



Critical Discourse Analysis in Indonesian Actress "Rina Nose" Narration in Emancipation and Law Aspect

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Abstract

Norman Fairclough's discourse analysis is one type of discourse analysis that can be used to analyze a speech or text, whether in a small scope or wide. This discourse analysis focuses on the text being produced, the distribution of the text, and socio-economic-cultural aspects. The discourse is discussed thoroughly from micro, meso macro in accordance with the problems currently occurring in Indonesia. The aim of this paper is to figure out injustice related to law and emancipation aspect from the narration of Rina Nose. The method used is qualitative. The analysis method used is according to Norman's theory of critical discourse analysis Fairclough. The results of the analysis are that a trend can be seen that there is a relationship from the narration and the reality in Indonesia specifically in emancipation and law aspects.

Keywords: *CDA of Fairclough's; Emancipation; Law Aspects*

Introduction

Technological developments are becoming more undeniable so that life is starting to move to what is usually called the virtual world. This happens because people who are familiar with information technology, the internet and networks are now starting to live their lives mostly in cyberspace, such as communicating using social media or getting the latest information and news via YouTube channel broadcasts. This makes it easier for each of us to access and find out about current conditions or problems that are currently being hotly discussed. YouTube is a site founded by three friends, namely Chad Hurley, Steve Chen, and Jawed Karim. This site functions to upload videos that we can share with the public on the internet. YouTube is part of the media. Media that is able to meet the needs of its audience is effective media. According to Rachmat (2006) the media is declared effective because the media is able to meet the needs of its audience where the media presents certain motifs that are popular with its users. The advantages of this media were also utilized by one of the Indonesian presenters "Najwa Shihab" as a means of presenting politics and latest news in an interesting way to the audience.

Najwa Shihab, S.H., LL.M is an Indonesian presenter, journalist, actress, feminist and activist. She is known for starring in her own show, namely Mata Najwa. Najwa Shihab discusses and criticizes problems in Indonesia, especially in the legal sector. But also criticized Indonesian politicians. Najwa Shihab is a founder of a company with the name PT Narasi Media Pracaya, operating under the name Narasi (also known as Narasi.tv) which is an Indonesian startup company operating in the field of journalism and mass media. Apart from that, she also has a YouTube channel which is part of the Narasi.tv which is presented directly by Najwa Shihab, political, legal, social, religious and other actual issues are packaged in a package that is not only entertaining, but also insightful. In her YouTube channel, one of the shows is about a comedy performance performed by "Rina Nose". Rina Nose herself is an artist and professional comedian in Indonesia. She usually brings comedy that attracts the audience with her funny and pleasant demeanor. On the 13th anniversary celebration of "Mata Najwa" she was invited to perform a comedy. Mata Najwa is one of the programs packaged by Najwa Shihab. A comedy that she showed which contained criticism of the Indonesian government especially about the law and emancipation problem in Indonesia. This comedy is a cosplay performance from the Indonesian film series **"Gadis Kretek"** which has just been broadcast on Netflix. Footage of this comedy performance was broadcast right at the 13th anniversary celebration of "Mata Najwa" This parody, which contains critical material, is in line with the theme of Mata Najwa's anniversary celebration, namely 'Move, Move, Impactful'. In the cosplay presented by Rina Nose, there are several problematic elements covered which are packaged in a constructive satire. Rina Nose expressed her concern about legal inequality in Indonesia. Where injustice is still visible towards people who do not have power or to the common people. How can this country still give special rights to criminals who commit serious crimes in the name of power and wealth, how this country is still filled with problems of emancipation of women. As well as women's movements in growing and building careers still seem to be a trending topic of conversation. Especially for women who have power in obtaining education and in the workfield, this often becomes a boomerang and even criticism in society.

Some of the more comedic parts of Rina Nose's narration deal with the profession or the events of the film *Gadis Kretek Movie*, while others touch on the topic of injustice in Indonesia. The emancipation of women encompasses a wide range of causes, including the fight for equal rights for women and girls and the affirmation of women's responsibilities in society. It has the potential to address a wide range of challenges, including women's access to education, work, and safety from abuse. While political manipulation has always been there, it takes in this age of digital information and globalization such as discrimination in corruption trials in this country and broken promises—they are more complicated and difficult than ever before. Manipulation in politics has the potential to erode public trust, exacerbate social divisions, and weaken our democracy. Based on Databox Media data, until the end of November 2023 KPK has accepted 2.707 cases dealing with corruption in Indonesia.

