a specific research inquiry. This study aims to integrate two contrasting theoretical approaches, namely corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis. The researcher seeks to employ theory as a framework for examining the data. As per Maxwell and Mittapalli (2008), theory provides a collection of concepts that aid in comprehending a particular phenomenon.

B. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework will explain the theories that will be used in this research to analyse the data. The theoretical framework is a crucial aspect of the research process, as it explains the application of theories that are relevant to the study. In this study, the theoretical framework will incorporate several theories and related studies, such as corpus, concordance and collocation, discourse, discourse analysis, critical discourse analysis, and linguistic features in newspaper.

CHAPTER III
ANALYSIS

A. Corpus Analysis Based on AntConc 4.1.4.0

AntConc uses to get easy the researcher for finding the data, such as concordance dan collocation.

1. Concordance in Corpus AntConc 4.1.4.0

From the three pieces of news in Table 3 above, three samples were taken from Indonesian, Qatar, and Israeli media. The words Indonesian and Officials in The Jakarta Post media are at number 1 and 3, Aljazeera 1 and 3, and The Times of Israel at 3 and 1. The indication of positive or negative meaning is strengthened by the words that follow it because the meaning is seen not only in the frequency but also in several words that are nearby.

2. Collocation in Corpus AntConc 4.1.4.0

The results of the research show that in terms of collocation, the words Indonesian and Officials illustrate that the Indonesia, Qatar, and Israeli media have different meanings. Research results said the word Indonesian in *The Jakarta Post* and *The Times of Israel* has a negative meaning. Then, the word Officials in *The Jakarta Post* and *Aljazeera* newspapers have positive meaning indications. Meanwhile, in The Times of Israel media, the words Indonesian and Officials have a negative meaning. The words Indonesian and Officials are influenced by the word after it.

B. Textual Features Found in *The Jakarta Post*, *Aljazeera*, and *The Times of Israel*

1. *In addition to the six officials and advisers who told Reuters they were targeted, a director at a state-owned Indonesian firm that provides weapons to the Indonesian army got the same message from Apple, according to two people with knowledge of the matter.*

Datum 7.C.45 includes a complex sentence because of the independent clause: A director at a state-owned Indonesian firm that provides weapons to the Indonesian army got the same message from Apple. Dependent clause: according to two people with knowledge of the matter. Connecting word: "according to".

Textual features was used to search for vocabulary, which was found as a result of rewording and overwording. At the same time, grammatical aspects contained active, positive, negative, declarative, simple, compound, and complex sentences and pronouns. The amount of data found from overwording and rewording was 43 data. Grammatical aspects found 135 data. Also, data related to representation, relations, and identity were found. The amount of data found was 87 data.

C. Discourse Practice found in *The Jakarta Post*, *Aljazeera*, and *The Times of Israel*

1. *The editor of chief, M taufiqqurrahman (11.A.1)*
2. *The editor of chief, Amjad Attalah (11.B.1)*
3. *The editor of chief, David Horovitz (11.C.1)*

Differences in editor-in-chief mean that the news or conflicts raised depend on the editor-in-chief. The editor-in-chief is in the highest position in the editorial ranks and is responsible for the news published in the media.

The second research analysis is discourse practice. The researcher analyses how discourse is used in power relations between participants and to attract readers' attention to media reports. At this stage, the researcher analyses research data using text production, distribution, and consumption. The amount of data found in text production and distribution was 3 data.

D. Sociocultural Practice found in *The Jakarta Post*, *Aljazeera*, and *The Times of Israel*

The use of technology by institutions and the interactions between readers and media collectively shape the narrative and its meaning, reflecting the ideology. This sociocultural practice has a positive impact on readers by providing them with accurate and timely information, which is essential for informed decision-making and social change. Sociocultural Practice was found to be the result of social determinants, ideology, and effects. The amount of data found was 65 data.

The ideology found in the three news is the ideology of nationalism. *The Times of Israel* shows that the ideology wants to be considered a country and needs support from other countries. Meanwhile, *The Jakarta Post* and *Aljazeera* show the ideology that every country has the right to defend or not defend other countries. Israel's aim in attacking Indonesian officials was to gather information related to policies in Indonesia.

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A.   Conclusion

Based on the results of the data analysis above, it can be concluded that three news from *The Jakarta Post*, *Aljazeera*, and *The Times of Israel* about Indonesian spyware reveal a three-dimensional model proposed by Fairclough to answer the research questions in this study. Three dimensions of the models are textual characteristics, discourse practice, and sociocultural Practice. Textually feature analysis, there are three categories at the description level: vocabulary, grammatical, representation, relation, and identity. In discourse practice, the researcher analyses data based on the context of production, distribution, and consumption in the text. Then, in the analysis or explanation of sociocultural Practice, the researcher analyses data using social practices that are divided into three categories: social determinants, ideology, and effects.

Based on the results of the third research, The ideology found in the three news is the ideology of nationalism. *The Times of Israel* shows that the Israel wants to be considered a country and needs support from other countries. Meanwhile, *The Jakarta Post* and *Aljazeera* show the ideology that every country has the right to defend or not defend other countries. Israel's aim in attacking Indonesian officials was to gather information related to policies in Indonesia.

B. Suggestions

Based on the results of the research, the researcher proposes the suggestions in the following statements:

1. For Future Researchers

Future researchers can view the results of this study as recommendations for further research. However, future researchers should analyse other research topics using a Critical Discourse Analysis approach from other platforms, such as *Twitter*, *YouTube*, *Facebook*, or other social media. There are many other research topics related to this research that can be developed to produce.

2. For Linguistics Students

The researcher recommends that students use a corpus-based Critical Discourse Analysis approach to analyse the discourse around them. The aim is to make them think critically about social phenomena and increase their knowledge of discourse.

3. For Lecturers

The researcher recommends that lecturers use this research to introduce the concept of Critical Discourse Analysis, especially related to Critical Discourse Analysis in news on social media. Lecturers can also use this research to help students analyse language in the news as a social phenomenon. Also, as a future lesson material in class.

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