A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF ONLINE MEDIA NEWS OF OMNIBUS LAW CONTENT IN KOMPAS.COM

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this research is to complete one of the requirements for completing the study. The study is going to present about Critical Discourse Analysis in online media of Omnibus Law content, in addition, this research aims to reveal ideology in a discourse. The results of this study are expected to be useful in the understanding the term of CDA. This study aim is to reveal the ideology that implied in online news about controversial articles in the content of Omnibus Law in kompas.com and The study include its' textual context, social cognition and social context to analyze the ideology contained therein. This research is conducted using qualitative research method that is entirely based on the novel and various supporting sources such as journals, articles, or websites.

Keywords: *CDA, Teun van Dijk, omnibus law, online media*.

A. INTRODUCTION

Information media has now evolved into online media according to the needs of millennial society and is the most powerful way of conveying information packaged in the form of dialogue to the public, either through individuals, organizations or government agencies. The difference in the production of discourse on the media makes us able to see the imbalances that occur, the partisanship of the author, which makes us have to be able to choose and sort out which information is accurate. However, by trying to analyze the discourse, we will find out the motive or ideology hidden behind a simple news text. This deeper and deeper way of reading is known as discourse analysis. Discourse is an attempt to reveal the hidden intentions of a subject who makes a statement. In a linguistic, discourse is a unit language that is bigger than the sentence.

Critical discourse analysis itself is an analysis of the language used in the form or process to provide an explanation of a text (social reality) that will be studied and has the main objective of revealing the relationship between language, strength, ideology, values and opinions. It means that in a context there must be an awareness of the existence of an interest. Therefore, the analysis that was

formed have been influenced by the author from various factors. It needs to be realized that in a discourse there are meanings and interests that are being fought for. (Haryatmoko, 2016).

Recently, people have been shocked by the news about the Omnibus Law in Indonesia. The public thinks that the articles in the Omnibus Law are detrimental to the community, especially workers. The term 'Omnibus Law' is better known as an omnibus bill in the Common Law legal system. The word 'ominus' comes from the Latin, omnis, which means for all, or many. The Omnibus law, then, is a law for all people, without exception. People understand it more as a broom law. Black's Law Dictionary defines the omnibus bill as: (1) a single bill containing various distinct matters, usually drafted in this way to force the executive either to accept all the unrelated minor provisions or to veto the major provisions; (2) a bill that deals with all proposals relating to a particular subject, such as an 'omnibus judgeship bill' covering all proposals for new judgeship or an 'omnibus crime bill' dealing with different subjects such as new crimes and grants to states for crime control.

Theoritical Framework

Mass media is often referred to as fourth estate on socio-economic and political life. This problem caused by the perception of the message which can be played by related media with the development of the socio-economic and political life of society (Sobur, 2009: 30). Through the media, various parties, both individuals, collectives and government institutions can build perceptions to the public.

On the side as a tool for conveying news, assessments, or general descriptions of many things, the mass media can also act as an institution that can shape public opinion, even become pressure group over an idea that is must be accepted by other parties (Sobur, 2009: 31). For some people, mass media only trying to find the truth and reality. Then give it to the public. The mass media is considered nothing more than a communication tool which is neutral. It only contains when it is filled messages by communicators to certain parties. It seems to some people that the mass media has never and will not provide more of the truth or what reality is there.

A certain event can gathering different public opinion depending on the method of each media carry out the action. By hence, with the differences possibility in the formation of public opinion by respective media, it can be said that the reality that the mass media brings to the center society may not be the actual reality.

Teun van Dijk's CDA

In critical discourse analysis (Critical Discourse Analysis / CDA), discourse is not only understood as the study of language. CDA sees language as an important factor, which how the language is used to see the power imbalance that occurs within society (Eriyanto, 2001: 7). One of the fundamental characteristics of critical theory is always suspicious and questioned the condition of society today. In a society that looks productive and good, actually there is a structure which oppresses and deceives the consciousness of the general public. (Jupriono, Jingga, Rahayu, 2021).

There are several theories that become the basis research on CDA, and Teun van Dijk' theory is a theory that is often used. Van Dijk describes that discourse has three dimensions / structures, i.e: text, social cognition, and social context. The main point of Van Dijk's analysis is to combine the three dimensions of discourse into a single analysis.

The textual dimension examines about how the text structure and discourse strategy are used to emphasize a particular theme. The elements of textual context in Van Dijk theory has three structures or levels. The purpose of this structure or level is not only to explain what is in the media, but also how the media expose it to the public. The three elements itself is macro structure, superstructure, and micro structure.