She wanted to figure out that Najwa Shihab had shown that women might achieve great things in a male-dominated era. She has shown that Indonesian women can attain their objectives through their passion, intelligence, and tenacity. Education and a career are not only entitlements but investments in one's own future, according to this narration. The first step in creating a society that is inclusive, empowering, and fair is to recognize the significance of women's education and careers. The only way to ensure that women have the chance to reach their full potential is to fight for equal access to education and employment. Overall, both of these aspects need more attention. Therefore, it is crucial to address this issue. Political inequality and the emancipation of women in Indonesia will serve as the article's overarching themes.

Relations

This research was conducted using qualitative research methods with the scalpel of critical discourse analysis developed by Norman Fairclough. Bugin (2007) states that this qualitative approach focuses on the general principles that underline the manifestation of the meaning of social phenomena in

society. Critical discourse analysis views language as a form of social practice. Critical discourse analysis studies seek to make humans aware. Norman Fairclough built a model of intensifying discourse analysis that is based on linguistics and socio-political thought and is generally integrated into social change. Therefore, the model put forward by Fairclough is often also referred to as a model of social change. Another important concept from Fairclough is intertextuality which affirms the interrelation of various texts and discourses in a text. This shows the existence of a circumstantial effect where text production is situated and influenced by past or contemporary texts or discourses. This concept will also produce.

The use of Fairclough to define discourse in three different ways. First, deep in the most abstract sense, discourse is interpreted as the use of language as social practice. Second, discourse is defined as a type of language used in certain fields, such as political discourse, scientific discourse, and others. *Third, deep in the most concrete sense, discourse is used to designate a way of speaking* giving meaning to experiences from a particular perspective, for example feminist discourse, Marxist discourse, neoliberal discourse, and so on. In this study the researchers use a third type.

This theory has been used for analyzing written and spoken text for example, analyzing the news, speech and statement from people. Fairclough and Wodak as cited in Indah;(2017) mentioned that critical discourse analysis is required to comprehend textual practices in a conversation in order to fully comprehend the spoken text of news articles provided by the media. Speaking and writing are forms of social practice according to critical discourse analysis. Fairclough's method to spoken text analysis is regarded as comprehensive since it seeks to integrate three distinct traditions, namely:

1. Textual (Microstructural) Dimensions, which encompass representation, relationships, and identity.
2. Meso Structural Dimensions of text production practices, encompassing the creation, dissemination, and reception of texts.
3. Micro practices can be analyzed through three dimensions: situational, institutional, and social, which fall under the macrostructural category.

This research is presented in the form of descriptions, therefore qualitative research methods are used descriptively. The descriptive method itself has the meaning of research designed to collect, analyze and present true information data. This research can provide a clear picture of the object being studied to draw conclusions from the research object.

Transcript of Statement Stating Political Problem in Indonesia from “Rina Nose” from YouTube Channel

Table 1

Time	Script
1 : 20 - 1:45	There are four things that are always engraved in my memory: 1, 2, 3, 4. Those are the four things that are always engraved in my memory. There's nothing in it, right? Just like the promises of those in power.
1:49 -1:58	There's indeed nothing in it, but it's direct proof, right? Here's the proof—I'm confused
2:26-2:32	Blending tobacco is an art, and the taste of tobacco cannot be manipulated—unlike the law in this country.

Table 2

Time	Script
04:54-04:55	My dream is to create the best critiques, just like those made by <i>Mata Najwa</i> , because <i>Mata Najwa</i> and I are both women.
05:27-05:42	I always wonder, why does it seem like women are not allowed to have higher education than men?
07:10-07:23	I understand that if a woman's dreams get too high, it becomes harder for men to dominate her. Men prefer women who are easy to control and always feel insecure when the woman is more superior. Isn't that right, sir?

Steps/Stages

In the performance of "Rina Nose" there were several narrations made which contained satire and criticism regarding the problems occurring in the Indonesian government. The problem explained by Rina Nose are filled with political issues and women's emancipation issues. In Indonesia itself, political problems are still clearly visible that cannot be handled properly, the existence of political inequality in Indonesia is what still causes conflict. This is also in line with the issue of women's emancipation. Women's rights are still considered inferior, even below men's, so they still have to be fought for this reason, in this section, the authors will identify every sentence and expression conveyed by Rina Nose which also addresses political issues and women's emancipation.

