

## **FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON AHOK BLASPHEMY IN THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER: CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study is investigated the use of figurative language in The Jakarta Post related to Ahok religion blasphemy during 2017 Jakarta gubernatorial elections. The research objectives were to explain the description and the interpretation dimension applied in the figurative language of Ahok blasphemy in The Jakarta Post newspaper. The study is analyzed under the Critical Discourse Analysis approach represented by Fairclough (1989). Qualitative method was applied in this research to get secondary data from the Jakarta Post Newspaper. On data collection, the researcher documented nine sentences of figurative language by using purposive sampling. In data analysis, the researcher used inductive technique to explain the data specifically then added with general explanation. The results showed that within vocabulary there were some word classes, classification schemes, meaning relation, euphemistic expression was applied along with formal-informal values, and positive-negative values; within grammatical features, action and attribution process, active-passive sentences, positive-negative sentences, clear and unclear agents were applied; within the textual structure, description, judgement/critique, an event, problem/solution, and compare/contrast structures were found. Within the interpretation dimension, the contents, the subjects, the relations, and the connections were clearly referred to the situational context.

**Keywords:** CDA; Description dimension; Interpretation dimension

### **I. Introduction**

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) attempted to disclose the darkness of the relationship between the discourse and the society. A hidden agenda such as the use of figurative language behind discourse became the main goal of critical discourse analysis. Fairclough (1989) mentioned that language called discourse had an ability to influence the society and the society also could determine the language production. The Jakarta Post is one of the newspaper companies where language produced along with influencing figures in the form of digital and written news for Indonesia's leading English-language daily. Generally, newspapers had four basic functions: to inform, to interpret the news, to provide service, and to entertain. It explained

what the newspaper does and why people read it. It also indicated that people like to read written language in newspaper, and it becomes an important aspect of life communication in society.

The item that could be explored is how people pour speech into written form (Kusno, 1985). For example: when Chef Juna Rorimpandey gave his opinion related to his newly opening restaurant. The purpose of the writer was tried to catch the reader's attention by using Juna's statement: "*True chefs always aspire to run their own professional kitchen*" that published on 12 November 2016 in The Jakarta Post. That statement had a figure of hyperbole that could be seen from the word *always* that referred to the situation or activity that held on every occasion or it ongoing forever, but the fact was not always the true chefs aspire to operate their own professional kitchen, for example chef Zul who was one of the famous chefs in Indonesia that did not have any restaurant. The message that the writer tried to put on was to arouse its reader's feeling especially people who like cooking to think out of the box, not only kept working under someone else's restaurant, but to try new experience by operating their own restaurant, applied their cooking skill to create their specialty. From vocabulary perspective, the phrase *true chefs* were a noun phrase; *always aspire* was a verb phrase; *to run* was to infinitive, *their own* referred to a determiner or pronoun; and *professional kitchen* worked as an object where that phrase referred to kitchen that need cooking skill with high level of education.

That statement was analyzed under the theory of CDA so that we were able to discover the message of the writer, know the figurative language that was applied also the interpretation appeared after reading that discourse. That was the reason this thesis was made to analyze the figurative language on the newspaper by using three dimensions theory within CDA proposed by Fairclough (1989). As mentioned, there are three dimensions namely the description, interpretation and explanation, but merely two of them were applied in this research: firstly, the description dimension which was for analyzing the formal feature of discourse; secondly the interpretation dimension was for analyzing the relationship between text and interaction. This approach dug the element of discourses critically in order to get deep analysis.

The primary theory of critical discourse analysis put forward by Norman Fairclough served as the foundation for this work (1989). Discourse analysis examined how texts function within sociocultural activity. Discourse was the use of language as a social practice (Fairclough, 1995a). According to this concept, it is important to consider the context in which texts are formed while interpreting texts. According to Wodak (1999), Critical Discourse Analysis focuses more on actual everyday communication in institutional, media, political, or other settings than it does on model texts or phrases created in linguists' heads. First, a text may be considered a byproduct of the process of producing texts. The text was viewed as a product during this text production phase, and as a resource during the text interpretation process. Second, social conditions-which can be divided into social conditions of production and social conditions of interpretation-were present in the text or speech. Thirdly, there are three levels of social

organization that these social conditions relate to: the level of the social situation, the level of the social institution, and the level of society as a whole.

