

Critical Discourse Analysis on Tempo.Com Online News Using Fairclough Discourse Analysis (Close Contact With Positive Covid 19, Government: Stay Isolated)

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Abstract: *This study aims to determine critical discourse of the news that is published by Tempo.co entitled “Kontak Erat dengan Positif Covid-19, Pemerintah: Tes Negatif, Tetap Isolasi”. This study focuses on three aspects, mikrostruktural, mesostruktural and makrostruktural which processed in order to make news texts. The news that is used for this study was published in 22 February 2022 through online media. The method that we used is descriptive qualitative method. The results from this study indicates that the news that Tempo.co published contains several mikrostruktural aspects. There are paragraphs that use demonstrative representation of time and place and also there are several paragraphs that use conjunctions. Secondly, there are makrostruktural aspects that is seen in this news, namely the social context that advices to self isolate at home after having close contact with a person with Covid-19 even though the test results were negative and situation context is also seen in this news (1) Topic, where this news aims to spread awareness about Covid- 19 . (2) Place, the making of this news takes place in Jakarta. (3) Time, the making of this news was when the Covid-19 cases soar. Lastly, mesostruktural aspect is seen in data that were processed is based on accurate facts on the media.*

Keywords: Online news, Critical discourse, News text

Introduction

Covid 19 or Corona virus disease 2019 came from an unknown origin. The disease was reported at the end of December 2019 in Hubei Province, China. According to WHO ecologist Peter Daszak, Covid-19 first came from a wildlife farm in China. It is possible that the wildlife breeders supplied the animals to food vendors at the Huanan Seafood Market [1]. This disease attacks the respiratory tract with general symptoms such as fever/high fever, sore throat, fatigue, phlegm, difficulty breathing, dizziness, and diarrhea. The Covid-19 outbreak is not an epidemic that can be taken lightly because it can cause death [2].

The arrival of the virus to around the world and Indonesia has came up with so many struggles. Corona virus disease 2019 is a virus with a very fast rate of spread. The Worldometer reports that from every country, Indonesia is ranked 32 when compared to the United States, which ranks first with the highest cases. (Rosanti, 2020)

Many efforts have been made by the government since the beginning of Covid entering Indonesia, such as the government setting a strict health protocol policy by appealing to the public for WHO. Not only that, people who are affected by COVID will get maximum health

facilities. The large-scale social restriction policy was carried out in 2020 at the beginning of Covid-19, this policy was carried out based on the government regulation law number 21 of 2020.

In handling Covid-19, the government and the Health Service have appealed to every community to keep themselves by limiting their distance from crowds, not to gather outside their homes if not needed. Keep doing social distancing. Government policies that include the Health Service, make protocols for self-isolation or self-isolation carried out at home without any desire to leave the house. This effort is a step to stop Covid-19. (Fatimah et al., 2020)

The government said that by doing self-isolation, we can help others to avoid possible transmission. The government also needs an initiative or the role of the community to be able to better maintain the health protocol for themselves and others. In Law No. 4 of 1984 concerning infectious diseases, it requires the participation of the community to be active in complying with the government's appeal to maintain the health protocol.

Social distancing is the first step to prevent the corona virus by limiting every activity outside the home. The term social distancing has been replaced by the term Physical Distancing by the government. In this term it is divided into two, namely self-quarantine and self-isolation. Self-quarantine is more directed at those whose symptoms have not been seen even though they have had direct contact with those suffering from Covid-19 but are required to isolate themselves independently. Self-isolation for those who have really been infected with Covid-19, in handling it, special isolation is applied in a separate room if the hospital cannot accept it anymore.

The government has agreed to make this pandemic a national disaster that all people must pay attention to and watch out for. Health is an important factor for social welfare. Health service policies are seen as important in social policies, various new policies are made by the government to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic, policies made by the government include closing road access, limiting the amount of transportation and doing self-isolation if you feel you are in contact with people affected by Covid -19.

