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Analysis of Critical Discussion in Text Compass Newspaper Dated March 10, 2019 Which Titled "Voting Charge, Two Capres Exchanging Locations"

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the meaning of experience contained in the Koran Analisa text entitled "Krjsr Pemilih, Two Candidates for Changing Location" which was published on March 10, 2019. The data of this research is in the form of *Kompas* newspaper text . The theory used in this research is the Functional Systemic Linguistics (LSF) theory pioneered by Halliday and Martin . Furthermore, to analyze the data used the model analysis technique of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014). Found 1) Metafunction, namely the *Ideational Meaning* as follows: (a) material process along with the circumstances of the way with the involved participants, namely the government and the president dominating in the text (b) the logical relationship at the highest level is at the α xβ hypothetical level, while at the parataxis level at the highest level is 1 + 2 (c) the experience of lexical metaphors is of type (a) N: N (b) N: V, and (c) N: Adj. *Interpersonal meanings are* found in two types of speech, namely declarative and imperative which function to express information and orders.

Keyywords key : modalities; ideational meaning; modality; experiential; interpersonal.

1. Introduction

Critical discourse analysis (AWK) is an attempt or process (decomposition) to provide an explanation of a text (social reality) that a person or dominant group wants to or is studying by a dominant group or group whose tendency has a specific goal to get what is desired. Discourse analysis aims to reveal the hidden meaning in the text. Disclosure intent is done by way of putting yourself in the position of the writer by following the structure of the meaning of the author so that the shape of distribution and production of ideology disguised as discourse can be known. Discourse is not understood solely as an object of language study. Language in critical discourse analysis, apart from the text, is also a language context as a tool used for certain practices, including ideological practices.

Discourse analysis is a relatively new approach to the systematics of knowledge that has emerged from a tradition of critical social theory and linguistic analysis. This is stated by Barker and Hinshaw, Feetham and Shaver 1999; McNay 1992; Phillips and Hardy 2002. AWK examines the efforts of social power, harassment, domination, and inequality which are reproduced and maintained through texts whose discussion is linked to social and political contexts. As expressed by several experts regarding discourse analysis. Modalities by Bally (Alwi 1992: 2) is a language that describes assessment of reason, an assessment based on taste, and a desire pe mbicara connection with pe ngungkapan soul expressed by Ho dge and (Fairclough 2003: 165 - 166) that represents pend irian (*stance*) interest, linkage (*affinity*) , or a writer to someone who is revealed in a phrase (*utterance*). The fulfillment of this language function is seen in someone (as a speaker) who is related to or with other people who become (*hearer*), greeted (*addressee*), or speak (*inter-locutor*). This function emphasizes the relationship between discourse producers and discourse . In this case, whatever language the reader and listener perceives from a discourse will become language in its function as a means. In this study , modality, interpersonal, experimental, and process propositions will be analyzed.

2. Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative e method. Qualitative method. The qualitative method is a method used to investigate, find, describe, and explain the quality or peculiarities of social influences that cannot be explained, measured, or described by a quantitative approach (Saryono, 2010). This research method is used to obtain data logically and empirically. The data obtained were then analyzed using the meta-language theory pioneered by Halliday and Martin. Data obtained from the text of the newspaper *Kompas* that dit erbitkan on March 10, 2019. The text of these newspapers changed to the clause and analyzed in terms of the clause.

3. Discussion

According to Santoso (2012: 157) modality is a lingual feature that shows the level of commitment or attitudes of speakers towards the propositions they speak or attitudes towards listeners. Various modalities in a particular language can inform a speaker's level of commitment and attitude. In this regard, Fairclough (Santoso, 2012: 157) stated that there are two types of modality in terms of its feature value, namely relational and expressive modalities. The relational modality is a matter of authority for one participant in relationships with other parties. Study of the b e r like capital will provide information about the 'desire', 'hope', omission, requests, invitations, possibility, necessity, certainty, orders, permits, prohibitions, capability or capacity. Expressive modality is a modality used to show the authorization of producing text with regard to the truth or possible representation of reality. In this modality contained the notion of 'possibility', permits, certainty, kewaj Iban, and ket idakmungkinan. (Alwi, 1992: 233) in his research on the modalities of language Indonesia stated that modalities can be divided into four kinds. First, the intentional modality, which is the modality used to express the speaker's attitude with respect to the events he reveals. Modality is concerned with the instrumental function of language.