## **II. Methods**

This research had been done by descriptive - qualitative method to explain types of figurative languages, elements of textual analysis within description dimension and interpretation dimension of the data. While the data in this research was a secondary data (Sugiyono, 2005) that it is taken from certain literature that indirectly works as data, so that the data is collected from The Jakarta Post Newspaper, printed in November 2016 dated 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 7<sup>th</sup>. It was taken from the newspaper because there was much research that had been done related to the newspaper stories, but they analyzed the types of figurative languages only. While in this research, the researcher tried to analyze something specific of analyzing other meanings within the news, exploring its textual elements within the description dimension, and the interpretation dimension. The method that was used on collecting the data in this research was documentation which is finding and collecting data in the form of note, transcript, book, newspaper, magazine, minutes, report, and agenda (Arikunto, 2006). The technique that was used on collecting the data in this research was by remaining the sentences that have figurative language within them by purposive sampling technique, the note taking and collecting. The technique of analyzing the data was inductive as it started with specific case on the ground then it worked way up end with general case.

It was not just about analyzing the text or simply about analyzing the processes of text generation and interpretation; it was also about analyzing the link between text, processes, and their social contexts. Three dimensions or stages of critical discourse analysis are distinguished in relation to these three discourse dimensions (Fairclough, 1989): Explanation is concerned with the relationship between interaction and social context; interpretation is concerned with the relationship between text and interaction; and description is concerned with the formal features of the text, such as vocabulary, grammar, and textual structure. Only the final point of the ten questions for critical analysis was included in the set of textual features included inside the descriptive dimension of the text, and since this research does not address questions four and nine, only eight questions were used to analyze the data in this study can be seen in table 1.

Experiential, relational, and expressive values are the three sorts of value that formal features may have, according to Fairclough (1989). A trace of and a prompt to cope with content, knowledge, and beliefs were included in the experiencing value. The relational value serves as a reminder of and a prompt for dealing with interpersonal and group interactions. A trace and a cue to cope with topics and social identities are provided by the expressive value. The analysis of the very complex components of the interpretation dimension includes the situational context and discourse type, presuppositions and intertextual context, speech acts, schemata, and the associated concepts of script and frame, topic, and point. However, the researcher's attention in

this study is on the situational environment and discourse style. The process through which interpreters assess the situational context and choose the proper discourse type for the data is shown in the image below (Fairclough, 1989). The four questions at the left side indicated the four main dimensions of the situation. The first question was subdivided into three parts: activity, topic, and purpose. The second question was indicating the subject positions. The third question was concerned with the nature of relationship. And the last question was concerned with eliciting information and connection. Situational Context and Discourse Type can be seen in figure 1.

Tabel 1. Ten questions within description dimension table

<b>Vocabulary</b>	
1	What <i>experiential</i> values do words have? a. What classification schemes are drawn upon? b. What ideologically significant meaning relations ( <i>synonymy</i> , <i>hyponymy</i> , <i>antonymy</i> ) are there between words?
2.	What <i>relation</i> values do words have? a. Are there euphemistic expression? b. Are there markedly formal and informal words?
3.	What <i>expressive</i> values do words have?
4.	What metaphors are used?
<b>Grammar</b>	
5.	What <i>experiential</i> values do grammatical features have? a. What types of <i>process</i> and participant predominate? b. Is agency unclear? c. Are processes what they seem? d. Are <i>nominalization</i> used? e. Are sentences active or passive? f. Are sentences positive or negative?
6.	What <i>relation</i> values do grammatical features have? a. What <i>modes</i> ( <i>declarative</i> , <i>grammatical question</i> , <i>imperative</i> ) are used? b. Are there important features of <i>relational modality</i> ? c. Are the pronouns <i>we</i> and <i>you</i> used, and if so, how?
7.	What <i>expressive</i> values do grammatical features have? a. Are there important features of <i>expressive modality</i> ?
8.	How are (simple) sentences linked together? a. What logical connectors are used? b. Are complex sentences characterized by <i>coordination or subordination</i> ? c. What means are used for referring inside and outside the text?
<b>Textual Structures</b>	
9.	What interactional conventions are used? a. Are there ways in which one participant controls the turns of others?
10.	What larger-scale structures does the text have?

