

Discourse Analysis Yomiuri Editorial Online Newspaper (An Positive Empirical View)

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Article History: Received: 10 January 2021; Revised: 12 February 2021; Accepted: 27 March 2021; Published online: 20 April 2021

Abstract: Discourse is the highest grammatical units bound together by ideas, ideas and backgrounds disclosure as a context into a single unit or a unified whole. This study aims to describe the discourse of the online news text narrative of the Japanese mass media, namely Yomiuri online, from a positive empirical point of view. Discourse analysis based on this positive empirical view discusses how discourse is correct syntactically and semantically, in other words how the discourse relates between sentences in a text which makes a discourse intact in form (cohesion) and meaning (coherent). By using a qualitative descriptive research method, the results of this study are the most prominent discourse markers listed in the online news discourse of Yomiuri Online, namely the comparative markers which are also the markers of the integrity of the discourse.

Keywords: discourse analysis, positive empirical, Yomiuri online news

1. Introduction

Discourse is a complete language unit so that in the grammatical hierarchy it is the highest grammatical unit above the sentence unit. As the highest complete unit, discourse contains a complete concept, idea, thought or idea, which can be understood without any doubt. (Abdul Chaer: 2007, 62; Iscan & Balyer, 2019).

According to Edmonson in Fatimah Djadjasudarma (2010: 2), discourse is a structured event manifested in linguistic behavior (language) or another, while according to Hashiuchi (1993: 3) discourse is divided into four definitions, namely:

1. A unit of language that is larger than a sentence;
2. Use of language;
3. Speech;
4. Text.

From some of the descriptions above it can be concluded that discourse is the highest grammatical unit that is bound by ideas, ideas and the background of disclosure as a context that becomes one unit or a whole as a whole.

As technology advances, access to information is now easier. At any time, we can access information, both local and international news. We can access this in electronic daily newspapers or online newspapers. In Indonesia itself, there are several daily newspapers that do present their information with online media other than in physical form which we can buy a subscription for, for example the Daily Republika Online, Kompas Online or Pikiran Rakyat Online. In Japan there are also daily newspapers that can be accessed via the internet or online, such as Asahi Shinbun and Yomiuri Shinbun. According to several surveys that the author has accessed on online media, the most popular and widely accessed online newspaper is Yomiuri. Yomiuri took first place and asahi took second place.

In this study, the discourse to be discussed, data is taken from the online newspaper Yomiuri about foreign headlines, namely news from India which experienced a cold wave disaster that killed many residents, especially the homeless. How Yomiuri as online newspapers of Japan that present information from another country to be presented to the reader, will be discussed in the analysis of discourse of editorial online newspaper titled 「インド, 寒波で107人死亡... バングラは80人」 Indo, Kanpa de 107 nin Shibo ... Bangura wa 80 nin "India, 107 people died because of the cold wave... Bangladesh 80 people" using a positive empirical view. This positive empirical view sees how the discourse is syntactically and semantically correct, in other words how the discourse is related between sentences in a text which makes a discourse intact in form (cohesion) and meaning (coherent).

2. Research Methodology

The method or ways that the writer does is to use descriptive methods. According to Nazir (1988: 63) in the Research Method Sample Booklet, the descriptive method is a method of examining the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of events at the present time. The purpose of this descriptive study is to make a systematic, factual and accurate description, description, or painting of the facts,

properties and relationships between the phenomena investigated.

3. Theoretical Review

About Discourse Analysis (Positive Empirical View)

According to Tarigan (1987) states that discourse is the most complete and highest or largest language unit above a sentence or clause with continuous high coherence and cohesion that has a real beginning and end, conveyed orally or in writing. Discourse according to Moelyono, et al in Fatimah Djadjasudarma (2010, 3) is a series of related sentences that connect other propositions, forming a single unit, while according to Hashiuchi (1993: 3) discourse is divided into four definitions, namely:

1. A unit of language that is larger than a sentence;
2. Use of language;
3. Speech;
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From some of the descriptions above, it can be concluded that discourse is the highest grammatical unit that is bound by ideas, ideas and the background of disclosure as a context that becomes one unit or a whole as a whole.

Discourse analysis in linguistic studies is a reaction from formal linguistic forms (which pay more attention to the units of words, phrases, or sentences without looking at the relationship between these elements).

There are three views regarding discourse analysis in language, namely:

- 1) The first view is represented by positive-empiricists □ the point of attention is based on whether or not the grammatical language is correct.
- 2) The second view is referred to as constructivism, placing discourse analysis as an analysis to uncover certain meanings and meanings.
- 3) The third view is referred to as a critical view dipahami language is understood as a representation that plays a role in forming certain subjects, certain discourse themes, and the strategies therein. Discourse sees language is always involved in power relations.

