CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF GRETA THUNBERG'S SPEECH IN THE NEWS ON *WASHINGTONPOST.COM* AND *GUARDIAN.COM*

THESIS

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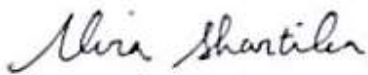
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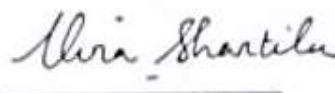   NIP 197506102006042002
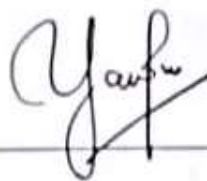
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MOTTO

Knowledge is more than just what is memorized; knowledge is valuable.

-Imam Syafi'i-

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my parents, family, and closest friends, who have always

supported and prayed for me up to this point.

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Praise and sincere gratitude are due to Allah swt., for the enormous amount of grace and guidance that He bestowed upon the researcher to ensure that this thesis entitled "Critical Discourse Analysis of Greta Thunberg's Speech in the News on *Washingtonpost.com* and *Guardian.com*" was finished appropriately. Greetings and Shalawat may always be dedicated to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who always provided us with *uswatun hasanah*, which took us from the dark period of knowledge to the light of Islam.

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ABSTRACT

This research examined the types of vocabulary and methods of grammatical analysis used in online news texts at *washingtonpost.com* and *guardian.com* based on the analytical framework of Fowler et al. (1979). It aims to reveal ideological representations in the two online news texts. The selected news text in this research is Greta Thunberg's speech at the Youth4Climate Summit 2021. Greta Thunberg is one of the young activists known to voice her opinion on environmental issues. In this research, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the forms of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in the online news text. This research used Fowler et al. (19790)'s theory to reveal two types of vocabulary and four grammar analysis methods in both online news. The researcher revealed that the representation of ideology in the news contained neutral views from *washingtonpost.com* and *guardian.com* towards the speech delivered by Greta Thunberg. The conclusion of the analysis showed that the use of vocabulary and grammar influences the ideological forms of the two media which discussed Greta Thunberg's speech.

مستخلص البحث

ولانداري, سينتا (2022) تحليل الخطاب النقدي لخطاب غريتا ثونبرج في الأخبار على واشنطن بوست.كوم و الغورديان.كوم. أطروحة صغيرة (البحث الجامعي) برنامج دراسة الأدب الإنجليزي, كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة: ميرا شارتيكا ، ماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب النقدي، أيديولوجيا، مفردات

تستخدم هذه الدراسة أساس تحليل الخطاب النقدي الذي يفحص أنواع المفردات وطريقة التحليل النحوي المستخدمة في نصوص الأخبار عبر الإنترنت على موقع واشنطن بوست.كوم و الغورديان.كوم استنادًا إلى الإطار التحليلي لفولير وآخرون (1979). بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى الكشف عن التمثيلات الأيديولوجية في نصي الأخبار على الإنترنت. يناقش نص الأخبار المختار في هذه الدراسة خطاب غريتا ثونبرج في قمة شباب4 مناخات 2021. غريتا تونبيرج ناشطة شابة تُعرف غالبًا بآرائها حول القضايا البيئية. استخدم الباحثون في إجراء هذا البحث منهجًا وصفيًا نوعيًا من خلال تحليل أشكال الكلمات والعبارات والجمل في نصوص الأخبار على الإنترنت. تكشف نتائج هذه الدراسة أن هناك نوعين من المفردات وأربعة أنواع من طرق التحليل النحوي في القصتين الإخباريتين. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يُظهر التحليلين أيضًا وجهات نظر وسائل الإعلام من خلال اختيار الكلمات والعبارات والجمل والجمل. علاوة على ذلك ، يكشف الباحث أن التمثيلات الأيديولوجية في الأخبار تحتوي على آراء محايدة من موقع واشنطن بوست.كوم و الغورديان.كوم تجاه الخطاب الذي ألقته غريتا ثونبرج. يُظهر الاستنتاج من نتائج التحليل أن استخدام المفردات والقواعد يؤثر أيضًا على شكل أيديولوجية وسائل الإعلام التي تناقش خطاب غريتا تونبيرج. من المأمول أن يساعد هذا البحث القراء على فهم تحليل الخطاب النقدي ليس فقط في شكل نصوص إعلامية ، ولكن أيضًا في القضايا التي تمت مناقشتها.

ABSTRAK

Wulandari, Sinta. (2022). *Analisis Wacana Kritis tentang Pidato Greta Thunberg pada Berita di Washingtonpost.com dan Guardian.com*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Mira Shartika, M.A.

