

Critical Discourse Analysis: Submitting the News About *Boris Johnson's* Victory in The Election of England Prime Minister Through Online Media

Fitri Ana Rahmayani
Department of Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities
Universitas Airlangga
fitriana.r17@gmail.com

Abstract

Nowadays, the information delivery often uses the internet media or called as online media. This study aims to examine the delivery of news about Boris Johnson's victory in British Prime Minister Election through the electronic media *liputan6.com* and find out the critical discourse meaning of delivery of news about Boris Johnson's victory in British Prime Minister election through electronic media of CNN Indonesia. The method of this research is qualitative descriptive method. This study also uses fairclough discourse analysis. Fairclough has an interest in "Language as a social practice" and the idealism of media in representing the story of news and present it in the news text. Based on the results of the research above, it can be concluded that critical discourse analysis emphasizes discourse as a form of interaction and through critical discourse analysis it provides the use of spoken and written language as a form of social practice.

Keywords: critical discourse, critical discourse analysis, social language

Introduction

The development of technology in modern era is now more and more sophisticated in today's society. As the increasingly widespread use of the internet network in everyday life. With the internet, we can find out the distribution of updated information. Dissemination of information on electronic media is displayed in the form of news or breaking news. The pattern of presenting pub information has changed, from initially reading texts, now we can hear, watch and even interact directly with news makers.

Nowadays, the Information delivery are more often use internet media or often called online. There have been many online media that have updated information, including www.liputan6.com, CNN Indonesia, Tribunnews, and Detik.com. The four online sites present breaking news or updates that are easily enjoyed by the public. These online sites have different information presentations

and have their own characteristics. The news presented is diverse, ranging from social life, politics, tragedy, sports even including celebrities or high officials. Information that appears among the public is constructed differently by several media according to the ideology of each media. To understand a news or information, we can get different references according to the news that has been constructed by each online media. This study tries to make a critical discourse analysis of how a media constructs news or information using Fairclough's theory, so that the news presented can be clearer and easier to understand.

According to Fairclough, Critical Discourse Analysis is a language used to present a social practice and how language causes existing social groups to fight and propose their respective ideologies. This critical discourse analysis shows spoken and written language as a social practice. In this case, the researcher will conduct research on a news story using the Norman Fairclough model.

Related to this research, the research conducted by Wulandari (2016) entitled "Critical discourse analysis in Abdurrahim Arsyad's humorous discourse on Stand Up Comedy 4 (Suci 4) on Kompas TV. This study describes critical discourse analysis, perceptions of creators, text lovers and discourse analysis based on content in Abdurrahim Arsyad's humorous discourse on Stand-Up Comedy 4 (Suci 4) on Kompas TV. This study shows the use of the right to power, politicians are more sensitive to issues involving the political elite than issues involving the general public, and politicians are more sensitive to politics than the public interest. Abdur also criticized the government for discrimination against easterners and also the problems of education, development, community needs in the welfare of small communities have also not been met. The second research was conducted by Wahab (2019) entitled "Analysis of Critical Discourse on Online Media Reporting kumaran.com and ArrahmahNews.com about the rejection of Khalid Basamalah's recitation in Sidoarjo, East Java". Khalid Basamalah in Sidoarjo, East Java on the online media coil.com and ArrahmahNews.com and also analyzes the elements of text structure analysis, social cognition analysis, and social analysis in reporting the case of rejection of Khalid Basamalah's recitation in Sidoarjo, East Java on coil online media .com and ArrahmahNews.com. The third research conducted by Suciartini (2017) entitled "Analysis of Critical Discourse "All Because of Ahok" Mata Najwa Metro TV Program", in this study shows the macro structure, superstructure, and micro structure. In the macro structure, namely Ahok's policy, 1.5 years of Ahok's leadership, reclamation of Island G, eviction of residents along rivers and reservoirs, construction of Rusunawa, stepping into the 2017 elections through an independent path, Ahok's leadership, in its superstructure, the introduction opens with a captivating narrative. , then the discussion is highlighted through the facts presented, both through video and in-person interviews with DKI Jakarta residents who participated in assessing Ahok's 1.5 years of leadership, the most highlighted, namely the closing section which contains criticisms of Ahok's leadership style in the past. The future for a better Jakarta, from its microstructure,

semantic analysis, the questions asked by Najwa all contain an analysis of everything that has been done and will be done by Ahok to remain the leader of DKI Jakarta. In terms of syntax, it is the interrogative sentence that dominates Najwa's statement to explore information. The stylistics used, namely the style of language is firm, straightforward, as it is, and transparent in accordance with the motto carried by Metro TV. From a rhetorical point of view, Najwa's emphasis is on several choices of words and expressions that further support the question.

