

MICROSTRUCTURAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF AHOK IN THE JAKARTA GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION IN 2017

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the microstructural discourse analysis of Ahok written in Jawa Pos in the Jakarta gubernatorial election in 2017. This research applies Norman Fairclough's microstructural discourse analysis. The data is taken from the media news of Jawa Pos in October 28 to December 30, 2016. The results of microstructural discourse analysis showed that the most dominant diction used is religion blasphemy. The construction of the cause and effect sentence put Ahok in the representation of positive and negative position, as the political competition participants and the cause of the movement action. Jawa Pos chose more neutral sources. In addition to giving the haters comments, Jawa Pos gave comments to Ahok's supporters.

Key words: Microstructural, Discourse Analysis, Ahok

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui analisis mikrostruktural wacana pemberitaan yang dibangun media harian Jawa Pos mengenai pemberitaan Ahok pada Pilkada DKI Jakarta 2017 dengan menggunakan analisis wacana kritis. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori dan metode analisis wacana kritis Norman Fairclough dalam dimensi mikrostruktural. Sumber data penelitian ini berita mengenai Ahok pada media harian Jawa Pos edisi 28 Oktober - 30 Januari 2017. Dari hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa dari analisis mikrostruktural dapat diketahui bahwa dari penggunaan diksi penistaan agama yang lebih mendominasi. Pemanfaatan kalimat luas dengan konstruksi akibat- sebab telah menempatkan Ahok dalam representasi yang negatif karena diposisikan sebagai pihak yang menjadi penyebab terjadinya aksi gerakan. Demikian pula halnya pemilihan nara-sumber pada kutipan langsung, Jawa pos lebih dominan menyuarakan pendapat dari pihak yang kontra terhadap Ahok daripada menyuarakan pendapat yang memihak kepada Ahok.

Kata Kunci: Mikrostruktur, Analisis, Ahok

1. INTRODUCTION

Media plays an important role in forming the discourse ideology of Jakarta governor candidates. One of Jakarta governor candidates is Basuki Tjahaya Purnama or Ahok. The incumbent governor run again as a candidate for Jakarta gubernatorial election 2017. New opinion occurred was largely determined by the publicity written by media. Discourse ideology written in the media about Ahok will determine the image of Ahok in society.

Jawa Pos as a large-selling newspapers with readers from various strata is one of the media sources taken to identify the discourse ideology of Ahok. Van Dijk (2004: 5) argued that ideology

in media can be interpreted vaguely and generally towards negative connotation. Discourse ideology constructed by Jawa Pos daily media is very interesting to be studied. This is expected to give a contribution in a discourse analysis of political language in Indonesia. The results of the research are expected to give benefits toward political learning through language and media in society.

The main purpose of this research is to know the microstructural discourse analysis of media about Ahok in Jakarta gubernatorial election. Through critical discourse analysis, we can see some aspects that influence the discourse on ideology strategy built by Jawa Pos daily media that form the image of Ahok in reporting election.

According to Fairclough and Wodak (1997: 258) critical discourse analysis examines further the use of language in speech and as a form of social practice. Discourse analysis model of Norman Fairclough (Eriyanto, 2001: 286) divides the critical discourse analysis into three dimensions, one of them is textual dimension or microstructural. Each text in a media has three functions, namely representation, relation, and identity. The function of representation is related to the style used to present the social reality into written form. Text analysis involves linguistic analysis which include the analysis of vocabulary and semantics, and grammar of the sentence. It can be called a linguistic analysis. There are several things which can be analyzed to understand the textual meaning. First, cohesion and coherence; this analysis aims to know the clauses formed into sentences, then sentences formed into a larger unit. It can be seen through the use of lexical repetitions, synonyms, antonyms, pronouns, conjunctions, and others. Second, grammar; this analysis focuses on the transitivity, themes, and modality. The transitivity is analyzed to know the use of verb that construct a clause both active and passive clause. The use of active and passive clause has an effect in the subject, affirmation, or others. Third, an analysis of the key words are selected and used in the text. Vocabulary selection is closely related to the event, a person, group, or specific activities. This vocabulary will be helpful in determining the analysis because it deals with the question of how the language is used and constructed.

