

**IDEOLOGY OF "EDITORIAL" NEWSPAPER COMPAS
EDITION JANUARY 2021**

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Abstract

Language (discourse) has undergone changes in meaning and function. In the past, language was only used as a means of communication, now the function of language has expanded to the practice of power, the practice of ideology, and the domination of power. Discourse analysis is not enough only on the structure of discourse and discourse strategies to convey ideas, but it is necessary to relate it to the context of the discourse. Critical discourse analysis can be used to dissect the dilemma of discourse function. The purpose of this study is to identify and describe the ideology and elements of the microstructure that support the ideology in the editorial. The object of this research is the editorial of newspaper. *Kompas* the January 2021 edition of the The research method used is a descriptive method. The data collection technique used is the documentation technique, while the data analysis technique used is the content analysis technique. Based on the results of the research conducted on ideology and micro-structural elements in the editorial of the newspaper *Kompas* published in January 2021, it can be concluded that the views or ideologies contained in the editorial are related to government policies in dealing with Covid-19 cases. The ideology also describes the elements of partisanship and impartiality of the editorial team. The ideology of partiality consists of siding with world leaders, world institutions, the Indonesian government, and government institutions. While the ideology of impartiality consists of impartiality to school institutions, the Indonesian government, government institutions, and foreign governments. To support this ideology, journalists use micro-structural elements consisting of intent, setting, details, and presuppositions.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Ideology, Editorial

I. Introduction

Language is a distinguishing aspect between humans and other living things. Language is very important for human life. As a means of communication, language consists of several structures. According to Chaer (2007:52) structure is defined as the parts in language. The structure of language is arranged from the smallest to the most complete. The smallest structures in language are phonemes, then morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and the most complete is discourse. Discourse is a language unit consisting of several sentences and is coherent. This is in line with the concept of discourse proposed by Eriyanto. Discourse is a series of related sentences, connecting one proposition to another (Eriyanto, 2011: 2)

Along with the development of life, the function of language (discourse) undergoes changes and progress. Language used to function as a means of communication, conveying ideas, thoughts, and spreading culture. But now the function of language or discourse is more complex. The view *critical* assumes that discourse is always related to the forces that occur in the process of producing and interpreting the meaning of discourse. Discourse carries the interests of certain groups and is used for the benefit of power, ideological practice, and power domination.

Critical discourse analysis (*Critical Discourse Analysis /CDA*) is not enough only to the structure of the text and deliver the discourse strategy of an idea, but it is necessary to relate to the context of discourse even outside the context of the

discourse. According to Wondak (in Ibrahim, 2009:239) discourse analysis is interpretative and explanatory. Critical analysis implies the existence of a systematic methodology and the relationship between texts and social conditions, ideologies, and power relations. Furthermore (Hart, 2008) explains that "*Critical discourse analysis (CDA) explores the role of discourse structure in shaping societal gaps*". Critical discourse analysis (CDA) explores the role of discourse structures in the formation of social inequality. By conducting a critical discourse analysis of a discourse, we will know how and why the message is presented. In addition, we can also find out what ideology is contained in the discourse and the structural elements of the discourse that are used to support or strengthen that ideology. Critical discourse analysis is usually used to analyze discourse in mass media. This is because discourse in the mass media is often used as a tool to influence the public.

In 2020 the world was shaken by the Covid-19 outbreak. As if you don't want to miss the moment and as an effort to attract readers' interest, the mass and electronic media are so massive in presenting news or information related to the Covid-19 pandemic. The news that is present in the community seems to be unstop pable. It takes public foresight to distinguish accurate, reliable information from *hoax*, or politically charged information.

Kompas as one of the leading newspapers in Indonesia also does not want to be out done. The news presented by newspaper *Kompas* is always *up to date*. Especially information related to the Covid-19 pandemic. As a newspaper that has a positive image, *Kompas* is considered successful in combining the interests of business development and the idealism of the press. So do not be surprised if the newspaper *Kompas* from the past until now has many readers. The positive image and the success of *Kompas* in combining these interests are the reasons why researchers are interested in examining one of the rubrics in the newspaper *Kompas*.

One of the main articles in the newspaper *Kompas* is the colum *editorial* or also know as the *editorial*. The editorial contains the opinion of the newspaper editor on a problem that is being discussed by the wider community at the time the newspaper is published. The editorial always discusses actual events, the editor's point of view on a problem, criticism or suggestions on a problem and the editor's hopes for the wider community.

