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Critical discourse analysis of opinion headlines in the a merican radar tegal newspaper

A B S T R A C T

The aim of this research is to explain the attitudes and views of newspapers in the opinion section of Radar Tegal which are displayed in the opinion headline discourse. The newspaper's attitude is divided into two frames, namely the frame criticizing the information and the frame supporting the information. In this research was obtained using the library method and the observation method. Data analysis methods are matching methods and participatory methods. The results of the research are in a supporting frame based on the writings of Tasrip S.Pd., MM (social studies teacher MTs N 4 Tegal) increasing the competency of madrasa teachers in mastering teaching materials and methods, supporting creative results in the form of science and technology products to make the best contribution to the world education. Meanwhile, the writing written by Diki Mardiansyah (Semarang State University Law Student) is an effort to prevent brawls between students and that there are strict laws for perpetrators of student brawls.

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تحليل نقدي للخطاب لعناوين الرأي في صحيفة رادار تيجال الامريكة

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المستخلص:

لقد ناقش هذا البحث بيان مواقف ووجهات نظر الصحف في قسم الرأي في جريدة رادار تيجال (Radar Tegal) والتي يتم عرضها في عمود الراي في الجريدة. وينقسم موقف الصحيفة إلى إطارين، الإطار الناقد للمعلومة والإطار الداعم للمعلومة. وفي هذا البحث تم استخدام المنهج المكتبي ومنهج الملاحظة. اما طرق تحليل البيانات فهي طرق المطابقة والأساليب التشاركية. و توصلت نتائج البحث في إطار داعم بناءً على كتابات (Tasrip S.Pd., MM مدرس الدراسات الاجتماعية) (MTs N 4 Tegal) مما يزيد من كفاءة معلمي " المدارس " في إتقان المواد والأساليب التعليمية، أيضا توصل الى دعم النتائج الإبداعية في مخرجات مواد العلوم والتكنولوجيا لتقديم أفضل مساهمة في التعليم العالمي. وفي الوقت نفسه، فإن الراي الذي كتبه (Diki Mardinsyah) طالب القانون بجامعة ولاية سيمارانج) هي محاولة لمنع المشاجرات بين الطلاب وأن هناك قوانين صارمة لمرتكبي المشاجرات الطلابية

الكلمات المفتاحية: اللغة الانكليزية، تحليل الخطاب النقدي ، عنوانين الخطاب، اطار او عمود.

Background

According to Leech (1997:47), language has an informative, expressive, directive, aesthetic and phatic functions. The informative function is language as a means of conveying information which has considered to have a main role. Apart from that, language is also used in the world of the press, so that the first and foremost function of the press is also to convey many topics. However, in the modern era the press has a broad role, not only to provide information, but also to educate, entertain and influence.

Even in modern times, information has become part of aspects, for example economics, social and political news that people continue to seek, so that the premise of information has powerfully emerged. According to Subrata (1997:67), newspapers that often provide a lot of information are more popular with the public. This comes from data conveyed by Subrata (1997:67) that daily newspapers are more sought after by the public than other newspapers.

In general, newspapers convey real news to the public. However, this uniformity does not mean there are no variations. In newspapers, readers will encounter various types of writing. Every article in the newspaper discusses factual news. On the other hand, there are articles of the opinion type, headings, rubrics, columns, corners, and other types of writing.

Each section of the newspaper discusses a unique discourse and each is different from the discourse in the other sections. Baryadi (2002:54) believes that various kinds of discourse appear in newspapers, for example news, advertisements, headlines and corners. Each discourse examines certain information. Information is the matter discussed in discourse. This means that news animates all parts of the discourse.

Newspapers discuss headings. An editorial is a piece of printed mass media that contains the media's opinion on important events that occur in society or a certain area. By reading the headline, you can find out the newspaper's attitude and views regarding certain information.

One of the interesting pieces of information to be used as main information is opinion. Opinions are ideas, and thoughts that explain ideologies, themes, events and other ideas that are not objective in origin. This is because opinions are only personal and of course vary from one person to another.

The truth of this opinion cannot be ascertained and there has been no testing regarding this matter. Opinions differ from facts. However, opinions can change their status to facts if what is issued is verified or proven. In an opinion that appeared in the Monday 14 January 2019 edition of the Radar Tegal newspaper, it examines "Madrasah Problems from the Past to the Present" written by Tasrip, S.Pd., MM (Social Science Teacher MTs N 4 Tegal) and "How Learned to Fight and Conduct Violence" written by Diki Mardiansyah (Semarang State University Law Student).

