

Coronavirus in News Text: Critical Discourse Analysis Detik.Com News Portal

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Abstract

At this time the whole world is being attacked by a virus called the Corona Virus or Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is a type of virus that attacks the human respiratory system. This disease due to viral infection is called COVID-19. COVID-19 is a polemic that causes concern for the community due to its rapid spread and even causes many deaths, including in Indonesia. The condition of this social situation makes a lot of news done, one of which is related to prevention with social distancing published by Detikcom. This study aims to conduct a critical analysis of articles about COVID-19 on Detikcom. This research uses a descriptive method. The object of the research is an article entitled "Tentang Social Distance, Cara Pemerintah Cegah Penyebaran Virus Corona" released on Monday, March 16, 2020, by Detikcom. Data analysis was performed using Fairclough's critical discourse analysis. The results show that the text in the discourse has been selected using the appropriate words to represent the expectations of a social distancing policy and is also able to represent the social conditions of the panicked community with the outbreak of COVID-19. The discourse in the text has also been able to provide feedback in the form of the social conditions of the community which can be a little calm with the existence of the policies

that have been released as well as the direct role of the government and the credibility of Detikcom. The ideology is related to influencing society in implementing social distancing for the success of Government programs. Thus, this research will foster public confidence in dealing with this coronavirus and influence to implement social distancing during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: coronavirus, critical discourse analysis, mass media, news portals

1. INTRODUCTION

The news of the coronavirus outbreak is the main theme in various aspects of human life on this earth. The virus first appeared on 2019, November 17, 2019, in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China. The virus spreads very fast and there were 266 people in Wuhan at the end of 2019. Cases began to spread to other countries on January 13, 2020, and spread to Indonesia on March 2, 2020. The first quarter of 2020 was a shocking period for countries in the world. The shock that led to the worries of the world community was caused by a virus that has now become a global pandemic, namely Coronavirus Disease 19 (COVID-19) (David et al., 2020).

In Indonesia, according to data in December 2020 the number of patients affected by this virus reached 727,000 cases so this problem is important for Indonesians to maintain personal health and always maintain cleanliness to avoid this virus. The rapid spread of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia has prompted the Government to take steps to prevent the transmission of the virus. Various efforts were made to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus including restrictions on community activities, social distancing, use of masks, washing hands with soap, and others. This was done by the Government so that people can continue their normal activities and also maintain the economy of the community and the country as a whole during the COVID-19 epidemic (Kementerian kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2020).

The efforts made by the Government in controlling COVID-19 will not work well if the policy is not well socialized to the public. This makes communication important. Communication, or to be precise, is the socialization of preventive measures to the public so that people know and comply with the policy. Thus, communication is one of the most important keys in minimizing new cases in Indonesia. Communication is a means of delivering messages or information from communicators to communicants. Various communication media are now available which facilitates the communication process with the new media. The rise of the COVID-19 case in Indonesia and the existence of information on regulations and government policy steps in preventing COVID-19 have become news items in various communication media, including one of which is a news portal. This is a form of mass communication, namely the delivery of information to audiences through a medium.

Journalists deliver news through news portals (newspapers) using text to convey messages. Interpretation of texts and explanations of the meaning of texts from

newspapers can be carried out using critical discourse analysis (Amer, 2009). One of the basic principles of critical discourse analysis is the examination of ideology (Fairclough et al., 2011). Ideology, especially in public forums such as the media, can be traced through the use of language that carries ideology. Ideology can take the form of formal or informal texts, metaphors, processes and participants, nominalization, declarative sentences, imperative and interrogative sentences, active and passive voices, and positive/negative modalities, and we need to investigate the schemes built by these texts (Norman Fairclough, 1989). Therefore, it is important to define the ideology of reporting in the context of critical discourse analysis, because news always conveys messages that reflect strength (Fauzan, 2018).

