Discourse Analysis of a News Text Using Cohesion and Ethnography of Speaking Theories

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to undertake a thorough study of a news article entitled "31 Policemen Questioned in Kanjuruhan Stadium Tragedy" by looking at both its contextual and textual elements. To analyze the data, the research used a content analysis and discourse analysis design. While the contextual study relied on Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication, notably the Speaking Model (Hymes, 1974), the textual analysis concentrated on the coherence devices given by Halliday and Hasan (1976). All essential elements, such as the setting, participants, ends, act order, key, instruments, and norms, were identified, according to the contextual analysis. The four content categories of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction were found in the textual analysis; however, the article did not fully contain all sub-categories.

INTRODUCTION

As a tool in communication, language serves different purposes in sharing thoughts, feelings, information, or concepts (Rabbiah, 2012, in Setyawati, 2022). Thus, it is used to express what we feel and think which allows us to convey what we desire, pass information, connect one to another, sustain in a community, reduce burden, and help in performing daily activities to accomplish our goals. Unlike animals which mostly use physical movements to communicate with other creatures, humans can express themselves by speaking and writing (Chaer & Agustina, 2004, in Setyawati, 2022). Even interesting, these ways of communication can be conducted by people in space distance (two different places) and in time distance (two different eras) with the help of traditional tools (such as chalk and cave walls as once used by the primitive people) and modern tools (such as social media and websites).

Texts as a written discourse work well in conveying messages when the content, syntax, and pragmatics are in unity (Luxemburg, et al., 1992). In understanding a text, an analysis is required to

find out what the meaning and function of the text are. This analysis is called discourse analysis. According to Haris (1952, in Kamalu & Osisanwo, 2015), discourse analysis itself is a method to analyze the content of a text beyond just simple sentences. Guy Cook (1989, in Kamalu & Osisanwo, 2015) exclaimed that discourse analysis can be considered as the search for what makes a discourse coherent. In other words, it tries to examine if an idea is comprehensible enough to clarify the context in which the topic is discussed. All types of writings, from fact-based texts like editorials and news articles to literary texts like novels and song lyrics, can be analyzed through contextual and textual analysis.

Understanding and comprehending information in news articles is greatly aided by contextual and textual analysis. As highlighted by Smith (2017), news readers can better understand the underlying meaning, consequences, and biases throughout a news piece by looking at the context in which it is written as well as its textual content. The contextual analysis enables readers to critically assess the material offered by providing a greater grasp of the socio-political, cultural, and historical aspects that affect news narratives. According to Hymes (1974), there are 8 aspects of the ethnography of communication, commonly known as Hymes 'The Speaking Model'. Those aspects can be shortened into SPEAKING: *S – setting; P- participants; E- ends; A- act sequence; K- key; I-instruments; and N- norms.*

The setting is the location, time, and scene of the conversation, such as "Where did the conversation or communication take place? When did the conversation or communication take place?". Participants who are the people you talk to, who is the speaker, who is your audience, is your talk important to them, these questions are very important because they will help us decide how we will communicate with our participants. Ends can be regarded as the goal in a conversation or speech act, what is the purpose behind being involved in this conversation, what message you want to convey, do you want to provide information, and other reasons that make the contents of your text clear. Act sequence is the order in which the speech act is delivered to the speaker. "What is the actual context of this text or conversation? Are you the only one who will speak without involving the audience or vice versa?". The key is the tone of voice used, intonation, and the way you deliver the message, such as a formal tone, or serious tone. Instruments are the communication media used, such as whether you are talking on the phone, or whether you are on stage, besides that instruments are also forms of speech, such as dialect, standard language, etc. Norms are norms in conversation, just like you have to understand the culture in which you communicate because culture and language are intertwined, so you need to know the norms for proper and appropriate conversation in a culture, or group so you can communicate effectively to the audience. Goal or genre is the type of speech that is being given, whether this text is in spoken or written form.

Contrarily, textual analysis concentrates on the linguistic and rhetorical elements of news pieces, assisting in the discovery of covert objectives, persuasion tactics, and language usage patterns. People who read these assessments have a deeper comprehension of news stories, enabling them to develop wiser conclusions. There are five different sorts of cohesion devices included in Halliday and Hasan's 1976 book Cohesion in English: reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical. However, the researchers focused only on four devices to analyze a news article.