This research examines critical discourse analysis of opinions in the Radar Tegal newspaper. The aim of the research is to describe the attitudes and views of newspapers towards opinions made by someone which are expressed in discourse entitled opinions.

Discourse is something that produces something else. Discourse forms a certain construction that shapes reality. That is, a person's perception of an object is formed and limited by views that explain something, whether this is true or not. Discourse limits our view of an object. Objects may not change, but the rules of discourse are what make the object change (Eriyanto 2012, p. 74-75).

Eriyanto (2012, p.19) explains that discourse is a practice where humans are positioned in certain positions in the social environment. Discourse plays a role in explaining individuals and positioning someone in a certain position. Certain discourses form subjects in certain positions in a series of relationships with the social forces that exist within humans.

Discourse analysis is a process of providing an explanation of a text that is discussed by someone or experts who have a specific goal to get what they want. This means that in a context one must be aware of the existence of interests (Darma 2009:49). According to Asher and Simpson (1994: 940), a critical approach places discourse as power. Renkema (2004:282) believes that discourse is a reflection of power relations in a society.

Critical discourse analysis in headings containing information about someone's (opinion) is interesting because this analysis is an attempt to convey the hidden meaning of the author who explains a statement. Disclosure is carried out through placing oneself in the author's position by paying attention to the author's meaning structure so that the form of distribution and production of ideology disguised in discourse can be known. Thus, discourse can be viewed from the form

of power relations, especially in the formation of subjects and various acts of representation (Darma 2009:49).

Critical discourse analysis requires a frame. The notion of frame is used to analyze media discourse. Frame analysis can simply be described as an analysis to see how reality (events, actors, groups) is framed by the media. Critical discourse analysis uses the language in the text being analyzed, but the language analyzed in this approach is different from language studies in traditional linguistic study terms.

The language analyzed does not only describe aspects of that language, but rather connects it to context. Context in this case means that language is used for certain purposes, including the practice of power.

An editorial is defined as an editorial piece of printed mass media that expresses the media's opinion on an important event that occurred in a particular society or country.

Research methods

The research applies a critical approach. This approach focuses on discourse as power or considers discourse as a reflection of human relationships. The data in this study uses the library method, namely using written sources to obtain data (Subroto 1992:42). This method is carried out by collecting opinion discourse in the headlines of the Radar Tegal newspaper. Apart from that, the author used the listening method (Sudaryanto 1993:5) and continued with the note-taking technique.

In this study, the author observed every column heading in the Radar Tegal newspaper which was orderly on January 14 2019. The research data was in the form of fragments of the opinions and headlines in the Radar Tegal newspaper.

The data analysis method uses the matching method and participatory method. The method used to analyze the context of discourse in the Radar Tegal newspaper is the matching method. The basic technique used is the technique of sorting the determining elements with pragmatic sorting power. The participatory method is to reveal the attitude of the Radar Tegal newspaper towards understanding the discourse context. This method prioritizes comprehensive, contextual and multilevel analysis which can be done through placing oneself as a participant in the process of social transformation.

Research result

In the results and discussion section, critical discourse analysis of opinion headlines, namely information or articles written by someone in the American language newspapers, will be explained. Discourse analysis includes two things, namely with the frame of criticizing information or articles written by someone in a newspaper and supporting information or articles in a newspaper.

According to Subagyo (2012), in mass media practice, a frame is a transformation, ideology, vision, or agreement of a media institution that is very visible, expressed in the structure and use of forms of language expression in the headline discourse.

Frame Supports News

Supportive frame is a newspaper's attitude and views that approve or support the newspaper's published information. This support refers to an article circulated by Radar Tegal on January 14 2019 in the opinion section. The article discusses "Madrasah Problems from the Past to the Present" written by Tasrip S.Pd., M.M (Teacher at IPS Mapel MTs N 4 Tegal) and "How come they learn to brawl and commit violence" written by Diki Mardiansyah (University Law Student Semarang State). In the header of the information letter which is the source of the data, a header with a frame is found that supports the article. Observable data

- (1) Try to be a sincere educator
- (2) Convey the truth of science with sincerity, accompanied by a great spirit to educate
- (3) Develop creativity to achieve essential goals as creatures and His creation
- (4) Be an educator who can appear as the main role model, for students and society
- (5) Strive to become educators according to their respective roles
- (6) Striving to be independent and good for himself, who can lead himself to direct and achieve good things in learning
- (7) Good educators will also distribute and contribute to improvements in our nation's education
- (8) Science and technology as media and means for easier and more practical improvement processes in life services.