Based on the background above, this study aims to determine the delivery of news about Boris Johnson's victory in British Prime Minister Election through the electronic media *liputan6.com* and find out the delivery of news about Boris Johnson's victory in the British Prime Minister's election through CNN Indonesia electronic media.

Theoretical Framework

The Definition of Language

Language is a way to communicate or interact between human beings. Language is also the most important medium for humans and in many ways, language can be called the essence and social phenomenon. Without language, society will not be formed and there are no activities to interact in society other than activities that are driven by instinct.

Bromley (1992) stated that language is an orderly symbol system for transferring various ideas and information consisting of visual and verbal symbols. Visual symbols are those that can be seen, written, and read, while verbal symbols are those that can be spoken and heard.

Kartomihardjo (1998) states that people who use language consciously or unconsciously use language that lives and is used in society. Language is a social fact that must be seen as a social expression. Humans and language are interconnected, where humans are, language is needed by humans to interact with their environment. With the existence of language, humans can express and have their own perspectives that can be devoted to fellow humans because language also belongs to society which is stored in each individual.

In order to know how language users, carry a certain ideology, a thorough analysis is needed. Language studies must be continued with studies that understand the social processes contained in language, such as domination, hegemony, ideology, which are fought for, carried out, distributed, maintained, and even institutionalized.

The language that has function is called text. Halliday and Hasan (Halliday & Hasan, 1992), what is meant by functioning is the language that is carrying out certain tasks in the context of the situation. Text according to Halliday and Hasan is all living language that takes a certain part in the context of the situation.

The Definition of News

Nowadays, the presentation of news in mass media is very diverse, especially in newspapers and it is almost found on the pages of newspapers. In addition to the form of the news, the content in the news also shows differences in other presentations in newspapers. Djaroto (2000) defines news by showing an emphasis on information aspects, especially information about events or events in social life.

Junaedhie (Junaedhie, 1991) states that news is a report or notification regarding the occurrence of events that are general in nature and have recently occurred or are actual delivered in the mass media. Based on the understanding above, news is a form of report or notification that is realized in the mass media regarding general and updated events or events. The definition of news in general is new information or information about something that is happening, presented in print, broadcast, internet, or word of mouth to many people.

News is essentially the result of construction and social reality based on the experience and knowledge of journalists. The news elements include:

- a. There are events/facts or opinions
- b. New information
- c. Contains important meaning
- d. Attracts attention to a large audience

Media has an important role in the development of the world of information in society. When taking an event which is then packaged into a news story and presenting it to the public, of course using language as the medium. In the packaging of the news, of course, there are also factors that can influence the content of the news. One of the factors that can influence news content is ideology.

Mass media using language carries certain ideological values. Fairclough (Fairclough, 1992) states that in modern society, the exercise of power is increasingly achieved through ideology which is specifically carried out through the medium of language. The language used as a practice of power is the focal point of Fairclough's attention

Mass media according to Efendi (Efendi, 2003) is short for mass communication media which can be interpreted as a channel resulting from modern technology. In the process, the mass media present a variety of contents which include news, views and/or opinions, as well as advertising. The content of the mass media includes three components, including:

1. News

News is a repository of information that is full of events or events experienced by the community in carrying out their common interests in the form of national and state life. The presentation of a news story is the main product that is presented to the reader.

2. Views or Opinions

Opinions are used by the public to convey ideas, ideas, criticisms, and suggestions to government implementers.

3. Advertising

The content of advertising is a place for mass media companies to make profits. From those three components of mass media content, the most important is the news component. The audience in general cannot be separated from activities to access information through news in the mass media. In the language of journalism, information is the facts presented or knowledge obtained (Suprpto, 2010).

Boris Johnson

Boris Johnson whose full name is Alexander Boris de Pfeffel Johnson is a British conservative politician and journalist who has been elected Prime Minister of the United Kingdom since 24 July 2019. Previously, Johnson served as Secretary of State for the United Kingdom, Mayor of London, Member of the United Kingdom Parliament, and Leader of the United Kingdom. Editor of The Spectator magazine.

