

**THE REPRESENTATION OF COVID-19 VACCINATION
NEWS IN INDONESIAN AND AMERICAN ONLINE
NEWSPAPER USING DISCURSIVE STRATEGY**

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

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INDONESIAN AND AMERICAN ONLINE NEWSPAPER USING
DISCURSIVE STRATEGY**

THESIS

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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2021

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **“The Representation of Covid-19 Vaccination News in Indonesian and American Online Newspaper Using Discursive Strategy”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited in references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 16 September 2021

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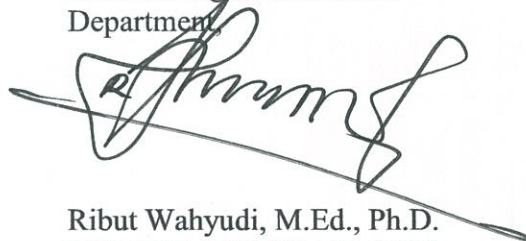
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MOTTO

“Just focus on watering the grass you were given without competing with your neighbors to see whose lawn is greener. Beauty takes time, growth can’t be rushed. Take pride in what you have and put into work to see it flourish. Other grass may be greener, but what you have is a blessing you were given.”

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this thesis to my parents, H. Khusnul Ma'arif and my late beloved mother, Hj. Sholihah. She is my motivation to pursue my degree, she has always been the source of my strength throughout this journey and all of the struggle I have been through. Unfortunately, she was unable to see my graduation.

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I am able to accomplish this thesis because some of the talented people who have given me advice, guidance, and critique in order to improve this thesis. First of all, I would like to dedicate my gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed., for her critical advice and unsurpassed knowledge of doing research that are invaluable in both academic and personal levels. I would also like to thank my examiners, Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd., and Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D., who gave advice and suggestion to this thesis.

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Malang, September 2021

The researcher

ABSTRACT

Ni'mah, Devi Faizatun. 2021. **The Representation of COVID-19 Vaccination News in Indonesian and American Online Newspaper Using Discursive Strategy**. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*), Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Advisor : Dr. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed.

Keywords : Representation, Ideology, Online Newspaper

This research aimed at reporting how each newspaper served a certain hidden motive that represented a particular ideology. The researcher selected this topic because the representation of the current COVID-19 vaccination news issue could be a potential investigation for the researcher. Thus, representation within the news discourse could demonstrate the journalists' ideology through the language that the journalists' used within the news.

Methodologically, the researcher applied discursive strategies proposed by Wodak and Reisigl(2001). This research used descriptive qualitative as the research design. From this study, the researcher found 12 data which were classified by using Wodak and Reisigl theory to see the representation and what ideology that had been conveyed within the delivered news.

The result showed that both journalists from Indonesia and America used all five types of discursive strategies including nomination or referential strategies, predication strategies, perspectivization strategies, argument strategies, and intensification strategies. The Jakarta Globe newspaper carried nationalism, optimism and humanism as their ideology, while The New York Times carried anti-racism, nationalism and humanism. Those differences are caused by the development of each country. Since Indonesia is a third-world country, the journalist wants to embrace and encourage the citizens during this critical moment. While America is a developed country that is more prepared to deal with this situation, thus the things that were more emphasized are directed to social issues such as racism

For future researchers, it is recommended to find more comprehensive data from other genres of media to investigate ideological representation through discursive strategies in very distinct approaches and different contexts. Since the language used in social media and online news portals are completely different, the next researchers would produce new findings.

ABSTRAK

Ni'mah, Devi Faizatun. 2021. **Representasi berita vaksinasi COVID-19 pada Koran Elektronik Indonesia dan Amerika dengan menggunakan Strategi Diskursif**. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Advisor : Dr. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed.

Keywords : Representasi, Ideologi, Koran Elektronik.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melaporkan bagaimana setiap surat kabar menyajikan motif tersembunyi tertentu yang mewakili ideologi tertentu. Peneliti memilih topik ini karena representasi pada isu berita vaksinasi COVID-19 saat ini dapat menjadi bahan penyelidikan potensial bagi peneliti. Dengan demikian, representasi dalam wacana berita dapat menunjukkan ideologi para penulis/jurnalis melalui bahasa yang mereka gunakan dalam pemberitaan.

Secara metodologis, peneliti menerapkan strategi diskursif yang dikemukakan oleh Wodak dan Reisigl. Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif sebagai desain penelitian. Dari penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan 12 data yang diklasifikasikan dengan menggunakan teori Wodak dan Reisigl untuk melihat representasi dan ideologi apa yang terkandung dalam berita yang disampaikan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa baik jurnalis dari Indonesia maupun Amerika menggunakan kelima jenis strategi diskursif yang meliputi strategi nominasi atau referensial, strategi prediksi, strategi perspektivisasi, strategi argumentasi, dan strategi intensifikasi. Koran The Jakarta Globe mengandung nasionalisme, optimisme dan humanisme sebagai ideloginya, sedangkan koran The New York Times mengandung anti-rasisme, nasionalisme, dan humanisme. Perbedaan tersebut disebabkan oleh perkembangan masing-masing negara. Karena Indonesia adalah negara dunia ketiga, jurnalis ingin merangkul dan menyemangati warga di saat kritis ini. Sementara Amerika adalah negara maju yang lebih siap menghadapi situasi ini, maka hal yang lebih ditekankan adalah isu sosial seperti rasisme.

Bagi peneliti selanjutnya, disarankan untuk mencari data yang lebih komprehensif dari genre media lain untuk menyelidiki representasi ideologis melalui strategi diskursif dalam pendekatan yang sangat berbeda dan konteks yang berbeda. Karena bahasa yang digunakan di media sosial dan portal berita online sangat berbeda. Dengan demikian, peneliti selanjutnya akan menghasilkan temuan baru.

مستخلص البحث

نعمة ، ديفي فايزاتون .(2021) .تمثيل أخبار التطعيم COVID-19 في الصحف الإندونيسية والأمريكية عبر الإنترنت باستخدام استراتيجية استطرادية. أطروحة فرعي (سكريسي) ، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج

مستشار : دكتور مينارني سوسيلواتي.

الكلمات الدالة : تمثيل ، إيديولوجيا ، جريدة على الإنترنت

يهدف هذا البحث إلى الإبلاغ عن كيف أن كل صحيفة خدمت دافعًا خفيًا معينًا يمثل إيديولوجية معينة. اختار الباحث هذا الموضوع لأن تمثيل قضية أخبار التطعيم COVID-19 الحالية يمكن أن يكون تحقيقًا محتملاً للباحث. وبالتالي ، فإن التمثيل في الخطاب الإخباري يمكن أن يوضح إيديولوجية الصحفيين من خلال اللغة التي يستخدمها الصحفيون في الأخبار.

ومن الناحية المنهجية قام الباحث بتطبيق الاستراتيجيات الخطابية التي اقترحها وداك وريسيجل. استخدم هذا البحث الوصف النوعي كتصميم البحث. من هذه الدراسة وجد الباحث 12 بيانات. تم تصنيف البيانات باستخدام نظرية Wodak و Reisiql لمعرفة التمثيل والإيديولوجية التي تم نقلها ونقلها في الأخبار المقدمة.

أظهرت النتيجة أن كلاً من الصحفيين من إندونيسيا وأمريكا استخدموا جميع الأنواع الخمسة من الاستراتيجيات الخطابية بما في ذلك استراتيجيات الترشيح أو المرجعية ، واستراتيجيات التنبؤ ، واستراتيجيات التفكير ، واستراتيجيات النقاش ، واستراتيجيات التكتيف. أيضًا ، يتم تمثيل إيديولوجية الأخبار من خلال سرد المشكلة ووصفها والإبلاغ عنها باستخدام الاستراتيجية الخطابية كأداة. وتشمل هذه الإيديولوجيات المناهضة العنصرية والاشتراكية والقومية.

للباحثين المستقبليين ، يوصى بالعثور على بيانات أكثر شمولاً من الأنواع الأخرى من الوسائط للتحقيق في التمثيل الإيديولوجي من خلال استراتيجيات استطرادية في مناهج متميزة وسياقات مختلفة. نظرًا لأن اللغة المستخدمة في وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي وبوابات الأخبار عبر الإنترنت مختلفة تمامًا وبالتالي ، فإن الباحث التالي سيخرج بنتائج جديدة في المجال اللغوي. أيضًا ، من خلال تكييف النظريات الأخرى والجمع بينها ، قد يؤدي ذلك إلى نتائج جديدة يمكن أن تكون مفيدة وتوسع المجال اللغوي.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, research question, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of the key term, as well as research methodology which includes research design, research instrument, data source, also data collection and analysis that was used to conduct the research.

1.1 Background of the study

Lately, the world is being shocked by the presence of a new disease, namely the coronavirus(COVID-19). This disease is a dangerous disease and the World Health Organization has defined this virus as a deadly pandemic and has named it a global health crisis. As time went by, news about this virus began to develop and spread rapidly. The public can get information about the news and developments of this virus easily through various portals, both digital and non-digital(Budd et al, 2020).

The proliferation of the internet which is increasingly accessible has influenced people's habits in consuming media. For example, the shift of readers of print media such as newspapers to online newspapers. This phenomenon shapes society into an information society, namely people who spend most of their time using information technology such as cell phones and computers(McQuail, 2011). The number of internet users is also increasing along with the cheap and easy

access to the internet through computers or through communication tools such as gadgets. So it can be said that most people have started to switch to online media.

An electronic newspaper or digital newspaper is a newspaper in an electronic format that can be accessed with a computer or smartphone(Mishra & Koundal, 2018). Due to technological developments, newspapers are now available in digital or electronic versions. With the existence of this electronic newspaper, of course, it has its advantages, one of which is that readers will find it easier to choose any news and be more up to date on current issues.

One of the issues or phenomena that are currently booming is news about COVID-19. COVID-19 is a contagious disease caused by a newly discovered type of coronavirus. The new virus and the disease it causes were not known before the outbreak in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. COVID-19 is now a pandemic occurring in many countries around the world. Due to this new phenomenon the public becomes worried and anxious, the news circulating also does not help at all, because many stories spread fake news.

There is no such thing called neutral when delivering some news, there must be some tendency or bias, ideology, and political interest within. Therefore, news as one of mass media plays a crucial role in constructing public views and opinions(Wahl-Jorgensen & Hanitzsch, 2009). In a published news text, it is not uncommon to insert a certain motive or ideology which is done intentionally by a party or an individual to construct thoughts and influence public opinion. The word ideology itself was coined by Destutt de Tracy in the late 18th century to define "the science of ideas". Ideology is understood as a belief system that

becomes the aspiration or desire of society which then provides a reference in viewing and/or understanding reality (Van Dijk, 2006). Close to the second way of meaning in the context of media studies, Marxists and neo-Marxists usually use the term ideology to designate a belief system that justifies or underlies the actions of people who have power to seek distortion and representation which tends to be manipulative about reality (Kennedy, 1979).

From the understanding above, it could be seen the importance of studying certain media ideologies. ideology has a strong influence related to certain views of a media on news discourse presented to the wider community. Any news discourse is inseparable from the aspect of subjectivity. The media is not a mirror of reality and the facts presented by the media are a construction of reality which is a process of understanding, ideology, and the views of journalist (Fursichs, 2010).