Reisa Broto Asmoro, who is the government's spokesman for the Covid-19 handling, believes that the public is required to self-isolate if they come into close contact with positive people even though the results of antigens and swabs are negative. If the first test result is negative, the public is encouraged to self-isolate and do a second test on the fifth day. If the second test is negative, the public does not need to self-isolate again. (Ar-Rashid & Yuniati, 2021).

In the era of the Covid-19 pandemic, the role of the mass media is bigger than ever. The mass media has a great influence in influencing society and in this era of pandemic, mass media is used as a forum for information about the Covid-19 virus. There are electronic media and print media. Electronic media includes television, radio, and the internet in contrast to print media which includes magazines and newspapers. Now, it is electronic media that has a lot of people that are using it. This is because electronic media such as the internet are very easy and fast to access (Hamid, 2016).

In this Covid 19 era, many mass media, especially online news, report information to the public. The message they want to convey is information from the Covid-19 Task Force Team and some other information that has been proven credible and can be trusted in conveying

important information about the Covid-19 virus. In addition, their sources can come from experiences that are experienced directly or events that are seen directly by journalists and then these experiences and events will be reported and conveyed to the public with the hope that the public will be more aware of the Covid-19 pandemic.

According to Brian Mc Nair (1995:20) there are several functions of the mass media in the pandemic era, namely the mass media are required to provide information (to inform) into the definition of surveillance and monitor what is happening around the community. The mass media need to educate the facts by maintaining objectivity in analyzing information to others about these facts. The platform must be provided by the mass media so that the public knows about the impact of the spread of Covid 19 on people's lives. The mass media must be present as a channel for advocacy in various ways in handling this covid 19.

The influence of the mass media is very strong. The impacts generated by the news about Covid 19 can make the community participate in the spread of Covid 19. Due to the Covid 19 information provided by the mass media, people are starting to follow directions to prevent the spread of Covid 19, such as washing hands after outdoor activities, obeying the use of masks and keep the distance. (Solten Rajagukguk & Olilia, 2020)

Media is present as a bridge to connect information between the public and the government. The media has a very important role in conveying various kinds of information, especially regarding Covid-19. Tempo.com is present as an online media that is active in reporting information about Covid-19.

The State Of The Art for this research is a journal entitled 'Critical Discourse Analysis of "Answer To Non-Muslims Common Questions About Islam" by Using Norman Fairclough'. The journal is to explain the translation of Dr.'s e-book. Zakir Naik attempts to answer questions that are often asked by non-Muslims by using Norman Fairclough's critical analysis. The results of the analysis are the structure of the text including the book title, orientation, sequence of events, conclusions, modalities, metaphors, and vocabulary namely experiences and attitudes; (2) The results of the interpretation are presented in 4 dimensions, namely what happened, what was involved, what relationship was at issue, what was the role of language; (3) Explanatory analysis is the relationship between discourse practice and social context (socio-cultural-practice analysis).

Norman Fairclough's discourse analysis is seen from the use of language and his writings. In analyzing the text, Norman Fairclough uses an approach that unites three traditions, namely the Textual Dimension (Microstructural), the Discourse Dimension (Mesostructural), the Socio-Cultural Practice Dimension (Macrostructural). (Munfarida, 1970)

The discourse term " Kontak Erat dengan Positif Covid-19, pemerintah: Tes Negatif, tetap isolasi " is not only seen as an ordinary discourse, but if viewed from a contextual aspect, this has become a problem in the economic life of working people. Many companies cut their employees' salaries if they don't come to work more than a day. For this reason, it is necessary to carry out research to reorganize the textual and contextual meaning of policy discourse while still doing isolation even though the test is negative.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the news on Tempo.co. according to Fairclough's theory, to find out the textual meaning and message in this news textually. In addition, to

understand whether there are habits made by the author to make government figures in this news look good in public perception.

Literature Review

Microstructural

In the microstructural dimension, news texts or research objects are analyzed linguistically through cohesion and coherence, wording and diction.