A. Microstructural Analysis

● Law Issue

1. There Are Four Things That Are always Engraved in My Memory: 1, 2, 3, 4. Those Are the Four Things That Are always Engraved in My Memory. There's Nothing in it, Right? Just Like the Promises of Those in Power

Sentence Structure

This narration consists of several parts that seem to be related to each other. There is a mention of four things that are always imprinted in the memory, followed by the numbering "1, 2, 3, 4," and then closing with the statement that these are the four things that are always imprinted in the memory.

Numbering

Numbering with the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 provides structure and order to the things that are remembered. This can give the impression that each number represents a different thing.

Element Repetition

There is a repetition of the phrases "Ada empat hal yang selalu terpatrit dalam ingatan saya" dan "Itulah empat hal yang selalu terpatrit dalam ingatan saya." This repetition may be used to emphasize the fact that there are four things to remember.

Language Style

The language style used is informal, as can be seen from the use of "Gak" as a short form of "Tidak."

Rhetorical Question

The statement "Gak ada isinya kan?" is a rhetorical question that might be used to highlight that the four things remembered actually have no clear substance or meaning. The final narration makes a comparison between the state of "gak ada isinya" dengan "janji penguasa". This can show that the author feels disappointed or skeptical about the promises made by the authorities.

2. There's Indeed Nothing in It, But it's Direct Proof, Right? Here's the Proof—I'm Confused

Language Style and Tone

This narration uses an informal language style with the use of the words "Indeed" and "Nih." The tone of the sentence seems to express a certainty or belief expressed in an everyday conversational tone.

Emphasis on Contradiction

The narration "Memang tidak ada isinya tapi langsung bukti kan?" pointing out the existence of a contradiction or inconsistency between the absence of content (meaning) and then stating that this is evidence. The use of the words "but direct proof right" emphasizes the contradictory shift.

Rhetorical Question

The question "Nih buktinya saya bingung" can be considered a rhetorical question. The artist may not be literally confused, but it can be used to indicate confusion or disagreement with a previous claim.

Justification or Claim

This narration can be interpreted as the artist attempting to provide a reason or claim for the previous statement, even if the claim seems paradoxical.

Use of "Nih" as Conveying Evidence

The use of the word "Here" in the narration "Nih buktinya saya bingung" may be intended to indicate that the claim is supported by the evidence now provided.

Personality Expression

This narration reflects an expression of the artist's personality or feelings, by including the statement "Saya bingung." This can give a personal touch to the sentence and show that the artist is emotionally involved or has a certain attitude towards the topic at hand.

Thus, microstructural analysis highlights language style, emphasis on contradictions, rhetorical questions, claims or justifications and expressions of personality.

3. Blending Tobacco is an Art, and the Taste of Tobacco Cannot be Manipulated—Unlike the Law in This Country

Comparison

This sentence begins with the narration " Blending tobacco is an art, and the taste of tobacco cannot be manipulated. This statement suggests that the activity of meracik tembakau was considered an art, highlighting the possible complexity or skill involved in the process.

Contrast or Comparison Between Art and Law

The next narration, "dan rasa tembakau juga tidak bisa dimanipulasi seperti hukum di negeri ini," adds another dimension to the comparison. The comparison between meracik tembakau as an art and

ketidakmampuan memanipulasi rasa tembakau as a matter of law draws attention to the differences in nature and control between the two.

Word Choice

The use of the word "seni" untuk meracik tembakau gives an aesthetic or creative feel to the activity, while the choice of the word "dimanipulasi" untuk rasa tembakau dan hukum gives a negative connotation to the possibility of manipulation or external influence.

The Word

"juga" is used to connect two narration. This can show that there is a connection or comparison between meracik tembakau sebagai seni dan ketidakmampuan memanipulasi rasa tembakau seperti hukum.

Use of Metaphor

The narration "rasa tembakau juga tidak bisa dimanipulasi seperti hukum di negeri ini" can be considered a metaphor. The comparison between rasa tembakau dan hukum can have a deep meaning that creates an image of the inability to manipulate or change the essence of both.

Thus, microstructural analysis highlights comparison, contrast, word choice, use of the word "also," use of metaphor, and punctuation as elements that build the meaning of the sentence.

● Emancipation of Women Issue

1. Per My Dream is to Create the Best Critiques, Just Like Those Made by *Mata Najwa*, because *Mata Najwa* and I Are Both Women.