Analysis of van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model conducted by Maghfiroh reports that there is an ideological tendency that lies in the aspect of the speech theme used to invite (deliberately aimed) educators and all parties to enter the world of education and believe and act according to what is expected. Research related to the ideology contained in a news was reported by Fauzan (2018) in his critical discourse analysis, that the rhetorical patterns of news include the title, orientation, sequence of events, and closing. Ideology is embedded in various discourse units, imposing power and hegemony as tools of critical discourse analysis that influence social change. A critical discourse analysis of COVID-19 prevention coverage in Indonesia was conducted by Alfaritsi et al. (2020) using the Teun A. Van Dijk analysis method which is explained based on three structures, namely text, social cognition, and social context. This research examines similar objects but is carried out using a different method of critical discourse analysis, namely the Norman Fairclough analysis method which consists of textual dimensions, text production, and socio-culture. This method not only explains the meaning and interpretation of news but also the reliability of news makers and parties involved in reporting and examining the ideology contained therein. Based on this explanation, this study aims to determine the meaning and ideology of the COVID-19 news on the Detikcom news portal through Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Mass Media

Mass media is any medium that is used to transmit mass communication, namely messages created by a person or group of people that are sent via a transmission device to a large audience or market at the same time. Mass media can be called a function in visible mass communication through signal carriers to multi-point purposes: such as language, design, facial expressions, print, radio, television, mobile phones, billboards and musical instruments, etc (Subba, 2019). Mass communication is an extension of institutionalized public acculturation beyond the boundaries of face-to-face and other privately mediated interactions. This becomes possible only when technological means

are available and social organization emerges for the mass production and distribution of messages (Ells, 2019).

Mass media is a small word that has a very broad justification. Starting from newspapers to television and even social media are mass media. Almost the entire population of a country depends on the mass media and is therefore influenced by it. The influence is not always positive but it affects the minds of people, especially young people in many ways including the wrong effects. The mass media publish a model with a firm stature and appearance that makes the public believe that the appearance that is published is perfect and therefore the public generally looks at the model shown, especially in terms of appearance. Thus, the mass media has a very important role in determining and enforcing facts about perfect humans (Keswani et al., 2018).

The mass media can be considered as a vehicle for delivering journalistic works. Mass media is a term used by the community to refer to the place where its news is published. Journalist journalistic works are published through mass media. Every story in journalism becomes meaningless without being supported or published in the media. So, the mass media is a place for delivering news. Delivering journalist information in the form of news requires a communication channel called the media. The term mass media because refers to the use of public reading. The mass media provide information about changes, how they work and the results achieved or to be achieved. The main function of the mass media is to provide information about broad interests and to advertise products (Saragih, 2019).

2.2 New media

New media is a conception that emerges from various other fields which are put together to produce a very large domain. New media is nothing but the amalgamation of all types of media into one new form, all conceptions, ideas, and theories from the original media are embedded into that new form. New media is the development of a new form of communication, which has a dynamic role to play (Mitra & Bengal, 2011). The new media can be considered part of a broader digital technology category, which also includes production technology, robotics, and artificial intelligence. The concept of new media points to the mediating aspects of digital technology by emphasizing its transformative impact on messages, experiences, and interactions (Gulbrandsen et al., 2019).

2.3 News media

One of the main functions of the news media is to provide the information necessary to be free and self-regulating, and the consumption of news media is therefore considered essential for the practice of citizen democracy. News media, particularly local news, is also associated with a feeling of connectedness with one's community, and consumption of news creates a sense of identification with society (Bergström,

2020). The influence of the media on public perceptions is more often assumed, although some evidence has been reported. Media coverage can greatly shape public attitudes. Selective information seeking and an increasingly fragmented media market can limit the influence of certain media outlets in shaping public perceptions. News has a more limited capacity to shape public perceptions (Hopkins et al., 2017).