Kata kunci: Analisis Wacana Kritis, Ideologi, Kosa kata, Analisis tata bahasa

Penelitian ini mengkaji tipe-tipe kosakata dan metode-metode analisis tata bahasa yang digunakan dalam teks berita online pada *washingtonpost.com* dan *guardian.com* berdasarkan kerangka analisis dari Fowler dkk. (1979). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkapkan representasi ideologi dalam dua teks berita online tersebut. Teks berita yang dipilih dalam penelitian ini membahas mengenai pidato Greta Thunberg dalam konferensi *Youth4Climate Summit* 2021. Greta Thunberg adalah salah satu aktivis muda yang dikenal sering menyuarakan pendapatnya tentang isu-isu lingkungan. Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis bentuk kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat dalam teks berita online tersebut. Hasil penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa ada dua jenis kosakata dan empat jenis metode analisis tata bahasa di dalam dua berita tersebut. Selanjutnya, peneliti mengungkapkan bahwa representasi ideologi dalam berita-berita tersebut mengandung adanya pandangan netral dari *washingtonpost.com* dan *guardian.com* terhadap pidato yang disampaikan oleh Greta Thunberg. Kesimpulan dari hasil analisis tersebut menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan kosakata dan tata bahasa juga mempengaruhi bentuk ideologi dari kedua media yang membahas tentang pidato Greta Thunberg.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains several points including the background of the study, research question, significance of the study, scope and limitations, and definition of the key term.

A. Background of the Study

In this digital and technological period, online news media has emerged as one of the most important information sources, allowing readers to access the most recent news (Tewari, 2016). However, the disparity in the development of discourse in the media enables us to recognize inequalities and the media's partiality, requiring us to be capable of selecting which information is reliable. In addition, examining the discourse will reveal the motivation or ideology concealed inside an introductory news text (Sari & Pradipta, 2022).

On September 28, 2021, Greta Thunberg, a young climate activist, delivered a speech at the Youth4Climate Summit in Milan. Various mass media widely reported Greta Thunberg's speech at the event. In her speech, she criticized world leaders for only making promises to tackle climate change. She describes the promises they made as *"Blah blah blah"* or just nonsense. Because of that, the speech is known as *"Blah blah blah* Speech*"*. The speech also became a hot topic in various news media for her courage to roast world leaders with the words *"Blah, blah, blah."*

Greta Thunberg is a young activist from Australia. She is well-known for her persistence in trying to resolve climate change. In addition, she also often campaigns for movements to help with climate change problems. Some of the speeches she has delivered in various forums are pretty bold because she mentions the performance of world leaders or governments. This also became one of the things that attracted the attention of the media to report about Greta Thunberg's speech.

Similar to the speech made by Greta Thunberg, people are commonly able to communicate with one another and share information through the production of utterances and the use of language in their communication, regardless of whether or not they comprehend the information being shared. Therefore, people begin to express themselves through language in various ways, one of which is public speaking. People adjust what they say when they write or speak to fit the context or situation in which they communicate, which is why language has magical properties. As a result, people must be aware of where and when they speak, as this will help them prioritize language based on the existing context (Gee, 2001).

Numerous elite groups, including politicians, presidents, and state officials, express their views on a specific issue through formal speeches. A formal speech is one type of public speaking activity in which a leader or influential person expresses their opinions on significant events or ideas that must be considered. Speech can be used for a variety of purposes, including making it easier for an individual to deliver a speech and providing the audience with a positive experience of being heard. Graduation speeches, religious speeches,

formal speeches by the president and his staff, orations, and leadership speeches are all examples of speeches (Wahyuni & Syamsi, 2021). Those examples have been widely used in discourse studies.

Numerous mass media, including *washingtonpost.com* and *guardian.com*, covered Greta Thunberg's speech. *Washingtonpost.com* is one of the online news portals published in Washington, D.C. Besides having a massive readership in the greater Washington area, it also attracts readers worldwide. Launched in 1999, *guardian.com* is an online news media website based in the United Kingdom and owned by the Guardian Media Group.

Media outlets claim objectivity and transparency by saying they create room for public discussion and report on current events without bias (Wodak. 2001). However, journalists' claims of objectivity and independence should always be viewed cautiously because discourse and language are always related to ideology (Al-Duleimi, 2016). In addition, every fact and quoted in news media provides specific information about the subject and the people involved.

The category of news encompasses the world that a news outlet portrays as an accurate representation of the actual reality (Fowler et al., 1979). Due to the proliferation of new information and the increasing demand for it brought on by the process of digitization, keeping up with the news through online sources has become an integral part of modern-day human existence (Chakraborty et al., 2019).

Discourses in both spoken and written form provide an explanation of their purposes and meanings while also demonstrating the most outstanding

language order in the context of interaction. Discourse is derived from speech and pertains to various fields, including economics, politics, and even presidents (Siregar, 2021).

Various studies have been conducted using the Critical Discourse Analysis theory. In addition, several of these Critical Discourse Analysis studies are concerned with language because language plays an important role in human communication and is one of the primary tools humans use to interact. Some of those studies (Satria, 2017; Herlina & Atmazaki, 2020; Al-Ahmad, 2020; Izhar & Seftika, 2021; Mu et al., 2021) used news media as their research subjects. Critical Discourse Analysis was used in previous studies to analyze various issues presented in the previous discussion. However, several studies using Critical Discourse Analysis to analyze online news media about Greta Thunbergh's speech are rare.