Second, the epistemic modality , which is the modality in which the speaker's assessment of the possibility and need for something is this way or not. Third, deontic modality, which is the modality related to obligations based on personal authority or official authority. Fourth, dynamic modality, namely the modality that questions the speaker's attitude towards the actualization of events determined by circumstances that are more empirical in nature. The standard of speaker in dynamic modality is natural law, meanwhile deontic modality is social rule. Meanwhile, according to Saragih (2006) the forms of modality can be classified based on the degree of value.

It can be formulated that the division of modalities according to Saragih is the division of modalities according to the degree of value, whether they are probability, frequency, necessity, or tendency. The consequences of using each of these modalities will represent the attitudes and degrees of power of the speakers. As for what is meant by positive polarity refers to the types of modalities that are in the top row such as certain, always, obligatory, defined, while those with negative polarity refer to the modalities that are in the bottom row, such as perhaps, sometimes, permissible, and wants. The following is a table of text analysis form the *Kompas* newspaper published on March 10, 2019 with the title "Chasing Voters, Two Candidates Changing Locations".

Table 1. Modality Level

| Clause | Modality | | | |
	Modality markers	High	Moderate	Low
Mendekati hari pemungutan suara 17 April *April 17th voting day approaches*	Approaching	-	√	-
Dua pasangan calon presiden- wakil presiden seperti betukar posisi lokasi kampanye di suatu daerah *Two pairs of candidates for president and vice president are like changing positions in a campaign location in an area*	Betukar			√
Untuk mengejar calon pemilihnya *To pursue potential voters*	To catch up		√	
Setelah dua pekan lalu calon capres nomor urut 02, Prabowo Subianto, berkampanye di sejumlah daerah di Sumatera *After two weeks , the presidential candidate number 02, Prabowo Subianto, campaigned in a number of regions in Sumatra.*	Campaign		√	

Text	Process	C1	C2	C3
Kemarin giliran capres nomor urut 01, Joko Widodo, menggalang dukungan suara di tempat sama *Yesterday it was the presidential candidate number 01, Joko Widodo, to raise votes in the same place*	Raising			√
Sementara itu, sejumlah daerah di Jawa Barat, yang dua pekan lalu baru saja dikunjungi capres Jokowi *Meanwhile, a number of regions in West Java, which two weeks ago had just visited the presidential candidate, Jokowi*	Just visited	√		
Kemarin gantian didatangi capres Prabowo *Yesterday the presidential candidate Prabowo visited him*	Be visited		√	
Untuk menarik dukungan suara *To withdraw voice support*	Interesting		√	
Disambut ribuan pendukung, Sabtu (9/3/2019) *Welcomed by thousands of supporters, Saturday (9/3/2019)*	Greeted		√	
Prabowo mengunjungi Pondok Pesantren Darussalam di Kabupaten Garut Jabar *Prabowo visited the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School in Garut Regency, West Java*	Visit		√	
Dalam pidatonya, Prabowo kembali membahas masalah ketimpangan ekonomi dan korupsi *In his speech, Prabowo again discussed the issue of economic inequality and corruption*	Back to discuss	√		
Prabowo dan rombongan tiba di Pondok Pesantren Darussalam sekitar pukul 12.15 *Prabowo and his entourage arrived at the Darussalam Pesantren at around 12:15*	Arrive		√	
Namun, sejak pukul 08.00 , pendukungnya telah datang ke lokasi *However, since 08.00, his supporters have come to the location*	already come	√		
Dari atas mobil, Prabowo menyapa *From the top of the car, Prabowo greeted him*	Greet		√	
dan menyalami pendukungnya *and greet supporters*	Greet		√	
Setelah turun dari mobil *After getting out of the car*	After coming down	√		
Dia dibopong *He's being carried*	Carry on		√	
Dan dijarak *And spaced out*	Distance		√	
Menuju panggung *Head for the stage*	Towards			√
untuk berpidato selama sekitar 30 menit *to make a speech for about 30 minutes*	Make a speech		√	
Menurut Prabowo pihaknya tak diperbolehkan *According to Prabowo, his party is not allowed*	not allowed			√
berkampanye di lingungan pondok pesantren *campaigning in the boarding school environment*			√	
-"Jadi, saya di sini tak meminta dukungan kalian. Namun, di dalam hati saya berharap dukungan kalian. -Mana Bawasu (Badan Pengawas Pemilu) ini berharap, *loh.* Masa berharap dilarang di Indonesia,'' ujarnya. *- "So , I'm not here asking for your support. However, in my heart I hope for your support.* *-Where does this Bawasu (Election Supervisory Body) hope, you know. Masa hope is prohibited in Indonesia, " he said.*	don't ask hope			√
Sementara itu, setelah mendapat dukungan dari alumni perguruan tinggi di Lampung, kemarin alumni Sriwijaya Bersatu dan Srikandi Jokowi- Amin di dua lokasi berbeda di kota Palembang, Sumatera Selatan, *Meanwhile, after receiving support from college alumni in Lampung, yesterday the alumni of Sriwijaya Bersatu and Srikandi Jokowi-Amin were in two different locations in Palembang, South Sumatra,*	after getting	√		
Mendeklarasikan dukungan juga kepada Jokowi-Amin *Declared support also for Jokowi-Amin*	Declare		√	
Beberapa kali dalam pidatonya, Jokowi mengingatkan pemungutan suara tinggal 40 hari lagi, *Several times in his speeches, Jokowi reminded that the vote was only 40 days away.*	Remind	√		
Sehingga perlu kerja keras memenangi pemilu *So it takes hard work to win the election*	Win		√	
	want to remind		√	

