

**THE SURPRISE OF COVID-19 IN MADURA ON THE NEWS "OVERCOMING THE PANDEMIC
IN MADURA WITH A SOCIAL-CULTURAL APPROACH"**

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Abstract

Critical Discourse Analysis is one of the discourse studies that examines language. Discourse analysis is usually used for news analysis but can also be used to analyze literary works and objects of study can be socio-cultural. This article uses the Fairclough model's Critical Discourse Analysis with a review of covid-19 news. The news analyzed was titled "*Overcome pandemic in Madura with Socio-Cultural Approach*". This study was conducted because of the increasing number of people affected by the covid-19 virus. In researching the news, Norman Fairclough's discourse analysis research was used to examine text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice. The study used descriptive methods. The things examined in the text section are relationships, representations, and identity of the text. In the representation there are three parts analyzed. Based on the analysis, obtained data analysis of text representation in children vocabulary level there is 1 data, grammar 1 data. In representations in the combination of children elaboration 1 data, extension 1 data, heightened 1 data. The text consisted of several participants, namely Madura Residents, April Nuraini, Mohammad Tamini, Surokim Abdussalam, community leaders, Pinky Saptandari. While the data of text identity analysis is expected readers dare to give criticism and advice for the government to be better. In addition, in order to be a critical person and care about the surroundings. Furthermore, the analysis of discourse practice totaled 3 data, sociocultural practice analysis based on situational aspects, illustrated the spread of the covid-19 virus in Madura.

Keywords: critical discourse analysis, language, covid-19, three dimensions.

1. Introduction

At this time around the world is infected with an outbreak of a disease called Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). In Indonesia, the first case was confirmed on March 2, 2020 (Kaligis, 2020). The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak of covid-19 disease as a global disease, the virus occurred in Wuhan, China in December 2019 and has spread to almost all countries including Indonesia (Tsani, 2020). According to (Baeda, 2020), the covid-19 pandemic has the potential to threaten various aspects of people's lives such as social, economic, psychological, and health. In the health aspects of the virus attacks the respiratory system. Covid19 sufferers will get the flu, but

more severely the condition will require hospital treatment and can become acute respiratory distress syndrome, or even death by being aggravated by air pollution (Nasikhah, 2020). The virus is spreading very quickly and is one of the diseases classified as dangerous by the World Health Organization (W.H.O). The spread of the covid-19 virus can be prevented with a 5 M lifestyle, namely wearing a mask, washing hands with soap and running water, maintaining distance, staying away from crowds, and limiting mobilization and interaction (Ratriani, 2021).

If a person has been affected by covid-19 disease, the recommendations set by the government are self-quarantine and isolation. According to (Nada, 2021)

quarantine is defined as limiting the movement or separation of a person who has or may be affected by an infectious disease. Isolation is the separation of a person suffering from an infectious disease from an uninfected person to protect an uninfected person and is usually done in a hospital environment (Nada, 2021). While people sick of the covid-19 virus have some symptoms that are almost the same as the common cold like fever and flu. According to (Aminah, 2021) the main clinical symptoms of covid-19 are fever, fatigue, dry cough, and myalgia. But there are also people affected by covid-19 who have no symptoms. The public should apply social distance and self-isolation protocols because there are also some COVID-19 patients without symptoms (Hamid, 2020). Therefore, you must be careful on the spread of the covid-19 virus because the cure has also not been found until now. (Instiaty, 2020) until now there is no specific treatment for covid-19.

At the time this article was created, the virus had a new variant. According to Anies Baswedan (governor of DKI Jakarta) when interviewed on July 24, 2021, said that this virus is more dangerous because it attacks oxygen levels received by humans. "At the peak of January 2021 we still find mild symptoms more often, while in June 2021 more moderate symptoms are found with desaturation (lack of oxygen in the blood) below 90%. Much faster the worsening." The virus is dangerous because it can cause death, but generally in certain people. According to (Wangge, 2020) clinical manifestations of covid-19 vary; Most have mild airway disorders and resolve on their own (81%), but a small percentage of patients (5%), generally those with decreased immune systems, elderly, or have certain comorbidities, can experience progressive severe pneumonia, multiple organ failure, and death.