The data was found in the text in the opinion section of the Radar Tegal news newspaper which was orderly on Monday, January 14 2019. This opinion piece discusses Madrasah Problems from Past to Present. This text was created by Tasrip S.Pd., MM (Teacher of IPS Mapel MTs N 4 Tegal).

Data 1 Try to be a sincere educator. Educators or teachers must be sincere in guiding students, especially in Islamic school environments, namely madrasahs. The supporting frames are try, be an educator, and be sincere. Data 2 Convey the truth of science with sincerity, accompanied by a great spirit to educate. An educator must master extensive knowledge in providing material to students. Besides, a teacher must develop existing teaching methods so that students do not experience boredom in learning. The supporting frame conveys, truth, knowledge, sincerity, loyalty, great soul, and educate.

Data 3 Developing creativity to achieve essential goals as creatures and His creation. Humans are creatures created by the Almighty God who are given reason and thoughts. Reason and thoughts can be used to develop creativity according to their respective fields so that every human being can achieve the expected goals. The frames that support are developing, creativity, achieving, goals, essence, creatures and His creation. Data 4 Be an educator who can appear as the main role model, for students and society. A teacher must be a good example for his students, so that students can be good examples for the school and society. A frame that supports being, educators, appearing, role models, students and society.

Data 5 Strive to become educators according to their respective roles. A teacher has a different role or character in educating students at MTs or SMP. The frame that supports the news is trying to become an educator according to each role. Data 6 Strives to be independent and good for himself, who can lead himself to direct and achieve good things in learning. A teacher is required to look for learning materials in various sources to teach MTs/SMP students.

Data 7 Good educators will also contribute to the distribution and improvement of our nation's education. When educators want to convey material to students, they are required to make a good contribution to the world of education. The supporting frames are educators, good, giving, distribution, contribution, improvement, education, nation. Data 8 Science and technology as media and means for improving processes in life services that are easier and more practical. In improving service processes, we must pay attention to developments in science and

technology in the modern era. The supporting frames are science, technology, media, facilities, processes, improvements, services, life, more, easier, and practical.

(9) Students who are identified as agents of change and successors of the nation are expected to contribute positively.

(10) Productive in advancing and prospering national life because whether a country is advanced or not can also be seen from the behavior of its younger generation.

(11) A bad social environment greatly influences a person's behavior

(12) Lack of attention and love from parents, friends, peers and those closest to them means that students are free to do whatever they please.

(13) Poor economic conditions are also a cause.

(14) The problems that occurred have been rooted for generations in the sense that there is a history of why students between the two schools were hostile.

(15) Considering that the average learning age is still considered a child, this case can be processed through the juvenile criminal justice system.

(16) Make strict school regulations regarding students involved in brawls

(17) Providing anti-brawl education

(18) The role of parents is to provide appropriate attention to children

(19) Providing moral education and others.

The data was found in the text in the opinion section of the Radar Tegal news newspaper which was originally on Monday, January 14 2019. This opinion piece discusses the issue of why students brawl and commit violence. This text was created by Diki Mardiansyah (Law Student at Semarang State University).

Data 9 Students identified as agents of change and successors of the nation who are expected to contribute positively. The efforts that support this news text are the efforts of students who make positive contributions to become the nation's successors. The supporting information frame is that students, identified as, agents of change, successors of the nation, are expected to be able to contribute positively. Data 10 Productive in advancing and prospering

national life because whether a country is advanced or not can also be seen from the behavior of its young generation. A young generation is required to think creatively to advance and improve the life of the country. The frames that support the news are productive, advancing, prosperous, life, state, progress, a country, views, behavior, generation, simply.

Data 11 A poor social environment greatly influences a person's behavior. Student brawls occur because of a bad social environment which greatly influences student behavior. The frames that support the news are bad, environmental, social, influencing, behavior, a person. Data 12 Lack of attention and love from parents, friends, peers and those closest to them leaves students free to do whatever they please. Students brawl because they lack loving attention from their parents, friends and those closest to them. The frame that supports the news is the lack of attention, affection, parents, friends, friends, people closest to them, giving rise to students being able to do anything as they please.

Data 13 Economic conditions that are mediocre and even less likely are also the cause. Students brawling can also be influenced by poor economic conditions. The frames that support the news are conditions, economics, mediocre, even, likely, lacking, becoming, causes. Data 14 The problems that have occurred have been rooted for generations in the sense that there is a history of why students between the two schools were hostile. Students brawled because there was mutual hatred between the two schools. The frames that support the news are problems, occurring, already, rooted, hereditary, in, meaning, history, causes, students, between, two, schools, the, hostile.