Johnson was educated at Eton College, and Balliol College, Oxford with a Major in Literae Humanities. He started his career in journalism at The Times and then moved on to The Daily Telegraph to become Assistant Editor. He was appointed Editor of The Spectator in 1999. In the 2001 general election, he was elected to the House of Commons and later became one of Britain's most influential politicians.

Johnson was appointed by the Conservative Party as the shadow Cabinet Minister of Arts (April-November 2004). When David Cameron was elected leader of the conservative party in 2005, Johnson was again appointed Shadow Minister of Higher Education and stepped down as Editor of the Spectator.

In September 2007, he was elected the conservative candidate for the 2008 London mayoral election. Johnson defeated the labor candidate, Ken Livingstone and was elected Mayor of London. Johnson later resigned from parliament. With over one million votes, he became the mayor with the largest number of votes of any politician in British history. On 4 May 2012, Johnson was re-elected Mayor of London, again defeating Livingstone in the election.

Critical Discourse Analysis

Darma (Darma, 2009) states that critical discourse analysis is an effort or process of parsing to provide clarity of a text (social reality) that will be studied by a person or dominant group who has a specific goal to obtain what is desired. Critical discourse analysis examines the efforts of social power, domination, and interests that are reproduced and maintained through texts whose discussion is connected with social and political contexts that have goals and assumptions.

According to Jorgensen and Phillips (Jorgensen & Phillips, 2007), critical discourse analysis is used to conduct a study of the relationships between discourse and social and cultural development in social domains. The purpose of this critical discourse analysis is to explain the dimensions of discourse in social and cultural phenomena and the process of change in modernity and explore the relationship between language use and social practice. The focus of attention on critical discourse analysis is aimed at the role of discursive practice in an effort to preserve social order and social change.

Discourse is not only seen from the linguistic aspect, but also how the relationship between language and certain contexts, including certain objectives of the practice of power. Critical discourse analysis also examines the efforts of social forces and inequality that are reproduced and maintained through texts whose discussions are related to social and political contexts (Darma, 2009). Critical discourse analysis sees language as an important factor, namely how language is used to see the inequality of power in society.

According to Eriyanto (Eriyanto, 2011), the main approach in critical discourse analysis, which is about critical language analysis (Critical Linguistic), is to see how grammatical language carries certain ideological positions and meanings. In other words, the ideological aspect is observed by looking at the choice of language and the grammatical structure used.

Ideology itself is a central concept in critical discourse analysis (Darma, 2009). Ideology is constructed by dominant groups with the aim of reproducing and legitimizing their domination. One of the strategies is to create public awareness.

The task of critical discourse analysis, among others, is to identify the ideology. To see how language users, carry certain ideological values requires a thorough analysis. One of the characteristics of critical discourse analysis is that it combines linguistic studies of socio-political thought that are relevant to the development of social theory and language.

Reality construction through media places the problem of representation as the main issue in critical research. However, in contrast to the pluralist view which sees reality as something that exists and is formed by itself, in the critical tradition this reality is produced by representations of the dominant social forces that exist in society. The critical paradigm not only changes the view of reality that is seen as natural, but also argues that the media is the main key in the power struggle, through which the values of the dominant group are established, made influential, and determine what the audience wants.

The media and news viewed from the critical paradigm have their own views on news, which stems from how the news is produced and how the position of journalists and the media concerned in the whole process of news production. In the analysis of news texts, the critical paradigm is mainly of the view that news is not something neutral, and becomes a public space for various opposing views in society.

Research Methodology

The method in this research is descriptive method and presented qualitatively. Djajasudarma (Djadsudarma, 2006) states that the qualitative method is a procedure that produces descriptive data both orally and in writing that develop or exist in the community. In this method, descriptively generated data is not seen from right and wrong, presented as it is in a systematic, factual, and accurate manner regarding data, properties, and their relation to phenomena.

This study also uses fairclough discourse analysis. Fairclough theory refers more to critical research on a news text presentation, especially news presented on online media news sites. Fairclough states that in modern society the exercise of power is increasingly achieved through ideology which is specifically carried out through the medium of language. In this case, Fairclough sees language as a practice of power and to see how language users carry certain ideological values, a thorough analysis is needed because language is a form of action in dialectical relationships with social structures.