2.4 Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis is a form of discourse analysis that is a broad and complex interdisciplinary field with different theories, methodologies, and research problems. Critical discourse analysis has taken the subject of the study of the relationship that exists between the use of language and social forces. Critical discourse analysts offer interpretations and explanations of the meaning of texts rather than simply measuring textual features and acquiring meaning; placing what is written or said in the context in which it occurs, not simply summarizing patterns or rules in the text; and argues that textual meaning is constructed through interactions between producer, text, and consumers rather than simply being read off the page by all readers in the same way (Amer, 2009).

Critical discourse analysis is the most effective analytical tool, it has been used in various linguistic settings, among which transitivity has been discussed as an analytical tool (Shuo et al., 2014). There are various approaches to critical discourse analysis methods, including the methods of Fairclough, Van Dijk, and Wodak (Amoussou & Allagbe, 2018).

2.5 Critical discourse analysis by Norman Fairclough

Fairclough (2003) defines CDA as a form of critical social science that is directed to illuminate the problems faced by people by certain forms of social life and to contribute resources that people might use in dealing with and overcoming these problems. Critical discourse analysis aims to systematically explore the relationship of causality and often unclear determination between (a) discursive practices, events, and texts, and (b) the wider society and cultural structures, relationships, and processes; to investigate how such practices, events, and texts emerge from and are ideologically shaped by power relations and power struggles, and to explore how the opaque relationship between discourse and society itself is a factor that secures power and hegemony. Fairclough has three dimensions because discourse is seen simultaneously as (i) text (oral or written, including visual images), (ii) the production of discourse practice, consumption and distribution of text, and (iii) socio-cultural practice. Further, Fairclough provides a three-dimensional framework for text and discourse analysis: (a) a linguistic description of the formal nature of texts; (b) the interpretation of the relationship between discursive processes/interactions and texts, and finally, (c) an

explanation of the relationship between discourse and social and cultural reality (Amoussou & Allagbe, 2018).

Fairclough's approach in analyzing texts is considered complete because it tries to unite three traditions i.e. (Kartikasari, 2020):

- a. Textual dimensions (microstructural), including representations, relations, and identities.
- b. Dimensions of text production practices (meso-structural) include text production, text dissemination and text consumption.
- c. Dimensions of socio-cultural practices (macrostructural), including situational, institutional, and social.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Data and Source of Data

The data used are data secondary. Sources of secondary data in this research are news articles published in the detik.com news portal. The data of this research is a COVID-19 news article on the Detikcom news portal about social distancing with the title “*Tentang Social Distance, Cara Pemerintah Cegah Penyebaran Virus Corona*” released on Monday, March 16, 2020.

3.2 Instruments

Collecting data in this study using secondary data in the form of literature study results in the form of news articles on the Detikcom portal. The words in the article and also the production source, namely the Detikcom portal, will be identified in this study.

3.3 Data Analysis

This study uses descriptive analysis with a critical paradigm which has several assumptions about how research should be carried out and how news texts should be analyzed. The critical paradigm has its view of the media, that news must be understood as a whole. In this view, we do not only see language as a tool for understanding mere objective reality, but we need to see the intentions of certain discourses. The critical paradigm is far more examining the social, historical, and cultural aspects of the discourse. The critical paradigm is expected to be able to form social awareness to improve and change the conditions of human life. The data in this study were analyzed using Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis which consists of textual dimensions including representations, relations, and identities; dimensions of text production practice; and the dimensions of socio-cultural practices consisting of the situational, institutional, and social levels.

4. FINDINGS

The research data in the form of articles in the Detikcom news portal were analyzed based on Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis which consists of three dimensions which are described as follows:

a. Textual dimension

1) Representation

In the aspect of representation, the meanings of the texts in the article are explained and then interpreted by the meanings contained in the text. In the articles reviewed in this study, there is the word "*meminta*" in the first and second sentences which represent a hope expressed by an order to carry out social distancing. The hope referred to in this case is further explained by the use of the words "*mencegah*" and "*tidak panik*". Prevent represents an attacking COVID-19 event that can happen to anyone. The word, not panic represents that the public is experiencing concerns due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, the use of these words represents that social distancing is a new hope that the government seeks to make people live calmly and minimize the transmission of COVID-19 during the COVID-19 pandemic.