In Indonesia until now there are more than 2 million people who have been infected with the death of more than 59 thousand people. But that doesn't scare people about the virus. Especially in

East Java, the province is one of the top 10 provinces with the highest rate of covid-19 transmission in Indonesia. This also happens because many people are not aware of the dangers of the virus and there are still many people who do not believe that covid-19 really exists. In addition to lack of awareness other factors can be caused by work. (Setyawan, 2020) says some employees prefer to work at home because they are already familiar with multimedia technology effectively communicating with other employees and employers. But not all work can be done at home using technology. There are some jobs that can't be done at home. Covid-19 disease not only attacks physical health, mental illness can also occur due to too long lockdown. According to (Gracia, 2020) the occurrence of infectious disease outbreaks, such as Covid19, has many invisible impacts such as psychological distress and mental health.

One of the districts in East Java, Madura, has recently experienced a drastic jump. There was even a blockade on the bridge connecting Surabaya and Madura for tests on passing motorists. This is reported from various sources of electronic information. The speed of such information is thanks to technological advances so that it can receive information quickly and accurately. In addition, people also get the media information easily. (Sobur, 2009) states that in addition to being a tool to convey news, imagery, or general images about many things, the media is also able to act as an institution that can shape public opinion, even become a pressure group on an idea that must be accepted by others. Therefore, the media has a big position as a provider and presenter of discourse in the community that leads opinion.

Based on the above presentation, the panel chose one of the media that reported about covid-19 in East Java, namely Bangkalan, Madura. The study uses Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (Critical Discourse Analysis) with three dimensions of Critical Discourse Analysis. The object of

the study that will be used is one of the news in the media entitled "Overcome pandemic in Madura with Socio-Cultural Approach".

2. Theoretical Foundation

The concept of discourse as a social practice was put forward by Fairclough as one of the dimensions in critical discourse analysis. Fairclough divides critical discourse analysis into three dimensions. Three dimensions of critical discourse analysis are, the text dimension is the description stage, discourse practice is the stage of interpretation, and sociocultural practice is the stage of explanation in critical discourse analysis.

Critical Discourse Analysis according to Fairclough must pay attention to three dimensions, namely text, discursive practices, and social practices. First, text, i.e. all that refers to speech, writing, graphics, and its combination or all linguistic forms of text (word characteristics, grammar, metaphorical structure, rhetoric).

Second, the practice of discursive, i.e. all forms of text production and consumption. In this dimension there is a process of connecting the production and consumption of text or there is already an interpretation. The focus is directed at the way the author of the text takes on existing discourses and genres. Third, social practices are usually embedded in broad sociocultural goals, networks, and practices. In this dimension, it has begun to enter an intertextual understanding, a social event in which it appears that the text is shaped by and shapes social practice.

2.1 Text Analysis

Text analysis refers to terms and metaphors because it refers to specific meanings and actions. It has many meanings depending on the context. For example, in President Jokowi's campaign, the "blusukan symbol" was used for depictions that he was close to the people and his people were simple. Grammar includes transitive verbs, themes, and modalities. Themes are related to textual functions, while modalities relate to the

function of interpersonal relationships. While related to the structure of the text, which is how the logic of arguments for justification is arranged and combined. Fairclough in (Eriyanto, 2001) looks at text in various levels. A text displays not only how an object is described but also how interobjection relationships are defined.

2.2 Analysis of Discursive Practices

In this dimension it is seen the coherence of the texts that have entered the territory of interpretation. (Munfarida, 2014) states the construction of Fairclough's critical discourse analysis to uncover a network of text and context relations in order to discover power relations operating in discourse. At this stage the intertextuality of the text has been more emphasized and received special attention. Discourse practice discusses how the individual side of the journalist or author by looking at his background, the profession carried out, talking about the process of finding news, the relationship between the author, editor and publisher so that it can give birth to a text or work and how critical the author in producing a text, so as to present informative sentences that have the function of conveying to strengthen the reader's understanding, Thus giving rise to perspective and awareness of how social practices in his work are in accordance with the context of society today.

Discourse practice deals with the process of production and interpretation of texts. The process of producing and interpreting this text is certainly related to the author and reader of the text. Each text is produced through different procedures and stages. News texts are produced through structured and systematic procedures and stages, 50 years from journalists making reports in the field, or looking for news sources, news written by editorials, to news being published or broadcast. The procedure of writing news text is certainly different from the production of poetry or short stories that are not as complicated as news text. The production of poetry or

short stories is generally produced in a personal process.