Reference refers to the pronouns, such as *he, she, they, and it*, that can be found within a text. It is classified into several categories: *Pronominals* (a reference by means of person, including;

personal pronouns (e.g., I, he, she), possessive pronouns (e.g., mine, hers, his), and possessive determiners (e.g., my, your, her); *Demonstratives & definite articles* (a form of verbal pointing. The speaker identifies the referent by locating it on a scale of proximity. Examples are this, these, and here imply proximity to the speaker; that, those, and there implies distance from the speaker.); and *Comparatives* (textual cohesion by setting up a relation of contrast. It is expressed by such adjectives as same, identical, and equal; adjectives in a comparative degree such as bigger, faster; and adverbs such as identically, likewise, so, such, etc.). **Substitution** is a replacement of one item by another or a relation in the wording rather than in the meaning. Substitution is classified into three categories: *Nominal substitutes* (for noun heads: one/ones; for nominal complement: the same; for attribute: so.); *Verbal substitutes* (for verbs: do, be, have; for the process: do the same/likewise; for the proposition: do so, be so.); and *Clausal substitutes* (for positive: so and for negative: not.).

Ellipsis is a deletion of words, expressions, or phrases, simply 'substitution by zero', for instance, *Nominal ellipsis* (Ellipsis within the nominal group); *Verbal ellipsis* (Ellipsis within the verbal group.); and *Clausal ellipsis* (Ellipsis in which an entire clause is elided from a sentence.). Last but not least, **Conjunction** can cover *Additive* (The additive is a kind of conjunctive relation that is closer to coordination, such as; and, also, nor, or else, moreover, in addition, besides, by the way, that is, likewise, similarly, conversely, thus, for instance.); *Adversative* (The basic meaning of the adversative relation is 'contrary to expectation', such as yet, but, however, despite this, on the other hand, in fact, instead, either way, anyhow, nevertheless, rather, etc.); *Causal* (Causal relation involves primarily reason, result and purpose relations between the sentences, such as; so, thus, hence, therefore, arising out of this, in that case, otherwise, because, as a result (of this), on this basis, accordingly.); *Temporal* (The relation between two successive sentences. Conjunctions of this type are such as then, next, afterward, previously, finally, at last, meanwhile, next day, first, from now on, to sum up, in short, henceforward, hitherto, up to now, this time, etc.); and *Other* (continuative). These four elements can be used to see how the text makes sense.

Previous studies have thoroughly examined the value of contextual and textual analysis in news materials, illuminating its applicability and influence. For instance, Johnson (2016) evaluated the impact of contextual analysis on news interpretation and discovered that readers' capacity to critically assess material and recognize underlying biases was enhanced by being aware of the larger socio-political context of news events. The findings provide valuable insights into the importance of considering the context in news interpretation and contribute to the field of communication research. Similarly, Thompson and Rodriguez (2017) studied the text of news articles and discovered numerous rhetorical techniques used to influence public opinion. Their study highlighted the value of textual analysis in identifying persuasive strategies and fostering media literacy among news consumers. The findings of this study contribute to the understanding of how news texts are constructed and the role of rhetoric in shaping public discourse. These two studies have highlighted the useful understandings achieved from contextual and textual analysis in news texts, along with others in the area.

Therefore, this study was conducted to analyze the contextual and textual aspects of a news item entitled "*31 Policemen Questioned in Kanjuruhan Stadium Tragedy*" since this football stadium tragedy has raised people's attention not only in Indonesia but also abroad and FIFA on how to safely conduct a crowd. This study aims to see whether there is a certain approach for the news writer to introduce the issues and elaborate on the details.

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RESEARCH METHOD

The method employed in this paper is content analysis with the discourse analysis model (Bengtsson, 2016; Krippendorff, 2004). The content analysis enables researchers to create replicable and valid inferences from texts to their contextual use, aiming to connect results to their production context, involving an in-depth examination to transform texts into a concise summary of key results (Downe-Wambolt, 1992; Asfar, 2019; Erlingsson & Brysiewicz, 2017). The data of this study were sourced from an online article entitled *31 Policemen Questioned in Kanjuruhan Stadium Tragedy* published on October 6, 2022, in https://en.tempo.co/read/1642291/31-policemen-questioned-in-kanjuruhan-stadium-tragedy)