Microstructural analysis aims to understand sentence structure in detail, including syntax, semantics, and relationships between words. Following is the explanation.

Subject

The subject of the sentence is "Mimpi saya" (My dream).

Predicate

The predicate of the sentence is "adalah menciptakan" (is to create). It expresses the purpose or goal related to the dream of the subject.

Object

The object of the sentence is "kritik terbaik" (the best critiques). The subject dreams of creating the best critiques.

Comparative Clause

"Seperti yang dibuat Mata Najwa" (like those made by Mata Najwa). This is a comparative clause that indicates the subject's dream to create critiques as good as those made by Mata Najwa.

Reasoning Clause

"karena saya dan Mata Najwa sama-sama perempuan" (because I and Mata Najwa are both women). This is a reasoning clause that explains why the subject wants to create the best critiques. The reason is that both the author and Mata Najwa are women.

In summary, the sentence reflects a dream or aspiration to create the best critiques, inspired by the critiques made by Mata Najwa, with the reasoning that both the author and Mata Najwa are women. The microstructural analysis helps us understand the components of the sentence and the relationships between these components.

2. I Always Wonder; Why Does It Seem Like Women Are Not Allowed to Have a Higher Education Than Men?

Subject

The subject of this sentence is "I" (I), which indicates that the speaker is conveying his personal views or questions.

Verb

The question word "kenapa" (why) shows that the speaker is looking for a reason or explanation for a phenomenon or situation he encounters.

Question Words

The statement that "it is as if women are not allowed to have higher education than men" reflects the speaker's view of a reality or perception that may be encountered in society.

Statement of Fact

Word choices such as "as if" indicate that the speaker may perceive that there are certain impressions or perceptions that are not entirely accurate or fair regarding women's education.

Word Choice

The use of the word "men" may be informal or colloquial, indicating a more relaxed conversational tone or may also reflect the speaker's admiration or surprise at the social norms being expressed.

Word Form

The use of the word "men" may be informal or colloquial, indicating a more relaxed conversational tone or may also reflect the speaker's admiration or surprise at the social norms being expressed.

Through microstructural analysis, we can conclude that this sentence reflects the speaker's disapproval or surprise at the perceptions or social norms that prevent women from achieving higher education, and he states the question of why this happens.

3. I Understand That if a Woman's Dreams Get Too High, it Becomes Harder for Men to Dominate her. Men Want to Easily Control Women and always Feel Insecure When the Woman Is More Superior. Isn't That Right, Sir?

Preliminary Statement

This sentence begins with the statement that the speaker understands that "women's dreams are higher and they become difficult for men to conquer." It is a statement that creates a basis or framework for developing further thinking.

Contrast and Comparison

There is a contrast described between women's increasingly lofty dreams and the difficulty of being "conquered" by men. Next, the speaker expresses his view that men "will easily conquer women." This creates a contrast in expectations or goals between the two sexes.

Rhetorical Questions

The speaker ends the sentence with a rhetorical question, "isn't that right, bro?" that invites reflection or agreement from the listener or reader. This is a rhetorical strategy to interact with the audience and align views.

Expression of Feelings

This sentence also includes expressions of feelings, such as saying that men are "always insecure that their women are superior." This reflects the speaker's views on power dynamics and insecurity in gender relationships.

Informal Language Style

The style of language used, such as the use of "mas," shows that this sentence is informal and may be part of everyday conversation.

Through macrostructural analysis, we can see that this sentence follows a pattern where the speaker opens with an acknowledgment or understanding of a situation, shows a contrast or comparison between women's dreams and men's hopes, and ends with a rhetorical question to engage the audience. An informal language style also adds a conversational element to it.

A. Meso Structural Analysis

This narrative includes several main themes, such as personal experiences with four things that are etched in memory, criticism of the ruler's promises, the art of mixing tobacco, and questions about education and the role of women. Although these themes may seem separate at first glance, they are brought together in a single narrative that makes the reader reflect on their interconnection. Then regarding paragraph structure and flow of thinking, this narrative has an organized structure in several paragraphs. Each paragraph develops a particular idea or theme separately, but there is a line of thought that connects them. Questions about the role of women and education are all linked by a consistent line of thinking. This narrative also uses analogies and comparisons.