(Yoce Aliah Darma, 2009:17)

The first view is positive-empirical, language is seen as a bridge between humans and objects outside of themselves. Human experiences are considered to be directly expressed through the use of language without any constraints or distortions, as long as they are expressed using logical, syntactic statements and have a relationship with empirical experience. One of the characteristics of this thinking is the separation between thought and reality. In relation to discourse analysis, the logical consequence of this understanding is that there is no need to know the subjective meanings or values that underlie the statement, because what matters is whether the statement is correctly uttered according to syntactic and semantic rules. Therefore grammar, syntactic correctness is the main area of this positivism-empirical view. Discourse analysis is intended to describe sentence rules, language, and shared meanings. Discourse is then measured by considering truth / untruth (according to syntax and semantics). (Source from the article published at <http://mufatismaqdum.wordpress.com/2011/03/29/analysis-wacana-vs-analysis-wacana-kritis-plus-teun-a-van-dijk-discourse-analysis-vs-critical-discourse-analysis-with-teun-a-van-dijk-model/> accessed January 2, 2013 at 06.00)

Thus, with this positive empirical view, we see how the discourse is correct syntactically and semantically, in other words how the discourse is related between sentences in a text which makes a discourse intact in form (cohesion) and meaning (coherent).

One of the markers of wholeness in a discourse is cohesion. Cohesion can be divided into two types, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. According to Hashiuchi (1999: 57) grammatical cohesion or bunpoujou no kessokusei which builds the integrity of discourse in the form of components that have a close relationship which includes components, references (shiji), substitution (daiyou), ellipsis (shouryaku), and conjunctions (tsunaigo).

Components in a reference (shiji) include personal references marked by a personal pronoun (daimeshi), demonstrative references marked by indicative pronouns (shijisji), and comparative references marked by a comparative word (hikakugo). (Hashiuchi, 1999:57)

4. Result and Discussion

The data used in this analysis are newspaper headers taken from online newspapers with the website

<http://www.yomiuri.co.jp> with an international headline. The following is the data that will be analyzed:

①インド、寒波で107人死亡...バングラは80人

【ニューデリー=田原徳容】インド北部は昨年末から1月初旬にかけ、強い寒波に見舞われ、②路上生活者らを中心に少なくとも107人が死亡した。

③多くが凍死とみられる。国土の大半が熱帯気候の隣国バングラデシュ④でも10日、1971年の同国独立後の最低気温となる3度を記録するなど冷え込みが強まり、80人が死亡した。

インド政府などによると、⑤近年、冬期間に激しい大気汚染のせいなどで濃霧がひどく、気温が上がらない傾向があるという。⑥首都ニューデリーでは今月2日に最低気温が平年より3度低い4・8度、最高気温も10度低い9・8度となり、⑦過去44年間で最も気温が上がらなかった。

①Indo, kanpa de 107 nin shibō... bangura wa 80 nin

[Nyūderī = Tahara tokuyō] Indo hokubu wa sakunen-matsu kara 1 gatsu shojun ni kake, tsuyoi kanpa ni mimaware, ②rojō seikatsu-sha-ra o chūshin ni sukunakutomo 107 nin ga shibō shita.

③Ōku ga tōshi to mirareru. Kokudo no taihan ga nettai kikō no rinkoku Banguradeshu ④demo 10 nichi, 1971 nen no dōkoku dokuritsugo no saitei kion to naru 3 do o kiroku suru nado hiekomi ga tsuyomari, 80 nin ga shibō shita.

Indo seifu nado ni yoru to, ⑤kin'nen, fuyukikan ni hageshī taiki o sen no sei nado de nōmu ga hidoku, kion ga agaranai keikō ga aru to iu. ⑥Shuto Nyūderī de wa kongetsu 2-nichi ni saitei kion ga heinen yori ③ do hikui 4-8-do, saikō kion mo 10 do hikui 9-8 do to nari, ⑦kako 44 nenkan de mottomo kion ga agaranakatta.

①India, 107 People died due to cold wave... Bangladesh 80 People

[New Delhi = Economically Tahara] Northern India, from late last year to early January, was hit by a strong wind wave, killing at least 107 people ② mainly homeless.

③ Most died due to cold. Bangladesh as a neighboring country with a tropical climate ④ even 10 days, as it recorded the lowest temperature after independence in 1971 to 3° the cooling intensified, 80 people died.

According to the Indian government, ⑤ in recent years, due to severe air pollution during winter, dense fog worsens, there is a tendency for the temperature not to rise. ⑥ In the capital city of New Delhi on the 2nd of this month the lowest temperature is 3° compared to the average temperature of 4-8°, the highest temperature is also from 10° to 9-8°. ⑦ For 44 years from before, the temperature did not rise.

(<http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/world/news/20130101-OYT1T01294.htm> diakses tanggal 01-01-2013 pukul 09.00)

The data above, in the form of a header from an electronic newspaper, Yomiuri, describes natural events, namely cold waves that have caused deaths that hit India and Bangladesh. From the description of the header above, it can be seen how the integrity of the discourse is, one of which is by looking at the markers of grammatical cohesion from the reference components of the comparison.

