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Comparison Study on Using Language;

Critical Discourse Perspective on the Direct Government Cash Assistance During Pandemic Covid-19 on the News of Harianhaluan.com and Padangkita.com

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the using of language on vocabulary and grammar in mass media texts can present certain realities. The use of vocabulary and grammar is a point of attention in analyzing the news text of the case of direct cash assistance that occurred in the two Wali Nagari offices in Pesisir Selatan Regency. The object of research is the online media news text published by Harianhaluan.com and padangkita.com. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with documentation research techniques. The results of the study can be concluded that the news text from Harianhaluan.com tends to use vocabulary with a negative interpretation of the form of action and the nominalization of the grammar used to describe the impact of the actions taken by the community. On the other hand, the padangkita.com news text looks more balanced because it chooses a neutral vocabulary when eliciting opinions from the two parties concerned, and the grammar in the text uses an active sentence pattern.

Keywords: *Vocabulary, Grammar, BLT, Pandemic Covid-19.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language in mass media is not only used as a means of delivering information. The use of Language can also build a certain reality which in turn forms the image of one of the parties that are displayed in the text[1]. In line with this, [2] states that the use of language by the media can be used as a tool to support certain strengths or to dominate one party in the text. As a means of communication, the use of language should be balanced but the use of language is often not neutral because the media has a specific purpose. Critical theory discourse is used to reveal the presence of power or topics discussed by the public. Analisis critical discourse is not focused on the real and unreal structure of the use of language but stressed the constellation of forces that occur in the process of meaning in the text itself. Bah discouraged in critical view be understood as a representation and may be a role for a particular subject [3].

The study of critical discourse analysis of various text and media has been a lot done by several researchers. [4] examines the global news text of the SARS outbreak in 2003, which results in the media representing events that are influenced by the proximity of the dominant party, namely the government in determining the category of news discourse. [5] examined the media in Pakistan on political conversations which resulted in manipulation motives in oral speech strategies that influenced readers to get social support from the public. [6] examines the text on tax advertisements, the results of which explain that the language used is only intended to build an image that is contrary to the actual reality. [7] examined Canadian and Australian media health sites on children's health, the result was that children's physical health problems were represented by not considering children's activities and leisure time due to ideological and political influences. [8] examined the cash us the text of sexual harassment which resulted in the media not fully framing incidents of sexual harassment because events were only considered individual issues of gender inequality.

Suharyo [9] research is uncovering the discourse of power (symbolic) in the text of the political news. [10] that the results of their research revealed that the use of

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language has succeeded in marginalizing corruptors in reporting on the issue of corruption. [11] analyzes the text letters letter RA Kartini that the result is to explain the discourse of women's leadership for Indonesia. [12] examines the results of the translation of printed media texts using the AWK approach, which results in the translator's ideological factor changing the structure and meaning of the language which can affect the content of the translation so that there are socio-cultural differences that affect the reader. Not only that, [13] also examined the political news text translation results that the result is to find inter interpretation of results trans diverse emah late and resulted in a bias towards the information reported. Furthermore, [14] examined the crime news discourse in the text that the results of its vocabulary and grammar only used the media to refract actors in communicating the incident. [15], the results of their research, explain that the analyzed media texts are used to reveal social phenomena to uncover the identity of the dominant group that discriminates against oppressed groups.

Asmara [16] examines the text of the 7th President of the Republic of Indonesia Speech, which results show that there are linguistic strategies that utilize sentence structures to instill the nation's ideology. [17] examine discourse in politicians' social media texts, the results of which reveal that the vocabulary used only describes negative views and pessimism on the KPK's performance. [18] analyze the discourse of issues to ag ame early in the text Air ita yes ng results are revealing their fight vocabulary which discriminates against a group of Muslim *Uyghurs*. [19] examined two main Australian media texts, the result was that the representation of childcare was not dominant in the main public issues so that it had not yet provided formal parenting practices. [20] examined youth online media sites in Singapore, the results of which were verbal texts depicting identity politics as having an impact which resulted in the perpetrator losing sympathy because he touched on issues of religion and social fabric of Singapore society.

The same thing is also explained by [21] on the text message issue of religion that revealed that the use of language more denotative, so the choice of language rated ole h pi right of the government as the emergence of the ideology of certain contrary to Pancasila. [22] examined the text video Jakarta governor's speech that the result is contrary to uncover power relations premises ideology of Islam and feminism. [23] analyze the text of news about Pilkada Jakarta 2nd round whose results are revealing their relief or religious issues that showed with language use particular in the political situation. [24] examined the news text of the 2018 South Sumatra Regional Election, which revealed that there was a discourse on the power that resulted in the media being divided. [25] analyzes discourse on the problem of problematic sexual orientation groups and the result is that there are pros and cons to this group seen from the use of vocabulary which results in discourse battles.