Indirectly, based on the explanation of the editorial concept, we can conclude that in the editorial there is an editorial effort to influence the public's view of an event or problem. This also implies that through editorials we can find out the editorial ideas or ideologies of the actual events that are currently taking place in society. The refore, based on the explanation of the language function, the reputation of the newspaper *Kompas*, as well as the concept and function of editorials in the mass media, this research is focused on the ideology contained in the editorial of newspaper *Kompas* the January 2021 edition.

In critical discourse analysis we can using several approaches. The Tuen A. Van Dijk approach is the approach used in this research. Van Dijk describes discourse in three dimensions or structures, namely text, social cognition, and social context. Dimensions of the text, discourse is examined according to the structure of the text and the strategy of discourse conveying a topic or theme. Dimensions of social cognition, discourse is examined in relation to the production process of discourse that in volves the cognition of the individual compilers of the text. While the third dimension, namely social context, examines discourse related to the social context in society, which is related to other texts that exist in society and social facts in society.

Texts that develop in society and social phenomena in society can affect a person's social cognition. Furthermore, the social cognition will give direction to how someone views a phenomenon or other events. In the end, the view or ideology of the event will also be a person's direction in producing a text or discourse.

To support an idea, view or ideology, a writer uses elements of the micro structure of a text or discourse. According to Van Dijk (in Eriyanto, 2011:228) the micro structure is related to the meaning to be emphasized in the news. This micro structure is also understood as the semantic element of the text. Micro structural elements used to support the meaning of the text include setting, detail, intent, presupposition, and nominalization. This study attempts to analyze the ideology and elements of the micro structure in the editorial.

II. Research Methods

Research *Ideology of "Editorial" Newspaper Kompas Letter Edition January 2021* uses a descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative methods are used to find and describe the ideology and elements of the micro structure in the editorial. The results of the qualitative research study are descriptive data related to ideology and micro structural elements used to support ideology. The data collection technique used is documentation. Documentation techniques are used to collect data and information through searching and finding evidence. The data source for this research is the editorial of newspaper *Kompas* the January 2021 edition. While the data

analysis technique used is content analysis technique. Content analysis is used to analyze all forms of communication, be it

No Data	Date of issue	Editorial title
1	Saturday, January 2, 2021	Sharing for Humanity
2	Saturday, January 2, 2021	Improving Strategy in 2021
3	Monday, 4 January 2021	Staying Vigilant in the New Year
4	Monday, 4 January 2021	Mandatory Masks, Tracking

newspapers, radio news, television advertisements and all other documentation materials. Data analysis was carried out in two stages, the *first* to describe the ideology in the editorial plan. Determination of ideology is done by reading and analyzing the ideas written in the editorial. After that, the stage was continued *second*, which was to determine and describe the micro structural elements used to support the ideology.

III. Results and Discussion

3.1 Results

In January 2021 the *Kompas* newspaper published 50 editorials. Of the 50 editorials, the researcher used 18 editorials as the research sample. The selection of the sample was based on the title theme, which is related to the Covid-19 pandemic. The sample is then analyzed using Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis approach. The research findings are in the form of ideology, partisanship elements, and micro structural elements. The following is the data found by the researchers Ideology in the editorial of *Kompas* Newspaper January 2021 edition.

Table 1. A list of editorials for newspaper *Kompas* the January 2021 edition of the with the theme Covid-19.

5	Thursday, 7 January, 2021	Finding the Origin of the Virus
6	Thursday, 7 January 2021	No Tolerance for School Opening
7	Friday, 8 January 2021	Covid-19 Pressure on the Regional Budget
8	Friday, 8 January 2021	Big Challenges for Health
9	Wednesday, 13 January 2021	Vaccination for the Country

10	Saturday, 16 Januri 2021	Tokyo Olympics Crisis
11	Monday, 18 January 2021	Total 3M and 3T Vaccinations The
12	Monday, 18 January 2021	World Moves Together with
13	Thuesday, 21 January 2021	Recovery Optimism Global 2021
14	Saturday, 23 Janury 2021	Protects Press Freedom for a
15	Monday, 25	Year of Covid-19, a

	January, 2021	Relief Situation
16	Monday, 25 January 2021	Collaborating to Awaken
17	Tuesday, 26 January 2021	Data Accuracy for Vaccinations
18	Thuesday, 28 January 2021	When Cases Cross a Million

Table 2. Ideology in the editorial of newspaper *Kompas* the January 2021 edition