1. **Macro structure**

   Macro structure is general of an observable text by looking at that topic or theme put forward in a news. Thematic element refers to the general description of a text.

2. **Superstructure**

   The superstructure is the structure of discourse which relates to the framework of a text, how the parts of the text are arranged inward news in its entirety. Text or general discourse have a scheme or plot from the introduction until the end. The groove shows how the sections in the text are arranged and sorted to form a unity of meaning (Eriyanto, 2001: 232).

3. **Microstructure**

   Micro structure is the meaning of discourse which can be observed from a small part of a text, namely words, sentences, propositions, clauses, paraphrase, and images. There are four things which observed in this microstructure, namely semantics syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical.

   a. **Semantics**

      Semantics is the meaning of wanting emphasized in the text. In linguistic studies conventionally, the meaning of the word is associated with meaning contained in the dictionary, meanwhile in discourse analysis, the meaning of the word is the practice you want to communicate as a strategy. There are several elements that are observed in semantics, namely background, detail, intent, presupposition, and nominalization. Background is an element of discourse that can be used the reasons justifying the ideas put forward in a text.

   b. **Syntactic**

      The elements are observed in syntactic include sentence form, coherence, and pronouns. Sentence form is a syntactic aspect related to a logical way of thinking, that is principle of causality.

   c. **Stylistics**

      Alex Sobur quoted Panuti's opinion Sudjiman who said that the center stylistic attention is style, that is the way used by a speaker or writer for state the meaning by using language as a means. Thus the style can be translated as a style of language (Sobur, 2009: 83). The elements observed in stylistics are lexicons. In discourse analysis, the lexicon basically

signifies how someone does the top word selection various possible words available (Eriyanto, 2001: 255)

d. **Rhetoric**

Rhetoric has a persuasive function, and closely related to how the message want to be conveyed to the public (Sobur, 2009: 84). The elements observed include graphics, metaphors, and expressions. Graphics is the part to check what is emphasized or highlighted (which means considered important) by someone who can observed in the text (Eriyanto, 2001: 258). Metaphors are the parts that contain words in the form of figures of speech, expressions, metaphors, yang intended as an ornament or spice of a text. But the use of metaphors certain can be the main clue to understanding the meaning of a text (Eriyanto, 2001: 259). Expression is a form of intonation communicator who can suggest communicant to pay attention or ignore certain parts, in a message the ideas the communicator wants

Meanwhile, the social cognition is the process of producing news text involving the author' cognition. This level is studying a news text production process that involves individual cognition from journalists. This level too linked to the news production process. The key point in understanding news production is to examine the process of news formation.

The analysis of social cognition emphasizes, how events are understood, defined, analyzed, and interpreted in a model in memory. This model describes how that action or event domain, participants, time and location, circumstances, the relevant object, or set of actions formed in the news structure. The journalist use models to understand events which he had covered. The model includes opinions, attitudes, perspectives, and other information.

The third dimension of van Dijk's analysis is social context analysis. This third level study the discourse building develop in a society of a problem The important point of this analysis is to show how that meaning shared, social power is produced through the practice of discourse and legitimacy. According to van Dijk as quoted by Eriyanto, inside analysis of this society, there are two points what matters: power and access (Eriyanto, 2004: 271).

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach. Fraenkel and Wallen (2007) state that qualitative research is research that requires researchers to study phenomena that occur naturally with all its complexity. This study uses content analysis as its method research. Content analysis is a research tool focused on the actual context and internal features of the media. It is used to find the existence of certain words, concepts, themes, phrases, characters, or sentences in the text.

Content analysis is a research method using a set of procedures to make valid inferences from texts. The text itself can be interpreted broadly as books, book chapters, essays, interviews, headlines, and articles in newspapers, historical documents, speeches, conversations, advertisements, or all in documents form. These analysis steps or procedures are also explained by Fraenkel and Wellen (2007:485) as follows: (1) The researcher decides the specific aim to be achieved.

(2) Define the important terms which must be explained in detail. (3) Specializing units to be analyzed. (4) Find the relevant data. (5) Building conceptual relationships to explain how data relates to objectives. (6) Planning sample withdrawals. (7) Formulating category coding. After determines the aspects in detail to be studied, the researcher needs to formulate relevant categories to be studied.