2) Relationships

In the aspect of relations, conduct studies related to the parties involved and their relationship patterns. The article that was reviewed, involved the president of Indonesia, Forbes, and the public. The actors involved in this article are the President of the Republic of Indonesia as a source of information about policies related to social distancing and Forbes as a support for the term social distancing. People are told as victims of the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

3) Identity

The identity aspect talks about how journalists are presented and constructed in the news text. In this article, journalists provide additional information about the impact of the COVID-19 virus on society. This additional information presents journalists as parties who can strengthen evidence of a COVID-19 case which is very dangerous for the community and real action is needed to be taken to prevent it.

b. Analysis of text production practices

Detikcom is a web portal that contains news and online articles in Indonesia. Detikcom is one of the most popular news sites in Indonesia. Different from other Indonesian language news sites, Detikcom only has an online edition and relies on advertising revenue. The opinion content on the detikcom page contains about politics, social issues, and events that occur around you. Detikcom editors prioritize opinions that are well written and accompanied by a clear identity.

Unlike other media, detikcom has provided a web for submitting articles by logging in first, <https://news.Detikcom/kolom/kirim>, either through a Facebook or Gmail account. All content in the form of text or photos sent is the sole responsibility of the sender. Detikcom is not responsible for the contents of the material. Editors have the right to edit the material submitted. Spelling-related edits include adding supportive illustrations, without changing the content. Detikcom refuses to publish material that contains elements of SARA, pornography, encourages acts of violence, corner certain groups or groups, and broadcasts hatred.

c. Analysis of socio-cultural practices

1) Situational level

Every mass media will raise a phenomenon or event that has news value. The news is considered important because it deserves to be presented to the public. Events that have news value, for example, invite conflict, oddities, human interest, sex, and various other values. This news on Detikcom is by the situation of the people who are worried about the spread of the COVID-19 virus which also impacts not only on health but also on other activities such as education and the economy which are also considered important for the community. Prevention news is considered to be news that can provide information as well as socialize government policies in preventing the COVID-19 virus.

2) Institutional level

Writing the news text of the article in detikcom involved the President of Indonesia as a resource, namely President Joko Widodo. With the presence of sources in the text, Detikcom tries to tell readers that social distancing policies are an important effort that people must make to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

3) Social level

Detikcom as a news aggregator is interested in discussing social distancing as an effort to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Detikcom tries to lead readers' opinion that as news aggregator media, they always follow the development of social issues that occur around Indonesian society, and try to provide clear information about what social distancing is. This is because social distancing is a term that not everyone wants to understand well. Through an explanation of the understanding accompanied by supporting data for victims, Detikcom wants to give persuasion to readers that COVID-19 is something that endangers the health, but there is no need to worry if one prevention effort is social distancing. This means that Detikcom understands the social situation that the community needs during the COVID-19 pandemic.

5. DISCUSSION

Critical discourse analysis is an analysis of dialectical relationships between discourses, including language, body language or visual images, and other elements of social practice. Discourse includes representations of how things are as well as representations of how things may or should be. Fairclough's use of discourse refers to the use of language as a social practice, rather than an individual activity or to reflect on something. First, discourse is a form of action, someone uses language as an action in the world and especially as a form of representation of existing reality. Second, the implication of a reciprocal relationship between discourse and social structure (Siswanto, 2017).