Data 15 Considering that the average learning age is still considered a child, this case can be processed through the juvenile criminal justice system. Cases of student brawls carried out by underage children will enter the juvenile justice system. The frame that supports the news is considering that the average age of students is still classified as the age of children in cases processed through the juvenile justice system. Data 16 Make strict school regulations regarding students involved in brawls. To avoid student brawls, schools make strict rules. The frame that supports the news is making, school regulations, strict, regarding, students, involved, brawls.

Data 17 Providing anti-brawl education. Schools are advised to provide anti-brawl education. The frames that support the news are providing, education, anti-brawl. Data 18 The role of parents is to provide appropriate attention to children. Parents educate each child well so

that they avoid brawls. The frame that supports the news is the role of parents giving attention to children. Data 19 Providing moral education and others. Schools also provide moral education so that students have good characteristics so that they do not engage in brawls. Frames that support news are providing, education, morals, etc.

Frames that Criticize Information

A frame that criticizes information is an attitude and view of a newspaper that disagrees or criticizes the news in the newspaper. This criticism refers to an article circulated by Radar Tegal on January 14 2019 in the opinion section. The article discusses "Madrasah Problems from the Past to the Present" written by Tasrip S.Pd., M.M (Teacher at IPS Mapel MTs N 4 Tegal) and "How come they learn to brawl and commit violence" written by Diki Mardiansyah (University Law Student Semarang State). In the header of the information letter which is the source of the data, a header with a frame is found that supports the article. Observable data.

(20). The success of educators is not only when students obtain good grades qualitatively and quantitatively, or have good personality attitudes, but also when they see students grow into individuals who are sincere in applying their knowledge.

(21). Educators not only provide good examples of goodness and the glory of life, but must also be examples of their implementation in exemplary service and use wanton treasury in achieving the glory of life.

(22). Strive to become a professional teacher, upholding statutory regulations, laws and teachers' codes of ethics, as well as religious and ethical values, maintaining and fostering national unity and integrity.

(23). Educators are increasingly remembering, logically, when educators have and master the principles, basics, morals in learning, it will certainly be in line and commensurate with increased performance.

(24). When educators have owned, mastered, and applied the meaning of good character that is inherent in their personality, this will give rise to a process of reflecting on truths and skills that are embedded and distributed appropriately and massively to students.

(25). The implications of educators' success in implementing character education will ensure the continuity of this country in a better direction.

(26). The results of educational creativity are advances in science and technology, which means making a major contribution to the progress of the nation in order to achieve the ideals of prosperity and welfare of the nation.

Data 20 Educators' success is not only when students get good grades qualitatively and quantitatively, or have good personality attitudes, but also when they see students grow into individuals who are sincere in applying their knowledge. The critical part is that students studying at madrasas not only get grades but also have to show their personality to each subject teacher. Data 21 Educators not only provide good examples of example, goodness and the glory of life, but they must also be examples of their implementation in exemplary service and use wanton treasury in achieving the glory of life. The critical part is that a teacher not only provides good examples to students in carrying out learning and teaching activities (KBM) and provides the best service to the community but also masters learning materials according to their respective fields.

Data 22 Strive to become a professional teacher, upholding statutory regulations, laws and teachers' codes of ethics, as well as religious and ethical values, maintaining and fostering national unity . The critical frame is that a teacher must work professionally and comply with the teacher laws that are still in force. Data from 23 educators who are increasingly remembering, logically, when educators have and master the principles, basics morals in learning, it will certainly be in line and commensurate with increased performance. The critical frame is that a teacher must have principles, basics and morals in carrying out teaching activities so that they can be in line with improving performance.

Data 24 When educators have owned, mastered, and applied the meaning of good character that is inherent in their person, this will give rise to a process of reflecting on truths and skills that are embedded and distributed appropriately and massively to students. The critical frame is that a teacher applies the meaning of good character to his person so that his truth and growing skills can be properly conveyed to students.

Data 25 Implications of educators' success in implementing character education will ensure the continuity of this country in a better direction. The critical part is that a teacher who successfully applies education with character will ensure the continuity of a better country. Data 26 The results of educational creativity are advances in science and technology, which means

making a major contribution to the progress of the nation in order to achieve the ideals of prosperity and welfare of the nation. The critical part is that technological developments can come from the results of educational creativity which can make a major contribution to the progress of the country.

(27). Student brawls became a frightening problem in the 1990s until they exploded so strongly and radically in mid-1996.