The data acquisition stage in this study was carried out in the following way:

- a. Researchers searched and tagged data on Boris Johnson's victory,
- b. Researchers make a list in 10 data,
- c. The researcher analyzes the text from a linguistic point of view, namely interpretation, the writer analyzes the process of producing and interpreting the text, and explains that the media is neutral, cornering or taking sides in reporting on Boris Johnson's victory.

Research Subject

The research subject is about online media coverage of Boris Johnson's recent victory and uses data sources from two online media, namely liputan6.com and CNN Indonesia. Researchers use this online media because there are some differences in the presentation of the two online media reports on Boris Johnson's victory.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Online Media www.liputan6.com

Liputan 6 is an Indonesian television news program broadcast on SCTV. The presentation of the news on the [ww.liputan6.com](http://www.liputan6.com) media is already present in the form of videos and reporting directions that review the criminal aspect. More or less this media reported a detailed information.

Online Media www.cnn.com

CNN stands for Cable News Network, a cable news channel from the United States (US) which was founded in 1980 by the American media conglomerate Ted Turner. When launched, CNN was the first television channel to broadcast 24-hour news coverage and the first news television channel in the United States.

Fairclough has an interest in "Language as a social practice" as well as media ideals in representing news and presenting it in news texts. In two online media (liputan6.com and CNN Indonesia) there are differences in the presentation of news by showing the side of Boris Johnson's victory. The following is news headline data about Boris Johnson's victory.

Table 1. Headline Data of Boris Johnson News

No	www.liputan6.com	No	www.cnnindonesia.com
	Judul Berita		Judul Berita
1	Boris Johnson's Victory Triggers Demonstrators' Protests	6	Boris Johnson's Victory and a Smooth Road to Brexit
2	British Election, Will Boris Johnson Solve the Brexit Chaos?	7	Israel Calls Boris Johnson Victory, Defeat of Anti-Jews
3	Boris Johnson's Party Wins the UK Parliamentary Election, Brexit January 31, 2020	8	Winning the Election, Boris Johnson Returns to Prime Minister of England
4	Re-elected as PM, Boris Johnson urges Brexit to continue	9	Boris Johnson is Predicted to Win in the 2019 British Election
5	VIDEO: Boris Johnson Predicted to Win the British Election	10	US Supports Brexit, Ready to Make a Deal with Britain

DISCUSSION

In data (1) entitled "**Boris Johnson's Victory Triggers Demonstrators' Protests**" on the media www.liputan6.com showed negative reporting, the word "trigger demonstrators" means something that is caused, there is a cause in a problem or controversy so that it becomes the cause there are demonstrators. In this case, many British people do not agree with the results of the British election won by Boris Johnson.

In data (2) entitled "**British Election, Will Boris Johnson Solve the Brexit Chaos?**" on the media www.liputan6.com showed news of doubts about Prime Minister Boris Johnson. In this case, the British public still doubts the news of Boris Johnson's victory in resolving the Brexit problem. The British public still doubts Boris Johnson's performance on the Brexit issue.

Data (3) entitled "**Boris Johnson's Party Wins the UK Parliamentary Election, Brexit January 31, 2020**" on the media www.liputan6.com shows the form of an information on the victory of Boris Johnson's party and indicates that Brexit will be in his hands again which means Boris Johnson will follow up back about the Brexit decision that had stopped before. So the schedule for resolving the Brexit issue which had been postponed several months ago must be completed by January 31, 2020.

In data (4) entitled "**Re-elected as PM, Boris Johnson urges Brexit to continue**" on www.liputan6.com media shows that Prime Minister Boris Johnson will continue the Brexit problem because he has been re-elected as British PM. Conservatives have shown support for Johnson's decision to press for early elections. In this case, the EU hopes Johnson's victory will mean the Brexit deal is passed by parliament quickly.

Data (5) entitled "**VIDEO: Boris Johnson Predicted to Win the British Election**" on the media www.liputan6.com shows the form of support for conservative parties. In its presentation, this media informed about the prediction that the new British Prime Minister would be won by Boris Johnson.

Data (6) entitled "**Boris Johnson's Victory and a Smooth Road to Brexit**" on the media www.cnnindonesia.com shows a form of support for the victory of Boris Johnson's conservative party. This media also conveys its support for Brexit so that Boris Johnson's victory will bring the best way out to resolve the Brexit problem.