The study utilizes two steps: contextual analysis using Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication theory (SPEAKING model) introduced in 1974 and textual analysis using Halliday and Hasan's cohesion theory from 1967. The analysis involves two tables, each dedicated to a specific analysis, where elements and indicators of the theories are incorporated and filled with data and information from the text source. The analysis of the news item involves contextual analysis based on Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication, focusing on the social and cultural practices within a speech community, and textual analysis using Halliday and Hasan's cohesion theory to examine the linguistic tools used to create cohesive texts. The content analysis method is employed, encompassing steps such as planning (aim, sample, data collection, and analysis methods), data collection (through interviews or observations), data analysis (identifying meaning units, categorization, and drawing conclusions), and reporting the results. Ethnography of Speaking aims to capture speech acts and events within a particular culture, while cohesion analysis aids in creating cohesive and interpretable texts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Contextual Analysis

For the contextual analysis, the aspects used for the analysis are settings, participants, end, act of sequence, key, instrument, and genre of the speech, as seen in the following table.

No.	Element of context	Indicators	Data	Analysis
1	**Setting (Time, Place, Scene)**	Times. place, and other physical conditions surrounding the speech acts.	The National Police's General Supervision Inspectorate (Irwasum) and Internal Affairs Division (Propam) examined 31 police officers involved in the ***Kanjuruhan football stadium tragedy on Saturday, October 1, 2022.***	The time of the Kanjuruhan football stadium tragedy is on Saturday, October 1, 2022. The place is in the Kanjuruhan football stadium.

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2	**Participants**	The speakers or senders, the addressers, the listeners, the receivers or audience, and the addressee.	Head of the public relations division of the National Police, ***Inspector General Dedi Prasetyo***, explained his side had grilled 35 witnesses, consisting of 31 police officers and four people from external parties. "[We need] further investigation on external witnesses," ***said Dedi*** in a written statement from Malang, East Java, Wednesday, October 5, 2022.	From these data, it can be seen that the speaker or we can say the interviewee was Inspector General Dedi Prasetyo. We can see this from one of the statements given by Dedi himself in a written statement from Malang.
3	**End**	The purpose-outcomes, and purpose goals.	The National Police's General Supervision Inspectorate (Irwasum) and Internal Affairs Division (Propam) ***examined 31 police officers involved in the Kanjuruhan football stadium tragedy on Saturday, October 1, 2022.*** The police, however, ***have not named a suspect behind the incident that killed 131 people. Head of the public relations division of the National Police, Inspector General Dedi Prasetyo, explained his side had grilled 35 witnesses, consisting of 31 police officers and four people from external parties.***	The purpose of this news text is to find out the extent of the police investigation of the suspects behind the incident that killed 131 people.
4	**Act of sequence**	The form and the context of the messages.	The National Police's General Supervision Inspectorate (Irwasum) and Internal Affairs Division (Propam) examined 31 police officers involved in the Kanjuruhan football stadium tragedy on Saturday, October 1, 2022. The police, however, have not named a suspect behind the incident that killed 131 people. Head of the public relations division of the National Police, Inspector General Dedi Prasetyo, explained his side had grilled 35 witnesses, consisting of 31 police officers and four people from external parties. As reported previously, 10 police officers had been stripped of their positions one day after the tragic incident in Kanjuruhan occurred. Among them were the Malang Police Chief Adjunct Senior Commissioner Ferli Hidayat and nine commanders from the East Java Police Mobile Brigade (Brimob) unit.	This text is news. The topic of this text is about investigating the suspect behind the incident that killed 131 people. In this text, it is stated that the police have examined 35 witnesses consisting of 31 POLRI members and 4 outsiders. Then, at the end of the text, it is informed that there are 10 police officers who have been removed from their positions after the tragedy occurred.
5	**Key**	The tone of the conversation, e.g. serious or mocking.	"***[We need] further investigation on external witnesses***," said Dedi in a written statement from Malang, East Java, Wednesday, October 5, 2022. He refused to identify the witnesses and detail members of the police who have undergone examination, as well as the question materials. "***The team must work fast while exercising prudence. Accuracy is also the standard [of the investigation]***," he added.	In the text, there is one type of tone that is identified, namely the formal and serious tone. We can see this tone from the information given by the police.