Analysis of the theme aims to identify the thematic structure of a text in the media. In this analysis, the recurring theme and the background appearance will be analyzed. Analyzing a part in the sentence that is more dominant than others. While the modality is used to indicate the level of knowledge or level of utterance (Badara, 2012). Fairclough saw modalities as forming social relationship that are able to interpret the attitude and power in the society.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The primary data in this research is taken from the daily news Jawa Pos about Ahok in the campaign of Jakarta's election 2017, 28th October to 30th December 2016 edition. The text analysis focuses on grammar of the sentence, diction, the use of cause and effect sentence, and the source selection in direct quotation. To collect the data, the writers take the following steps: (1) observing all of the news on a daily media Jawa Pos 28th October to 30th December 2016 edition; (2) observing the news by reading and understanding the contents of the news directly related to the news of Ahok in Jakarta gubernatorial election 2017; (3) marking words, sentences, paragraphs, discourse related to the element of critical discourse analysis model of Norman Fairclough.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

From a variety of linguistic used by Jawa Pos in the news of Ahok in Jakarta gubernatorial election, there are three tools that mark representation of the themes and figures in the article above. Here is an analysis of the linguistic aspects.

1. *Pemerintah bersungguh-sungguh menuntaskan kasus dugaan penistaan agama*

- yang dilakukan Gubernur (nonaktif) DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok. (JP, 6 November 2016)
2. Aksi demonstrasi damai itu murni di picu pernyataan Ahok yang dianggap telah **menistakan** agama. (JP, 7 November 2016)
 3. Gubernur nonaktif DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok menjalani pemeriksaan perdana sebagai tersangka kasus **penodaan** agama. (JP, 23 November 2016)
 4. Berkas perkara kasus penodaan agama yang menjerat gubernur nonaktif Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok segera dilimpahkan (JP, 24 November 2016)
 5. Dengan **pernyataan kontroversial**, Ahok tampak tidak menempatkan diri sebagai pejabat yang prularis. (JP, 7 November 2016)

The example of data (1) - (5) indicates that for cases in the same context, Jawa Pos choose various diction such as the diction of religion blasphemy (*penistaan agama*), insult the religion (*menistakan agama*), and controversial statements (*pernyataan kontroversial*). Those dictions have different semantic meaning. According to KBBI, the meaning of “blaspheme” is demean the religion. While “insult” means defile the religion. In addition, the controversial statement here means statement that can cause a controversy. It can be concluded that the dominant word of blasphemy that is used in Jawa Pos can be interpreted as a statement that can cause controversy which is considered as demean and defile religion stated by Basuki Tjahaja Purnama.

6. Dari Istana, Menko Polhukam Wiranto menyatakan bahwa tuntutan yang terkait dengan demonstrasi 4 November sebenarnya sudah selesai. Sebab, gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama sedang di proses oleh hukum atas ucapannya dalam surat Al-Maidah ayat 51 saat berada di kepulauan Seribu beberapa waktu lalu. (JP, 3 November 2016)
7. Tidak sepatasnya seseorang membawa agama dalam pentas persaingan politik. Sebab, politik merupakan urusan duniawi (*profan*) (JP, 7 November 2016)
8. Dia terus menghimbau agar orasi penolakan itu berjalan kondusif, sebab sebelum Ahok datang, warga sepakat menggelar orasi tanpa kekerasan. (JP, 16 November 2016)
9. Peningkatan status bagi Ahok juga disertai pencegahan ke luar negeri. Dengan demikian, calon gubernur pertahana DKI Jakarta tidak bisa meninggalkan Indonesia. (JP, 17 November 2016)
10. Menteri Agama Lukman Hakim Saifuddin menambahkan, pihaknya belum melihat adanya urgensi unjuk rasa yang rencananya dilangsungkan pada tanggal 2 Desember itu. Sebab, kasus Ahok sudah di proses dengan cepat. (JP, 24 November 2016)
11. Habiburrokhman, kuasa hukum pelapor mengatakan bahwa empat video dan buku Ahok itu bisa menjadi kunci persidangan. Sebab, hal tersebut akan memperjelas mens rea atau niat jahat. (JP, 2 Desember 2016)
12. Bahkan bukan hanya pledoi. Namun, ada kesan bahwa momentum pembacaan esepi tersebut untuk berkampanye. (JP, 14 Desember 2016)

While the example 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 are the data example of linguistic strategy utilization as structure of the sentence. The large sentence in the data 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 above has a cause and effect relationship characterized by a conjunction “cause” in the end of the sentence because the sub clause is placed after the main clause. Cause and effect sentence construction in number 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 put Ahok as the cause of polemics and put the protesters as the society that

is expected to keep peace and not affected in parties that take political advantage. But in sentence 12, Ahok is placed as an innocent party. The sentence number 12 is an opposition equivalent compound sentence because there is a word “*namun*” that explains the political interference in this case where Ahok is perceived as the use of the momentum with campaigning.