Yulianti and Firdaus [26] examine discourse in the text "Common Sense Maklumat" in which results explain that common sense declarations are compiled by figures with different backgrounds so that they create a vocabulary that can affect society. [27] examined the Australian media on how the media represented events with a choice of words that resulted in the victim's story structure not being understood as an act of self-defense in cases of domestic violence. [28] examines the text of an Australian senator's speech about the right-wing population, the result is that it is found that the use of linguistic strategies such as retro tools to achieve political goals [29] analyzes the discourse of the news "Jennifer Dunn " which results reveal negative labeling with vocabulary that interprets a person as a destroyer of other people's relationships and the media sided with patriarchal ideology.

In general, the results of research on the critical discourse analysis of various issues in the realities of life have been carried out by several researchers. [30] explains that mass media is an effort to build reality from the event itself. Therefore, this study will look at how the media reality that wants to build through the use of the language of the latest issue, the pandemic covid-19. In addition to attacking the human body, these outbreaks also provide an impact on the economy's lower-class society. As has been explained late by Bick and [31], the *coronavirus* (covid-19) causes people are not allowed to conduct any activity outside the home is set in May 2020.

This study aims to explain the use of vocabulary and grammar language in the report text *harianhaluan.com* and *padangkita.com.* The two media raised the issue of the distribution of Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) in Nagari Punggasan Utara and Muara Kandis Punggasan, Pesisir Selatan Regency as an effort by the Government to help people in need. What is the vocabulary used by the two media to explain the reality of the event and how are the sentences composed by the two media to explain the reality of the event. Therefore, the research theory used to analyze the two news texts is the theory of critical discourse analysis from the perspective of Roger Fowler, Robert Hodge, Gunther Kress, and Tonny Trew.

2. THEORETICAL BASIS

2.1. Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis research is used to open a broad perspective. Analyzing events in the news text can explain whether they maintain social structure, change it, or improve it. In addition, critical discourse analysis does not only identify the object under study

with the prejudices of the researcher. The final objective of this analysis is to provide answers to the discourse displayed by the media when using certain linguistic principles [32].

2.2. Critical Discourse Analysis by Roger Fowler, Robert Hodge, Gunther Kress and Tonny Trew

Eriyanto [3], explaining that the model an analysis which is developed by Roger et al. used to show how the structure and function of language can be a means of communication to the people as a reader. Two elements provided by Roger et al, namely the level of vocabulary and grammar.

2.2.1. Vocabulary Level

The vocabulary level is the use of language is seen as a classification system. Language portrays how reality can be assessed and given the possibility of the parties shortly to control and regulate this reality. Events that were reworded with specific vocabulary also produces reality. The choice of words is not only seen as technical writing but has a purpose. Therefore, the vocabulary level is grouped into four parts, namely (a) the vocabulary makes classification; (b) vocabulary limiting views; (c) the vocabulary of discourse fighting; and (d) vocabulary marginalization.

Reality is categorized with certain vocabulary to abstract or simplify reality to be distinguished from others—vocabulary and word to affect what should be understood and interpreted. Different vocabularies try to make their version correct, to influence public opinion. Language carries certain ideological values and is seen not as something neutral use of total specific language.

2.2.2. Grammar Level

Grammar in sentence report text is not part of the technical journalism and not something grammar can be modified arrangement, combined, omitted added, exchanged, or combined with another sentence. Sentences can reorder by using the particular pattern, it is called a transformation that will be explained as follows.

a. Passivation

The use of the active sentence always places the actor as the subject or actor at the beginning of the sentence. This limitation pattern indicates that an action is taken to hit the object. Changing the sentence structure from the active to the passive form gives a different meaning and this pattern is used for specific purposes, such as removing actors or actors in a sentence.

b. Nominalization

Language rules used in sentences or parts of sentences are clicking describing an action by the participants changed in the noun. Generally, changing verbs to nouns aims to divert the reader's attention, not on who took the action but on the event itself.