Fundamentally, investigating the ideology of discourse is prominent. This will make the public realize that a news discourse is not only purely written but also has a hidden purpose and message because there are no neutral words. As stated by Fowler (1997), it is impossible for a language to be said and delivered without convey something. In other words, there is no news that is ideologically neutral, pure, innocent, and transparent, there must be an ideology that the editor or journalist wants to spread and raise. Basically, it is the writer or journalist' point of view that determine the essence of the news style (Simpson, 1993). For that is how important it is for the public to know the existence of certain interests by news writers. by realizing the meaning and ideology of a particular discourse,

the public will not be easily influenced by what they read and become more critical.

Van Dijk (2000) argues that ideology in discourse can be revealed by investigating the use of modalities, the use of words and word sequences, active and passive sentences, and nominalization, as well as the use of vocabulary and sentences, bring a positive image or vice versa. Santosa (2012) states that linguistic features that can convey ideology include vocabulary, grammatical, and text structure. The vocabulary that must be considered is the relation of meaning, metaphor, formal and informal vocabulary.

In this research, I chose to carry out the study with a topic that is currently hotly discussed, not only by one country but in all parts of the world, namely the COVID-19 disease. In order to make this study focused, and the results given will be more detailed, the authors limit the news coverage of COVID-19, specifically about COVID-19 virus vaccination. To bring novelty to the topic under study, I decided to investigate the discursive strategies used by each journalist, since there has been little research regarding the discursive strategies in COVID-19 vaccination news discourse.

In general, the focus of this research is to identify how the COVID-19 vaccination is represented by the media, by revealing the discursive strategies used by the journalists, and to find out the ideology within the media discourse published by two well-known Indonesian and American newspapers. As it is well known that the mass media tends to exaggerate something to attract the attention of its readers, and sometimes even the news that is delivered does not match the

reality in the field. For this reason, this research was conducted, with the hope of making people more careful in receiving information and thinking critically.

In the previous studies, researchers have studied discursive strategies with a variety of focuses and objectives. The first study was done by Hansson (2015). He investigates how government officers avoid blames by using certain discursive strategies. The results show that the government officeholders did use discursive strategies such as framing, argumentation, actor representation, legitimation, and many more in order to avoid blame and reach positive self-representation. The second study was done by Olawubunmi and Saheed (2020) who discussed how the non-verbal modes became the appropriate discursive strategies in managing the COVID-19 public health crisis in Nigeria. The findings show that using modes/images proves to be effective in communication since it gains wider reach and enables the decent and precise management of the health crisis. Furthermore, Salvator and Fabio (2020) did a study about The discursive strategies and ideology within the family discourse of Cosa Nostra, a criminal syndicate in Italy. I found that the son of the Cosa Nostra boss applied some discursive strategies such as legitimizing, denying, and justifying the criminal act of his own father. Last, Rapi and Sultan (2020) who show that spokesperson in television uses some strategies such as argumentation, predication, and nomination when delivering the latest information regarding COVID-19 disease.

Based on the previous studies above, I notice that there is only one study that investigates the discursive strategies regarding COVID-19. The previous study also takes a different object, namely, conferences conducted by the

government, this means that there were differences in how discursive strategies applied in speaking and writing. For this reason, I conducted research on ideology representation of COVID-19 vaccination in online news, in particular, I investigate the discursive strategies used by journalists in describing the coverage of the coronavirus. This is done to find out how each news portal represent the current phenomena and the hidden ideology carried within the news discourse. Since COVID-19 is a rising and sensitive topic, and mass media is a dangerous tool to deliver and receive any information. I am curious how each country portray COVID-19 and what ideology might be carried by each news portal.

From the previous studies above, I analyze and compare the discursive strategies within the news discourse that are applied by the journalist, also this study aims to see whether there is a certain ideology that is inserted into the discourse. Here, I Choose two news articles addressing the same event or topic from different publications that differ in some socially significant way (e.g. political orientation, audience, country of publication). Using two news articles addressing the same event, this study critically explores how the language of news discourse, whilst serving as a snapshot of society, can also be used as an instrument in shaping the reader's interpretation of the given facts, and hence their wider beliefs (Reah 2002; Mahfouz 2013)

1.2 Research Questions

In accordance with the explanation above, I formulate the problems as :

1. How are the discursive strategies used by the two selected online newspaper platforms to deliver the news regarding the COVID-19 vaccination?
2. How is the ideology represented within the COVID-19 vaccination news in Indonesia and America Online newspapers ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In line with the question above, this study aims to :

1. To find out the discursive strategies used by the two selected online newspaper platforms to deliver the news regarding the COVID-19 vaccination
2. To discover the ideology that is represented within the COVID-19 vaccination news in Indonesia and America online newspapers

1.4 Significance of the study

Based on the topic, this research gave theoretical and practical contributions especially for interdisciplinary area to understand meaning and ideology on news discourse.

Theoretically, this research is projected to give academic comprehension particularly in developing theoretical framework of Wodak and Reisigl(2001)'s discursive strategies performed by journalists on newspapers and the ideology behind each discourse.

Practically, this research was useful for the readers, so that they do not accept and process the discourse in raw. Readers were expected to think critically and filter about the hidden intentions of the writer. Furthermore, this research would be a potential source for future researchers in similar study related to ideology and discursive strategie in different discourse such as education, media, and so forth.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research focuses on analysis of the discursive strategy which represents ideology on the news article, The Jakarta Globe and The New York Times using theory proposed by Wodak and Reisigl (2001). Additionally, this research limited the data only for COVID-19 news discourse that published on January-March 2021.

1.6 Research Methodology

In this section, I explain the methods used when carrying out this research. To be precise, there are six points, namely research design, data and data sources, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis. Each section explained as follows :

a. Research Design

This research was categorized as qualitative research. The purpose of this research was to analyze how discursive strategies and ideology represented in online news discourse which required rich and deep analysis. Second, the data in

this research was soft data in the forms of words and utterances. In addition, this study also used the CDA approach, which critically examined the use of language not only solely used in speech or spoken but also as a social phenomenon and practice.

b. Research Instrument

The main instrument of this research is I myself as human instrument that collected the data. I was the only one who obtained, sorted, collected, and analyzed the data.

c. Data Source

The news is taken from the official website from each news portal; The New York Times <https://www.nytimes.com/> and The Jakarta Globe <https://www.thejakartaglobe.id/>. The data were taken from January -March 2021, because the vaccination was begin at that time. The Jakarta Globe and The New York Times were chosen because they were global scale newspaper. They claimed to adhere to the principles of objective and neutral reporting. Thus, the news article was written in standard formal languages, such as the lexical selection, the transitivity, and the modality. In terms of news reports, The New York Times sees itself as a 'newspaper record'. The reliability of reporting on current events was very high, so, oftentimes it was directly used as a news source by other newspapers and news agencies in the world.

d. **Data Collection and Analysis**

Data collection was done in the followings steps. First, I visited the news portals of The Jakarta Globe and The New York Times.. Then, I typed COVID-19 vaccination into a search engine, then I sorted and selected the 12 news articles according to the publication date and themes. After that, the selected news was read, at least three times to understand and find the utterances or words that potentially included in discursive strategy by Wodak and Reisigl(2001)

After collecting the data from data source, I analyzed the data. First, I classified the utterances into five discursive strategies. The first type is nomination or referential strategy that contains membership categorization, metaphors, metonymies, and synecdoche. The second type is predication strategy that contains stereotypical, evaluative attribution of positive or negative traits and implicit or explicit predicates. The third type is perspectivization which contains means of reporting, description, narration, or quotation of events and utterances. The forth type is argumentation strategies that contains discrimination or preferential. The last type is intensification or mitigation that contains ilocutionary force(discriminatory) utterances. In order to answer the first research question, I analyzed the discourse of the news based on Wodak and Reisigl discursive strategy theory which is discussing the discourse through the language used. The second research question then analyzes through discourse interpretation from the result in the tetual analysis. I interpret the ideology from the newspaper by looking at the choice of words, the use of sentences, the discursive startegies used, and the actual meaning of the words from both newspapers, The Jakarta Globe

and The New York Times. As a final point, I discussed the result of the finding and provided the conclusion of the study.

1.7 Definition of Key Term

To make the points of this research clear, the terms are explained as follows:

1. **Discursive strategy** is defined as journalists' way to express something, such as ideas, beliefs, and so forth by using certain strategy in the news article.
2. **Nomination or referential** is defined as the strategy of the writer to construct and portray the subject or the social actor in the news article.
3. **Predicational** is defined as the strategy of the writer to provide the social actors with predication, whether positive or negative in the news article.
4. **Argumentation** is a strategy used by the writer to give justification of positive or negative attribution to the subject or social actor in the news article.
5. **Perspectivization** is a strategy of the writer to express involvement by reporting, narrating, or describing events and utterances in the news article.
6. **Intensification or Mitigation** is defined as the strategy of the writer to modify the utterances by intensifying or mitigating in the news article.
7. **Representation** is defined as the way the subject is depicted through the choice of words, the action used by the writer or the journalists in the news article.
8. **Ideology** is defined as the perspective of the writer or the journalists that could be seen from the attitudes, opinions, and convictions within the news article.

9. **COVID-19 news discourse** is defined as the news discourse that delivered by the journalists that discussed about the development, the issue of the COVID-19 disease.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains theories which is related and used to conduct the study. It discusses the theories about critical discourse analysis proposed by Ruth Wodak, representation, discursive strategies, and ideology. Also, some previous studies which related to this research.

2.1 Discursive Strategies

The discursive strategy is the cognitive strategy to control and construct other's mind and presenting their perspective and belief through ideological construction (Van Dijk, 2001). The ideological concept of the people or subject can be constructed by the discursive structure as the medium to control other's mind and belief (Van Dijk, 2001). There are five types of discursive strategies. This strategy generally refers to a plan of practices, including discursive practices, adopted and implemented to achieve a particular linguistic, social, political, and psychological goal (Wodak and Rieseigl, 2001).

a. Nomination or Referential strategy

Subject or social actors are constructed and represented. This is done through a member of categorization devices, including metaphors, metonymies, and synecdoches, in the form of a part for the whole or a whole standing part. It means, the analyst label the social actor positively or negatively, appreciatively or depreciatorily. For example, *the previous American president has excersied the*

law's waiver. The example above mentioned the previous American president, which means that it referred to membership categorization as part of Nomination or Referential strategy.

b. Predicational strategy

The predicational strategy serve to provide constructed social actors with predications, which could take a form of stereotypical, evaluative attributions of negative and positive traits in the linguistic form of implicit or explicit predicates. Some referential strategies could be considered as predicational as well, due to the involvement of denotatively as well as connotatively deprecatory or appreciative labelling of the social actors (Wodak and Rieseigl, 2001). For example, *the previous American president refused to move the U.S embassys to Jerussalem or to recognize Jerussalem as Israel's capital city*. From the example, the writer predicate the social actor which is the previous American president in negative manner by using the word *refuse*.

c. Argumentation Strategy

Argumentation strategy is the application of topoi as either clear or implied compulsory premises. Wodak and Rieseigl(2001) define *topoi* as parts of argumentation which belongs to the obligatory premises of an argument, whether explicit or tacit.. They are conclusion rules, which associate the argument with the claim or conclusion. As such, they rationalize the shift from the argument/s to the conclusion/s. *Topoi* are central to the analysis of seemingly convincing fallacious arguments which are widely adopted in all political debates and genres (Kienpointer, 1996). The topoi(form) includes abuse, culture, history, law and

right, numbers, reality, finances, weighting, responsibility, justice, humanitarism, danger and threat, definition and interpretation, usefulness or advantages, uselessness or disadvantages (Wodak, 2001). For example, *The minister of environment and forestry of Indonesia, within its legal capacity, will review and give the decision concerning Bandung Zoo situation early next week. Let us wait and respect the due process and conclusion. Thank you.* From the example, the writer used topoi, a negative attribution about the case. He excludes himself from the case to avoid the negative justification from the people. The writer showed that it is the Minister of Environment of Forestry of Indonesia that will take some actions concerning this matter

d. Perspectivization strategy

This strategy describes about the attempt of a speaker or writer to get the audience involved throughout a variety of techniques such as reporting, describing, narrating, or quoting sentences (Wodak, 2005). For example, *Israel is a sovereign nation with the right like other nations to determine its own capital. Acknowledging this as a fact is a necessary condition for achieving peace.* From the example, the writer included perspectivization strategy where he expressed the involvement by describing the right of Israel.

e. Intensification or mitigation strategy

Intensification or mitigation strategy helps to qualify and modify the epistemic status of a proposition by intensifying or mitigating the illocutionary forces of utterances. These strategies can be an important aspect of the

presentation in as much as they operate it by either sharpening it or toning it down (Meinarni and Witra, 2020). For example, *the United States remains deeply committed to helping facilitate a peace agreement. I intend to do everything in my power to help forge such an agreement.* From the example, the writer used intensification strategy because he intensified himself by saying he would do everything to help forge an agreement.