The author uses analogies and comparisons, such as comparing tobacco mixing with the laws in this country, to convey his views and feelings. This may add an emotional dimension and understanding to the issues discussed. Effective use of punctuation, such as periods and question marks, helps guide the reader's understanding of the author's train of thought and feelings. The language style used, such as "Here's the proof, I'm confused," gives an informal and interesting touch. With an emphasis on emotions and personal thoughts, this narrative includes emotional elements and the author's personal thoughts, from feelings of confusion to personal dreams about creating the best criticism. This creates a connection with the reader and enriches the narrative with a personal dimension. Through this meso structural analysis, we can see how the elements in the narrative are connected to each other and form a whole that is rich in themes and nuances of the author's thinking.

B. Macro Structural Analysis

Macrostructural analysis of the situation, institutional and social, that occurred when Rina Nose presented her narration. "Ada empat hal yang selalu terpatri dalam ingatan saya, 1, 2, 3, 4. Itulah empat hal yang selalu terpatri dalam ingatan saya. Gak ada isinya kan? sama seperti janji penguasa." This statement refers to the legal situation in Indonesia which is still being colonized by those in power. In the second statement, the sentence was conveyed, "Memang tidak ada isinya tapi langsung bukti kan? Nih buktinya saya bingung." This narration refers to an allusion or to regarding the condition of power in Indonesia which has not actually gone according to the promises of the rulers and in the last statement ["Meracik tembakau adalah sebuah seni dan rasa tembakau juga tidak bisa dimanipulasi seperti hukum di negeri ini." referring to the allusion to the legal conditions in the country which are still easy to manipulate.

Rina Nose's narration highlights the ongoing undervaluation of women's emancipation in Indonesia. In contrast, Najwa Sihab has demonstrated the high-quality capabilities of women in the country. Moreover, it appears that institutions in Indonesia exhibit a bias toward men. Rina Nose observed challenges from a social standpoint, particularly concerning women's access to organizations or employment in major sectors in Indonesia situational, institutional, social.

From Rina Nose's narrative, it can be seen that the current situation in Indonesia is that women's emancipation continues to be underestimated. Meanwhile, Najwa Sihab has proven that the capacity of women in Indonesia is also of high quality nowadays. Then institutions in Indonesia seem to be skewed towards men. Rina Nose said that from a social perspective there had been difficulties for women accessing organizations or jobs in the big camps in Indonesia.

Examples and Exercises

In this case, the research authors find some previous study that is relevant to the methods that the researcher has conducted. They are in journal form. This research is a sign that this method has been applied in oral identification.

The first Article by Sipra & Rashid (2013) entitled "Critical Discourse Analysis of Martin Luther King's Speech in Socio-Political Perspective". This research was conducted in January 2013. Muhammad as the author of this research, identified the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of the first part of King Martin Luther's speech "When I Have a Dream" in a socio-political context. The author analyzes whether lexical representation, syntactic organization, and coherent speech in a particular socio-cultural context that has an ideology influence the audience's cognition. The contribution that the author himself wants to make is the analysis of textual/stylistic strategies and the interpretation of relational, expressive, and representative values in speeches by focusing on broader socio political and economic perspectives. In this research, the author mentions several definitions of CDA based on the research. Some of them from Blommaert (2005) and Johnson (2002) explained critical discourse analysis as a systematism that is widely considered to analyze the relationship of language in society and its impact on discourse. Furthermore, Ruth Wodak (2001) and Meyer (2001) identify CDA as an understanding of language that is embedded in social, political, and economic perspectives. Where CDA tries to develop a relationship between the power given through language and the broader socio-political context.

The second article by Jendra (2021) entitled "Critical Discourse Analysis Fairclough on The Content of Game FF and PUBG in The Media Tiktok." This research was conducted in 2021. Jendra as the author of this article identified an ideological exchange that occurs through a discourse - discourse brought by an individual or group which could be through distributed content via the TikTok Application. In his research, the author used qualitative research methods with a critical paradigm to focus on the point of view used. The theory used in the author's own research is Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis with the analysis method of description, interpretation, and explanation. In his research, the author mentioned the theory according to Eryanto (2001) regarding CDA as a critical paradigm in which the media is considered as a channel that is not neutral and free, and the media can be owned by certain groups who can dominate other groups.