In the textual dimension, it describes a discourse that is considered as someone's action in using language that represents the existing reality. The textual dimension explains how journalists use the right choice of words to represent a social situation. In this case, journalists have used the words to ask, prevent and not panic in representing the social concerns that have occurred in the Indonesian people due to the spread of COVID-19. Journalists use these words to represent that social distancing is a new hope that the government seeks to make people live calmly and minimize the transmission of COVID-19 during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Text is considered to be an actual example of the language used (Fairclough, 2003). Analysis at this level can use linguistic choices, including vocabulary that is easy to understand for the public. Language choices and interactions between linguistic and visual elements can build interrelated discourse. This is as stated by Kress & van Leeuwen (2006) between three interrelated levels of multimodal text composition, namely the value of information elements, their distribution in the text, and the significance of their contribution to meaning construction; important meaning; and framing.

In addition to the representation of Norman Fairclough's unit of analysis at the next level, it also involves relation aspects. If the representation aspect talks about how a person, group, activity, action, state, or something is displayed in the text, then the relation aspect talks about how the participants in the media relations and are presented in the text. The main media participants can be categorized into three, namely; Journalists, audiences, and participating publics, what needs to be considered in this relationship analysis are how the relationship patterns of the three actors, namely between the public and the audience, journalists, and audiences and public participation. All analysis of the relationship was observed from the text to the news theme in Detikcom. The news is elaborated with an explanation of the title included in the news article which states how the government has prevented the transmission of the coronavirus by containing President Joko Widodo's instructions or appeals to the public.

The second analysis relates to the parties involved who are presented in the text which can provide an overview of the social situation. The actors involved in Detikcom

articles relating to the president and Forbes and the public describe the need for persuasion to the public regarding COVID-19 prevention by involving the President and also experts who can explain the definitions of the words used to prevent COVID-19, in this case, it is a social distance. This analysis relates to the interaction of various factors and actors involved in social activities that are displayed in discourse (Kress & van Leeuwen, 2006).

In the closing part of this news, the identity aspect talks about how journalists are presented and constructed in the news text. According to Fairclough, this aspect deals with how journalists position and identify themselves with certain social groups. Do journalists want to identify themselves as part of the audience or identify themselves independently (Eriyanto, 2001). In this study, journalists played a role in supporting evidence of the dangers of COVID-19 by presenting various data on victims of COVID-19.

The Indonesian government and the Indonesian Ministry of Health are also collaborating in delivering information about daily data regarding the COVID-19 pandemic such as the number of cases of People Under Monitoring (ODP), Patients Under Supervision (PDP) conducted through press conferences. This makes communication an important foundation in providing information and education in health communication during a pandemic. This new culture was formed during the pandemic so that the Indonesian people were not left behind during WFH activities. This goal is inseparable from providing a sense of security and comfort for media center service providers to avoid hoax news that often occurs. Even though the COVID-19 pandemic has various obstacles in carrying out physical activity.

The statement of the President of the Republic of Indonesia in this news article describes the existence of a government ideology that wants to be conveyed to the public through this news in the hope that it can influence the ideology of the people. The government has the view that social distancing keeps people from carrying out normal activities during a pandemic, but their health is also maintained. This is as explained by Sari (2020) that critical discourse analysis examines the efforts of social forces and ideological interests of a group that are reproduced and defended through texts. Discussions related to social contexts that have certain goals and assumptions. The existence of social practices from online news sites in processing information forms a representation of practices carried out by figures who play discourses that can influence the ideology of society including their understanding and behavior in social life.

But still, this does not become a barrier in shaping the established communication values and norms. The values and norms that were formed during the COVID-19 pandemic,

the Indonesian government have one-way communication starting from the health agency, the ministry of health, the ministry of communication and information, and even the presidential staff so that this can minimize the spread of hoaxes that often occur in Indonesia. Then, the Indonesian people, mass media, and even organizational groups have a role to play together in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic by #StayAtHome and imposing Large-Scale Social Restrictions / PSBB in several areas. All of these elements have their respective contributions in dealing with the problems that occur so that this communication is a means of support for the Indonesian government to continue to educate on the problems that are being faced and always remember to stay calm and don't panic during this pandemic.

