



DETERMINATION AND INDETERMINISM IN THE STUDY OF CRITICAL DISCOURSE

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ABSTRACT

Discourse is a form of application of the use of language. In critical discourse, the term determination is a discourse strategy that does not convey actors or events clearly or is called anonymous. When reading the mass media, there will be many forms of determination both in the title and the content of an article. The use of determination in critical discourse is intended to build curiosity in the reader's mind, so that they are interested in reading the article to the end. So determination is an important part of a discourse.

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INTRODUCTION

Discourse is a form of application of the use of language. In a discourse, there are many meanings and messages that the speaker wants to convey to the speaking partner or from the writer to the reader (van Dijk, 2014). Discourse analysis is one of the methods that can be used to dissect a discourse. The benefit of discourse analysis is to understand the nature of language and linguistic behavior (Ghofur, 2016). In addition, discourse analysis is also related to productive language skills, namely writing and speaking skills.

Discourse Analysis was introduced by Norman Fairclough. Fairclough's view of discourse analysis is heavily influenced by Foucault's opinion. The core of Fairclough's critical discourse analysis is to see language as a practice of power. Critical discourse analysis (Fairclough, 2001) is an approach to the study of text and speech, which arises from critical linguistics, critical semiotics and in general socio-political and is a different way of investigating language, discourse, and communication (Setiawan & Chumaeson, 2024).

This paper reviews one part of critical discourse analysis, namely determination in the study of critical discourse. Determination in the study of critical discourse is a study that looks at a word from its relationship in the sentence as a whole. Determination has a broad meaning for connoisseurs of discourse (Rabbani et al., 2021).

DETERMINATION AND INDETERMINATION IN CRITICAL DISCOURSE

Determination in the Study of Critical Discourse

The Theory of Determination is a theory proposed by Raymond Williams to review the position of "base" and "superstructure" in Marxian discourse. Williams rejected the 'Marxist' perspective that was circulating at the time, which saw the superstructure only as a reflection of the base (Rabbani et al., 2021). According to Williams, any modern approach to Marxist theory of culture always begins by considering the proposition of a determined base and a determined superstructure.

Williams also tried to offer a more 'humanist' reading of the old question about 'Social being and social consciousness', the way in which superstructural phenomena such as ideas, belief systems, ideologies, and cultures relate to economic and political-historical processes. Williams examines bases and superstructures

through conceptual overview the ruling class and the ruling ideas (Blommaert, 2005). The ruling class in every age is nothing but the idea of the ruler (Wodak, 2012). In other words, the ruling class is the master of ideas that develop in society.

Apart from being a critical research plan, in critical discourse, the term determination is also a discourse strategy that does not convey actors or events clearly or is called anonymous. The determination made by journalists may be because they do not have enough evidence and information to write so that they feel safe to write anonymously. The following is an example of the use of determination in news texts published by newspapers Padang Express (Eriyanto, 2008).

(1) *“Kita datang ke lokasi kolam pancing itu cukup lengkap. Hampir seluruh Kasat dan Kabag di jajaran Polres Payakumbuh ikut serta ke sana.”*

In quotation (1) the word that indicates determination is almost all Kasat and Kabag in the ranks of the Payakumbuh Police. The use of anonymity will lead the reader to generalize because the actor's information is not specific. This anonymous use will give different or plural interpretations by the reader. The positions of Head of Police and Head of Police in police agencies are not occupied by one person. There are many sections and sections in an agency. The use of determination in plural quotes that use the word almost all. This will give a clearer and more pronounced generalization effect (Blommaert & Bulcaen, 2000). So, it can be concluded that journalists do not write their identities in the form of the names of the Head of the Head of the Performing Arts because of the lack of information from journalists for the names and positions held by the actors.

The form of determination is also seen in the headline of the Jawa pos, February 26, 2021 "Police Members Shoot Kostrad Soldiers". The title also uses anonymity, so readers will be led to find information related to the real identity of the actor behind the news headline. Bringing up a form of determination in the news headline is one of the attractions for readers to read the content of the news to the end. Here's an example of determination in a news headline.



Figure 1. Determination in News Headlines

Indetermination in the Study of Critical Discourse

Indemnification is a discourse strategy by conveying actors or events clearly (Eriyanto, 2009:186). When associated with the clarity of an actor or event, the newspaper Padang Express is a media that is meticulous in providing information related to the clarity of who the perpetrator is informed. Based on the data analysis carried out, there are 18 data that use the indeterministic discourse strategy. Each published news text provides clear information about the perpetrator by writing the name accompanied by the position (Malik, 2024). This can be proven through the following quote.