2.2 Ruth Wodak CDA (Discourse Historical Approaches)

According to Wodak, discourse analysis must include the historical context of how the discourse of a group or community is described. Wodak is primarily aimed at examining sexism, anti-semitism, and racism in the media and society. The formulation of the procedure for critical discourse analysis of the Wodak model (DHA) is carried out in three dimensions: (1) determining the specific content or topic of a specific discourse, (2) studying/investigating discursive strategies (including argumentation strategies) and (3), analyzing the realization of written and specific linguistic meanings, as well as linguistic meanings in certain contexts (Wodak and Reesigl, 2001).

The discursive construction of "I" and "They" is the basic foundation of the discourse of identity and difference (Wodak and Reisigl, 2001). The "strategy" is used to achieve the goals of discourse in the social, political, psychological, or linguistic fields. When these discursive strategies are conveyed through the use of language, Wodak maps them into different levels of linguistic organization and complexity. Wodak and Meyer (2001) argue that the linguistic analysis that must

be carried out in the discourse analysis. They develop 4 areas; perspective, self-representation strategy, argumentation strategy, and mitigation strategy.

According to Discourse Historical Analysis (DHA), language is a means and tool to get and maintain power by using powerful people. It means language cannot be powerful on its own. This explains why DHA is a suitable approach to critically analyze the language use of people who have power in their hands whether to improve or worsen social conditions. This focus on the historical context of a discourse in the process of explanation and interpretation distinguishes the historical discourse method from other critical discourse analysis approaches. This is in line with the research that was carried out, which is investigating a phenomenon or issue, specifically the COVID-19 vaccination issue. I examine how the media represent the current phenomena through the language used in the discourse. Notably, I analyzed the discursive strategies within the discourse (text) using

2.3 Representation

Representation refers to the construction of all forms of media against all aspects of reality, such as society, objects, events, and cultural identity. Representation is the act of presenting or describing something, whether an event, person, or object through something else, usually in the form of a sign or symbol (Hall, 2005). In this study, news text content can be a message to convey what the

writer wants to convey. Language is what represents everyone's thoughts and through language, the content in thoughts is conveyed.

Hall (2005) defines representation as the ability to describe or imagine. Representation becomes significant considering that culture is always formed through meaning and language, in this case, a language is a form of a symbol or a form of representation. According to Hall, there are two processes of representation. First, mental representation, namely the concept of 'something' that is in our heads (conceptual map). Hall argues that representation involves two important processes, namely interpreting the world by constructing a set of two-way relationships, between something in the world and human thought as the first stage. The next stage is the process of meaning construction, in this process humans form a reciprocal relationship between the conceptual map in their minds and language. Language plays an important role in the process of meaning construction. Abstract concepts that are in our heads must be translated into a common 'language' so that we can relate our concepts and ideas about something with the signs of certain symbols. Media as a text spreads many forms of representation in its contents.

In sum, representation refers to the construction of all forms of media (especially mass media) against all aspects of reality, such as society, objects, events, and cultural identity. Following Hall's theory of representation, those concepts are compatible with this study pretty well, since this study is trying to explain how media represented the current issue, which is COVID-19. Also, in this study, the content of the news text regarding the COVID-19 phenomenon is a

"message" to convey what is in the head of humans or readers that are associated with the world or culture of each. Thus, by applying Hall's concept of representation, it is hoped to uncover the underlying images and representation of the COVID-19 phenomenon portrayed by the news media. Furthermore, humans construct meaning by constructing reciprocal relationships between conceptual maps in their minds and language.

2.4 Ideology within media discourse

Fundamentally, a mass media news discourse is a construction from the reality of an event to form a meaningful discourse. Hamad (2004) states that all media content is a constructed reality in the form of discourse. Therefore, the existence of a text writer's (journalist) ideology in their reporting also affects the construction that will be formed in the media.

The construction of news from a media is closely related to the ideology of the media and the media writer (journalist) so that the news that is presented by journalists is very much influenced by knowledge and their point of view in reflecting an event into meaningful discourse. Apart from that, the ideology that is promoted by the mass media greatly influences the publication of the news (Piliang, 2004). The forms of the text writer (journalist) ideology contained in the mass media news text are in the form of values, views, and partiality to one of the participants in the news. This is what attracts me to study further.

Ideology within the news can sometimes appear without the writer realizing it. Ideology is a way of thinking of a person or group; a collection of

systemic concepts that are used as the basis of opinion (incident) which provides direction and purpose for survival. The concept of ideology is further explained by Williams (2015) regarding the three main uses of ideology, namely: (1) A system of belief characteristics of a particular class or group, (2) A false belief system - a false idea of consciousness - which can be contrasted with truth or scientific knowledge, and (3) the general process of producing meanings and ideas.

Ideology, for Wodak, is seen as an (often) one sided world view or perspective composed of related mental representation, convictions, opinions, attitudes and evaluations which is shared by members of specific social groups. Ideologies serve as an important means of establishing and maintaining unequal power relations through discourse, for example, by establishing hegemonic identity narratives, or by controlling the access to specific discourses or public spheres ('gate-keeping'). In addition, ideologies also function as a means of transforming power relations more or less radically. Thus, Wodak and Reisigl(2001) take a particular interest in the ways in which linguistic and other semiotic practices mediate and reproduce ideology in a variety of social institutions. One of the aims of the DHA is to 'demystify' the hegemony of specific discourses by deciphering the ideologies that establish, perpetuate, or fight dominance. The DHA is three-dimensional: (1) having identified the specific contents or topics of a specific discourse,(2) discursive strategies are investigated and (3), linguistic means (as types) and the specific, context-dependent linguistic realizations (as tokens) are examined. In order to uncover the underlying ideologies within news discourse, I follow the DHA three-dimensional concept by

Wodak and Reisigl (2001) The DHA three-dimension focuses on analyzing the coherence of the text by first detecting the macro topics and related subtopics. Second, it is important to understand the aim of the text producer in a specific genre. Also, depending on the aim, different strategies and linguistic, pragmatic, and rhetorical devices are used to realize the intended meaning.

2.5 Previous Studies

In conducting the study, I use some previous studies regarding representation and discursive strategy as references. The first previous study is from Hansson (2015). His research is about how the government works in avoiding blames by using discursive strategy. The result shows that the government is using certain linguistic features and strategies to avoid blame, such as argumentation, framing, denial, legitimation, etc. The strength of the study is since the study of linguistic aspects of blame avoidance is rarely discussed in great detail, this study helps fill the gap in understanding discursive practices implemented by the officeholders when avoiding blames to achieve positive self-representation. However, the deficiency, this study is not necessarily comprehensive and tentative since the officeholders who try to avoid blame could use any certain discursive choices which may not be suitable with the proposed strategies.

The second previous study, Olawubunmi, and Saheed (2020) researched non-verbal modes as a discursive strategy in regulating the public health crisis due to COVID-19. The Finding reveals that using images or signs as nonverbal

communications are proved to be an effective strategy during the pandemic, without fear of any misunderstanding in comprehending the intended message. Despite the fact that non-verbal modes are proven to be effective, however, this study does not explain about the possibility of misunderstanding that happened from people who come from different backgrounds and cultures.

The third previous study, Sultan and Rapi (2020) examines the discursive strategies employed by the Indonesian government spokesperson during the COVID-19 crisis. The result shows that the spokesperson uses some strategies such as argumentation, predication, and nomination when delivering the latest information regarding COVID-19 disease. This research is such a great addition to fill the gaps regarding discursive strategies used by the Indonesian government during COVID-19 since this topic is not much discussed yet by researchers. But the weakness, considering this research is analyzing one particular country it would be hard to see the different strategies used by other countries which have different societal contexts.

The fourth previous study was done by Salvatore and Fabio (2020). They researched discursive strategies and ideology found in the family discourse. This language and communication study shows how the son legitimized, justifying, and denying his father's criminal action. This study helps to find out and realize how the criminal practices and values are established and produced within the discourse.

The previous study described above discusses the discursive strategies that occur in various kinds of discourse, range from criminal discourse, news

discourse, up to political discourse. the similarity in the previous study above is that all discuss how language and strategies are used in communication. However, in the previous study above, no topic discussed discursive strategies in the COVID-19 news discourse, especially regarding the news about the development of the COVID-19 vaccine that is currently circulating. This topic is crucial to be discussed since lots of rumors and conspiracies are going around and many people misunderstand and immediately believe the discourse circulating without questioning the validity of the facts and existing conditions. By reviewing this topic, the author hopes that the public will be more careful in accepting the discourse that is circulating, that the discourse currently circulating about COVID-19 vaccination is not 100 percent of the reality, but there are certain interests and ideologies that are included by news writers. To present a novelty in the study, I chose to study news discourse from 2 countries. with different social conditions. It is hoped that this research will result in new discoveries regarding discursive strategies in the discourse of COVID-19 vaccination, which is an issue that is being faced by each country, and contribute to the field of linguistics study.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes the findings of the study in accordance with the research question on what are the discursive strategies that were used by The Jakarta Globe, an Indonesian Newspaper, and The New York Times, a famous American online newspaper in reporting the COVID-19 Vaccination news that was happening to date. It is unveiling how the media represented the ongoing issue through the use of discursive strategies within the discourse.

3.1 Findings

This chapter shows the discursive strategies found by the researcher through the news articles from The Jakarta Globe and The New York Times published from January until March 2021. The finding based on the research question; (1) What are the discursive strategies used by the two selected online newspaper platforms to deliver the news regarding the COVID-19 vaccination? and (2) How is the ideology represented within the COVID-19 vaccination news in Indonesia and America Online newspapers ?. This research present 12 data from 12 news articles, 6 from The Jakarta Globe , and the other 6 from The new York Times. The data is analyzed by using discursive strategies proposed by Wodak and Reisigl (2001) to elaborate the representation and the ideology emerge within the news article.