The last article Erawati (2022) entitled "Analisis Wacana Kritis Norman Fairclough terhadap Jokowi yang Menyentil Menterinya Mengenai Kenaikan Harga Minyak Goreng" discusses the critical discourse analysis of Norman Fairclough's theory on the Jokowi government's response to the issue of increasing cooking oil prices. The article addresses a current and significant issue, the increase in cooking oil prices, and the government's response, making it relevant and timely. The author utilizes data from four different media outlets to analyze using CDA, which enhances the comprehensiveness of the analysis. The article provides an in-depth analysis of the media's portrayal of the government's handling of the cooking oil price increase issue, shedding light on the role of media in shaping public opinion. The analysis focuses solely on the media's portrayal of the government's response to the cooking oil price increase, potentially overlooking other relevant factors influencing public opinion.

The article may benefit from a more detailed explanation of the methodology used for the CDA including the selection criteria for the media outlets and the analytical framework employed. While the author analyzes multiple media outlets in that speech, a comparative analysis of the discourse across these outlets could further strengthen the findings. In conclusion, the article makes a valuable contribution to the understanding of media influence on public opinion regarding the government's response to the

cooking oil price increase. However, it would benefit from a more comprehensive scope, detailed methodology, and comparative analysis of the media discourse.

Trustworthiness

Fairclough (2001) pays particular attention to the criterion of trustworthiness and the importance of methodological transparency. He emphasized that critical discourse research must be repeatable by other researchers with similar results, thereby strengthening trust in the findings. The potential of CDA lies in its ability to reveal inequality, discrimination, and social construction in discourse. However, if this analysis is not trustworthy, various dangers can arise, destroying the integrity and impact of the social analysis.

One potential failure in CDA is research bias, which can undermine the objectivity of the analysis. If researchers are unable to minimize their biases or acknowledge the implications of bias, their analyses may become unreliable and lose their critical impact. Additionally, transparency in CDA methodology can open the door to distrust. An unclear understanding of how data is collected, analyzed, and interpreted can reduce the trust of those who read or use the analysis results.

This research involves a group analyzing the research process so that it can help validate the findings and support more accurate interpretations. The process of peer review and discussion with other researchers is also important to observe the validity of the findings and gain additional perspectives that may have been missed. Trust in CDA can also be enhanced by continued involvement in applied research and social change. By demonstrating that analysis of CDA findings contributes to a better understanding of power structures and ideologies, trust can be formed and maintained. In essence, trust in the CDA process depends on the researcher's integrity, methodological transparency, and active engagement with the community or group being researched. By maintaining these standards, CDA analysis can be an effective tool for uncovering social structures and bringing about positive change in society.

Reflections

From this paper, the author discovered that there is a concept or critical thinking framework in analyzing an expression, sentence, or narrative conveyed by someone in a structured manner. When conveying an idea there are elements that we can identify and draw understanding from the meaning of the conversation. The analysis that can be used here is CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis) which has a great opportunity to be used in conjunction with other methods in social research regarding change.

The use of CDA focuses on the theory of Norman Fairclough which discusses the relationship between language, ideology, and power. Where an oral or written statement can be analyzed from a political or social perspective. The author suggests that this method can be used specifically to identify every public opinion or criticism expressed through the media so that it can provide a new and broader understanding for the audience. There is a link to a book by Norman Fairclough that contains several uses of CDA so that it can be used as reference material for future writers who want to use this method.

Link Provided

https://www.academia.edu/7847143/Critical_Discourse_Analysis_Norman_Fairclough

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Appendix

Rina Nose Narration on Mata Najwa YouTube Channel Nov 20, 2023.

Source: Najwa Shihab Channel <https://youtu.be/67y3Dx6zTgE?si=HFQG2kqqwP61kCEA>.

Script
Ada empat hal yang selalu terpatri dalam ingatan saya, 1, 2, 3, 4. Itulah empat hal yang selalu terpatri dalam ingatan saya.Gak ada isinya kan? sama seperti janji penguasa.
Memang tidak ada isinya tapi langsung bukti kan? Nih buktinya saya bingung.
Meracik tembakau adalah sebuah seni dan rasa tembakau juga tidak bisa dimanipulasi seperti hukum di negeri ini.
Mimpi saya adalah menciptakan kritik terbaik seperti yang dibuat Mata Najwa karena saya dan Mata Najwa sama-sama perempuan
Saya selalu bertanya kenapa ya perempuan itu seolah-olah tidak boleh memiliki pendidikan yang lebih tinggi dari pada laki2.
saya paham kalau perempuan mimpinya semakin tinggi nanti jadi susah ditaklukkan laki2kan maunya mudah menaklukkan perempuan dan selalu insecure kalau perempuannya lebih superior bukan begitu mas?

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