Social distancing or social restrictions that are considered the right step in efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19 are running ineffective and reaping pros and cons during society. The placement of information in the form of numerical data that refers to the number of patients and victims in the world and Indonesia has an impact on the ease of accessing the data simultaneously. Access or the public does not need to seek information separately from news sources from non-government parties to obtain the desired information.

This news article in detikcom is presented using sentences that are related to one another and are mutually supporting sentences to convey the same ideology. These sentences contain an ideology that describes an order to comply with social distancing as a program that has been established by the Government. This result is expressed by Maghfiroh & Triyono (2020) that sentences have a specific purpose apart from the aspect of language structure but tend to be used to convey implied meanings outside of words. A language is an effective tool used to sneak certain intentions verbally as well as to represent the ideology of its speakers. Therefore, the ideological tendency lies in the aspect of the theme, namely inviting (intentionally). These sentences are related to each other by representing the same theme and topic so that coherence is generated.

Efforts to implement social distancing that are being intensified by the government are considered the right steps because they have the intention of vacating crowded places. This makes communication an important instrument during WFH activities in the COVID-19 pandemic. The communication that exists between the Indonesian government and the Ministry of Health has one-way communication so that the dissemination of this information has clear validity. The communication carried out is not only to inform the public but also to educate the community in establishing health communication.

The protocol here is differentiated according to the location which has no proximity or similarity. In this case, in the second protocol, the phrase public area and public transportation have a linkage of place so that it is made into one proposition and protocol. The second protocol is the phrase border area of Indonesia and the third is the phrase educational

institution area which is separated in a separate protocol because of the specificity of its location, which is different from the public location.

Based on the practice of text production shows the credibility of detikcom and the process of publishing which can describe how the text of this discourse can be trusted or not. Detikcom is considered the best news portal in Indonesia that is in great demand and a screening process is carried out in publishing the text created. Words are pre-screened and topics containing race and religion are not allowed to be published. The credibility of this news portal can provide satisfaction to the reading public. Based on the viewpoint of Fombrun's reputation theory, a corporation, including the government, must have four things to get a good reputation, namely credibility (credibility in the eyes of investors), reliability (reliability in the eyes of consumers), trustworthiness (trustworthiness in the eyes of employees). , and responsibility (social responsibility to the community) (Fombrun, 1996). As one of the things that affect reputation, government reliability or reliability is based on people's satisfaction with the products or services offered. The public expects the quality and reliability of a government program or policy that is better than other competitors, which in this case can be said from non-government or private parties.

Detikcom also has a different characteristic from other portals where anyone can contribute to becoming a journalist. Thus, in this case, detik.com has no problem with access to media. It is as stated by Fairclough that the issue of access to media is important. Fairclough believes there are many individuals and social groups who do not have equal access to mass media in terms of writing, speaking or broadcasting. Fairclough argues that this is because media output is under professional and institutional control, and in general those who already have other forms of economic, political, or cultural power have the best access to media (Sheibeh & Deedari, 2016). However, the existence of this freedom in the world of journalists makes it difficult to make accurate reports. Detik.com also only provides screening on the writing of words containing race and religion and not on the truth of the content of the news. Thus, there is freedom from the media in shaping public opinion and the public must be good at absorbing information and sorting out the accuracy of information. It is as stated by Benzehaf (2017) that the fundamental role allocated to the media is to form public opinion on topical issues, so that action to obtain accurately and verified information becomes the main challenge. This is as in his research that Islamic reporting in the media tends not to be objective by giving priority to one party.