Datum 1

In this part of the text news, the journalists are reporting the percentage of the Muslim respondents who disagree and refuse to do vaccination. The COVID-19 vaccine acceptance survey held by the Health ministry in Indonesia 2020, the results showed that 8 percent of the muslim respondents refused to do the COVID-19 vaccination due to the principles of their religion, while others agreed to undergo the vaccine agenda, it's just that they are worried about the side effect and the effectiveness of the vaccines they will get.

The Jakarta Globe online news, Jan 9th 2021

[sentence 1] *“Only 8 percent of **Muslim respondents** reject the vaccine due to their religious beliefs. Other undecided respondents were more concerned about the vaccine's safety, side effects, and effectiveness, the survey found.”*

[sentence 2] *Penny Kusumastuti Lukito, BPOM's head, **assuaged** those concerns, saying that the agency has been **encouraged** by results supplied from Sinovac's clinical trials in Brazil, Turkey, and in Bandung, West Java gradually since last year.*

[sentence 3] *The data have given us the **confidence** to expect that there would be a vaccination on Jan 13," Penny said in a press conference on Friday*

From the excerpt above, the journalist mentioned **Muslim respondents**, which refers to membership categorization that clearly belongs to referential strategy or nomination. By saying ‘*muslim respondents*’ it means, the journalist is categorizing a group of people by providing a label or name that becomes the identity of the group. This belongs to referential strategy or nomination because the journalist is trying to give a discursive construction to a social actor by giving

membership categorization within the phrase '*muslim respondent*'. After labeling the social actor, the journalist's statement is followed with predication. He labeled or predicated the Muslim respondents explicitly by saying the word '*reject*'. This act is categorized into predication since the journalists are obviously labeling 8 percent of Muslim respondents in a negative manner. The journalist is trying to represent the Muslim respondent in a negative way since they are refusing to do vaccination due to their religious beliefs. In conclusion, in the first data, the journalists are using referential strategy and predication strategy to deliver the news..

Based on the excerpt above, the word **assuage** denotes a person to make an unpleasant feeling less intense, to calm someone. The BPOM's head requested the public to calm, to not worry about the authorization of the sinovac vaccine. Another word that employed by the journalists is the word **encouraged**, which means to give support to someone, to push someone. In this context, since the result of the vaccine trials is great, thus the BPOM agency encourage the public, and the vaccination schedule to go according to the plan.

Within the news article, the journalists used words such as **assuage**, **encouraged**, and **confidence** to depict the act of the governments with the directive lexical choices. Those depict the representation of optimism as the ideology of the news report. Those words portrayed the authority of the BPOMs head as a leader to influence citizens with instruction to do vaccination as per date, hence this shows the journalist support the government and implicitly influence and encourage the public to get the vaccination by giving positive self-

presentation. These do not only suggest the optimistic hope of triumph against COVID-19, but they do this by providing strong authorities to represent this ideology.

Datum 2

In this section, Siti Nadia Tarmidzi as one of the Indonesian spokespersons regarding the COVID-19 vaccination program is reporting the new arrival of the COVID-19 vaccine from WHO and the Global Vaccine alliance that will arrive in Indonesia within the end of March. The spokesperson is sharing this great news with the public as Indonesian residents could get free vaccines in the near future.

The Jakarta Globe, feb 3rd 2021

[sentence 1] *“This is the success of **our diplomacy**. Covax enables **us** to have access to free vaccines. Soon, this will complement the types of vaccines that are currently available, COVID-19 vaccination program spokeswoman Siti Nadia Tarmidzi said.*

[sentence 2] *The vaccine from Gavi will **help** Indonesia to inoculate 181.5 million people to **create** herd immunity.*

[sentence 3] *This is the success of our diplomacy. Covax enables us to have access to free vaccines. Soon, this **will** complement the types of vaccines that are currently available.*

The word ‘*our diplomacy*’ above refers to the succession diplomacy of Indonesian people in managing international relations. Also, the Indonesian spokesperson is using the word ‘*our diplomacy*’ to show the togetherness with the reader or audience, the spokesperson is trying to embrace and give inclusiveness

to the reader. This strategy is called the nomination strategy. The spokesperson is trying to show herself in a positive self-representation by saying the word '*our diplomacy*' as a possessive pronoun and using the personal pronoun '*us*'. This act is mostly used to reach some purposes, for example, the spokesperson is trying to show that she, the government, and the civil are together in this pandemic situation. There is no caste or any difference between them. In conclusion, the speaker is using the nomination strategy as one of five types of discursive strategies to reach the aim of positive self-representation.

All the statements in the excerpts, therefore, point to the fact that the Indonesian government's response to the pandemic yields positive results. In the excerpt above, the journalists employ verbs to show the action of the government towards the vaccination. Being said such, the journalists encourage the public to get vaccination shots. The journalists utilize the word **help and create**, and **success** which attempt to provide a benefit to the citizens. In this context, the journalists explain that the vaccine will help Indonesia to create herd immunity, thus the public will have strong antibodies to fight the coronavirus by doing vaccination. Furthermore, the journalists' notion towards the diplomacy success is to embrace the citizen, the journalists describe the in-group positively in which he portrayed the in-group as a responsible party in making the vaccination and diplomacy success. The ideology of nationalism and optimism of the journalists showed by his support which encourage the citizens together to make herd community.

Datum 3

The third excerpt contained the plan report of the vaccination process. The COVID-19 vaccination program has successfully completed vaccinating the medical workers by the end of February within a total of 1,47 million people. According to the percentage and pace of the progress, the vaccination for the medical workers should be completed by the next week.

The Jakarta Globe, Feb 11th 2021

[sentence 1] *So far, the country has managed to inject the first vaccine dose to close to one million people. Yesterday, it administered more than 181,000 vaccine shots, the highest daily number so far. **Should the pace continue, all the health workers should be covered by next week.***

[sentence 2] *President Joko "Jokowi," Widodo said on Thursday that the government would start administering Covid-19 vaccination next week to public servants and workers in service industries, two weeks ahead of schedule, ramping up its effort to **protect** Indonesia's population from the pandemic*

[sentence 3] *Fortunately, the government has secured **commitments** from various vaccine manufacturers for 426 million doses of the Covid-19 vaccine.*

[sentence 4] *Therefore, vaccination **must** be right on target. Do not waste it.*

From the data above, the journalist stated that since the government is already successful in vaccinating more than one million medical workers so far, that becomes the first priority. The progress is quite fast, to date the country is already giving more than one hundred thousand people vaccine shot per day. The journalist said *'Should the pace continue, all the health workers should be*

covered by next week'. This statement belongs to the perspectivization strategy. Perspectivization is a strategy when the journalist is expressing his thoughts and giving perspective from his point of view that if the number of the vaccinated people reported is true, then by the next week all of the medical workers in Indonesia should have already been vaccinated, without exception. In those statements, the journalist is using deictics, specifically time deixis- next week- as the device to emphasize his involvement regarding the vaccination issue. All in all, from the analysis above, I conclude that the journalist is using a perspectivization strategy in order to insert his opinion related to the vaccination issue.

Based on the excerpt above, the word **commitment** denote that action is solemnly undertaken to perform future action. In this context the commitment is coming from the vaccine manufacturer that secured by the governments. The other words used by the journalist is **protect**. The word **protect** means to keep someone from harm or something dangerous. This indicate an assurance that given by the government for the citizen of indonesia from the pandemic. In the news article, the emergence of the verb **must**, which exhibit the government instruction to the citizen to get vaccination. The words utilized by the journalists, such as commitment, protect, and must signify the ideology of the strong intention and commitment of the government effort to preserve and protect their citizen.

Datum 4

In this section, the journalists are reporting the current situation of the vaccination program. This time, it is the religious leaders' turn to get their

vaccination shot. The event was held in Istiqlal Mosque, Jakarta and they must wait in line till their turn. Since Indonesia itself has started to enter the summer, it is no wonder that the weather is stuffy and hot. Although the location has several air conditioners and fans, however, the amount is not enough to cover up and cool the air around.

The Jakarta Globe, Feb 2th 2021

[sentence 1] *Hundreds of religious leaders turned up for their first COVID-19 vaccine jab on Friday. They had to wait in line in the Istiqlal Mosque's basement. Even though the basement has been equipped with several fans and air conditioners, some health workers and participants **complained** about the air there, which was very hot and stuffy. **That was not an ideal condition for many of the religious leaders who are elderly.***

[Sentence 2] *Their blood pressure easily rises amid such **stressful** conditions, and many of them had to delay the vaccination because of that **issue**.*

From the excerpt above, we know that the journalist is using discursive strategies while delivering the discourse. Particularly he used perspectivization strategies. It is a strategy where the writer is positioning the speaker's point of view and then expressing his comment regarding the event or situation. The sentence *"That was not an ideal condition for many of the religious leaders who are elderly. Their blood pressure easily rises amid such stressful conditions, and many of them had to delay the vaccination because of that issue"* This indicated that the journalist is trying to put his position in those situations and he expressed his involvement by saying that it is not an ideal condition. In this strategy, the journalist is using deictic as the device to deliver his involvement and opinion

regarding the government act. Specifically, he uses person deixis as in *them* to point to the religious leaders. Since a lot of religious leaders who are trying to get shot are not young, most of their age is around 50 above, so it is quite risky if they are placed in stuffy and hot weather. It will have an effect on their blood pressure in those conditions which obviously will cause delaying the vaccination, thus it will slow down the progress and harm many parties. By writing this, the journalist is stating where his position stands for, he stands for the civil people by using perspectivization strategy to show his involvement regarding the matter.

Within the news article, the journalist employed a lot of predicates and adjectives that has negative meaning. Those words include, **delay, complained, stressful, stuffy**. The words delay means to make something is late or postponed. While, the word complained denotes the act to express dissatisfaction or annoyance about something. In this context, the dissatisfaction is about the place of the vaccination that was not ideal for the older people. The place is hot, stuffy, thus it will make the blood pressure increase. The journalist are reporting the situation of the vaccination agenda by employing a lot of words that has negative meaning. Indirectly, this will affect on how the public perspectives or opinions about the on-going vaccination program. Circumstantially, the journalists show his humanism act as his ideology by putting his position in other peoples' shoe, however it will make the public view the government negatively and incompetently.

Datum 5

In this data, the journalist is reporting the new vaccine that will arrive in Indonesia, it is the AstraZeneca vaccine. However, since these vaccines are manufactured by different producers, the citizens are questioning the effectiveness of the vaccine dose. Also, there were some rumors where the AstraZeneca vaccines are causing blood clots in Brazil.