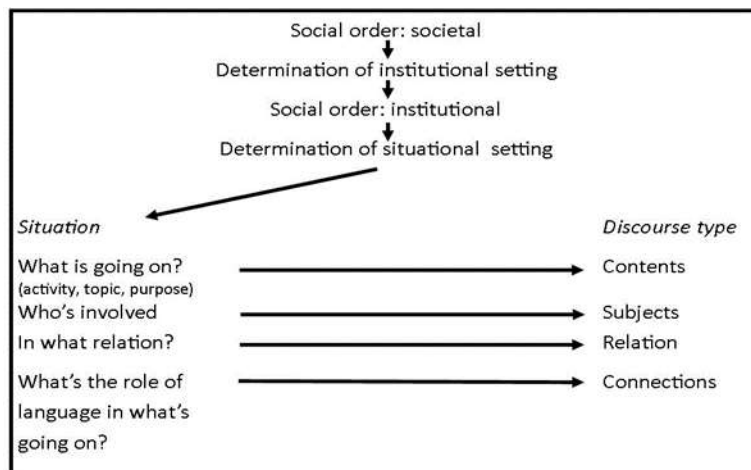


Figure 1. Situational Context and Discourse Type

### III. Findings and Discussion

Two of the three associated dimensions or stages that Norman Fairclough (1989) identified for critical discourse analysis were employed to study the data. The stages of the text's formal qualities are dealt with by the description dimension, while the interaction between the text and other people is dealt with by the interpretation dimension.

#### Description Dimension

The description dimension, according to Fairclough (1989), is one of the stages or dimensions that is concerned with the formal aspects of the text, including the vocabulary, grammar, and textual structure, to see three values: experiential, relational, and expressive. The data from the analysis of the text's vocabulary, grammar, and structure were displayed in the table 2.

Table 2. Description Dimension of Figurative Language

No.	Data Figure of Speech	Data
1	Personification	The anti-Ahok rally ran peacefully early in the day,
2	Hyperbole	“Our relationship has lasted until today. Sometimes I also visit Cikeas [Yudhoyono’s home] just to talk, so there is nothing special [about today’s meeting],” Wiranto said.

### Vocabulary

The elements of vocabulary of the data were displayed in the description below. Data (1) in this research was in the form of a sentence:

(1) *The anti-Ahok rally ran peacefully early in the day. (The Jakarta Post, 5 November 2016)*

Data (1) could be classified as a figure of personification where something such as non-human objects like activities, ideas or animals were given a human attributes and people thought those objects had ability to act as human quality. It was showed by an inanimate thing such as noun “*rally*” being given an animate or human ability of *ran*. The noun *rally* indicated it had two feet so that it had an ability to walk, jump and run like a human. While in the fact, the *anti-Ahok rally* was not a human. It was an action of protesting against something held by a group of people.

Every single word of data (1) could be divided into word classes: *the* was an article, *anti-Ahok* and *early* were adjectives, *rally* and *day* were nouns, *ran* was a verb, *peacefully* was an adverb of situation and the word *in* was a preposition. As mentioned, the experiential value was analyzed the schemes within the data. Classification schemes are methods used to divide some aspects of reality that build above specific ideology. In the data (1) word classifications were used to construct democracy schemes in the discourse of Ahok blasphemy dated on the fifth of November 2016. One classification scheme was drawn upon within the text which was related to *democracy* indicated by the phrase *the anti-Ahok* which refers to the people who used their right to be opposed to somebody, in this case is opposed to Ahok; and the word *rally* means an action of protest against something held by some people in public. These two phrases, *the anti-Ahok* and *rally* indicated that the Jakarta community used their power of human rights to express their feeling and idea freely, to protest by holding a demonstration.