Cohesion and Coherence

Cohesion and Coherence are divided because language is composed of form and meaning and creates a connection between form and meaning. Cohesion is a formal part in a discourse (a relationship that is seen in form) and is classified as a syntactic organization which means cohesion. Composing words densely to create speech. Baryadi argues that cohesion has two forms, namely: lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion (grammar). Gramatical cohesion is the relationship with the grammatical elements of a discourse. Gramatical can be detailed into four. First, the point of view that is part of the grammatical cohesion form and its form is a linguistic unit that shows the linguistic unit that follows or precedes it. There are two types of cohesion of designation, namely anaphoric designation (this, that, that, above, this, that) and cataphoric designation (hereinafter, next, that is, this way). The two cohesions are shown by words that have a diectical nature, which means that the referent word will change depending on who uses it and when to use it. Second, substitution is grammatical cohesion which is a change between one particular constituent and another and has two participating elements, the two elements, namely the first element is an element that states a person (persona) and the second element is an element that expresses a substitute in the form of a charm pronoun. The charm pronoun has a function as a sign of cohesion of change using third person pronouns (he, he, he (singular honorific), they, he - he (plural honorifics) and the form of the relationship (plural or singular). If the element being replaced is in the form of language that expresses location or time, the bridal element will be in the form of locative pronouns (here, there, there). The third is the release which means grammatical cohesion which is the liberation (zero) of the constituents that have been spoken. The fourth is concatenation or conjunction which means grammatical cohesion that looks like a conjunction Lexical cohesion is divided into five, namely repetition, hyponymy, synonym, antonym and collocation.

Coherence is a relationship that has the characteristic of a spinning wheel that is clear between the elements that make up the sentence, how can the relationship be between the subject and the predicate of other main elements. (Hutabarat, 2019)

To be sure, parents' value academic quality, but many, particularly those who are white, conflate academic quality with predominantly white schools. Relatedly, white parents often overlook or simply refuse to send their children to high-performing schools that have majority black or Hispanic student bodies (Billingham, 2017; Billingham & Hunt, 2016). Moreover, parents utilize their highly homogeneous social networks in their inquiries into teachers, the student body, and the overall school environment rather than using more objective, academic metrics and data that states and school districts collect (Holme, 2002). Ultimately, school choice patterns both effect and are affected by longstanding institutional patterns and inequities.

Mesostructural

Norman Fairclough argues that the discourse analysis framework has two dimensions, in the process this dimension is carried out with several aspects contained therein, namely in the processing of income obtained or accurate data, distribution and use of detailed texts. In this characteristic, it is institutional, but in others it is more directed to the process of using discourse dissemination.

Fairclough refers to the institutional process of editors' procedures in making media that will be disseminated. In practice, discourse is more about how the media makes news or produces text. In this case, it is also closely related to the world of journalists, journalists, and other media. Media here means more directed at how to cover news, write news, and make the news worthy of being disseminated. Fairclough expressed his opinion that density analysis has a function to be able to know the production process, and the use of text in dissemination. Thus, these two stages are carried out in practical discourse analysis.

Text production

In this stage of production, the parties involved are those who have the authority in the production. In the analysis carried out starting from the lowest level to the institutional level in capital ownership. For example, media discourse must further explore what will be analyzed against the media organization. Such as reporters, production leaders and owners of capital. The work of each has very different interests so as to make news texts can be made with the cooperation of each party involved.

Text spread

At this stage, they know more about how the media works in the distribution of pre-production texts, whether their use is through print media, electronic media, or newspaper media. This difference needs to be considered because it has a very influential impact on news discourse, considering that there are many media that have different advantages. For example, television and newspapers are the places where media discourse is disseminated. Television has its advantages such as displaying picture and sound even though it has a limited time, and newspapers on the other hand do not have picture and sound but time is eternal.

Text consumption

In consuming texts, of course, there are parties who become targets for analysis, examples of cases that need to be analyzed are leading to who consumes the media more thoroughly.