The Jakarta Globe, March 16th 2021

[sentence 1] *“The AstraZeneca vaccines we received are not the ones that we purchased directly from the manufacturers, but are part of the Covax scheme,” immunization expert Jane Soepardi wrote in a statement. According to Jane, the government has directly bought AstraZeneca doses from its manufacturer, like the earlier China’s Sinovac vaccine. The purchased AstraZeneca doses, however, have yet to arrive.”*

[sentence 2] *The Covax facility **will** continue to ship 11,704,800 AstraZeneca doses for Indonesia until May 2021*

[sentence 3] *The Covax is a global initiative to **ensure** the world’s population equitable access to Covid-19 vaccines.*

[sentence 4] *The Indonesian people must be **grateful** that the government had attempted to procure the doses earlier and already began vaccinating in January 2021*

[sentence 5] *Jane remains **optimistic** that the government can soon complete the vaccination program.*

In the data above the journalist is reporting how the immunization expert gave a clarification about the new type of vaccine, called AstraZeneca from the UK manufacturer. The news starts with a quotation statement from Jane Soepardi

as the immunization expert that explains about the AstraZeneca vaccines, after quoting the statement, the journalist is explaining again about what Jane said earlier. This shows that the journalist wants to emphasize those statements, thus he talks about them twice. By stating this statement twice in a row it means that the journalist wants the reader to focus on this matter. Thus, he used an intensification strategy to stress that point. Intensification is a strategy that is used to intensify and emphasize utterances through the use of quoting and then describing the statement that has already been quoted once again. From the excerpt above, the journalist is using nomination strategies when delivering the text news. This can be seen in the sentence ‘immunization expert, Jane Soepardi’. In those sentences, the journalist mentioned Jane Soepardi as the immunization expert, which means it refers to membership categorization as one of the nomination strategies.

In the excerpt above, the journalist employ verbs to show future commitment and attitudes towards the vaccination program that happened in Indonesia. Within the news article, the journalist used the verb **will**, which exhibit the willingness of the government to bring in the AstraZeneca vaccine dose in Indonesia for the sake of the citizen against the pandemi. The journalist also utilize the word **ensure** which means to make sure of something, wherein the goverment assures the citizens that the vaccines access is avalaible for indonesia citizen. Furthermore, the journalist uses some positives adjectivs such as **optimistic and grateful**, by giving those predicative to the subject, in which the goverment, the journalist wants the audiences to belive and be optimitic towards

this vaccination program. Those depict the representation of optimism as the ideology of the journalist within the news report.

Datum 6

The discourse is discussing about the vaccination for the elder people above 60 has begun to start, and Amal Ma'ruf as the Indonesian Vice president is the first person who got to receive the vaccine shot. Due to the high risk of fatality, elder citizen becomes the first priority to get the vaccination. The BPOM as the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency has already approved the use of vaccines for elderly people, thus Indonesia will start mass vaccination in February soon.

The Jakarta Globe, Feb 17th 2021

[sentence 1] *"I fulfill my promise that I will get myself vaccinated according to the rule if research confirms it can be administered to elderly people like me," Ma'ruf said. People aged above 60 years make up 10.7 percent of the total number of confirmed cases countrywide and the fatality rate among them is alarmingly high.*

Amal Ma'ruf as the Vice president of Indonesia said that he will get the vaccine shot if the research and the BPOM as the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency confirmed and approved the use of the vaccine for elderly people. In this excerpt, there was a pronoun 'I' which uttered by Ma'ruf and followed with the word 'fulfill' and 'promise' to show his power so then people would understand that he really care about this pandemic, thus he, as the vice president will get the first vaccine shot. He also tried to influence the reader and the citizens through his

action to get a vaccination in order to break the chain of COVID-19 spread in Indonesia. He convinced the citizens that the COVID-19 vaccine is guaranteed safe and already approved by the BPOM.

He shared his perspective that could be counted as his ideology to make sure that the reader and the citizens would agree with his announcement and will follow his steps to get the vaccination. Moreover, Ma'ruf used the pronouns 'I' and he called himself 'elderly people like me' which means that he and all of the citizens above 60 are just the same, he wants to show his positive self-representation by saying those things. In conclusion, the speaker in this excerpt is using nomination strategy as one of the five types of discursive strategies as his power to represent his ideology by the personal pronoun and his choice of words.

Datum 7

In this excerpt, the journalists are questioning the United States' plan for a vaccine passport. There was some discrimination within the vaccination rates between the white people and the black people in America. The black people are receiving lower rates regarding COVID-19 vaccination in America. Also, people who have been vaccinated receive some kind of card, however, the card itself cannot be used as much as in other countries. The other country's vaccination green pass for people who have gotten vaccinated could be used for a variety of reasons, such as entering restaurants, gyms, theatres, and many others. However, in the U.S it doesn't work the same, even, the vaccine card could be easily forged.

The New York Time, March 22th 2021

[sentence 1] *The United States hasn't announced plans for a vaccine passport. Americans who get vaccinated receive a card indicating the date and type of shot they received, but those cards aren't being used as passes and can be easily forged. And an American plan would present a number of issues. First, the vaccine rollout in the United States has been plagued by **inequities**: Black and Latino people are being vaccinated at much lower rates than white people. Second, not everyone can get vaccinated.*

[sentence 2] *These **issues** need to be addressed on a global scale, and governments should take the opportunity to tackle these questions at the meeting of the World Health Organization's World Health Assembly in May.*

[sentence 3] *Without international consensus, we **risk** entrenching geopolitical divides with inconsistent requirements that could prolong the pandemic.*

From the excerpt above, the journalist is inserting his/her opinion regarding the vaccination issues that happened in America. By stating his/her opinion, it shows how the journalist is trying to get involved in this matter, and expressing his idea by positioning himself in the other people's point of view. This act is categorized into perspectivization strategy, it is a strategy when the journalist attempts to place himself in the other peoples' point of view and expresses his involvement/distance regarding the issue. This can be seen in the sentence " *These issues need to be addressed on a global scale, and governments should take the opportunity to tackle these questions at the meeting of the World*

Health Organization's World Health Assembly in May". From the previous sentence, the journalist is obviously stating his opinion that the government should resolve the problem by discussing the matter in the next World Health Organization assembly in May. The journalist especially uses the words 'need' and 'should' to emphasize how urgent this matter is. In short, the journalist is using a perspectivization strategy within the discourse to show his involvement regarding the vaccination issue. By expressing his involvement and his opinion regarding the matter, it shows that the journalist cares about the racism and inequities issue in America that is experienced by Black people. Within the news article, the journalists equipped his writings with the word **issue, refuse, and risk**, in which those words have negative meaning. The word **issues** denote an important topic or problem for discussion. In this context the problem is the inequities of the vaccine rollout in America, especially for Black and Latino people. The journalist also applied the word risk and inequities, which the word risk means a situation that involving exposure to danger, and the word inequities means the lack oof fairness. By utilizing those words, the journalists implicitly want the public to be aware of the situation happened, he wanted to express his belief and ideology, which is anti-racism. He wants to show the reader that Black people in America are still experiencing this unpleasant moment and tries to influence people who read the discourse to be aware of this matter and fade away the racism.

Datum 8

To begin with, the news is reporting how the vaccination progress in the Bronx area, America. As written in the news, the residents in the Bronx area are mostly Black people and Hispanic people. However, the vaccination rates of the black people resident in the Bronx area are much lower when compared to White New Yorkers. Ironically, Bronx is an area where the COVID-19 case is soaring high.

The New York Times, Feb 5th 2021

[sentence 1] *Residents lined up inside the Bronx River Community Center for the vaccine. Public housing residents in the city are **overwhelmingly** Black and Hispanic, and live in areas **hit hard by the pandemic**, yet they have been vaccinated at lower rates than white New Yorkers."*

From the data above, the journalist is informing how the vaccination progress in Bronx, U.S. The journalist tried to report the incident in the discourse by using the perspectivization strategy. It is a strategy that aims to show involvement or distance by positioning the writer's point of view. This can be seen from the use of the phrase '*hit hard by the pandemic*'. The phrase beside is categorized into metaphors. Metaphor is a figurative language when a word or expression whose meaning is different from its true or literal meaning. The expression '*hit hard by the pandemic*' doesn't mean that those areas are hit(physically) by the pandemic, but the true meaning is that those areas are affected(in a negative way) by the pandemic the most. By using metaphor in delivering the discourse, the journalist is trying to express how urgent those matters are, thus he use exaggeration or aterations to make a particular linguistic

point, also he stated his involvement regarding the matters. In conclusion, the journalist is using a perspectivization strategy within the discourse to show involvement regarding the vaccination that happened in the Bronx area. The journalist seems to have a high humanism and anti-racism as his ideology and hope the reader would be aware of the situation, he wants to spread the words, the fact, the real situation of the vaccination program in America, especially in Black and Latino people

Datum 9

In this excerpt, the journalists are reporting how the vaccination progress in America, especially for black people. Most black people are more skeptical when it comes to vaccination. According to the survey, only 30 percent of black people agree to do vaccination. Black people are rejecting vaccination due to their prior unpleasant experiences when their neighbors were treated unfairly by the u.s government as in the case of the Tuskegee experiment. Aside from that, one of the reasons they refuse the vaccination is because they didn't trust the American presidential administration.

The New York Times, March 24th 2021

[sentence 1] *Harlem Hospital's low vaccination rate did not come as a surprise to its leaders. A poll taken at the institution in late 2020 before the vaccines were approved, showed that only 30 percent of workers there were willing to be vaccinated, said Eboné Carrington, the hospital's chief executive officer. **Black workers cited concern rooted in the legacy of medical injustices** like the Tuskegee experiment, a study by the U.S. government that withheld syphilis treatment from Black men, and general skepticism of a vaccine developed quickly, under a presidential administration they did not trust."*

From the data above, the journalist is using the word '*black workers*'. Black worker means black people who do a specified type of work. By stating '*black worker*', the journalist is intended to give a label to the typical people by mentioning their characteristics. Categorizing a group of people means that the journalist is giving membership categorization to the related people. This act of giving membership categorization belongs to the referential strategy. It is a strategy to give discursive construction to social actors, and in this case, the actor is the Black worker. After labeling the social actor, the journalist's statement is followed with predication. The journalist predicate the actor by using the word 'concern' which means an act to show worry or anxious, about something. 'concern' is a predicative noun to show dissatisfaction that causes anxiety, it means it is a word to give discursive action negatively. The object that becomes the concern of the Black people is the medical injustice in America. In short, the journalist wants to portray medical justice in America in a negative way. The journalist act of giving negative predication indirectly could influence to how the readers' persepective towards the medical system in America. Those act represented the ideology of humanism, which is emphasizes the value human beings, in this case his empathy refers to black workers. All in all, in data 8, the journalist is using referential strategy to represent the actor, and predication strategy to give discursive qualification of the object.

Datum 10

In this excerpt, the journalist is reporting how the current vaccination in the U.S. Within the discourse, the journalist delivers how the efforts that have been done by the American president, Joe Biden, and how all of the efforts become complex due to Mr. Trump's response regarding the vaccination.

The New York Times, March 30th 2021

[sentence 1] *With President Biden's administration readying television and internet advertising and other efforts to promote vaccination, the challenge for the White House is complicated by perceptions of Mr. Trump's stance on the vaccine.* *Asked about the issue on Monday at the White House, Mr. Biden said Mr. Trump's help promoting vaccination was less important than getting trusted community figures on board."*

The excerpt above reports about vaccination in America. The journalists are reporting on how the current president, Mr. Biden tried everything and a lot of efforts had been given to promote vaccination, however, the effort became less effective due to the previous president of the U.S Mr. Trump. By writing the statement above, it is clear that the journalist is using a predication strategy, because he definitely gives evaluative attribution of positive acts on one side, and negative on the other side. He mentioned how the current president, Mr. Biden effort to promote vaccination to the American residents, but he didn't say anything about Mr. Trump. Moreover, the journalist uses the word '*complicated*' to predicate Mr. Trump's action. It shows that the journalist is trying to give Mr. Trump images in a negative manner. Indirectly, He tried to influence the reader that Mr. Biden is a great president since he did all kinds of things and effort

to promote vaccination, while Mr.Trump, on the contrary, He just made the situation much worse and complicated due to his bad perspective and stance on vaccines.