The relational value within data (1) could be seen from the appearance of one informal word that was *anti* which means disagree or did not like of someone or something. This word referred to the situation where some people were opposed to Ahok and against his leadership. Features within the expressive values could be seen from the values of the words where most of the words had their own values. Two of the values were used to see whether words had positive or negative values. There were some words that the writer had found on the sentence: *the anti-Ahok* and *rally* would be likely to have negative expressive values for some readers. It was because those words referred to a crowded and noisy situation of people shouting out loudly on the demonstration which was involving the community. While the word “*peacefully*”, would be possibly to have positive expressive values. The expression appeared as positive values because this word showed the readers a good way to do demonstration on expressing their feeling. People

usually have more respect toward positive expression than negative expression. Data (2) in this research was in the form of two sentences which could be classified as a reported speech:

- (2) *“Our relationship has lasted until today. Sometimes I also visit Cikeas [Yudhoyono’s home] just to talk, so there is nothing special [about today’s meeting],” Wiranto said. (The Jakarta Post, 2 November 2016)*

Data (2) had a language that could be categorized as hyperbole, or the amplification of concepts. In order to emphasize the hyperbole, hyperbole of number was used to make things appear more exceptional and more extreme than they actually were.: *thousands of, millions of* and *billions of* and also eight Universal Descriptors: *all, very, every, ever, always, nothing, never, everybody* and *nobody* (Claridge, 2011).

Within the above data, there was a comparison between two things to emphasize the real situation. The use of the word *nothing* in the second sentence signified the absence of a special issue to be discussed during the meeting of these two politicians (Yudhonoyo and Wiranto) which did not make sense. There was always something related to the case that was indicated by the sentence: *Sometimes I also visit Cikeas [Yudhoyono’s home] just to talk*, that implied those two politicians hold meeting when they need to. When they need to means there was something needed to be discussed so that was why these politicians had a meeting. The word *sometimes* also indicated the visit and the meeting were held occasionally or once a while where the meetings was planned. There had to be something needed to be discussed so that was why both Yudhoyono and Wiranto met together. The word *nothing* was already negative and it did not use with “not”. *Nothing* mean zero, but when a meeting was held there were ideas being shared, mean there was anything which referred to at least one or more thing which was discussed. So, if there was nothing special mean there was zero thing but the fact there was anything discussed.

There were some classes of the words within data (2): *our* was a determiner, *relationship, I, Cikeas [Yudhoyono’s home], meeting, nothing*, and *Wiranto* were classified as noun. While *until, today, sometimes, also, just, so* and *there* were adverbs. There were some verbs in the sentence: *has lasted, visit, is* and *said*. Additionally, there was one To Infinitive: *to talk*. While the word *special* was an adjective and the word *about* was a preposition. The experiential values of the words within data (2) showed by classification schemes and relation meaning. It was the way words collocate where behavior collocated with *visit, talk, meeting* and *said* which gave an ideologically specific scheme for behavioral scheme. Another classification scheme which was referred to when something happened was for time: *sometimes* and *today*. The meaning relation of synonymy appeared in data (2) showed by the words *visit, to talk* and *meeting*. These words had similar meaning where both Yudhoyono and Kalla met to talk about something in a meeting. Furthermore, *Cikeas* had synonymy with *Yudhoyono’s home* because both of them implied the same place, the location where Yudhoyono was living.

The relational values of the words in data (2) showed by the use of a euphemistic word which was applied in the sentence because the writer had a strategy to avoid disrespect. It was a word which was showed more conventional and familiar in the community to avoid negative values. The word *meeting* in the above sentence meant that the two political elites saw each other and to discuss something. When politician had a meeting, commonly there was an interpretation that those people were talking about any ideas, sharing information, agreeing on something or making plans. It indicated a seriousness situation. That was why the writer used the words *visit* and *to talk* where these words were more friendly in the ears of the readers. The word *also* was an example of a formal word if compared to the words *as well* and *too*. It was more commonly used in writing than in speaking and placed within positive sentences to add an agreeing thought. Although it had similar meaning, the words *as well* and *too* were more common in speaking than in writing and were usually being used in informal situation. The phrase *so there* is could be classified as an informal expression because it was generally applied in informal situation of speech or conversation.