Furthermore (Fairclough, 2015) reveals that the view of language or discourse is a social practice carries three implications, namely discourse is part of society, discourse is a process, and discourse is a socially conditioned process. First, language or discourse is part of society. It means that every time someone speaks, listens, writes or reads, they do so in a socially determined way and have a social influence. For example, in the family sphere. How a child speaks to parents, to older siblings, how parents speak to their children, uses language in a way that is subject to social conventions. The second implication of regarding language as a social practice is that language is a social process. This process can be divided into two, namely, the production process in which discourse is a product and the process of interpretation in which discourse is the source. In the process of production and interpretation of discourse, we always involve the resource members that we have. Includes knowledge of language, social views, values, beliefs, assumptions, and so on. The third implication is that discourse is socially conditioned. The intent of this implication is that a discourse is produced and interpreted by involving resource members who are cognition in the sense of knowledge that exists in a person's memory. Although this cognition is personal or individual, it is still extinguished as a social form because one's knowledge or understanding is derived from social realities in society.

2.3 Social Practice

Social practice describes the part of social activity in practice, for example running a profession (as a doctor, shop steward, tantara, farmer, etc.) always using special language, as well as politicians there is a special social code. According to Norman Fairclough, how sociocultural practice determines a text is an indirect relationship, but mediated by discourse practice. If the ideology and beliefs of society are paternaslistic, then its relation to the text will be mediated by

how the text is produced in a process and practice of discourse formation (Eriyanto, 2001).

3. Research Method

This study uses descriptive methods. The resulting data comes from a news source titled "Overcome Pandemic in Madura with Socio-Cultural Approach". The analysis method used focuses on language and things related to these aspects by adjusting the discourse mentioned earlier. These variables are text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice. According to (Sugiyono, 2012) research variables are an attribute or trait or value of people, objects or activities that have certain variations set by the researcher to be studied and then drawn conclusions. The data collection in this study uses documentation techniques. The technique used to collect data in this study is the documentation technique. (Afifuddin and Beni, 2009) stated that this documentation technique is a technique of collecting data and information through the search and discovery of evidence. The information obtained from this study is sourced from one of the covid-19 discourses in East Java, Bangkalan regency, Madura.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1 Data Analysis of Representational Text in Children's Sentences

This aspect relates to the images of a person, group, event, and language displayed in the text. In this aspect, there are two options, namely vocabulary level (vocabulary) and grammar level (grammar). At the vocabulary level it is used to display, describe things, and how language in text conjures up certain realities. At the grammar level, which describes how the use of a language in a news text presents a government policy as an event, as a victim of news, or as a cause.

1. Data 1, Vocabulary

At the vocabulary level, explained in the discourse there is a swab test conducted before entering the Surabaya area. Here's an excerpt from the text of the news.

*"In the past week, more than a thousand residents crossing Suramadu Bridge have undergone **swab** tests before entering Surabaya. The results of the antigen swab test showed about 70 people tested positive for Covid-19."*

The discourse quote is a rule made by the government during the covid-19 pandemic conducted to trace Madura residents who enter the Surabaya area. The government's move was done to prevent the transmission of the corona virus from Bangkalan to Surabaya, or vice versa.

2. Data 2, Grammar

At the grammar level, explaining information that is also considered important and related to the spread of the covid-19 virus that occurs in madura residents. Here's an excerpt of the text of the discourse that displays the event. At the grammar level, which describes how the use of a language in short story text presents the actor as an event both as a victim of news and as a cause.

"In the past week, more than a thousand residents crossing Suramadu Bridge have undergone swab tests before entering Surabaya. The results of the antigen swab test showed about 70 people tested positive for Covid-19. This step is done to prevent the spread of the corona virus from Bangkalan to Surabaya, or vice versa. Antigen swab tests were also carried out crossing the Madura strait from Kamal-Bangkalan Port, to Surabaya Port."

Based on the quote, the discourse quotes show covid-19 disease that is contagious in east Java, especially Surabaya as the cause of the news because it has increased.

4.2 Data Analysis of Representational Text in Child Sentence Combinations

1. Data 1, elaboration

Elaboration is a depiction of a sentence child who one becomes an explanation of the child of another sentence and serves to decipher the child of the first sentence. Generally this form is

associated with the connecting words "**which**", "**then**", "**next**".

*"Madura people have a very strong sense of solidarity and togetherness in others, which not only has a positive impact, but also a negative one. One of them is the habit of bringing a sick citizen together, **which** can have an impact on the easy transmission of the disease to others."*

The discourse quote shows there is an elaboration on the word "**which**". This meaning indicates the cause of covid-19 transmission because madurese residents have high concern for others. This can be a negative impact during the Covid-19 pandemic.