Macrostructural

The third dimension is analyzing sociocultural practice in the media using Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis. This macro context analysis analyzes based on opinions from the social context outside the media who actually influencing how the discourse in the media. Sociocultural practice analyzes 3 aspects, namely economics, politics (particularly related to issues of power and ideology) and culture (especially those related to values and

identity) which also influence the constitution of the media and its discourse. The discussion of sociocultural practice includes 3, namely the context of the situation related to production and the context of the situation of the institutional context, related to the influence of internal and external institutions. The social context is more related to macro situations, such as the political system, the economic system, and the social cultural system as a whole (Mustikawati, 2021). There are three contexts for the practice of sociocultural analysis, including:

Situasional

Every text that is born is generally made in a condition (referring to time) or a unique atmosphere. In other words, the situational aspect refers more to the context of the events that occurred when the news was made.

Institutional

This context looks at how an organizational institution influences the practice, where a discourse is produced. This institution may come from the coercion of the apparatus and government institutions which can be one of the things that affect the content of a text.

Social

The social aspect looks more at micro aspects such as the economic system, political system, or the whole system of cultural communities. Thus, through the discourse analysis model, we can find out the essence of a text by disassembling the text more deeply. Apparently, a text also contains several ideologies entrusted by the author that make people follow the author's wishes. However, when conducting analysis using this model we must be careful not to be slandered because it does not come from a clear source. (Mustikawati, 2021)

Contains theories/concepts/approaches/views/perspectives/paradigms, etc. that will be used to analyze the case or topic raised. The naming of the analytical framework may be adjusted or replaced by using names/terms that reflect the conceptual or theoretical framework that will be used (eg Defensive Realism / Defensive Realism).

Methodology

This research was prepared in the type of description description, therefore the researcher used a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The definition of descriptive method is research that is made to combine, analyze and provide correct information (Kartikasari, 2020). The data comes from indirect observations, namely through news texts from Tempo.co and literature studies. The data analysis method used in this study uses Fairclough Theory analysis by analyzing the text of discourse on the news in the mass media. Norman Fairclough's text analysis uses an approach that combines three types, namely the Textual Dimension (Microstructural), the Discourse Dimension (Mesostructural), and the last is the Socio-Cultural Practice (Macrostructural). (Munfarida, 1970)

Sources of data used in this study using secondary data. Qualitative methods are used to obtain the desired data, namely secondary data obtained from books, related journals, and news sites that we analyze.

Findings & Discussion

Microstructural

In an article that was published by Tempo.co there are one kind of gramatical cohesion and a demonstrative reference. Demonstrative references can be divided into two, the first is place (locational) and time (temporal) demonstrative pronouns. (Yuliato, 2018).

The demonstrative reference of place on the article is :

Juru bicara pemerintah untuk penanganan Covid-19, Reisa Broto Asmoro, mengatakan hal pertama yang perlu dilakukan adalah melakukan isolasi mandiri di rumah.

The demonstrative reference of place in this article is “home” or “rumah”. The meaning of home in this article is that people have to self isolate at home after they got the test result that they had to take after having a close contact with a person infected by Covid 19 (whether the results are negative or positive).

The demonstrative reference of time is also seen in this article :

"Anda harus melakukan tes pertama 24 jam setelah kontak erat. Bisa PCR atau Antigen, pemilihan tes berdasarkan kriteria daerah pemeriksaan," kata dia dalam konferensi pers di youtube Sekretariat Presiden, Rabu, 9 Februari 2022.

The demonstrative reference of time in the article is “24 jam setelah setelah kontak erat” or “24 hours after having close contact” it means that people have to go test for covid 19 after having a close contact with a person who is affected by the disease.

Conjunction is one of gramatical cohesion, ohesion serves to combine two unrelated elements in a sentence. Here are the conjunctions in the news article:

Sementara pada kasus konfirmasi Covid-19 dengan gejala, isolasi dilakukan selama 10 hari sejak muncul gejala ditambah dengan sekurang-kurangnya tiga hari bebas gejala demam dan gangguan pernapasan.