The expressive values of words in data (2) were identified through the values of the words. There were a number of words in the above sentence as example where positive and negative senses were described implicit in its vocabulary. For instance, the word *visit* and *to talk* would have potential to have positive expressive values for some readers, while the word *nothing* potentially had negative values. All was depending on how the readers got the point from reading the sentence. Mostly when people said *nothing*, some people would think everything was good. For example, when the sentence of *there is nothing special [about today's meeting]* was spoken, some people might have thought that it was just a meeting between friends as Wiranto had mentioned: *Our relationship has lasted until today* which indicated they were good friends, so that there was no serious agenda. But some other people probably thought critically about why those two politicians held a meeting, what agenda they were talking about, so on. There was something about the meeting, even judgement might have appeared

### Grammar

A simple declarative sentence consists of a subject (S) followed by a verb (V) or Predicate (P) (Fairclough, 1989). The V may or may not be followed by one or more other elements of object (O), complement (C), adjunct or adverbial (A)". There are three main types of process within sentence: actions (SV/PO), events (SV/P), and attributions (SV/PC). The elements of grammatical features of the data are displayed in the description below. Data (1) in this research was analyzed three values:

- (1) *The anti-Ahok rally ran peacefully early in the day. (The Jakarta Post, 5November 2016)*



The first value is experiential values of grammatical features that could be identified by some classification of grammar. The data (1) could be classified into Simple Past tense. It could be seen from the used of verb-2 of run, is *ran*. The sentence had attributions process because this sentence only had one subject *the anti-Ahok rally* (S), followed by the verb or predicate *ran* (V/P) and had adverbial or adjunct *peacefully early in the day* (A). The sentence could be classified as an active sentence where the subject of the sentence (*the anti-Ahok rally*) do the activity explained by the predicate/verb (*ran*) and at certain situation of adverb/adjunct. Also called positive sentence because it gave information, tell the readers what something was, had or did. The agency in the sentence was clear. The subject (S) was an untypically inanimate agent of an attribution process, agency in doing the rally was attributed to the Jakarta community in specific and other Indonesian community in general who were opposed Ahok. Within the relational values of grammatical features, the mode of the sentences was analyzed. There were three important modes of the sentence, namely: declarative, grammatical question, and imperative. Declarative mode is detected by having a subject (S) followed by a verb (V). Imperative mode is started with a verb (V) and it does not have a subject (S) at all. Grammatical modes or yes/no question are begun with WH question tag and a verb. The data (1) had declarative mode because it had subject (S) *the anti-Ahok rally* and verb (V) *ran*. In the case of declarative modes, the subject position of the speaker/writer was an information giver, while the addressee's position was that of an information receiver.

The expressive value of the data (1) was analyzed by figuring out its expressive modality. Modality was not only a matter of modal auxiliaries. The verb (*ran*) was in the simple past tense form. This was one terminal point of expressive modality, a categorical commitment of the writer to the truth of the proposition, but it had the opposite terminal point would be the negative simple past tense (*The anti-Ahok rally did not run peacefully early in the day*). There was one grammatical devise available for referring in a reduced form to the material or thing previously introduced into a sentence, rather than repeating it whole. The pronoun *it* could be used to substitute the subject *the anti-Ahok rally*. The definite article *the* was used in front of a noun (*the anti-Ahok rally*) as particular interest of context because the writer of the sentence believe that its readers knew exactly what the writer was referring to. The elements of grammatical features of data (2) were displayed in the description below:

- (2) *"Our relationship has lasted until today. Sometimes I also visit Cikeas [Yudhoyono's home] just to talk, so there is nothing special [about today's meeting]," Wiranto said. (The Jakarta Post, 2 November 2016)*

There are some grammatical elements within data (2) which were the result of the analyzing of experiential values of grammatical. The first sentence of data (2) belonged to an attribution process because it had SVA pattern where the subject of the sentence *our relationship*