Besides the structural aspects of language or grammatical, the way Java Post delivering the inspiration is interesting through direct quote of the figures who become the informants. Based on the data found, direct quote can show that Jawa Pos is more neutral in delivering the news. Jawa Pos presents both pro and contra with a balance. It can be proved by the following data in several examples of data in the form of direct quotes about Ahok in reporting on the Jakarta’s election 2017.

13. “*Kalau mau kondisi bangsa ini tenang, presiden harus menegur keras dan mengultimatum saudara Basuki agar menjaga mulutnya.*” Tegas dia (Fahira Idris Anggota DPD) (JP, 19 November 2016)
14. “*Saya tekankan sekali lagi bahwa saya, tidak akan melindungi saudara Basuki Tjahja Purnama karena sudah masuk hukum,*” ucapnya (Jokowi) (JP, 9 November 2016)
15. “*Kalau diputuskan ada tindak pidana, kami tingkatkan menjadi penyelidikan dan akan kami tentukan tersangkanya, dalam kasus ini adalah terlapor (Ahok),*” kata Tito (JP, 6 November 2016)
16. “*Bapak pemimpin (Ahok) atau kami? Harusnya dia pergi ke Bareskrim, bukannya datang kesini. Ngapain dia kesini,*” ujar pengunjung rasa itu (JP, 16 November 2016)
17. “*Harusnya MUI yang dijadikan rujukan bahwa ada penistaan agama,*” Tegas Zaitun Rasmin. “*Kami mengetuk hati nurani pemerintah, Presiden dan kepolisian untuk memenuhi rasa keadilan masyarakat,*” tambah dia (JP, 9 November 2016)
18. “*Besok Pak Ahok akan melaksanakan tugas kampanyenya lagi,*” sahut Ruhut (JP, 23 November 2016).
19. “*Kalau sudah jadi tersangka ya tersangkalah,. Bangga saya malahan, Ahok dipenjarakan karena dizalimi. Top kan gue,*” Kata Ahok saat menemui para pendukungnya kemarin. (JP, 17 November 2016)
20. “*Kalau sudah aktif, kami akan perbaiki. Kami nanti akan bangun escalator disini.*” ucap dia (Ahok) (JP, 5 November 2016)
21. “*Kenapa sudah terdakwa tapi belum ditahan? Berarti hukum belum berlaku adil?*” katanya (Irfansyah) (JP, 14 Desember 2016)
22. “*Niat jahat ini tentu dalam pasal 156 disebut barang siapa dengan sengaja. Nah, Bagaimana nasibnya, bergantung dibuktikan sengaja atau tidak.*” Ungkapnya kuasa hukum Ahok (JP, 14 Desember 2016)

From the examples above it can be seen that the Jawa Pos choose many neutral sources. Besides the haters, Jawa Pos also presents a voice from the supporters of Basuki Tjahaja Purnama. The following informants who oppose the attitude of Ahok such as the protesters from Ciracas, DPD Fahira Idris and Deputy Chairman of Gerakan Nasional Pengawal Fatwa Majelis Ulama Indonesia (GNPF-MUI) Muhammad Zaitun Rasmin, and Irfansyah. Besides that, the neutral informants is President Joko Widodo, Vice President Jusuf Kalla, and National Police Chief Gen. Tito Karnavian. On the other hand, there is also voice from supporters of Ahok like Ruhut sitompul, and clarification from Ahok himself.

As stated by Van Dijk (1980: 4) who see the text analysis emphasizes the structure of the language used in the text. The content of discourse delivered through direct quote also testify argument concerning the society and those who feel the existence of the blasphemy done by the Basuki Tjahaja Purnama with the supporters of Ahok. Besides that, through the quotation also explicitly indicate that the government is neutral by process the case legally with their best efforts. But in

this case, based on the quotation above also shows that case of religion blasphemy done by Ahok will not affect his position as a candidate for Jakarta governor. Ahok is still allowed to participate in the campaign and “blusukan” like other candidates, he is just given a punishment like forbid to travel abroad.

4. CONCLUSION

From the results above it can be concluded that from the microstructural discourse analysis showed that the use of religion blasphemy diction is more dominant than insult the religion diction and controversial statements. Comprehensive sentence utilization with the cause and effect construction has placed Ahok in positive and negative positions, as competing parties in politics and also as the cause of the movement action. In choosing the informants in direct quotes, Jawa Pos choose more neutral sources. Besides presenting comment from haters, Jawa Pos also presents the comment from supporter of Basuki Tjahaja Purnama. Jawa Pos tells that the case of Ahok will not affect his position as a candidate for Jakarta governor.

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