The conjunctions contained in the news article are “temporary” conjunctions and conjunctions “and”. The use of temporary conjunctions in the article is used to indicate that Covid-19 patients who have symptoms, self-isolation must be carried out a few days from the onset of symptoms.

Mesostructural

In the analysis of discourse practice on online news, lies in the aspect of data processing that is accurately mediated. In July 2020, the Ministry of Health made a Health protocol that was in control of the Coronavirus Disease virus, in its guidelines it contained if a patient affected by Covid-19 would be declared cured if they had carried out self-isolation and received a statement letter after monitoring.

Kemendes telah memberi petunjuk **isolasi mandiri** bagi pasien positif Covid-19 di tengah varian Omicron ini. Petunjuk ini diatur Menteri Kesehatan Budi Gunadi Sadikin menerbitkan Surat Edaran Nomor HK.02.01/MENKES/18/2022 tentang Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Kasus Covid-19 varian Omicron pada 17 Januari 2022.

Sementara pada kasus konfirmasi Covid-19 dengan gejala, isolasi dilakukan selama 10 hari sejak muncul gejala ditambah dengan sekurang-kurangnya tiga hari bebas gejala demam dan gangguan pernapasan.

Adapun syarat klinis dan perilaku yang harus dipenuhi adalah sebagai berikut; berusia di bawah 45 tahun, tidak memiliki **komorbid**, dapat mengakses telemedisin atau layanan kesehatan lainnya; dan berkomitmen untuk tetap diisolasi sebelum diizinkan keluar.

The government's appeal to every community is required to self-isolate even if the test is negative or has mild symptoms. The purpose of holding this self-isolation is so as not to transmit the virus to other people around. Ministry of Health Regulation No. HK.01.07./Menkes/247/2020 infection prevention procedures by continuing to isolate at home. Widodo believes that every patient who has mild symptoms while still self-isolating will find it easier to monitor his health progress.

Macrostructural

Social Context Analysis

The social context shown by the author in the news "Close Contact with Positive Covid-19, Government: Negative Test, Stay Isolation" is about the recommendation to self-isolate at home after having close contact with a positive person for Covid-19 even though the result is positive.

Reporting from the Covid19.co.id website, the number of people exposed to Covid-19 as of February 9, 2022 increased by 46,843 people with a total of 4,626,936 people. Since the discovery of a new variant of Covid-19, namely Omicron, which was first discovered in South Africa on November 24, 2021. This has made Covid-19 cases soar in various countries, especially in Indonesia. This is because this variant is highly contagious (Saputra, 2022). The government has also increased public awareness of the spread of this virus by issuing new policies, one of which is self-isolation for people who have recently been in close contact with people who are positive for Covid-19. This is indicated by "The Ministry of Health has given instructions for self-isolation for Covid-19 positive patients in the midst of this Omicron variant. This directive is regulated by the Minister of Health, Budi Gunadi Sadikin, who issued Circular Letter Number HK.02.01/MENKES/18/2022 regarding the Prevention and Control of the Omicron variant of Covid-19 Cases on January 17, 2022." Where patients affected by the Omicron variant if they have no symptoms or mild symptoms, continue to self-isolate if they meet clinical requirements and home requirements for 10 days from the time of diagnosis.

Situasional Context Analysis

The analysis of the situation context in the news "Close Contact with Positive Covid-19, Government: Negative Test, Staying Isolation" is focused on the physical context which includes the topic of discussion, place, and time (Yulianto, 2018). This news was written to increase public awareness and prejudice against the Covid-19 virus and not to take it lightly. Especially people who have recently been in close contact with people who are positive for

Covid-19 and after the test they get a negative result, do not immediately assume that they are safe. It is recommended to self-isolate for a few days, after which the test again. If the result is safe, then it is allowed to carry out activities again. The place discussed in this report is Indonesia, especially the capital city of Jakarta, which has the highest spike in cases. The timing of this news is when the Covid-19 case soared in Indonesia due to the new variant of Omicron and when a statement was issued during a press conference on the Presidential Secretariat's youtube on February 9, 2022.

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