(S) followed by a verb *has lasted* (V) and was combined with the adverb *until today* (A). While the second sentence had an action process because it has SVO pattern which involved two participants, an agent and a patient, and the agent acted upon the patient in some way: *Sometimes (Adverb) I (Subject) also (Adverb) visit (Verb) Cikeas [Yudhoyono's home] (O) just (Adverb) to talk (To Infinitive), so (Conjunction) there (Determiner) is (Verb) nothing special (Noun phrase) [about (Conjunction) today's meeting (Noun phrase)]*. These two sentences could be classified as active sentences, but there was only one sentence that could be turned into a passive sentence. The subject of the sentence *I* (S) was followed by the verb *visit* (V) and was added with an object *Cikeas [Yudhoyono's home]* (O). The object could be turned into the subject of an equivalent passive sentence. For instance, *Sometimes Cikeas [Yudhoyono's home] also (S) is visited (V) by me (O) just to talk, so there is nothing special [about today's meeting]*. The first sentence in data (2) was a positive sentence, but there was one negative sentence found. It was part of the second sentence after the used of punctuation comma, *so there is nothing special [about today's meeting]*. The word *nothing* was already negative so that it did not need addition *not*.

The agencies from the sentences were very clear. The agency of the first sentence “*Our relationship has lasted until today.*” was referring to the relationship between Yudhoyono and Wiranto. And the agency of the second sentence within the second data was Wiranto. This can be seen from the type of the sentence which was a reported speech signaled by “Wiranto said”. It showed that Wiranto was the speaker of the sentence. The relational values of grammatical had feature of relation values. The first feature was mode of the sentence. These two sentences above had declarative mode since they were marked by having subject (S) *Our relationship* and *I* followed by verb or predicate (V/P), *has lasted* and *visit*. The subject position of the writer was that an information provider. The word *nothing* and *I* were pronouns that appear in the sentences. The relation modality was related to the modal auxiliary, while the expressive modality was related to the verb that was applied in the sentence. The verb *has lasted* was in the present perfect form while the verbs *visit* and *is* were in the form of simple present tense. Those were the terminal point of expressive modality, a categorical commitment of the writer to the truth of the proposition. The second sentence had one logical connector of classification: *so*, “*Sometimes I also visit Cikeas [Yudhoyono's home] just to talk, so there is nothing special [about today's meeting]*”. This connector functioned to express the meaning in the same way. There was no coordination in the sentences, but it had *subordination* which had a main clause and one subordinate clause. The first clause *Sometimes I also visit Cikeas [Yudhoyono's home] just to talk* could be classified as the main clause, while the rest of the sentence, *so there is nothing special [about today's meeting]* was subordinate.

### Textual Structure

The textual structure showed how information on the text is organized. The ways of a sentence presented to the reader; it had a structure which was some time appeared implicitly. The following data showed the organization of the text. The first data of the research was data (1):

- (1) *The anti-Ahok rally ran peacefully early in the day. (The Jakarta Post, 5 November 2016)*

Data (1) had description structure because the sentence described the situation during the rally where the rally itself was running peacefully. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1948) that *run peacefully* means on the processes of holding the rally from the beginning until the end of the rally where the participants were not involved in a war, violence, or argument. Although it was just a sentence, but the adjective word of *peacefully* was able to describe the situation during the rally. Data (2) showed by the below sentences:

- (2) *"Our relationship has lasted until today. Sometimes I also visit Cikeas [Yudhoyono's home] just to talk, so there is nothing special [about today's meeting]," Wiranto said. (The Jakarta Post, 2 November 2016)*

It had judgement/critique structure. It could be seen from the adverb *so* that could be said as a turning point of clarification. This part of data (2): *"Our relationship has lasted until today* showed that Wiranto gave general information about their relationship. It indicated that both of them (Wiranto and Yudhoyono) had good relation that maintained until that time. *Sometimes I also visit Cikeas [Yudhoyono's home] just to talk*, implied that since they had good relation, visiting and seeing each other was a common thing to do among friends. Finally, the rest of the sentence: *so there is nothing special [about today's meeting]," Wiranto said* indicated that Wiranto as the speaker stated his clarification that during the meeting with Yudhoyono, they were talking about something common and had no specialty.