No data	Ideology	Elements of Partisanship
1	The view regarding humans as social beings must help each other, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic.	Siding with world leaders.
2	Views related to government policies that are still not optimal. The government needs to evaluate the policies that have been implemented so that the Covid-19 pandemic ends soon.	Not siding with the government
3	The view regarding vigilance against Covid-19 must not be reduced because the danger of the Covid-19 pandemic has not ended.	Siding with the Thai and Singapore
4	A view on the need for government firmness in implementing health protocols.	Not siding with the Indonesian government
5	Views about the policies of the Chinese government which are considered less cooperative and difficult to work with.	Not siding with the Chinese government

No data	Ideology	Elements of Partisanship
6	The view of face-to-face learning poses many risks. There needs to be careful preparation before learning is carried out face-to-face.	Not siding with the local government
7	The views related to the government's APBD preparation policies have been maximized.	Siding with the government
8	The view that the national policy implemented by the Indonesian government is correct	Siding with the Indonesian government
9	The view that vaccination is the right step to end the Covid-19 pandemic There fore, the community needs to participate in the vaccination program.	Siding with the government and health institutions
10	The view that safety must be the priority main compared to the implementation of the Olympics. The post ponement and cancellation of the Olympics is a necessity if the Covid-19 pandemic cannot be resolved	Siding for the general public



Table 3. Micro Structure Elements

No data	Micro Structure Elements	Text Quotation
1	Meaning of	The message was also reminded by the leader of the world's Catholics, Pope Francis, at the end of 2020, when celebrating Christmas. Health is an international problem and must be faced together by all countries. The Covid-19 pandemic makes it even more important for people to show brotherhood.
2	Details	At the end of 2020, the development of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia is still far from successful. At the end of the year, the number of new cases per day continued to rise, reaching 8,074 cases. The cure rate is even more lagging compared to new cases, only 7,356 cases. The number of deaths continues to increase at 194 cases per day.
3	Background	Singapore has tightened restrictions on human movement by banning the entry of travelers with a history of travel from South Africa starting January 4, 2021. This is done to prevent the entry of <i>astrain</i> new of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes Covid. -19, circulating in South Africa

No data	Mikro Structure Elements	Tekxt Quotation
4	Presupposition	This achievement needs to be further improved with various break throughs, considering that positive cases continue to grow. The first M, namely the use of masks, if necessary, is mandatory. This is to minimize contagion which is getting crazier by the day. "We are just waiting for our turn.
5	Details	China's closure will hinder the acceleration of the Covid-19 response. More over, judging from its history, the Chinese government did not want to admit the findings of Dr. Li Wenliang, who was the first to report the virus in Wuhan. When Dr. Li Wenliang died of infection with SARS-CoV-2, there was also no official statement from the Chinese government even though it was reported that the Chinese Communist Party apologized to the family.
6	Background	The spread of Covid-19 cases is also almost evenly distributed throughout Indonesia with a high risk of spreading. Most provinces have postponed opening schools from January 2021. However, there are 14 provinces that have stated that they are ready to open schools.

No data	Mikro Structure Elements	Tekst Quotation
7	Details	<i>Exit policy</i> from the situation of fiscal pressure due to the pandemic seems to have been considered by the government. Gradually, the APBN deficit based on Perppu No. 1/2020 which was ratified into law No. 2/2020 will be reduced and targeted back to a level below 3 percent in 2023.
8	Background	This priority does not just appear, but departs from the challenges facing Indonesia. However, special attention needs to be given to the first priority, namely building self-reliance and national health resilience.
9	Details	According to the plan, President Joko Widodo will start the new phase of the Covid-19 response. He became the first person to receive the Covid-19 vaccine made by Sinovac in collaboration with Bio Farma. In the midst of a surge in positive cases post-holiday, vaccination is hope to reduce the rate of increase in cases.
10	Background	There is an aspiration of Japanese citizens for the country to postpone, even cancel, the Olympics. An NHK media poll depicts an increase in the pressure, last weekend, with only 16 percent of respondents in favor of the Olympics continuing

3.2 Discussion

In this study a number of data will be analyzed using a critical discourse analysis

approach. Critical discourse analysis approach is used to describe the ideology and elements of the microstructure used by the editorial writer. The discussion of some of the data is described in the table below.