In addition to an explanation of how texts shape discourse in representing social situations, there is a trade-off between discourse and social structure. This can be explained based on socio-cultural practices which are interpretations of text production

practices. Every text in discourse is influenced by economic, political (power and ideological), and cultural (values and identity) factors that influence media institutions. Fairclough makes three levels of analysis on socio-cultural practice. At the situational level, each mass media will raise a phenomenon or event that has news value. Of course, the news is considered important because it deserves to be presented to the public. Events that have news value, for example, invite conflict, oddities, human interest, sex, and various other values. Prevention news is news that can provide information as well as socialize government policies in preventing the COVID-19 virus which is considered important to become news material by the increasingly tense situation of the spread of COVID-19 as shown by victim data. Meanwhile, the discourse displayed can also form a new social situation in which people who were panicking will be a little relieved by the prevention policies that have been issued and provided by the Government. This is as stated by Fairclough that a text is obtained in a certain situation so that one text can be different from another text. If discourse is interpreted as an action, then that action is a response to certain social situations (Eriyanto, 2001). Cultural situations are important to understand the potential problems of intercultural communication, to be able to understand the text that appears in the editorial.

Public policy observer, Agus Pambagio, considers social distancing to be ineffective as a strategy in efforts to prevent COVID-19. Selection of positive, cured, and dead vocabulary to represent the number of people who have been confirmed to have COVID-19, people who have recovered from COVID-19, and the number of victims who have died due to COVID-19. The vocabulary is chosen as effectively as possible by simply using positive vocabulary, recovering, and dying without the addition of other language units, to highlight the data as an important part. The use of government parties in the statement of the sentence in this news shows the legitimization of the power to be conveyed. This news provides a logical argument regarding the meaning and purpose of social distancing accompanied by supporting data regarding the importance of implementing the program for public health, but also describes the statement of the Government which legitimizes the existence of political power in it. This means that ideology as a way of representing the inequality of relations in society appears in this news text. This result is in line with Fauzan (2018) that the textual structure of the news is the development of logical arguments where in addition to presenting logical information and arguments about the Lapindo mudflow as a man-made disaster, the ideology in MetroTV's news explicitly shows political ideology and legitimizes the power behind the tragedy.

In terms of reliability, it certainly contains elements that are considered whether something will be relied on or not. About information products, in this case, the page

about COVID-19, one of the elements that can be considered by the public to make the product reliable or not is from the point of view of being straightforward in conveying information. The public wants an information product containing straightforward information, which is straightforward and conveyed simply so that it is easy to understand. People expect that when they access a page, they can immediately find what they are looking for. Likewise, the government, as the provider of information, will try to provide information as straightforward as possible about information that the public wants to know a lot. The Big Indonesian Dictionary Edition V mentions the components in the meaning of the word 'straightforward', which includes (a) only important points; (b) as is; (c) completely simple; (d) is straightforward, and (d) is not personal or objective. Then, the situation that occurred due to COVID-19 had an impact on public curiosity regarding the news that was happening related to COVID-19. In the three propositions in this News Menu, the existence of the word COVID-19 is the main discussion discussed in each news.

The institutional aspect wants to explain the influence of a media institution in the practice of discourse production. These institutions can come from internal or external media which will determine the news production process. The production of news in the media today cannot possibly be separated from the economic influence of the media which in some way influences the discourse that appears in the news. This argument can indeed be proven because a media that produces news acts as a profit-oriented business institution (Fairclough, 2003). News must be made as attractive as possible, so that other people have an interest in advertising in the media it manages. Audience readers can be shown by circulation and rating data, competition between media, and other forms of intervention by economic institutions, namely capital or ownership of the media (Eriyanto, 2001).

6. CONCLUSION

In the production of the news text "About Social Distance, the Government's Way to Prevent the Spread of the Corona Virus" on Detikcom, the topic of the news is that the government urges the public to run social distance or social restrictions as a step to prevent the spread of the coronavirus. The results of the research show that the text has been made with a social representation that is by the conditions of the community and involves related actors who are important in convincing what is conveyed. Text discourse made in detikcom can also provide feedback to the social situation of the community by reducing panic feelings due to the incessant spread of the COVID-19 virus into calm with the emergence of policies from the government in the form of social distancing. This news contains the ideology of the power of the Government in the success of the social distancing program by inviting the public to obey it.

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