2. Data 1, Extension

Extension is the first sentence child is an extension of the other sentence child and serves to explain the continuation of the first sentence child. Generally, the extension is in the form of the hyphen "**and**" or in the form of contrast between one sentence with another sentence such as "**but**", "**although**", "**al**", "**but**", and **so on**.

*"These religious figures actually do (socialization), some do not. **But** if one of the big pesantren in Sumenep is always calling and applying, especially wearing masks and all sorts."*

In the quote of the discourse there is the hyphen "**but**". The hyphen has a function to explain the first sentence. The meaning contained in the sentence shows that not all boarding schools do socialization covid-19. Only a few boarding schools, which already have great popularity.

3. Data 3, Heightened

Heightening is the depiction of the position of the first sentence child higher than the second sentence child because the first sentence child becomes the cause of the next sentence and generally uses the hyphen "**because**" and "**caused**". Coherence is a choice that means two sentences can be viewed as explanatory, incremental or contradictory.

*"Anthropologist FISIP Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Pinky Saptandari, supports the involvement of local scholars and community leaders who are heard and can speak in a language that is easy to understand. Especially **because** people's trust in the government tends to be low."*

In the discourse quote there is the hyphen "**because**". The quote means that in Madura there are still many people who do not speak Indonesian. In addition, trust in clerical figures is higher than trust in the government. That's one of the cultures that's there.

4.3 Text Relationship Analysis Data

Text relations show some participants or parties related to the discourse, namely Madura Citizens, April Nuraini, Mohammad Tamini, Surokim Abdussalam, community leaders, Pinky Saptandari. Here's the relationship explained.

1. Data 1, the people of Madura

The people of Madura are the objects that are being discussed. In the discourse it is explained that there is a surge in covid-19 there. Madura residents live in East Java. In the discourse that is discussed, especially the people of Madura who come from Bangkalan.

2. Data 2, April Nuraini

April Nuraini is a resident of Kamal District, Bangkalan Regency, Madura. He said bangkalan residents rarely wear masks, except when on the highway for fear of inspection by the police. Therefore, he did not object to the restrictions and checks of Bangkalan residents who will enter Surabaya, to prevent the spread of the corona virus. But he objected to the length of the inquest being held because it had to work immediately. Here's the evidence that shows that.

"So if for example want to enter Surabaya in-swab it yes agree. Only, most people are many who work in Surabaya. People Bangkalan (round trip) Madura-Surabaya, Surabaya-Madura. Well, this takes time to swab. It's not enough for 15 minutes," April said.

3. Data 3, Mohammad Tamini

The next participant was Mohammad Tamini. He is one of the residents of Kabupeten Sumenep, Madura, Mohammad Tamini, said many Madura residents do not wear masks when they move outside the house. Masks are only used when on the highway, so as not to be sanctioned by officers. Public distrust of the coronavirus threat. This can be proven based on the following discourse quotes.

"There are a lot of people who don't believe (covid). Because, there are some events in-covid, finally it's okay. A lot of people have that view. Yes, sometimes there are people who believe, some who do not," tamini said.

4. Data 4, Surokim Abdussalam

Next up is Surokim Abdussalam. He is the dean of the Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences, Trunojoyo University, Madura, Surokim Abdussalam, said the human development index (HDI) in Madura which tends to be low, becomes one of the difficult factors to overcome social problems, including health problems in the community.

"Maybe the socialization that has been felt in Madura, it seems only effective to reach out in the urban community of Madura. Meanwhile, the rural communities of the area (rural.red), which happen to be affected by covid these days, it has not been maximal," said Surokim, a community leader.

5. Data 5, Pinky Saptandari

Pinky Saptandari is an Anthropologist fisp Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya. He was one of the people who criticized the policies made by the government. Pinky Saptandari is also a person who cares about the pandemic that is surging in Madura. This can be seen based on the criticism given by him as follows.

"Among other disappointments, the country is considered not yet or absent. Where do they need a government?" said Pinky.

"The approach taken during the covid pandemic is still very individual, even though how our society is a social society,

where social compliance is greatly influenced by social influence," pinky explained.

4.4 Text Identity Analysis Data

In the analysis of text identity data. describe the relationships that exist in the discourse that determines the situation of the reader. In the discourse in this article, readers are positioned on figures in the discourse who want to give their opinions and input. It is expected that readers will dare to give criticism and advice for the government to be better. In addition, in order to be a critical person and care about the surroundings.