- (1) *“Penertiban ini akan dilakukan setiap hari, untuk meningkatkan ketaatan masyarakat terhadap aturan PSBB. Membuat yang tidak peduli jadi peduli. Yang tidak sadar menjadi sadar,” kata Kapolres Payakumbuh, AKBP Dony Setiawan.*
- (2) *“Memang kita masih zona hijau. Ini harus dijadikan patokan untuk memaksimalkan kinerja dalam menerapkan PSBB,” kata Wali Kota Solok, Zul Elfian.*
- (3) *Kapolres Agam, AKBP Dwi Nur Setiawan mengatakan, sejauh ini pihaknya telah memberikan teguran kepada lebih dari 200 warga yang melanggar ketentuan PSBB di Kabupaten itu. “Masih belum diberi sanksi hukum. Kami cek suhu tubuh mereka, lalu kami lakukan pendataan. Nanti jika kedapatan lagi akan diberi tindakan tegas,” sebutnya.*

In quote (2) it means that the Payakumbuh Police Chief, named AKBP Dony Setiawan, will carry out control every day. In addition, the Chief of Police also intends to make the public aware of the condition of this PSBB. In quote (3) it means that the Mayor of Solok, Zul Elfian, will maximize performance in implementing the PSBB. Meanwhile, quote (4) means that the Agam Police Chief, AKBP Dwi Nur Setiawan, has given a reprimand to residents who violate the provisions of the PSBB.

Quotations (3), (4), and (5) convey the clarity of the actor. The clarity of the actor is carried out by displaying the name accompanied by additional information in the form of a position. The existence of names and titles does not have a generalizing effect on the thinking of the public. This proves that journalists have worked to get evidence well so that they are not overwhelmed by fear of reporting PSBB violations. However, the writing of names and titles also highlights the power possessed by the actor.

Based on the analysis carried out on the research data, the newspaper Padang Express More use inclusion, that is, including actors in the news. The inclusion of actors in the news indirectly highlights the power of the police apparatus. The use of language chosen by journalists is related to the power of the actor being reported. In this case, appreciation can be given to the newspaper Padang Express as a mass media that provides clarity of information (Hijrah et al., 2023). By using the strategy of categorization and indeterminance, journalists include actors either with distinctive characteristics or clearly with the writing of names accompanied by positions in the news. However, the use of passivation that is quite a lot gives an assessment that journalists indirectly marginalize and give a bad assessment to people who do not follow the provisions of the PSBB during the Covid-19 pandemic in West Sumatra Province.

Determinations in the Study of Critical Discourse

To clarify the strategy of determination-indeterminance, it is exemplified in the sentence in the tourism discourse: "People close to officials cut down forests for the sake of tourism". In this sentence, the actor is not explicitly or anonymously mentioned. Anonymity can occur because the discourse writer or news maker has not received enough evidence to write it, making it safer to write anonymously. However, this can also be due to structural fear if the category of a social actor is explicitly stated in the text. This illustrates that social cognition and the practice of power can be realized and affect the lingual construction in a discourse, in this case

tourism discourse. In this regard, discourse analysis plays an important role in dismantling social cognition and the practice of power from the perspective or lingual construction that van Dijk calls the term Discourse as Action (van Dijk, 2014).

When the text above mentions a clear name (for example, Putu Mardika), the meaning it refers to becomes specific, but when it is mentioned by a person close to the Governor of Bali, Mangku Pastika, it no longer has a singular meaning, but a plural. It is impressive that there are several people close to Made Mangku Pastika who are involved in the case of forest conversion. The effect of generalization like the example above is even greater if the anonymous method is used in the plural form, such as many people, some people, and so on as in the following example.

Independence : *Pengamat pariwisata, Gede Putra, optimis pariwisata budaya sangat cocok dikembangkan di Bali.*

Determination : *Banyak pengamat pariwisata optimis pariwisata budaya sangat cocok dikembangkan di Bali.*

The first sentence above clearly refers to Gede Putra strongly believing that cultural tourism is suitable to be developed in Bali. However, in the second sentence when it is mentioned that there are tourism observers or many tourism observers believe that cultural tourism is suitable to be developed in Bali will have a generalization effect more widely and clearly, so that the audience will be more affected by the opinions presented.

Here are some examples of title resolutions in the news media in Indonesia



Figure 2. Determination in Headlines Sindonews Media



Figure 3. Determination in Titles Kompas TV Media
TV Media



Figure 4. Determination in Headlines Facebook Media



Figure 5. Determination in the Title Warta Ekonomi Media

Furthermore, Burton explained that theoretically representation in the media works in two ways, namely determination and functionalism which can be described in the following table.

Table 1. Depictions of Determination and Functionalism in the Media

<i>Representation Framework in Representation Media</i>	Action	Goal	Explanation
<i>Determination</i>	Reconstruction of what happened	Social construction	This view states that the media as a producer of texts or discourses constructs various representations whose meanings work for the benefit of power and often contradict the people who should be represented.

<i>Functionalism</i>	Reflections on what happened	Social reality	This view states that the media shows partiality to the public and the media provides what the public needs, meaning that the discourse expressed is also a representation of the public.
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**Source: (Burton, 2012) pages 145-146
(modified by the author)**

CONCLUSIONS

The above framework shows that there is a circulation of representation that is influenced by actions and goals to be achieved through the means of language in the media (Machin & Leeuwen, 2016). Because, in line with the basic concept of critical discourse analysis, it is assumed that the selection of lexicons, phrases, structures, and sentence forms used in the media tends to be carried out in accordance with the interests represented. Thus, the issue of information and communication channels for the use of language will complement the circulation of representation. In this context, representation not only means being expressed and described but also an instrument to interpret what is to be conveyed.

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