The source data for this research is taken from online news   in https://money.kompas.com/read/2020/10/06/09010   0926/pesangon-phk-jadi-hanya-25-kali-upah-di-uu- cipta-kerja-simak-perhitungannya?page=all. The data unit is from phenomena or phrase or sentences that could be identified and relevant to the topic.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
"Pesangon PHK Jadi Hanya 25 Kali Upah di UU Cipta Kerja, Simak Perhitungannya"
https://money.kompas.com/read/2020/10/06/090100926/pesangon-phk-jadi-hanya-25-kali-upah-di-uu-cipta-kerja-simak-perhitungannya?page=all

The news contains articles concerning workers' wages in the RUU Cipta Kerja which is a part of the Omnibus Law. The news is published on October 06, 2020 by kompas.com. The result of Van Dijk's CDA analysis of the news are as follows:

a. Textual Context

Structure	Element	Analysis
Macro	Theme	Reduction of severance pay and its calculation
Superstructure	Schematic	The news writing scheme begins with a summary in the title. From the title, we can see an overview of what will be explained in the news. Then at the beginning of the paragraph is explained the reduction in severance pay from 32 times wages to 25 times. The news then ends with the calculation of the wages earned by the workers.
	Semantic	The background element discusses the reduction of workers' severance pay. The detailed elements discuss the calculation of wages that workers will receive in accordance with the new UU Cipta Kerja. The element of intent explains explicitly how the difference between workers' severance pay in the UU Ketenagakerjaan and the new UU Cipta Kerja. Wages that workers will receive in accordance with the new UU Cipta Kerja. The element of intent explains explicitly how the difference between workers' severance pay in the UU

Micro		Ketenagakerjaan and the new UU Cipta Kerja.
	Syntatic	The sentence form of this news is to explain the deductive pattern since this news states a general statement at the beginning about severance pay then goes on to discuss more specific matters such as calculating wages. The element of coherence in this element appears Through continuous explanations between paragraphs. The use of pronouns in newsshows how the position of the writer will be the thing that is conveyed. The news found the word sorotan, which means it gets a lot of attention from the public. However, the word sorotan does not always mean has negative meaning. So, it can be concluded that the author's position here is neutral.
	Stylistic	The stylistic element referred to here is the lexicon. The lexicon indicates how a person chooses a word from the number of words that exist. The use of the word hanya in the title and the word sorotan at the beginning of the paragraph shows that the author does not have a clear position whether he/she is pro or against the provisions of the UU Cipta Kerja.
	Rethoric	Rhetoric relates to what and how the emphasis is done which can be seen in the use of graphics, metaphors and expressions. The language style used in this news is simple and easy to understand. Besides that, there is also no metaphor in this news.

b. Social Cognition

The social cognition shown in this news illustrates that the reduction in severance pay for workers in the UU Cipta Kerja looks very different from the more favorable UU Ketenagakerjaan. However, this news does not indicate the author's position on these provisions. The author looks just neutral with that decision. The role of this news is as information about the reduction of severance pay for workers to be returned to the readers whether they are people who are pro or against it. (Jupriono, Amilia, Paramita, 2022).

c. Social Context

The public will decide their position relating to this provision with this news as data. If no opposition is made to the provision by the public, it will be safe.

However, if there are many people who condemn this, considering that there are major discrepancies with the previous provisions, it would undoubtedly trigger numerous demonstrations against the government. Of course, in responding to this this news often plays a part in the ideology that society will decide. The online media have their own opinions and ideologies. There are some who express their agreement or condemn the policies adopted by the government, but others are neutral. The thing is, we can found media plays role to lead public' opinion. Analysis is required first in order not to fall into consuming inaccurate and uncertain news.

The study begins by understanding the text or discourse and then looking for its connection with our environment, as CDA from Teun van Dijk.

D. CONCLUSION

The reseach of "Pesangon PHK Jadi Hanya 25 Kali Upah di UU Cipta Kerja, Simak Perhitungannya" published by kompas.com on October 6, 2020 using critical discourse analysis theory to dissect the content of media texts. CDA of Teun van Dijk model is used to determine the whole news content ranging from textual context, cognitive context to social context. Based on data that has been researched can be retrieved the conclusion that kompas.com journalists are neutral about the news on the RUU Cipta Kerja which is the content of the Omnibus Law. The journalist mentioned the reduction in employee wages, but on the other hand, the journalist also mentioned that there was a job reward even though there was a reduction in salary. In addition, journalists also provide procedures for calculating salaries in the RUU Cipta Kerja so that the public is able to judge for themselves whether it is profitable or even detrimental.

This proves that online media can lead public opinion to voice their opinions on the RUU Cipta Kerja Omnibus Law. Even though the journalists write the news neutrally, there will definitely be an impact, whether it is supporting the government with the Omnibus Law or even opposing it. Therefore, a critical attitude is needed to understand every news that exists, especially online news that is currently circulating a lot, even though the accuracy is not clearly enough.

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