Linguistic elements described by Roger Fowler have a certain effect when it appears in the news text. The use of vocabulary and grammar can direct your attention or driving public opinion as a text receiver.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The research was conducted to explain and analyze the research object used. This research uses qualitative research with descriptive methods. According to [33], the research priority process rather than the results of qualitative research. The resulting findings have been processed using a depth of analysis of the issues discussed. The data obtained were analyzed using online news media discourse. The object of research is the text of the news media, online, from *harianhaluan.com* and *padangkita.com*. These two media informed the issue of the Distribution of Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) which was problematic in Pesisir Selatan Regency during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study used documentation techniques, namely (1) reading and understanding the two news texts; (2) found and noted tat vocabulary and a language in use in the text of news; (3) analyzing and describing the findings of vocabulary and grammar, and (4) conclusion. The analysis in this research is grouped into two stages based on the research objectives, namely to describe the findings at the vocabulary and grammar levels.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1. Vocabulary Level

Table 1. Vocabulary Level

News Text I *dailyhaluan.com*	**News Text II** *padangkita.com* .
Vocabulary	
Chaos Destroy Ruin Anarchist Seal I 'm not	Accuse Protest Accused discussion Follow up
Grammar	
In the **video** , many people vent their disappointment and commit anarchist actions, destroying glass, plants, and revoking the list of	**According to residents** who were registered as recipients of the Village Fund BLT, most of them were close relatives of Wali Nagari . Many even owned luxury homes also

News Text I *dailyhaluan.com*	**News Text II** *padangkita.com* .
recipients of the Village Fund BLT .	received BLT.
As a result , the office of Wali N agari Punggasan Utara became the target of mob fury.	**Helkamsi assessed** that the residents who protested did not understand the matter of assistance for residents affected by Covid-19 .

3.1.1. Vocabulary Analysis

In the text of the news, I vocabularies that you call to explain the events tend to be interpreted as an act that affects negatively. As word ***crush, tantrums***, or ***damage*** which means a person or group performs actions that harm. Not only that, p use of total choice words ***chaotic*** and ***anarchic*** more action that explore cannot be controlled, that the word ***chaos*** means commotion and ***anarchists*** over a portrait of action that ended with the violent chaos. Besides, boarding a word that refers to the act of coercion is signed with vocabulary ***sealing***. All these words appear to indicate what the people of Nagari Punggasan Utara are doing. People do not feel BLT received funding from the Mayor of Nagari, as a result of their destruction of office facilities Wali Nagari North Punggasan.

News text II shows a different matter. vocabulary looks fine for men if the actions taken by society in Muara Kandis Punggasan. Like the use of the word ***deliberation*** which is interpreted as an act of the two parties to engage in dialogue to find an agreement. Not only the picture of the process of the problem that occurs using boarding a word ***to follow up*** and vocabulary that appears to portray the problem or disappointment to the people's side at the Wali Nagari is ***accused, protest***, and ***accused***. These three words can be interpreted as an assessment of a person to those who do per brew is not good or actions that violate the law. In this case, what is meant is the Wali Nagari.

3.1.1.1. Vocabulary Making Classification

The two media both informed the problem of the case of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) to help with economic problems during the Covid -19 outbreak. Thus, the two texts appear to have a discourse that had differences, the texts both media can be seen from the vocabulary that has sprung up on the text content of news. At the first news text, many people said that only highlight the action or actions that are not controlled by the community Punggasan North. It points the reader's attention to the action taken only by society, characterized by the vocabulary that is interpreted as follows as an adverse (negative). Such vocabulary is not seen in the text of the second story, even though the problems that are informed are the same. Media on news text II Invert Selection of different vocabularies to describe people's actions. The vocabulary used in the news text II emphasizes the opinions not the actions of the Muara Kandis Punggasan community. However, news text II chose words such as ***accusing, protesting***, and the ***accused***. *V*ocabulary shows a sense of disappointment and tar ratings toward the problem was not the action or termination they do.

Both text news makes the classification of the same problems. Specific vocabulary has led public opinion as to the recipient of the text. Text news II displays the reality of disappointing society. The two media's differences are rated as classification utilizing boarding a particular word to form opinions.

3.1.1.2. Vocabulary Limits View

The choice of certain vocabulary can become the attitude of the media in interpreting the cases of Village Fund BLT distribution that occurred in the Pesisir Selatan Regency. The two media have different objectives in reporting the same problem. The issue of the economic impact of pandemic Covid 19 felt by many people, many parties, especially society. Channeling B LT greatly helped the society to survive to meet their needs, as long as access to travel or routines to work has been restricted by the central government.

Both text news are makes the classification of the same problems. Specific vocabulary has led public opinion as to the recipient of the text. Text news II displays the reality of disappointing society. The two media's differences are rated as classification utilizing boarding a particular word to form opinions.