### Interpretation Dimension

The interpretation dimension is the stage which is concerned with the relationship between the text and interaction by seeing the text as the product of a production process, and also by seeing the text as a resource of interpretation process. To interpret the data, one of the aspects that analyzed is: *Situational Context and Discourse Type* by answering the four questions: *What is going on (activity, topic, purposed)? that is related to the contents; Who's involved? that is related to the subjects; In what relation? that is related to the relation; What's the role of language in what's going on? that is related to the connections.* The table below

showed that those discourse type which were associated with a particular type of dimensions of situation referred to: *contents* by what is going on, *subjects* by who's involved, *relations* by the relationships between subjects, and *connections* by the role of language in what's going on. Interpretation Dimension of Figurative Language can be seen in table 3.

Table 3. Interpretation Dimension of Figurative Language

No	Data of figures	Interpretation Aspects			
		Contents	Subjects	Relations	Connections
1	The anti-Ahok rally ran peacefully early in the day.	Holding a rally	Reporters & Protesters	Politician, Protesters & Reporters	Genre: Rally
		Protest			Channel: Written and Spoken
		To inform & to protest			To inform & to protest
2	“Our relationship has lasted until today. Sometimes I also visit Cikeas [Yudhoyono’s home] just to talk, so there is nothing special [about today’s meeting],” Wiranto said.	Giving response to reporters	Interviewer & Interviewee Reporters & Government member Speaker & Hearer	Reporters & The Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister	Genre: Interview
		Clarification			Channel: Written and Spoken
		To clarify			To clarify

Data (1) below was analyzed based on those three types of discussion:

(1) *The anti-Ahok rally ran peacefully early in the day. (The Jakarta Post, 5 November 2016)*

What is going on (activity, topic, purposed)?

The first situational context was subdivided into three types of discussion, namely: the activity type, the topic and the purposed of the discourse. The activity type within the first data was holding a rally. The topic of the activity was protest toward Ahok behavior and deliver the ideas or thought along with the expression of disagreement of his speech to insult the Moslem faith that generally known as religion blasphemy. In this situation, beside the language was used to protest, it was used also by the reporters. The overriding purpose of data (1) was to inform the readers that the rally held by a group of people who disagree toward Ahok speech was going peacefully.

Who's involved?

The second situational context that analyzed in this research was the subject of the data with the purpose of specifying the set-up of the subject position. Data (1) could be identified from the multi-dimensional subjects involved within the data. The first subject dimensional was a dimension that derived from its activity type which was a rally. It had subjects positioned for the reporters, and the protesters who held the protest, additionally Ahok who was an object protested by the protesters. The second dimensional was a dimension where social identities were related to it. In this case there was the protesters who were part of the community, and the writer or reporters were the producer of the news in the Jakarta Newspaper, moreover a politician which was Ahok profession.

In what relation?

The relation was closely related to the positions more dynamically to see the relationship of power, and social distance enacted within the situation. Data (1) concerned with the nature of relationship between the reporters as the news maker that need information and the protesters who part of the community that disagreed with Ahok speech. In this relation, the action of the protesters to hold a rally could be said as the target of the reporters to make interesting news. It also was concerned to the relationship between Ahok, the members of the political party that being protested because of his behavior and the protesters that disagree toward him where in this case both of them were the member of the public and become the target of the reporters as the source of news ideas.

What's the role of language in what's going on?

Language is very important as an instrumental way which is being used to deliver any ideas, thought, or aspirations as part of the protest from the protesters. The role of the language in this situation was not only to determine the genre of the language: a rally or a demonstration which was a way to express disagreement but also the channel of how the language was applied whether in spoken or written. It could be imagined that when demonstration happened, language was used to deliver the message both in the form of written that could be seen from the used of the banners or written sign on the fabrics, and in the form of spoken when the protesters spoke up to tell people about the protest, sometimes the instrument of loud speakers or microphones were used. The reporters also used the written form on creating the news in the newspaper and spoken form to deliver the news on television.