"Saya ingin ingatkan semuanya, 17April sudah dekat, kurang 40 hari lagi. Perlu militansi, sampaikan ke teman, ke tetangga, dari *door to door,* tentang apa yang kita (Jokowi) kerjakan selama 4,5 tahun ini. Katakan benar jika benar dan katakan salah jika salah," (adalah) kata Jokowi saat deklarasi *"I want to remind everyone, April 17 is close, in 40 days less. Need militancy, to convey to friends, to neighbors, from door to door, about what we (Jokowi) working on for 4 , 5 years. Say true if it is true and say wrong if it is wrong, "(was) Jokowi said during the declaration*	Convey	√	
	Do it	√	
	Say it		√

Clause	Interpersonal			
	Interrogative	Imperative	Declarative	Offer / offer
Mendekati hari pemungutan suara 17 April *April 17th voting day approaches*			√	
Mendekati hari pemungutan suara 17 April *April 17th voting day approaches*		√		
Untuk mengejar calon pemilihnya *To pursue potential voters*			√	
Setelah dua pekan lalu calon capres nomor urut 02, Prabowo Subianto, berkampanye di sejumlah daerah di Sumatera *After two weeks ago the presidential candidate number 02, Prabowo Subianto, campaigned in a number of regions in Sumatra*			√	
Kemarin giliran capres nomor urut 01, Joko Widodo, menggalang dukungan suara di tempat sama *Yesterday it was the presidential candidate number 01, Joko Widodo, to raise votes in the same place*			√	
Sementara itu, sejumlah daerah di Jawa Barat, yang dua pekan lalu baru saja dikunjungi capres Jokowi *Meanwhile, a number of regions in West Java, which two weeks ago had just visited the presidential candidate, Jokowi*			√	
Kemarin gantian didatangi capres Prabowo *Yesterday the presidential candidate Prabowo visited him*			√	
Untuk menarik dukungan suara *To withdraw voice support*			√	
Disambut ribuan pendukung, Sabtu (9/3/2019) *Welcomed by thousands of supporters, Saturday (9/3/2019)*			√	
Prabowo mengunjungi Pondok Pesantren Darussalam di Kabupaten Garut Jabar *Prabowo visited the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School in Garut Regency, West Java*			√	
Dalam pidatonya, Prabowo kembali membahas masalah ketimpangan ekonomi dan korupsi *In his speech, Prabowo again discussed the issue of economic inequality and corruption*			√	
Prabowo dan rombongan tiba di Pondok Pesantren Darussalam sekitar pukul 12.15 *Prabowo and his entourage arrived at the Darussalam Pesantren at around 12:15*			√	
Namun, sejak pukul 08.00 , pendukungnya telah datang ke lokasi *However, since 08.00, his supporters have come to the location*			√	
Dari atas mobil, Prabowo menyapa *From the top of the car, Prabowo greeted him*			√	
dan menyalami pendukungnya *and greet supporters*			√	
Setelah turun dari mobil *After getting out of the car*			√	
Dia dibopong *He's being carried*			√	
Dan dijarak *And spaced out*			√	
Menuju panggung *Head for the stage*			√	