Therefore, both texts can influence the view of the audience with a cooled vocabulary. Discourse constructed by two media at the level of vocabulary is limited only to the reality harming their office facilities Wali Nagari in North Punggasan, it should news text II directs the view limits it to two reality shows. As the directed view of a sense of public disappointment with the word ***accused*** or ***protest*** and public outlook also is directed to the opinions Wali Negeri Muara Kandis Punggasan den gan to ask his opinion using words ***follow.***

This finding agrees with the results of research conducted by Ramadhanti [14], explain the vocabulary used a media in communicating the event to download g sleigh reader in real particular. Audiences by itself make real of media that is characterized by a certain vocabulary. Findings empirically and have shown the same thing, that analysis level vocabulary arouses the classification of the media, pointed to a reality a portrait of the situation of social phenomena impact pandemic covid-19. Farida [25] in its findings explained that the use of vocabulary in the report text is not fitting of their

opinion media to present the concept of culture. Furthermore, [26] explain that certain vocabulary can be the *power* to discuss certain parties, thus influencing society. This explanation is consistent with the findings in report text I, which further highlight the acts of violence committed Punggasan Nagari community in the North because the truth problem no precedence in report text I. True or not of the problem that occurs not become a headline, otherwise in the text of news II illustrates that there is a problem if will be processed by the Wali Nagari. These findings Eriyanto According to the item description [3], that the analysis at the level of vocabulary to express how actors and events with use certain words, so damage parties or groups that appear in the text.

3.2. Grammar Level

3.2.1. Sentence Analysis

Their nominalizations in sentences in the text message I, for example, ***in the video, a lot of people express disappointment and do anarchy, smash the glass, plants, to revoke the roster BLT Village Fund***. Wording on these findings appears not to explain the actions or activities made public (actors) but the pattern of the sentence directs attention point on events. The reality of the event can be found by the audience from the *audiovisual* format that has been included in the text. Not only that, the sentence, ***as*** a ***result, the office of Wali Nagari Punggasan Utara was the target of the mob's rampage,*** nor was it intended to describe the actions taken by the public, but rather to make it clear that the purpose that the media wanted to convey was the event and not why it happened. The word ***effect*** at the beginning of the sentence emphasizes that there is an incident that results in a negative impact or loss.

This is in line with the results of research conducted by [14], that nominalization in news texts is used to support one of the parties involved in the incident. In general, the findings on the grammar level in the analyzed news text show nominalization and benefit one party and marginalize the other. Furthermore, the results of research conducted by [10], explain that the number in the news text used by the media is only to divert attention points like society to spiritual events. The findings in the report text nominalizations, I show the same thing with the research that has been doing right, that nominalizations used by the media to divert the reader's attention point. However, things need to be explained in these findings is the case da lam news text studied by both pen previously different from the case of text Air ita I. Nominalizations used media in the text of the news I raised to equip view people who are not controlled with show point the reader's attention on events, such as redirecting feasible on a video and the negative impact of the events that seem to be known by the audience.

Nominalizations are not used by the media as the concealment and actor to do something but have others to direct the attention point of truth. It is precisely at prosper, not the society, and only marginalizes society through vocabulary and grammar.

The findings in the news text II at the sentence level tend to be cautious. The gramma/r used can be seen with the active sentence pattern, inversely proportional to the sentence pattern used in the news text I. For example, ***according to residents who were registered as Village Fund BLT recipients, most of them were close relatives of Wali Nagari, even many who owned luxury homes also received BLT.*** This sentence pattern shows that the media want to direct the attention of the audience to the opinions of the people and not to events. The opinion of the Wali Nagari raised in the report text to answer the opinion of society with the same sentence pattern, ie ***Helkamsi rate, citizens who do not understand the protests about assistance for those affected Covid-19.*** Therefore, both parties are displayed in the text, bring up the reality that will be accepted by the audience that the problems have been addressed or will BLT did by Wali Nagari as facilitator division of BLT. This finding is in line with the results of research conducted by [10], explaining that not all media take advantage of the nominalization pattern in writing news. This happens because not all media want to direct the public's attention to events, but the nominalization pattern can be used when the media want to prioritize certain goals. Furthermore, [3] explains that the analysis at the level of grammar using a technique or specific sentence patterns can give effect to the audience, such as what events or reality be understood.

4. CONCLUSION

The same problem in this case is presented with different realities by the two media using a certain vocabulary and grammar. ***Harianhaluan.com*** media tends to highlight the impact made by the community in Nagari Punggasan Utar a which in turn forms public opinion, that the character of the community is very emotional. Not only that, Kosak a ta and grammar used have been marginalized community parties because the other party (Wali Nagari) did not appear in the news. The different discourse from the ***padangkita.com*** media shows that the media is considered balanced in building the reality of the problem. It was found when the media show both parties related to use the right vocabulary and grammar patterns in communicating the problems with loading the opinion of each of the two parties. This research illustrates that during the Covid-19 epidemic that has hit the layers of society if there is a problem between the community and state administrators at regional and central levels, the media should act in

providing balanced information so that the reality is received by the public has educational value. This helped people who were categorized into the BLT recipient list. The community can ensure that they are proper recipients and the BLT distribution process must proceed according to procedures so that conflicts do not occur that harm certain parties.

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