Fairclough (1995a) mentions that discourse is the use of language seen as a form of social practice. Along with his statement, the language use within data (1) could be identified as a social practice that functioned to speak to its reader in accordance to inform not only the messages but also the interpretation that came up after read the discourse. The message within

data (1) that probably the writer tried to express was telling the readers that the rally conducted by the protesters was going under control.

The phrase *run peacefully* indicated that those protesters did the rally in good way without taking advantages of the situation, there was no clash and violence happened. Behind that message, the writer tried to convince its reader that conducting a rally was a good thing to do because it was a way to express the feeling and thought, additionally it would not create any accidents during the rally. It also indicated that the writer tried to invite more people to do rally that against Ahok. In other words, could be said that the writer of the news inclined to stand beside of the protesters that support Yudhoyono and alike to against Ahok. Data (2) was referred to the sentences below:

(2) *“Our relationship has lasted until today. Sometimes I also visit Cikeas [Yudhoyono’s home] just to talk, so there is nothing special [about today’s meeting],” Wiranto said. (The Jakarta Post, 2 November 2016)*

What is going on (activity, topic, purposed)?

The activity type of data (2) was giving response. Wiranto as the speaker of the sentences gave feedback to the reporters. The topic of the activity was clarification and sharing information about a meeting held by Wiranto and Yudhoyono. In this situation, the overriding purpose was to clarify the information. It was trying to explain the truth about the meeting that during the meeting there was no special case being discussed and it was a kind of regular meeting.

Who’s involved?

Within data (2), there were multi-dimensional subjects involved within the data. The first dimensional was a dimension that derived from its activity type, in this case it was an interview which was consist of giving response automatically. There were subjects positioned for an interviewer who was asking for information that was the reporters and an interviewee who was providing or the source of information that was Wiranto.

The second dimensional was a dimension where social identities were related to it. In this case there was The Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister which was Wiranto profession and the reporters or the writer who were part of the public also the producer of the news in the Jakarta Newspaper. The third dimensional was related to the different situations that have different speaking and listening position such as the speaker and the hearer. In this case, Wiranto was the speaker while the reporters or the writers of the data were the hearer.

In what relation?

Data (2) was concerned with the nature of relationship between Wiranto, the coordinating political, legal and security affairs minister and the reporters. Related to the situation, Wiranto was the speaker that tried to clarify any accusation, while the reporters were members of the public that tried to get information as much as possible from Wiranto.

What's the role of language in what's going on?

Within data (2) above, the language function as an instrumental way used by Wiranto who was the speaker to deliver any clarification and information about the meeting. The role of the language in this situation which was an interview was to convey the message of clarification by speaking in the front of the reporters, while the reporters used the language in the form of written style during taking every single note from the speaker. Audio recorder probably used during the interview.

Since language use is seen as a form of social practice (Fairclough, 1995a), data (2) could be identified had function to talk to its reader to convey both the messages and the interpretation that came up after reading. From data (2), it could be interpreted that Wiranto who was the speaker tried to explain his message that he and Yudhoyono were a good friend that sometimes visit each other see in fact that their relationship has lasted until that moment. But the other fact also appeared that both of them had high position in Indonesia where both of them were politician that identically use politic better than other positions in the country.

In this case, we could say that when politicians conducted a meeting, that meant they had something specific have to be discussed. Wiranto's statement indicated that he was standing in the same page with Yudhoyono, and it meant that he supported Yudhoyono. Clearly, we could see from his sentences that he tried to depict the situation of the meeting was light and not serious, additionally conducted among friends. He tried to avoid telling his readers something specific about the agenda of the meeting even keep it confidential. It also indicated that Wiranto tried to make the reporters specifically and the community generally calm down toward the situation and minimized more questions that potentially he would face

#### **IV. Conclusion**

The description dimension was an appropriate tool on uncovering the vocabulary features, grammatical features and textual structure within figurative language applied in the news. The interpretation dimension was also strong enough to use on interpreting the figurative language applied within the news through its contents, subjects, relations and connections

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