Datum 11

To begin with, this excerpt is reporting on the health care system in America. Although it had been acknowledged that their system is one of the best, yet there was still racism experienced by Black people although not as severe as before. Black people are often underestimated and taken for granted when they go for medical treatment. one example is when black people perform an operation, they don't get an explanation of how the operation is done, the doctor just says to believe in them, whereas getting an explanation of the steps of action during the operation is a patient's right. This injustice also occurs during the pandemic. black people have difficulty getting access to get a COVID-19 vaccination. this is as the journalist wrote in the quote below

The New York Times, March 5th 2021

[sentence 1]*Ultimately, while the standards of care in the United States are exceptional, and among the highest in the world, it is important to acknowledge that anti-Black racism keeps the health care system from systematically applying that high standard to Black people. For example, just as surgeons don't prepare patients for surgery by simply saying, "Just trust me, I'll see you in the operating room," when it comes to acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination, the U.S. health system should stop engaging Black communities by asking for their blind trust.*

[sentence 2] *Black people **deserve** to make this important medical decision like all other patient populations, equipped with the access they need to insurance coverage, reliable care, credible information, and actual vaccines.*

[sentence 3] *To fully expand access to Covid-19 vaccines, health care **must** name, challenge and eliminate the anti-Black racism that continues to place vital health care services just beyond Black Americans' reach.*

Firstly, from the beginning sentence of the excerpt, those sentences are included in the argumentation strategy. Argumentation is a strategy where the writer is questioning or asking justification about claims or truth. From the sentence above, the journalist is obviously questioning the truth about the health care system in America. He argues that even though America is one of the countries that have the best health care system in the world, however, those claim is not true. In fact, Black people still receive different treatment from the existing system. Ironically, Black racism is still happening. The journalist's act of questioning the truth is called argumentation strategies by refuting existing claims by presenting facts. Also, from the excerpt above, the journalist tried to state his involvement regarding the vaccination access for black people in the U.S. The journalist is giving his opinion by stating "*the U.S. health system should stop engaging Black communities by asking for their blind trust. Black people deserve to make this important medical decision like all other patient populations, equipped with the access they need to insurance coverage, reliable care, credible information and actual vaccines*". The previous sentence is categorized into

perspectivization strategy because in those sentences the journalist is giving his involvement by sharing his opinion that the U.S health system should be fixed and upgraded. The journalist is emphasizing his involvement by writing the word 'should stop' which means the government should discontinue its broken and outdated system. Being involved and inserted his opinion regarding the inequities experienced by Black people, those depict the anti-racism ideology of the journalist towards the health system of the American.. In sum, the journalists used the argumentation and the perspectivization strategy to question the truth and express his involvement regarding the injustice of the health system in America for Black people.

Datum 12

In this section, the journalists are reporting how the nation has experienced a decline or delay in carrying out tests to detect the presence of the COVID-19 Virus in American citizens. The journalist explained that although immunization and vaccination are crucial, the government must not forget that it is the nation's duty in conducting rapid tests.

The New York Times, March 12th 2021

[sentence 1] *America needs to expand the nation's testing capacity and accelerate the proliferation of rapid coronavirus tests in order to overcome COVID-19.* *The nation reached record highs for daily cases in January, with more than 300,000 cases reported on Jan. 8; this week the seven-day average number of daily new cases is down to 57,400. **But***

as more contagious coronavirus variants emerge and lockdown measures are relaxed, the nation needs to intensify, not scale back, nationwide testing efforts."

[sentence 2] we **should be** strengthening our ability to find new cases to prevent another setback.

[sentence 3] We **will** not get ahead of this virus if we continue to respond by diverting limited public health resources from one important area to another

From the data above, the journalist is reporting the current condition and COVID-19 vaccination progress that happened in America. It turns out that due to the vaccination, the government seems to be lacking in carrying out rapid tests. In fact, both vaccination and rapid tests are things that must be done in a balanced way. Thus, in order to present this matter, the journalist uses a perspectivization strategy in order to input his involvement and opinion regarding the correlated issue. Within the news, the journalist is trying to position his point of view and express his involvement. This can be seen in the sentence "*But as more contagious coronavirus variants emerge and lockdown measures are relaxed, the nation needs to intensify, not scale back, nationwide testing efforts*". In the sentence beside, the journalist is criticizing the government's performance in dealing with COVID-19. The journalist is expressing his opinion that the nation should intensify the rapid test, instead of experiencing a decline in COVID-19 testing. Based on the excerpt above, the journalist is using perspectivization strategy and employ the word **needs**, **should be**, and **will**. The journalist utilize those verbs to show the future commitment that should be done by the America

government in order to cut off the COVID-19 chain. The journalist express his vision of the nation's testing capacity, and the things that the government should have done to be back on track and one step ahead against COVID-19.

3.2 Discussion

The discursive strategies found are perspectivization strategies, nomination or referential strategies, and predication strategy within the discourse in The Jakarta Globe online newspaper. While in The New York Times, I found. perspectivization strategies, predication strategies, nomination or referential strategy, and argumentation strategy. The ideology of the news is represented by narrating, describing, and reporting the issue with the use of discursive strategy as the tool. There were some ideologies that was inserted in the news text. I found anti-racism, socialism, and nationalism as the ideologies of the journalist, in which he used the discursive strategy and language as a tool to deliver and influence people perspective regarding the issue.

Despite the two online newspaper portals discussing and delivering the news regarding the COVID-19 vaccination, however, the lexical choices, the focus, the strategy, and the ideologies of each newspaper portal were completely different. The news articles from the Jakarta Globe rather used nomination or referential strategy to deliver the news in which the purpose is to give a construction to the social actor, the object, or the phenomena. It is indicated by how the journalist depicts the social actors by giving predicate and labeling them

in a positive manner to show the positive self-representation. In addition, this act showed to grab positive response from Indonesian citizens towards the vaccination program that was in progress at that time. On the other hand, The American newspaper, The New York Times tends to use a perspectivization strategy in which the purpose is to show an involvement or distance by positioning the point of view of the journalists. It is shown when the journalist oftentimes positions their point of view and express their involvement regarding the injustice experienced by the Black people during the vaccination program in the United States. The journalist depicts how irresponsible the government and the health system are towards the Black people the journalist aim to give awareness to the readers concerning the injustice system of America.

Besides, within The Jakarta Globe online newspapers, the researcher found nationalism and optimism as the ideologies. The journalists seem to depict and portrayed the current phenomena positively in order to make the Indonesian citizen not too worried and make the situation worse, thus the journalist used optimistic words to encourage the public to do vaccination. Since Indonesia is a third-world country, it is very important to not make any chaos during this critical moment. While in the New York Times, the researcher found anti-racism and humanism as the ideologies of the journalists. Since America is a developed country, the issues circulating are no longer about the state, but more about community and individual issues, such as racism. Racism is nothing new, thus, by delivering the news article the journalist aims to make the reader aware and show empathy towards the injustice system in America.

In this subchapter, I sum up the findings and correlate them with the chosen theories in the beginning. In this section, the discursive strategies used by each news portal in the news coverage of the COVID-19 vaccination news issue will be discussed comprehensively using theories proposed by Wodak and Reisigl (2001). According to Woda and Reseiglk, there were types of discursive strategy, it is referential strategy or nomination, argumentation strategy, perspectivization strategy, predication strategy, and intensification strategy. As we know from this case, the media plays a big role in constructing the reader's thoughts and could lead and control opinions about the happening issue.

This study investigated the discursive strategies used by the journalists from two different online news portals, which are The Jakarta Globe and The New York Times. From the data analysis, I found some discursive strategies used by the journalist to deliver his discourse. From the findings above showed that there were 12 data. The data consists of five types of discursive strategies that were proposed by Wodak Reisigl in 2001. Those strategies include nomination or referential strategy, perspectivization strategy, predication strategy, intensification strategy, and argumentation strategy. The first, data that showed referential/nomination strategies consists of 5 data, which are in data 1,2,5, 6, and 9. The second, predication strategies consist of 3 data, which are in data 1,9, and 10. The third, the argumentation strategies consists of 1 data that was found in data 11. Next, the perspectivization strategies consist of 6 data, which are found in data 3,4,7,8,11, and 12. Last but not least, the intensification strategies consist of 1 data, which is found in data 5.

Based on the findings, power representation and ideologies were found in the writings within the COVID-19 discourse in the Newspaper from Indonesia and America. The writings within the COVID-19 discourse are included in five discursive strategies, such as referential strategy or nomination, argumentation strategy, predication strategy, intensification strategy, and perspectivization strategy. Based on the findings above, the journalist is using nomination strategy to give a discursive construction to a subject, or certain phenomena. In this case, the object that is being constructed is the COVID-19 vaccination issue. The journalist portrays the COVID-19 vaccine as something concerning that has some side effects, and the effectiveness of the drugs itself is still vague. He also reported that there was rejection from Muslim respondents to do vaccination due to their principle beliefs. Hence, this will increase the public level of stress, panic attack, and anxiety if the news delivered is exaggerated this way (Dong and Zheng, 2020). While predication strategy was used by the journalist to provide discursive qualification to social actors or phenomena, whether positively or negatively. Predication strategy is another significant feature of 'oneself and other representation' (Wodak and Rieseigl, 2001). Argumentation strategy is used to justify any truth or claim the rightness of something. Next, the perspectivization strategy was used by the journalist to input their own opinions regarding the issue, and show involvement. Last but not least, the intensification strategy is used to modify (whether mitigate or intensify) an illocutionary force of certain utterances. Based on the findings, the journalist mostly used this strategy to deliver the news. This may happen because there are hidden motives or opinions or certain

ideologies and goals that the news writers want to convey. That's why they show involvement in the form of narrating, describing, quoting, and reporting.

The details could be seen as in data 7, where the journalists state how unfair the rollout of the vaccine in the U.S. Not everyone can get vaccinated, the white people get easy access, while Black and Latino people don't. The journalist demonstrated his involvement by saying that those issues must follow up, the government should not remain silent, even the government should address this issue at the WHO meeting which will be held in the near future. Likewise in data 8, where the journalists are reporting how the current situation in the Bronx, an area in the U.S. that was affected badly due to pandemics. To describe the condition, the journalist purposefully used the phrase '*hit hard by the pandemic*' to express how urgent this situation is. This phrase itself means to get into a difficult situation or to be affected badly by something. The use of the metaphor 'hit hard by the pandemic' in the COVID-19 discourse aims to make the public aware of how dangerous the situation is and smoothly influence the public to get vaccination shots so that we can survive in this crisis moment. Subsequently, in data 11 the journalists show his involvement by narrating how remarkable the American health system is, and even one of the highest in the world. Yet, the fact is black people still get different treatment. To address the inequities, the journalist states his point of view that the government should fix their health system and treat people equally no matter what their races are. The journalist emphasizes his involvement by using the words '*the u.s health system should stop engaging black communities by asking their blind trust*'. Also, the journalist states

how Black people deserved to get trustworthy information, reliable care, and actual vaccines. Last but not least, in data 12 the journalist is reporting how Americans are experiencing a setback in handling and fighting against COVID-19 due to the nation testing that is starting to come down. Then, the journalist reported that the average number of daily tests used to detect the virus is dropping 20 percent. The journalist expressed his point of view that the nation needs to intensify the COVID-19 testing, not experiencing a setback. In order to overcome the virus, America must expand the capacity of testing and speed up the coronavirus test. All of the utterances and writings above belong to the perspectivization strategy.