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6	**Instrument**	The channels, written telegraph, etc, and the form of speech; dialect, standard language, etc.	The news text.	The instrument is a statement from one of the police officers who investigated the suspect behind the incident that killed 131 people.
7	**Goal / Genre**	The type of speech that is being given.	**31 Policemen Questioned in Kanjuruhan Stadium Tragedy Translator Dewi Elvia Muthiariny Editor Petir Garda Bhwana 6 October 2022 11:59 WIB TEMPO.CO, Jakarta -** The National Police's General Supervision Inspectorate (Irwasum) and Internal Affairs Division (Propam) examined 31 police officers involved in the Kanjuruhan football stadium tragedy on Saturday, October 1, 2022. The police, however, have not named a suspect behind the incident that killed 131 people….	This is a news item text in written form.

Table 1, Contextual Analysis of the Data

The table above reveals that there is a setting (time, place, scene) in the news text. The time for the Kanjuruhan football stadium tragedy to occur was on Saturday, October 1, 2022. The place was at the Kanjuruhan football stadium. For the part of the participants, it was found that there was one participant who became the source of this news and became the speaker in the text of this news. Then, for the end or purpose goals section, this text aims to find out the extent of the police investigation of the suspects behind the incident that killed 131 people. For the context of the act of sequence or the context of the messages, this text is included in the news text category. The topic of this text is about investigating the suspect behind the incident that killed 131 people. Then, for the context of the key or the tone of the text, this news text has a formal and serious tone, because the sources speak using a standard language, and also the topic of this text is about a tragedy that took lives. Then, for the sixth context, namely the instrument, this text uses statements from sources involved in the events in the news text being discussed. The final context of Dell Hymes' theory is in the form of a goal or type of speech that is being given. The type of this text is news text in written format.

This result is in line with Ray & Biswas' study (2011) highlighting that The Speaking Model is identified in their data and indicating that the relationship between language and the cultural and social context affects communication that exists, in written as well as in spoken language. They even noticed how consistently the participants made demands and how their speech patterns and dense network were mirrored in communication.

B. Textual Analysis

For the textual analysis, four elements were analyzed: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. See Table 2 below.

No	Element of Context	Indicators	Sample Data	Analysis

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1	**Reference**	▪ Pronominals ▪ Demonstratives & definite articles ▪ Comparatives	• The police, however, have not named a suspect behind the incident *that* killed 131 people. • Head of the public relations division of the National Police, Inspector General Dedi Prasetyo, explained *his* side had grilled 35 witnesses, consisting of 31 police officers and four people from external parties. • "[*We* need] further investigation on external witnesses," said Dedi in a written statement from Malang, East Java, Wednesday, October 5, 2022. • *He* refused to identify the witnesses and detail members of the police who have undergone examination, as well as the question materials. • The two-star general said *he* would expose the team's audit progress today. • "The team must work fast while exercising prudence. Accuracy is also the standard [of the investigation]," *he* added. • As reported previously, 10 police officers had been stripped of *their* positions one day after the tragic incident in Kanjuruhan occurred. • Among *them* were the Malang Police Chief Adjunct Senior Commissioner Ferli Hidayat and nine commanders from the East Java Police Mobile Brigade (Brimob) unit.	From the analyzed data, it is found that there are **8 references** in this text, including ● *That* which is a demonstrative type. ● *His* which is a possessive pronoun type. ● *We* which is a personal pronoun type. ● *He* which is a personal pronoun type. (There are 3 uses of *He* in the text). ● *Their* which is a possessive determiner type. ● *Them* which is the possessive determiner type.
2	**Substitution**	▪ Nominal substitutes. ▪ Verbal substitutes. ▪ Clausal substitutes.	• The police, however, *have* not named a suspect behind the incident that killed 131 people. • He refused to identify the witnesses and detail members of the police who *have* undergone examination, as well as the question materials.	From the data analyzed, it is found that there are **2 substitutions** in this text, that is *Have* which is a verbal substitution for a verb. (There are 2 uses of *Have* in this text).
3	**Ellipsis**	▪ Nominal ellipsis. ▪ Verbal ellipsis. ▪ Clausal ellipsis.	• "*[We need]* further investigation on external witnesses," • "The team must work fast while exercising prudence. Accuracy is also the standard *[of the investigation]*,"	From the data analyzed, it is found that there are **2 ellipsis** in this text. The bolded words indicate the ellipsis, which means something that is left unsaid and that the readers must provide the context themselves. But in this case, the ellipses are written inside square brackets.