4.5 Data Analysis Discourse Practice

In the analysis of discourse practice, this study analyzes the process of production and consumption of such discourses. The author side is used for the initial footing to determine the situational process that becomes the production process of this short story. Petrus Riski is one of the news writers in online media on one of the sites called Voa Indonesia. In the discourse entitled "Overcome pandemic in Madura with Socio-Cultural Approach" is based on the problem of the surge of covid-19 in Madura. The author chose the title based on the suitability of the selected sources, namely the Dean of the Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences, Trunojoyo University, Madura, Surokim Abdussalam and what was obtained from interviews with other sources. This can be proven in the following excerpts.

1. Data 1

"The approach taken during the covid pandemic is still very individual, even though how our society is a social society, where social compliance is greatly influenced by social influence," pinky explained.

In the production of discourse, the discourse writer expressed support for the special treatment that must be done to deal with covid-19 in Madura. The support can be proven in the form of interview results displayed in the following discourse excerpts.

2. Data 2

"Maybe the socialization that has been felt in Madura, it seems only effective to reach out in the urban community of Madura. Meanwhile, the rural areas (rural.red), which happen to be affected by covid these days, it has not been maximal," surokim said.

In addition to expressing support for special treatment. The background is the disappointment of the community regarding the policies carried out by the government. Here's a quote that shows the disappointment.

3. Data 3

"So if for example want to enter Surabaya in-swab it yes agree. Only, most of Kamal's people are many who work in Surabaya. People Bangkalan PP (round trip) Madura-Surabaya, Surabaya-Madura. Well, this takes time to swab. It's not enough for 15 minutes," April said.

While the process of consumption of the discourse is that the author wants to provide information to readers to be more careful and believe that covid-19 is true. The purpose of the other consumption process is for the government to try the advice given by several sources related to the approach that must be done when dealing with covid-19 in Madura.

4.6 Sociocultural Practice Analysis Data

Sociocultural practice analysis is divided on three views, namely situational, institutional, and social aspects. Here are the three things found in the discourse entitled "Overcome pandemics in Madura with a Socio-Cultural Approach".

Based on situational aspects, it is illustrated that there is a spread of the covid-19 virus in Madura, especially Bangkalan regency, Madura. The spread resulted in a blockade on the -Surabaya-Madura bridge which was carried out in the morning. The restriction is done to find people who are exposed to the covid-19 virus by swab. In addition, the events that occur, namely some people give the opinion that the approach in Madura must be done in a social way not just individually. This is done by embracing the community leaders who are there.

In terms of institutional system in the discourse of the author that raises social policies carried out by the government. The discourse raises about the swab policy carried out by the government, if there are people who come from the direction from Madura entering Surabaya. The policy was created by the government as an institution. In addition, there are also students who come from several universities that are sources.

Finally, based on social aspects, the analysis is seen based on social society and social religion. On the social community of Madura if there are sick people, usually many deliver to the hospital. While in terms of religious social, there are many clerical figures who are more respected than the government itself.

5. Conclusion

Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis is divided into three dimensions: text dimensions, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice. The dimensions of text are the stage of description, discourse practice is the stage of interpretation, and sociocultural practice is the stage of explanation in critical discourse analysis.

Based on the analysis, the article entitled Critical Discourse Analysis Norman Fairclough "Overcome pandemic in Madura with Socio-Cultural Approach" Indonesia obtained data analysis of text representation in children vocabulary level there is 1 data, grammar 1 data. In representations in the combination of children elaboration 1 data, extension 1 data, heightened 1 data. The text consisted of several participants, namely Madura Residents, April Nuraini, Mohammad Tamini, Surokim Abdussalam, community leaders, Pinky Saptandari. While the data of text identity analysis is expected readers dare to give criticism and advice for the government to be better. In addition, in order to be a critical person and care about the surroundings. Furthermore, the analysis of discourse practice totaled 3 data, sociocultural practice analysis based on situational aspects, illustrated the spread of the covid-19 virus in Madura, especially Bangkalan regency, Madura. The

spread resulted in a blockade on the Surabaya-Madura bridge which was carried out in the morning. The restriction is done to find people exposed to the covid-19 virus by swab. In terms of institutional discourse raised about swab policy carried out by the government, if there are people who come from the direction from Madura entering Surabaya. This policy was created by the government as an institution. Finally, based on social aspects, the analysis is seen based on social society and social religion.

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