This research provides an analysis using Wodak and Reisigl's theory about discursive strategies in order to find out the COVID-19 vaccination representation within online news and to dig into the hidden motives or ideology. Each newspaper portal showed different things. For example, American newspapers who seem to carry anti-racism, nationalism, and humanism when delivering the news regarding COVID-19 Vaccination. This can be seen in excerpts 7, 8, 9, and 11 where the journalist alludes to the problem of inequality experienced by Americans, especially Black people. While Indonesian newspapers seem to carry optimism and nationalism as can be seen in excerpts 1 and 2. humanism is an ideology that is minimally characterized by: (1) its commitment to creating an egalitarian (equal) society; (2) a set of beliefs that people can build alternative egalitarian systems based on the values of solidarity and cooperation; (3) an optimistic view that sees humans and their abilities to work together with one

another(Newmann, 2005). Meanwhile, according to Schapiro, the notion of nationalism is the behavior of thinking about life and life problems that emphasize the values of the individual, minority, and national independence(Schapiro, 1958). this can be seen in excerpt 2 and 12. Anti-racism includes beliefs, actions, movements, and policies adopted or developed to combat racism. In general, anti-racism aims to promote an egalitarian society in which people do not face discrimination on the basis of their race. This can be seen in excerpts 7,8,and 10.

In sum, there were some ideologies that were found and within the COVID-19 vaccination news. In an American newspaper portal, which is The New York Times, I found some ideologies, including humanism, optimism, nationalism, and anti-racism. Within the news, humanism and anti-racism ideology is presented by the journalists by reporting, narrating, and describing the situation where people are experiencing inequities. While racism is nothing new in America. It is very inappropriate to be proud of, within the news, even racism is still happening during the pandemic. The news reports how the American health system, even though being one of the best in the world, yet they still discriminates against black people. Also, the amount of black people who receive vaccination is much lower than white people. Thus, most of the data I found in American newspapers mention those matters. On the other hand, in Indonesia online newspapers, specifically in The Jakarta Globe. Nationalism as one of the ideologies is found and presented by the journalists by describing how the Indonesia government and diplomacy is great and success at getting the vaccines and handling the pandemic. However, humanism as one of the ideologies is also

detected and found within the news when the journalists are reporting how the process of vaccination isn't ideal for elder people.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter discussed the conclusion and the suggestion of the study. The conclusion will be drawn from the findings in the previous chapter to answer the research question. Also, this chapter provides some suggestions for the future researcher and the reader of this study.

4.1 Conclusion

From the data analysis, the findings show that the journalists of the Jakarta Globe and the New York Times use discursive strategies to write the news regarding COVID-19 vaccination news and the conveyed message. Besides, by using those strategies, it is hoped that the reader felt that the news is carrying credible information. As we know from this case, the media plays a big role in constructing the reader's thoughts and could lead and control opinions.

This study investigated the discursive strategies used by the journalists from two different online news portals, which are The Jakarta Globe and The New York Times. From the data analysis, I found some discursive strategies used by the journalist to deliver his discourse. Based on the finding, the journalists of The Jakarta Globe mostly use nomination or referential strategy and perspectivization strategy to deliver their news discourse regarding COVID-19. I also found an intensification strategy and predication strategy. In sum, I found perspectivization strategies, nomination or referential strategies, and predication strategy within the

discourse in The Jakarta Globe online newspaper. While in The New York Times, I found perspectivization strategies, predication strategies, and nomination or referential strategy, and argumentation strategy. The Jakarta Globe mostly used nomination or referential strategy, this because the journalist tend to emphasize the subject or the social actors, while The New York Times mainly employ perspectivization strategy, where the journalist often inserting their involvement such as opinion regarding the issues. The ideology of the news is represented by narrating, describing, and reporting the issue with the use of discursive strategy as the tool. There were some ideologies that is inserted in the news text. I found anti-racism, optimis, humanism and nationalism as the ideologies of the journalist, in which He uses the discursive strategy and language as a tool to deliver and influence people with his own ideology.

From the findings above, I can draw the conclusion that every media has its own strategies when delivering its news. Also, they have their own ideologies and viewpoint, which means not every news discourse that they deliver is neutral. Thus, We, as readers, must be careful when reading news. we should not take it for granted, we must digest and think more critically.

4.2 Suggestion

From the conclusion above, the result of this research is useful for the interdisciplinary linguistic and media study to understand the ideology and some strategies used within the media on critical discourse analysis area. It is suggested for the next researcher to study and find more comprehensive data which comes

from other genres of media such as social media like Twitter or Instagram. Thus, the next researcher would produce new findings in the linguistic area. Since the language used in social media and online news portals are completely different, I thought that it would be worthwhile to investigate. Also, by adapting and combining the other theories, it may result in new findings which can be beneficial and broaden the linguistic field.

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APPENDIX

Summary of Data Analysis

Thejakartaglobe.com Online News, Jan 1-March 30 2021

No	Data	Text Analysis	Explanation
		Discursive Strategy	
1.	<p>“Only 8 percent of <u>Muslim respondents reject</u> the vaccine because due to their religious beliefs. Other undecided respondents were more concerned about the vaccine's safety, side effects, and effectiveness, the survey found.”</p>	<p>Referential Strategy and Predication strategy</p>	<p>The journalist mentioned muslim respondent, which refers to membership categorization that clearly belongs to referential strategy or nomination. By saying ‘<i>muslim respondent</i>’ it means, the journalist are categorizing a group of people by providing a label or name that becomes the identity of the group. This is belong to referential strategy or nomination, since the journalist are trying to give a discursive construction to a social actor by giving membership categorization within the phrase ‘<i>muslim respondent</i>’. After labelling the social lactor, the journalist statement is follow with predication. He labelled or predicated the muslim respondents explicitly by saying the word ‘reject’. Reject means refusing or disagree with something opposed by others. This act is categorized into</p>

			<p>predication since the journalists are obviously labelling the 8 percent of muslim respondent in negative manner. The journalist are trying to represent the muslim respondent in a negative way since they are refusing to do vaccination due to their religion beliefs. In conclusion, in the first data, the journalists is using referential strategy and predication strategy to deliver their news.</p>
2.	<p>This is the success of our diplomacy. Covax enables us to have access to free vaccines. Soon, this will complement the types of vaccines that are currently available, Covid-19 vaccination program spokeswoman Siti Nadia Tarmidzi said. "The AstraZeneca vaccine is also among the vaccines that can be administered to people aged 60 years old and above. This group has the highest mortality rate," she added</p>	Nomination strategy	<p>The word 'our diplomacy' above refers to the succession diplomacy of indonesian people in managing the international relation. Also, the indonesian spokesperson is using the word 'our diplomacy' to show the togetherness with the reader or audience, the spokesperson is trying to embrace and giving inclusiveness to the reader. This strategy is called nomination strategy. The spokesperson is trying to show herself in a positive self representation by saying the word '<i>our diplomacy</i>' as possessive pronoun and using personal pronoun '<i>us</i>'. This act is mostly used to reach some purposes, for example the spokesperson is trying to show that she, the government, and the civil are together in this pandemic situation. There is no caste or any difference between them. As the conclusion, the speaker is using nomination strategy as one of five types discursive strategies to reach the aim of positive self representation.</p>

3.	Initially, the government aimed to complete vaccinating 1.47 million medical workers first by the end of February before moving on to other groups. So far, the country has managed to inject the first vaccine dose to close to one million people. Yesterday, it administered more than 181,000 vaccine shots, the highest daily number so far. <u>Should the pace continue, all the health workers should be covered by next week.</u>	Perspectivization strategy	The journalist stated that since the government are already success in vaccinating more than one million medical worker so far, that becomes the first priority. The progress are quite fast, to date the country is already giving more than one hundred thousand people vaccine shot per day. The journalist said ' <i>Should the pace continue, all the health workers should be covered by next week</i> '. This statement belong to perspectivication strategy. Perspectivication is a strategy when the journalist are expressing his thought and give persepevtive from his point of view that if the number of the vaccinate people reported is true, then by the next week all of the medical worker in indonesia should have already been vaccinated, without exception. In those statement, the journalist are using deictics, specifically time deixis- next week- as the device to emphasize his involvement regarding the vacciation issue. All in all, from the analysis above, the writer conclude that the journalist is using perspectivication strategy in order to insert his opinion related the vaccination issue.
4.	Hundreds of religious leaders turned up for their first Covid-19 vaccine jab on Friday. They had to wait in line in the Istiqlal Mosque's basement. Even though the basement has been equipped	Perspectivization strategy	The journalist is using discursive strategies while deliver the discourse. Particularly he used perspectivication strategies. It is a strategy where the writer is positioning in the speaker's point of view and then expressing his comment regarding

	<p>with several fans and air conditioners, some health workers and participants complained about the air there, which was very hot and stuffy. <u>That was not an ideal condition for many of the religious leaders who are elderly. Their blood pressure easily rises amid such stressful conditions, and many of them had to delay the vaccination because of that issue.</u></p>		<p>the event or situation. The sentence <i>"That was not an ideal condition for many of the religious leaders who are elderly. Their blood pressure easily rises amid such stressful conditions, and many of them had to delay the vaccination because of that issue"</i> indicated that the journalist are trying to put his position in those situation and he expressed his involvement by saying that it is not an ideal condition. In this strategy the journalist is using deictic as the devices to deliver his involvement and opinion regarding the goverment act. Specifically he uses person deixis as in <i>them</i> to point the religious leaders. Since a lot of religous leaders who are trying to get shot are not young, most of their age is around 50 above, so it is quite risky if they are placed in a stuffy and hot weather. It will have an effect on their blood pressure in those condition which obviously it will cause delaying the vaccination, thus it will slow down the progress and harm many parties. By writing this, the journalist are stating where his position stand for, he is stand for the civil people by using perspectivization strategy to show his involvement regarding the matter</p>
5.	<p>The AstraZeneca vaccines we received are not the ones that we purchased directly from the manufacturers, but are part of the Covax scheme,"</p>	<p>Intensification strategy and Nomination strategy</p>	<p>The journalist is reporting how the immunization expert give a clarification about the new types of vaccine, called AstraZeneca from the UK manufacturer. the news start with quotation</p>

	<p><u>immunization expert Jane Soepardi</u> wrote in a statement. According to Jane, the government has directly bought AstraZeneca doses from its manufacturer, like the earlier China's Sinovac vaccine. The purchased AstraZeneca doses, however, have yet to arrive.</p>		<p>statement from Jane Soepardi as the immunization expert that explain about the AstraZeneca vaccines, after quoting the statement, the journalist is explaining again about what Jane said earlier. This shows that the journalist want to emphasize about those statement, thus he talk about that twice. By stating this statement twice in a row it means that the journalist want the reader to focus on this matter. Thus, he used intensification strategy to stress that point. Intensification is a strategy that used to intensifying and emphasizing utterances through the use quoting and then describing the statement that has already quoted once again. From the excerpt above, the journalist is using nomination strategies when delivering the text news. This can be seen in the sentence '<i>immunization expert, Jane Soepardi</i>', In those sentence the journalist mentioned Jane soepardi as the immunazation expert, which means it is refer to membership categorization as one of the nomination strategies</p>
6.	<p><u>I fulfill my promise that I will get myself vaccinated according to the rule if research confirms it can be administered to elderly people like me,</u>" Ma'ruf said. People aged above 60 years make up 10.7 percent of the total number of confirmed cases countrywide</p>	Nomination strategy	<p>Amal Ma'ruf as the Vice president of Indonesia said that he will get the vaccine shot if the research and the BPOM as the Food and Drug Spervisory Agency confirmed and approved the use of the vaccine for elderly people. In this excerpt there was a pronoun '<i>I</i>' which uttered by Ma'ruf and followed with the word '<i>fulfill</i>' and</p>