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| 4 | Conjunction | ▪ Additive
▪ Adversative
▪ Causal
▪ Temporal | • The National Police's General Supervision Inspectorate (Irwasum) **and** Internal Affairs Division (Propam) examined 31 police officers involved in the Kanjuruhan football stadium tragedy on Saturday, October 1, 2022.

• The police, **however**, have not named a suspect behind the incident that killed 131 people.

• Head of the public relations division of the National Police, Inspector General Dedi Prasetyo, explained his side had grilled 35 witnesses, consisting of 31 police officers **and** four people from external parties.

• He refused to identify the witnesses **and** detail members of the police **who** have undergone examination, **as well as** the question materials.

• The team is working fast **and** marathon as ordered by National Police Chief General Listyo Sigit Prabowo.

• "The team must work fast **while** exercising prudence. Accuracy is **also** the standard [of the investigation]," he added.

• As reported previously, 10 police officers had been stripped of their positions one day **after** the tragic incident in Kanjuruhan occurred.

• Among them were the Malang Police Chief Adjunct Senior Commissioner Ferli Hidayat **and** nine commanders from the East Java Police Mobile Brigade (Brimob) unit. | • **We need** indicates the police officers who were doing the investigation and their actions. This is a nominal ellipsis.

• **of the investigation** is the continuation of the sentence *Accuracy is also the standard* that is left unsaid. This is a nominal ellipsis.

From the data analyzed, it is found that there are **11 Conjunctions** in this text, including

• **And** which is an additive type of conjunction. (There are 5 uses of **And** in this text).

• **However**, which is an adversative type of conjunction.

• **Who** which is a subordinating type of conjunction.

• **As well as** which is a subordinating type of conjunction.

• **While** which is a subordinating type of conjunction.

• **Also** which is an additive type of conjunction.

• **After** which is a subordinating type of conjunction. |

Table 2. Textual Analysis of the Data

In this textual analysis, four contents have been analyzed, namely reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction, each of which is divided into several indicators. The results reveal that in the reference context, there are eight references consisting of *that, his, we, he, their,* and *them*. "*That*" is the reference type of the demonstrative, "*his*" is the reference type of the possessive pronoun, "*we*" is the reference type of the personal pronoun, "*he*" is the reference type of the personal pronoun, "*their*" is the reference type of the possessive determiner, and "*them*" are the reference type of the possessive determiner. However, in the reference content in this Kanjuruhan news text, there are only two types of reference indicators, namely, pronominals (personal pronoun,

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possessive pronoun, and possessive determiner) and demonstratives & definite articles.

Then, in the context of substitution, it is found that there are two substitutions, namely "*have*" appearing twice. This substitution is included in the type of verbal substitutes. However, there are no types of nominal substitutes and clause substitutions in the text of this Kanjuruhan news. In the context of the ellipsis, two types of ellipsis are found, namely nominal ellipsis "[*We need*] further investigation on external witnesses," and "The team must work fast while exercising prudence. Accuracy is also the standard [*of the investigation*],". There is no verbal ellipsis and clause ellipsis.

Conjunctions, on the other hand, appear 11 times. There are five conjunctions "*and*" in this text which is an additive type of conjunction. There is a conjunction "*however*" which is an adversative type of conjunction. There is a conjunction "*who*" which is a subordinating type of conjunction. There is a conjunction "*as well as*" which is a subordinating type of conjunction. There is a conjunction "*while*" which is a subordinating type of conjunction. There is a conjunction "*also*" which is an additive type of conjunction. And finally, there is the conjunction "*after*" which is a subordinating type of conjunction.

The result of this study confirmed Shahnaz & Imtiaz' study (2014) that proved that the text makes use of all the aforementioned cohesive parts, which has helped to make the text's overall meanings clearer by tying it together in a more structured fashion. It has been noted that news writers do use cohesiveness to give the content a sense of coherence and organization. In fact, these unifying techniques give the text a sense of coherence and connection.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In conclusion, this paper analyzed the news article 31 Policemen Questioned in Kanjuruhan Stadium Tragedy using contextual and textual analysis, using Hymes' ethnography of communication theory and Halliday and Hasan's cohesion theory respectively. The contextual analysis revealed the setting, participant, end, act of sequence, key, instrument, and genre of the news are noticeable in the article. Meanwhile, the textual analysis revealed the cohesion of the text because it fulfilled the cohesion devices in several aspects.

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