untuk berpidato selama sekitar 30 menit *to make a speech for about 30 minutes*		√	
Menurut Prabowo pihaknya tak diperbolehkan *According to Prabowo, his party is not allowed*		√	
berkampanye di lingungan pondok pesantren *campaigning in the boarding school environment*		√	
"Jadi, saya di sini tak meminta dukungan kalian. Namun, di dalam hati saya berharap dukungan kalian. Mana Bawasu (Badan Pengawas Pemilu) ini berharap, *loh.* Masa berharap dilarang di Indonesia,'' ujarnya. *"So , I'm not here asking for your support. However, in my heart I hope for your support. Mana Bawasu (Election Supervisory Agency) hopes, you know. Masa hope is prohibited in Indonesia, " he said.*	√		
Sementara itu, setelah mendapat dukungan dari alumni perguruan tinggi di Lampung, kemarin alumni Sriwijaya Bersatu dan Srikandi Jokowi- Amin di dua lokasi berbeda di kota Palembang, Sumatera Selatan, *Meanwhile, after receiving support from college alumni in Lampung, yesterday the alumni of Sriwijaya Bersatu and Srikandi Jokowi-Amin were in two different locations in Palembang, South Sumatra,*		√	
Mendeklarasikan dukungan juga kepada Jokowi-Amin *Declared support also for Jokowi-Amin*		√	
Beberapa kali dalam pidatonya, Jokowi mengingatkan pemungutan suara tinggal 40 hari lagi, *Several times in his speeches, Jokowi reminded that the vote was only 40 days away.*		√	
Sehingga perlu kerja keras memenangi pemilu *So it takes hard work to win the election*			√
"Saya ingin ingatkan semuanya, 17April sudah dekat, kurang 40 hari lagi. Perlu militansi, sampaikan ke teman, ke tetangga, dari *door to door,* tentang apa yang kita (Jokowi) kerjakan selama 4,5 tahun ini. Katakan benar jika benar dan katakan salah jika salah," (adalah) kata Jokowi saat deklarasi *"I want to remind everyone, April 17 is close, in 40 days less. Need militancy, to convey to friends, to neighbors, from door to door, about what we (Jokowi) working on for 4 , 5 years. Say true if it is true and say wrong if it is wrong, "(was) Jokowi said during the declaration*	√		

Clause	Experiential Process					
	Material	Mental	Relational	Form	Behavior	Verbal
Mendekati hari pemungutan suara 17 April *April 17th voting day **approaches***	√					
Dua pasangan calon presiden- wakil presiden seperti **betukar** posisi lokasi kampanye di suatu daerah *Two pairs of candidates for president and vice president are like **changing** positions in a campaign location in an area*	√					
Untuk **mengejar** calon pemilihnya *To **pursue** potential voters*	√					
Setelah dua pekan lalu calon capres nomor urut 02, Prabowo Subianto, **berkampanye** di sejumlah daerah di Sumatera *After two weeks ago the presidential candidate number 02, Prabowo Subianto, **campaigned** in a number of regions in Sumatra*	√					
Kemarin giliran capres nomor urut 01, Joko Widodo, **menggalang** dukungan suara di tempat sama *Yesterday it was the presidential candidate number 01, Joko Widodo, to **raise** votes in the same place*	√					
Sementara itu, sejumlah daerah di Jawa Barat, yang dua pekan lalu baru saja **dikunjungi** capres Jokowi *Meanwhile, a number of regions in West Java, which two weeks ago had just **visited the** presidential candidate, Jokowi*	√					
Kemarin gantian **didatangi** capres Prabowo *Yesterday the presidential candidate Prabowo **visited him***	√					
Untuk **menarik** dukungan suara *To **withdraw** voice support*	√					
Disambut ribuan pendukung, Sabtu (9/3/2019) ***Welcomed by** thousands of supporters, Saturday (9/3/2019)*	√					
Prabowo **mengunjungi** Pondok Pesantren Darussalam di Kabupaten Garut Jabar *Prabowo **visited the** Darussalam Islamic Boarding School in Garut Regency, West Java*	√					
Dalam pidatonya, Prabowo kembali **membahas** masalah ketimpangan ekonomi dan korupsi *In his speech, Prabowo again **discussed the** issue of economic inequality and corruption*	√					
Prabowo dan rombongan **tiba** di Pondok Pesantren Darussalam sekitar pukul 12.15 *Prabowo and his entourage **arrived** at the Darussalam Pesantren at around 12:15*	√					
Namun, sejak pukul 08.00 , pendukungnya **telah datang** ke lokasi *However, since 08.00, his supporters **have come** to the location*	√					
Dari atas mobil, Prabowo **menyapa** *From the top of the car, Prabowo **greeted him***	√					
dan **menyalami** pendukungnya *and **greet** supporters*	√					
Setelah **turun** dari mobil *After **getting out** of the car*	√					
Dia **dibopong** *He's being **carried***	√					
Dan **dijarak** *And **spaced out***	√					
Menuju panggung ***Head for the** stage*	√					