In data (7) entitled "**Israel Calls Boris Johnson Victory, Defeat of Anti-Jews**" on the media www.cnnindonesia.com showing a form of support from Israel, Israel considers Johnson's victory a milestone in the war against hatred against Jews. In this case, the media conveyed a positive form of news of Boris Johnson's victory.

Data (8) entitled "**Winning the Election, Boris Johnson Returns to Prime Minister of England**" on the media www.cnnindonesia.com shows a form of support for the victory of Boris Johnson who was re-elected as Prime Minister so that he will serve as British PM and will continue the decision on Brexit.

In data (9) entitled "**Boris Johnson is Predicted to Win in the 2019 British Election**" on the media www.cnnindonesia.com showing a support for Boris Johnson by delivering positive news, the word "superior" has more meaning, winning, so it can be concluded that Boris Johnson has won the UK Prime Minister election more than his opponent.

The data (10) entitled "**US Supports Brexit, Ready to Make a Deal with Britain**" on the media www.cnnindonesia.com shows the United States (US) support for Brexit, and is ready to make a deal with British Prime Minister, Boris Johnson. In this case, the media presents positive news for the community.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research above, it can be concluded that critical discourse analysis emphasizes discourse as a form of interaction and through and through critical discourse analysis it appears the use of spoken and written language as a form of social practice. Social practice in critical discourse analysis is related to the events of a reality and social structure. The role of the media cannot be separated from the practice of ideology, meaning that the media with a variety of presentations presents news using certain structures to attract the interest of readers. Two media (www.liputan6.com and www.cnnindonesia.com) explain various kinds of realities that arise with different characters in the choice of titles and discourses.

In Fairclough's theory, the main object of this news is British Prime Minister Boris Johnson. The media focused on the image of Boris Johnson's victory over society. It is delivery more in terms of negative or positive. In this case, the presentation in the media www.liputan6.com focuses on politics and corners the British Prime Minister Boris Johnson. Meanwhile, the presentation in the media www.cnnindonesia.com emphasizes the support of Boris Johnson, the new British Prime Minister.

References

- ABDUL, W. (2019). *Analisis Wacana Kritis Pada Pemberitaan Media Online Kumparan.Com Dan Arrahmahnews.Com Tentang Penolakan Pengajian Khalid Basalamah Di Sidoarjo, Jawa Timur*. UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
- Bromley, K. . (1992). *Language Arts: Exploring Connections* (2nd ed.). Allyn and Bacon.
- Darma, Y. A. (2009). *Analisis Wacana Kritis*. CV Yrama Widya.
- Djadjsudarma, T. F. (2006). *Metode Linguistik Ancangan Metode Penelitian dan Kajian*. PT. Eresco.
- Djaroto, T. (2000). *Manajemen Penerbitan Pers*. PT. Remaja Rosdaya Karya.
- Efendi, A. (2003). *Aspek Retorika Bahasa Iklan di Televisi Dalam Litera*. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.
- Eriyanto. (2011). *Analisis Wacana: Pengantar Analisis Teks*. LKiS.
- Fairclough, N. (1992). *Discourse and Social Change*. Polity Press.
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Hasan, R. (1992). *Bahasa, Konteks, dan Teks*. Gadjah Mada University (Journal of Social and Humanity)

Mada University Press.

Jorgensen, M. ., & Phillips, L. . (2007). *Discourse Analysis Theory and Methods*

(I. S. (ed.)). Pustaka Pelajar.

Junaedhie, K. (1991). *Ensiklopedia Pers Indonesia*. PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Kartomihardjo, S. (1998). *Bahasa dan Cermin Kehidupan Masyarakat*.

Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.

Suciartini, N. N. A. (2017). ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS “SEMUA KARENA

AHOK” PROGRAM MATA NAJWA METRO TV. *Aksara*, 29(2), 267.

<https://doi.org/10.29255/aksara.v29i2.54.267-282>

Suprpto, T. (2010). *Politik Redaksi Berita*. Pustaka Kaiswara.

Wulandari, D. . (2016). Analisis Wacana Kritis Dalam Wacana Humor

Abdurahim Arsyad Stand Up Comedy 4 (SUCI 4) di Kompas TV. In

Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta (Artikel Pu).