Table 4. Discussion of ideology and elements of micro structure

No data	Data analysis
1	The number one data is an editorial entitled <i>Sharing for Humanity</i> , published on Saturday, January 2, 2021. The editorial describes the ideology or the editorial view of human nature. The editor has almost the same view as the general public that humans are social beings. As social beings, humans must help each other, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. To strengthen and support this ideology, the editorial team uses elements of the micro structure of <i>intent</i> . The element of intent in the editorial entitled <i>Sharing for Humanity</i> describes the views of world leaders regarding humans as social beings. These world figures are WHO Leader, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Leader of the Catholics of the world, Pope Francis, and the high priest of Al-Azhar, Egypt, Shekikh Ahmed al-Tayeb who appealed to the entire world community to have mutual respect for each other in order to create happiness, peace and prosperity throughout the world. Information in these elements can indirectly support the editorial ideology of human nature as social beings. In addition, the element of intent also illustrates the editorial team's alignment with the world figures above.
2	Data number two is an editorial entitled <i>Improving Strategy in 2021</i> , published on Saturday, January 2, 2021. The editorial describes the ideology or the editorial view of government policies in dealing with Covid-19 cases. The editors have the view that the policies implemented by the Indonesian

	<p>government have not been optimal in reducing the spread of Covid-19 cases. The government needs to evaluate the policies that have been implemented so that the Covid-19 ends soon. To strengthen and support the ideology, the editorial team uses <i>detailed</i> micro structure elements. The detail element in the editorial entitled <i>Improving Strategy in 2021</i> provides detailed information regarding the increase in the number of Covid-19 cases, the declining recovery rate, the increasing number of deaths, and the prediction that the number of cases will continue to increase due to the impact of the holiday. This information indirectly illustrates that the policies implemented by the government to handle Covid-19 cases are not optimal. In addition, the detailed elements also illustrate the impartiality of the editorial team to the Indonesian government.</p>		<p>views of the editors regarding the government's attitude towards the Covid-19 handling policy. In the view of the editorial team, the government must be firm in enforcing the health protocol rules. This is because citizens' compliance with health protocols is getting slack. To strengthen and support the ideology, the editorial team uses <i>detailed</i> micro structure elements. The detail element in the editorial entitled <i>Mandatory Masks, Tracking</i> explains detailed information related to lax implementation of health protocols and data on the percentage of people implementing health protocols. This information indirectly illustrates the impartiality of the editorial team towards the Indonesian government. In addition, these detailed elements also support the ideology of the editorial team, which considers the government to be less strict in enforcing health protocols.</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>Data number three is an editorial entitled <i>Stay Alert in the New Year</i>, published on Monday, January 4, 2021. The editorial describes the ideology or view of the editors that vigilance against Covid-19 should not be reduced because the danger of the Covid-19 pandemic has not ended. The government must continue to tighten health protocols. To strengthen and support this ideology, the editorial team uses elements of the micro structure of the <i>background</i>. The background element in the editorial entitled <i>Staying Vigilant in the New Year</i> outlines the background of the Thai and Singaporean governments continuing to tighten health protocols and enforce policies to limit human movement. This was motivated by the emergence of Covid-19 cases, the majority of which came from clusters of migrant workers. The use of this background indirectly illustrates the editorial team's alignment with the policy steps taken by the Thai and Singaporean governments. In addition, the background also supports the ideology of the editorial team that vigilance against Covid-19 must not be relaxed</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Data number five is an editorial entitled <i>Finding the Origin of the Virus</i>, published on Thursday, January 7, 2021. The editorial describes the ideology or view of the editors that the Chinese government is less cooperative and difficult to work with. To strengthen and support this ideology, the editorial team uses <i>detailed</i> microstructure elements. The detailed element in the editorial entitled <i>Finding the Origin of the Virus</i>, explains detailed information related to the attitude of the Chinese government which is less able to cooperate in handling Covid-19 cases. These attitudes are like the Chinese government's closedness to Covid-19 cases in its country, withdrawal of investigation permits, and the Chinese government's refusal to accept international assistance to deal with Covid-19 cases. Writing this information indirectly also illustrates the impartiality of the editorial team to the Chinese government.</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>Data number four is an editorial entitled <i>Mandatory Masks, Tracking</i>, published on Monday, January 4, 2021. The editorial describes the ideology or</p>		

IV. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research conducted on ideology in the editorial of the Kompas newspaper published in January 2021, it can be concluded that the views or ideologies contained in the editorial are related to government policies in dealing with Covid-19 cases. The ideology also describes the elements of partisanship and impartiality of journalists. The ideology of partiality consists of taking sides with world leaders, world institutions, the Indonesian government, government institutions, and non-governmental institutions. While the ideology of impartiality consists of impartiality to school institutions, the Indonesian government, government institutions, foreign governments (China), and world leaders.

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