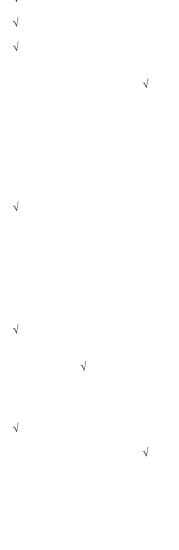|		
untuk **berpidato** selama sekitar 30 menit *to **make a speech** for about 30 minutes*	√	
Menurut Prabowo pihaknya tak **diperbolehkan** *According to Prabowo, his party is not **allowed***	√	
berkampanye di lingungan pondok pesantren ***campaigning** in the boarding school environment*	√	
"Jadi, saya di sini tak meminta dukungan kalian. Namun, di dalam hati saya berharap dukungan kalian. Mana Bawasu (Badan Pengawas Pemilu) ini berharap, *loh.* Masa berharap dilarang di Indonesia,'' **(adalah)** ujarnya. *"So , I'm not here asking for your support. However, in my heart I hope for your support. Mana Bawasu (Election Supervisory Agency) hopes, you know. Period of hope is prohibited in Indonesia, " **(was)** he said.*		√
Sementara itu, setelah **mendapat** dukungan dari alumni perguruan tinggi di Lampung, kemarin alumni Sriwijaya Bersatu dan Srikandi Jokowi-Amin di dua lokasi berbeda di kota Palembang, Sumatera Selatan *Meanwhile, after **receiving** support from university alumni in Lampung, yesterday the alumni of Sriwijaya Bersatu and Srikandi Jokowi-Amin in two different locations in Palembang, South Sumatra,*	√	
Mendeklarasikan dukungan juga kepada Jokowi-Amin ***Declared** support also for Jokowi-Amin*	√	
Beberapa kali dalam pidatonya, Jokowi **mengingatkan** pemungutan suara tinggal 40 hari lagi, *Several times in his speeches, Jokowi **reminded that** the vote was only 40 days away.*		√
Sehingga perlu kerja keras **memenangi** pemilu *So it takes hard work to **win the** election*	√	
"Saya ingin ingatkan semuanya, 17April sudah dekat, kurang 40 hari lagi. Perlu militansi, sampaikan ke teman, ke tetangga, dari *door to door,* tentang apa yang kita (Jokowi) kerjakan selama 4,5 tahun ini. Katakan benar jika benar dan katakan salah jika salah," **(adalah)** kata Jokowi saat deklarasi *"I want to remind everyone, April 17 is close, in 40 days less. Need militancy, to convey to friends, to neighbors, from door to door, about what we (Jokowi) working on for 4 , 5 years. Say true if it is true and say wrong if it is wrong, " **(was)** Jokowi said during the declaration*		√

Table 2. Interpersonal Tables

No.	Modality level	total	Percentage (%)
1	High	6	21.43
2	Moderate	17	60.71
3	Low	5	17.86
total		28	100

No.	Process type	total	Percentage (%)
1	Material	25	89.29
2	Relational	2	7,14
3	Mental	1	3.57
4	Form	0	
5	Behavior	0	
6	Verbal	0	
total		28	100

Table 3. Proportion Table of Processes

No.	Interpersonal type	total	Percentage (%)
1	Declarative	25	89.29
2	Interrogative	1	3.57
3	Imperative	1	3.57
4	Bid	1	3.57
total		28	100

4. Conclusion

From the results of the above analysis, it can be concluded that the function contained in the text of the *Analisa* newspaper dated April 17, 2019 with the title "Chasing Voters, Two Candidates Changing Locations". There are three functions of language , namely, ideational, interpersonal, and textual. *First* , the ideational meaning includes elements of experience, semantic logical relationships, and metaphorical experiences. The experience element consists of process, participant, and circumstance. There are six processes found in the text of the *Analisa* newspaper , namely the material process, the relational process, the mental process, the verbal process, the intimate process, and the behavioral process. In line with this process, the participants involved in the process were dominated by the first participant, the actor and the second participant, the goal. Of the 28 clauses then obtained modalities is the most prominent being the modalities of 60.71 %, the i nterpersonal that most of the material processes as much as 89.29 %, and the proportion of p roses that most of the declarative sentences as much as 89.29 %.

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