Starting from the title, namely ①インド、寒波で107人死亡...バングラは80人Indo, kanpa de 107 nin shibō... bangura wa 80 nin India, 107 People died due to cold wave... Bangladesh 80 People

In the header title, there is a particle は which acts as a particle which functions as a marker for comparing the topic of conversation with the topic in the previous sentence. This indicates that the content in the header also has a comparison, namely between India and Bangladesh regarding the number of victims due to the cold wave.

Then in the first paragraph ②路上生活者らを中心に少なくとも107人が死亡したrojō seikatsu-sha-ra o chūshin ni sukunakutomo 107 nin ga shibō shita. was hit by a strong wind wave, killing at least 107 people ② mainly homeless. In the sentence above there is the word中心に which means mainly. mainly as a comparison word, which in this case the most victims are homeless people themselves. mainly here it is the same as ~ ichiban which is used to express something that has the most meaning.

Followed by the next paragraph using sentences ③多くが凍死とみられるŌku ga tōshi to mirareru Most died due to cold. The word多くが is also a comparative marker which means the most or "most" who become victims due to cold. Then the next sentence also describes the comparison marked by the word ④でも, namely 国土の大半が熱帯気候の隣国バングラデシュ④でも10日、1971年の同国独立後の最低気温となる3度を記録するなど冷え込みが強まり、80人が死亡した。Kokudo no taihan ga nettai kikō no rinkoku Banguradeshu ④demo 10 nichi, 1971 nen no dōkoku dokuritsugo no saitei kion to naru 3 do o kiroku suru nado hiekomi ga tsuyomari, 80 nin ga shibō shita. Bangladesh as a neighboring country with a tropical climate ④ even

10 days, as it recorded the lowest temperature after independence in 1971 to 3° the cooling intensified, 80 people died.

Then in the third paragraph namely インド政府などによると、5近年、冬期間に激しい大気汚染のせいなどで濃霧がひどく、気温が上がらない傾向があるという。Indo seifu nado ni yoru to, 5kin'nen, fuyukikan ni hageshī taiki o sen no sei nado de nōmu ga hidoku, kion ga agaranai keikō ga aru to iu. According to the Indian government, **5 in recent years**, due to severe air pollution **during winter**, dense fog worsens, there is a tendency for the temperature not to rise. There is the word 近年、冬期間に these few years during winter, this also shows the comparison of time, that is, in recent years during winter because of severe air pollution so that the temperature does not rise, it is different from previous years or also different from previous cold temperature. In the next sentence also compares the temperature that occurs in New Delhi as the capital of India, namely the temperature is getting lower compared to the usual temperature, this is indicated by the sentence pattern ~ **Dewa**, ~ **yori** in the paragraph, namely 6首都ニューデリーでは 今月 2 日に最低気温が平年より 3 度低い 4・8 度、最高気温も 10 度低い 9・8 度となり、6Shuto Nyūderī de wa kongetsu 2-nichi ni saitei kion ga heinen yori 3 do hikui 4-8-do, saikō kion mo 10 do hikui 9-8 do to nari, **6 In the capital city of New Delhi** on the 2nd of this month the lowest temperature is 3° **compared to** the average temperature of 4-8°, the highest temperature is also from 10° to 9-8°, then followed by the next sentence, namely 7過去 44 年間で 最も気温が上がらなかった。7 kako 44 nenkan de mottomo kion ga agaranakatta.. 7 **For 44 years from before**, the temperature did not rise, who described the time ratio marked by the word 7過去 44 年間で **kako 44 nenkan de**, namely for 44 years from the previous the temperature had not increased.

5. Conclusions

From the description of the analysis above, there are many comparative markers which are also markers of the form or cohesiveness of the discourse. The markers for the cohesion of the comparison reference component in the above data are:

- Particle は as a marker for comparison of the topic of conversation with the topic in the previous sentence (comparison between India as the top participant and Bangladesh as a comparison),
- The second paragraph is marked with the word 中心に **mainly**. **Mainly** here it is the same as ~ **ichiban** which is used to express something that has the most meaning (the most victims are the vagabonds). It is the same as the word 3 多く が in the next sentence which signifies the most prominent comparison (**most** victims died of cold).
- Followed by the next sentence that uses the word でも. What compares with Bangladesh as a neighboring country that has a tropical climate is experiencing the same thing, namely a cold wave.
- There is the word 近年、冬期間に this few years during winter, this shows the comparison of time with previous years, namely in this few years during winter due to severe air pollution so that the temperature does not rise, it is different from the years previous or also different from the previous cold temperature.
- In the third paragraph the marker for its cohesion is marked with the sentence pattern ~ **dewa**, ~ **yori** in that paragraph which compares the temperature that occurs in New Delhi as the capital of India, namely the lower the air temperature is compared to the normal air temperature.
- And in the last paragraph number 7 過去 44 年間で 最も気温が上がらなかった。 describes the time comparison marked by the word 7 **kako 44 nenkan de**, namely for 44 years from the previous year the temperature did not increase.

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