	<p>and the fatality rate among them is alarmingly high.</p>		<p><i>'promise'</i> to show his power so then people would understand that he really care about this pandemic, thus he, as the vice president will get the first vaccine shot. He also tried to influence the reader and the citizen through his action to get vaccination in order to break the chain of Covid-19 spread in Indonesia. He convinced the citizen that the Covid vaccine is guaranteed safe and already approved by the BPOM.</p> <p>He shared his perspective that could be counted as his ideology to make sure that the reader and the citizen would be agree with his announcement and will follow his steps to get vaccination. Moreover Ma'ruf used pronouns 'I' and he called himself 'elderly people like me' which means that he and all af the citizens above 60 is just the same, he wants to show his positive self representation by saying those things. As the conclusion,the speaker in this excerpt is using nomination strategy as one of the five types discursive strategies as his power to represent his ideology by the personal pronoun and his choice of words.</p>
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Thenewyorktimes.com Online news, Jan 1-March 30 2021

No.	Data	Text analysis	Explanation
		Discursive strategy	
1	<p>The United States hasn't announced plans for a vaccine passport. Americans who get vaccinated receive a card indicating the date and type of shot they received, but those cards aren't being used as passes and can be easily forged. And an American plan would present a number of issues. First, the vaccine rollout in the United States has been plagued by inequities: Black and Latino people are being vaccinated at much lower rates than white people. Second, not everyone can get vaccinated. <u>These issues need to be addressed on a global scale, and governments should take the opportunity to tackle these questions at the meeting of the World Health Organization's World Health Assembly in May</u></p>	Perspectivization strategy	<p>From the excerpt above, the journalist are inserting his/her opinion regarding the vaccination issues that happened in America. By stating his/her opinion, it shows how the journalist are trying to get involved in this matter, and expressing his idea by positioning himself in the other people point of view. This act is categorized into perspectivization strategy, it is a strategy when the journalist are attempt to place himself in the other people point of view and expressed his involvement/distance regarding the issue. This can be seen in the sentence " <i>These issues need to be addressed on a global scale, and governments should take the opportunity to tackle these questions at the meeting of the World Health Organization's World Health Assembly in May</i>". From the previous sentence, the journalist are obviously state his opinion that the government should resolve the problem by discussing the matter in the next World Health Organization's assembly in May. The journalist especially using the word 'need' and 'should' to emphasize how</p>

			<p>urgent this matter is. In short, the journalist is using perspectivation strategy within the discourse to show his involvement regarding the vaccination issue. By expressing his involvement and his opinion regarding the matter, it shows that the journalist care with the racism and inequities issue in America that experienced by Black people. Through this statement, he want to show the reader that Black people in America still experiencing this unpleasant moment, and tried to influence people who read the discourse to be aware of this matter and fade away the racism.</p>
2	<p>Residents lined up inside the Bronx River Community Center for the vaccine. Public housing residents in the city are overwhelmingly Black and Hispanic, and live in areas <u>hit hard by the pandemic</u>, yet they have been vaccinated at lower rates than white New Yorkers</p>	<p>Perspectivization strategy</p>	<p>The journalist is informing how the vaccination progress in Bronx, U.S. The journalist tried to report the incident in the discourse by using perspectivization strategy. It is a strategy that aims to show involvement or distance by positioning the writer's point of view. This can be seen from the use of the phrase '<i>hit hard by the pandemic</i>'. The phrase beside is categorized into metaphors. Metaphor is a figurative language when a word or expression whose meaning is different from its</p>

			<p>true or literal meaning. The expression '<i>hit hard by the pandemic</i>' doesn't mean that those areas are hit(physically) by the pandemic, but the true meaning is that those area are affected(in negative way) by the pandemic the most. By using metaphor in delivering the discourse, the journalist are trying to express how urgent those matters are, and he is stating his involvement regarding the matters. In conclusion, the journalist is using perspectivization strategy within the discourse to show involvement regarding the vaccination happened in Bronx area, especially in black people.</p>
3	<p>Harlem Hospital's low vaccination rate did not come as a surprise to its leaders. A poll taken at the institution in late 2020 before the vaccines were approved, showed that only 30 percent of workers there were willing to be vaccinated, said Eboné Carrington, the hospital's chief executive officer. <u>Black workers cited concern rooted in the</u></p>	<p>Referential strategy and predication strategy</p>	<p>The journalist is using the word '<i>black workers</i>'. Black worker means black people who does a specified type of work. By stating '<i>black worker</i>', the journalist is intended to give label to the typical people by mentioning their characteristic. Categorizing a group of people means that the journalist is giving membership categorization to the related people. This act of giving membership categorization belongs to referential strategy. It is</p>

	<p><u>legacy of medical injustices</u> like the Tuskegee experiment, a study by the U.S. government that withheld syphilis treatment from Black men, and general skepticism of a vaccine developed quickly, under a presidential administration they did not trust.</p>		<p>a strategy to give discursive construction to social actors, and in this case the actor is the Black worker. After labelling the social actor, the journalist statement is followed with predication. The journalist predicated the actor by using the word ‘concern’ which means an act to show worry or anxious about something. ‘concern’ is a predicative noun to show an unsatisfactory that cause anxiety, it mean it is a wor to give discursive action negatively. The object that becomes the concern of the Black people is the medical injustice in America. In short, the journalist wants to portray the medical justice in America in a negative way. All in all, in data 8, the journalist is using referential strategy to represent the actor, and predication strategy to give discursive qualification of the object</p>
4	<p><u>With President Biden’s administration readying television and internet advertising and other efforts to promote vaccination, the challenge for the White House is complicated by perceptions of Mr. Trump’s stance on the vaccine.</u> Asked about the issue on Monday at the White House, Mr. Biden said Mr. Trump’s help promoting vaccination was less important than getting trusted</p>	Predication strategy	<p>The journalist are reporting on how the current president, Mr.Biden tried anything and a lot of efforts had been given to promote vaccination, however the effort become less effective due to the previous president of the U.S Mr Trump. by writing the statement above, it is clear that the journalist is using predication strategy, because he definitely give avaluative attribution of positive act in one side, and negative on the other side. He mentioned how the current president, Mr.Biden effort to promote vaccination to the american</p>

	community figures on board.		residents, but he didn't said anything about Mr.Trump. Moreover, the journalist use the word ' <i>complicated</i> ' to predicate Mr.Trump action. It shows that the journalist is trying to give Mr.Trump images in a negative manner. Indirectly, He tried to influence the reader that Mr.Biden is a great president since he did all kind of things and effort to promote vaccination, while Mr.Trump on the contrary, he just made the situation much morse and complicated due to his bad perspective and stance on vaccine.
5.	<p><u>Ultimately, while the standards of care in the United States are exceptional, and among the highest in the world, it is important to acknowledge that anti-Black racism keeps the health care system from systematically applying that high standard to Black people.</u> For example, just as surgeons don't prepare patients for surgery by simply saying, "Just trust me, I'll see you in the operating room," when it comes to acceptance of Covid-19 vaccination, <u>the U.S. health system should stop engaging Black communities by asking for their blind trust. Black people deserve to make this important</u></p>	Argumentation strategy and Perspectivization strategy	From the beginning sentence of the excerpt, those sentence included in argumentation strategy. Argumentation is a strategy where the writer is questioning or asking justification about claims or truth. From the sentence above, the journalist is obviously questioning the truth about the health care system in America. He is argue that even though America is one of the country that have the best health care system in the world, however those claim is not true. In fact Black people still receive different treatment from the existing system. Ironically the anti Black racism still happening. The journalist act of questioning the truth is called argumetation strategies by refute existing claims by presenting facts. Also, from the excerpt above, the journalist tried to state his involvement regarding the vaccination access for

	<p><u>medical decision like all other patient populations, equipped with the access they need to insurance coverage, reliable care, credible information and actual vaccines.</u></p>		<p>black people in the U.S. The journalist is giving his opinion by stating “<i>the U.S. health system should stop engaging Black communities by asking for their blind trust. Black people deserve to make this important medical decision like all other patient populations, equipped with the access they need to insurance coverage, reliable care, credible information and actual vaccines</i>”. The previous sentence is categorized into perspectivization strategy because in those sentence the journalist are giving his involvement by sharing his opinion that the u.s halth system should be fix and upgraded. The journalist is emphasizing his involvement by writing the word ‘should stop’ which means the government should discontinue their broken and outdated system. In sum, by using persppectivization strategy the journalist are able to express his involvement regarding the injustice health system in America for Black people</p>
6.	<p>The average number of tests being conducted daily to detect the coronavirus in the United States has dropped 20 percent since Feb. 1. At the same time, the nation does not have enough rapid tests to conduct routine testing outside of sites run by local health departments and medical clinics.</p>	<p>Perspectivization strategy</p>	<p>From the data beside, the journalist is reporting the current condition and Covid-19 vaccination progres that happened in America. It turns out, that due to the vaccination, the government seems to be lacking in carrying rapid test. In fact, both vaccination and rapid test are things that must be done in a balanced way. Thus, in order to present this matter, the reseracher use perspectivization</p>

<p><u>America needs to expand the nation’s testing capacity and accelerate the proliferation of rapid coronavirus tests in order to overcome Covid-19.</u></p> <p>The nation reached record highs for daily cases in January, with more than 300,000 cases reported on Jan. 8; this week the seven-day average number of daily new cases is down to 57,400. <u>But as more contagious coronavirus variants emerge and lockdown measures are relaxed, the nation needs to intensify, not scale back, nationwide testing efforts.</u></p>		<p>strategy in order to input his involvement and opinion regarding the correlated issue. Within the news, the journalist is trying to positioning his point of view and expressing his involvement. The journalist is expressing his involvement by giving description and reporting how the nation is doing one step backward by slack in doing covid testing. This can be seen in the sentence “<i>But as more contagious coronavirus variants emerge and lockdown measures are relaxed, the nation needs to intensify, not scale back, nationwide testing efforts</i>”. In the sentence beside, the journalist is criticizing the government's performance in dealing with covid-19. The journalist is expressing his opinion that the nation should intensify the rapid test, instead of experiencing a slump in covid testing. Journalists argue that although vaccination is important, nation testing should also not be lacking out. In conclusion, within the excerpt above containing perspectivization strategy that used by the journalist to show his involvement.</p>
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CURRICULUM VITAE



Devi Faizatun Ni'mah was born in Sidoarjo on July 21, 1999. She graduated from public school, SMAN 1 Waru in 2017 and She joined the Japanese and English club during senior high school due to her hobbies in learning new languages. She started her higher education in 2017 at the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and choose English Literature as her major. She finished her study in 2021, and she really enjoy and cherished all the memories during her stay in Malang.