(28). Not long ago, news circulated about brutal students in the city of Tegal carrying out acts of abuse against students and attacking the school, resulting in two people being injured and a number of school facilities being damaged.

(29). Nowadays brawls are no longer in the news and are foreign conversations to our ears.

(30). Brawls between students are a social phenomenon that is considered normal by people in America.

(31). A brawl is a group fight, a mass brawl, while students are school children and pupils.

(32). Brawling behavior carried out by the younger generation cannot happen suddenly, there must be a root problem or cause.

(33). This brawl usually occurs due to conflict between two or more schools.

(34). They argued that they felt they were the best, then had fist fights, until finally the friends of the two students from different schools joined in defending their friend from the same school, so the fight reached the main street and a brawl broke out between the students.

(35). According to research conducted by A. Christakis, MD, MPH and Frederick Zimmerman, PhD, it was concluded that agency behavior carried out by the younger generation is closely related to their habits in watching television shows.

(36). Students who take part in brawls are likely to become victims.

(37). Brawls result in long-lasting grudges for the perpetrators involved in them so that at another time the incident can happen again.

(38). Students are disturbed in the learning process and this can result in perpetrators enjoying doing negative things, etc.

Data 27 Student brawls became a frightening problem in the 1990s until they exploded so strongly and radically in the middle of 1996. The part that was criticized was the terrible student brawls in 1990 to the strongest brawls in 1996. Data 28 Not long ago news circulated the brutality of students in the city of Tegal carried out acts of abuse against students and attacked the school, resulting in two people being injured and a number of school facilities being damaged. The critical part is that student brawls in the city of Tegal were carried out through acts of violence and attacks on schools until one of the students died and damaged a number of facilities at the school.

Data on 29 brawls is now no longer in the news and is a topic of conversation that is foreign to our ears. The critical part is that news of student brawls has spread on social media and all television stations. Data 30 Brawls between students are a social phenomenon that is considered normal by society in America. The critical part is that information about student brawls is familiar to American people.

Data 31 Brawls are gang fights, mass fights, while students are school children and pupils. The part that criticizes the explanation of student brawls. Data 32 Brawling behavior carried out by the younger generation cannot happen suddenly, there must be a root problem or cause. The part that criticizes the brawling behavior of students as the younger generation, which occurs unexpectedly and may have internal problems.

Data 33 The occurrence of brawls is usually caused by conflict between two or more schools. The critical part is that student brawls occur because of conflict between two schools. Data 34 They argued that they felt they were the best, then they had fist fights, until finally the friends of the two students from different schools joined in defending their friends from the same school, so the fight reached the main road and a brawl broke out between the students. The part that is critical is the occurrence of student brawls, namely verbal fights and fist fights.

Data 35 According to research conducted by A.Christakis, MD, MPH and Frederick Zimmerman, PhD, it was concluded that agency behavior carried out by the younger generation is closely related to their habits in watching television shows. The critical part shows that student behavior that occurs in the younger generation is closely related to their daily activities, namely watching television programs. Data from 36 students who take part in brawls are likely to become victims. The critical part is that students involved in brawls will become victims.

Data 37 Brawls result in long-lasting grudges for the perpetrators involved in them so that at another time the incident can happen again. The critical part is that student brawls occur due to long-standing grudges for behavior. Data 38 Students are disturbed in the learning process and this can result in perpetrators enjoying doing negative things, etc. The critical frame is that as a result of brawls, students will have their learning activities at school disrupted.

Conclusion

With the frame of criticizing an article in the Radar Tegal newspaper edition, Monday 14 January 2019, in the opinion section. The author took the theme of Madrasah Problems from the Past to the Present, written by Tasrip S.Pd., MM (Teacher of Social Sciences, MTs N 4 Tegal) and Learned How to Fight and Commit Violence, written by Diki Mardiansyah (Law Student, Semarang State University). In a supporting frame in the writings of Tasrip S.Pd., MM (social studies teacher MTs N 4 Tegal) increasing the competency of madrasa teachers in mastering subject matter and mastering teaching methods, supporting creative results in the form of science and technology products to provide the best contribution to the world of education . Meanwhile, the articles written by Diki Mardiansyah (Semarang State University Law Student) is an effort to prevent brawls between students and that there are strict laws for perpetrators of student brawls.

The critical part of the article written by Tasrip S.Pd., MM (Teacher at Mapel IPS MTs N 4 Tegal) is the characteristics of students who are studying at madrasas and the lack of enthusiasm of students in capturing the material provided by the teacher . Meanwhile, the article written by Diki Mardiansyah (Semarang State University Law Student) was the cause of brawls between students.

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