Several studies have used Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to study linguistic features in online media news using Fowler et al. (1979)'s theory (Izhar & Seftika, 2021; Herlina & Atmazaki, 2020; Satria, 2017). Izhar and Seftika (2021), examine the usage of language and grammar in the opinion piece "Challenge of Simultaneous Elections", the grammar analysis was focused on the semantic form. The results revealed that the opinion piece used four different types of vocabulary. Meanwhile, the purpose of Herlina and Atmazaki (2020) research is to shed light on how vocabulary and grammar through mass media texts can distort or reveal the truth. Satria (2017) only discusses the ideological representations in the news about Rizieq Shihab's return to Indonesia on

Kompas.com and *Tempo.co*. This research shows that Tempo uses five grammar analysis methods, and Kompas uses four of Fowler's news-building methods. On both media, he found passivization, nominalization, and marginalization. *Tempo.co* has an unbiased ideology, so it attempts to tell the readers from both Rizieq and government perspectives. *Tempo.co* contradicts *Kompas.com* more.

There are some CDA research on online news that use three dimensions of analysis: description, interpretation, and explanation based on Fairclough's theory (Al-Ahmad, 2020; Mu et al., 2021). Al-Ahmad (2020) analyzes the Chapel Hill shooting incident in North Carolina, USA. Eight newspaper reports, including the Fox News, The New York Times, The Telegraph BBC, Independent, Huffington Post, and two of them from CNN. According to the results of the research, the reports lack objectivity. Moreover, they were discovered to be linguistically biased since they framed the incident as something other than an Islamophobic crime. These conclusions substantiated the findings of other studies about the Western media's portrayal of Muslims and the 'elite racism' ideology that guided the reporting on this topic. While Mu et al. (2021) examined 35 media articles about China during the Covid-19 Pandemic published by The New York Times between September and December 2020. According to the analysis, The New York Times places China on the opposite side of the United States and other western nations and views China as a threat and autocratic state.

The Critical Discourse Analysis study also looks at transitivity and modality (Hasanah et al., 2019; Tian, 2021). Hasanah et al. (2019) employed the Halliday's theory, Systematic Functional Grammar (SFG), to evaluate the speech

of Kim Namjoon, the leader of the South Korean boy group BTS. The findings point to a modality analysis in the form of general tense and transitivity systems in speech, as well as a dominant process in the form of a relational process. Meanwhile, Tian (2021) examines how persons in political speeches use language to bridge gaps and gain people's acceptance and compassion by including elements of transitivity analysis, modality analysis, and personal pronouns. According to the study's findings, Trump used various language methods in his address to convey the impression of a new generation of leaders who lead the American people, promote front-ahead people's autonomy, and serve the public.

Some studies discussed political figures' speeches, such as the president (Alshammari, 2020; Irani, 2020). Ashammari (2020) described how President Trump's language impacts his audience. This research study evaluates the strong and weak points of Trump's speeches to comprehend his political language, which he reveals through various linguistic components; the researcher is also attempting to discover and explain the president's influential characteristics, such as modality, coherence and transitivity. Meanwhile, Irani (2020) examined Joko Widodo's speech to the United Nations General Assembly's 75th session and centred on illocutionary acts based on speech act theory. This research is interesting because, in addition to using CDA as a theoretical basis to answer the research question, the researcher also attempts to describe the five types of illocutionary acts that appear in the speech.

Several studies also discuss research related to ideology and power (Maghfiroh & Triyono, 2020; Widiastuti, 2020; Aldosari, 2020). In research

conducted by Maghfiroh and Triyono, (2020), analyzing the structures and symbolic ideology of the speech discourse delivered by Nadiem Makarim, the findings show discourse structure, namely macrostructure, microstructure, and superstructure. Discourse structure is also found in the findings of Widiastuti (2020). The three structures show how symbolic elites use social power for their purposes. Moreover, Aldosari (2020) wants to follow the conceptual connection between Nelson Mandela's defence speech and concealed power with the aim of transmitting particular ideological concepts that mirror Mandela's political position in his speeches. The result of the research further stated that courtroom discourse is a sort of institutional discourse marked by linguistic elements that indicate the power and ideology of its participants, despite being conveyed in an environment of weakness.

CDA theory is also used in various studies on different topics, such as (Pratiwi, 2021; Susanti, 2019). Pratiwi (2021) analyzes word choices, cohesiveness, coherence, and grammatical aspects, present in the article "Profile of Valentino Rossi, First MotoGP Rider Positive Covid-19" on *kompas.com*. Graphic components are also used by the researcher to visually underline or emphasize real-world scenarios and circumstances encountered in the fieldwork. Although it is not explained in more detail in the results of the analysis text, this research can be used as a reference to develop other research with similar themes. In addition, Susanti (2019) uses Critical Discourse Analysis as a research approach that focuses on analyzing three levels of discourse structure, namely textual, discursive, and social analysis. The outcomes of this research reveal that

the language used in Pantene and Garnier's advertisements appears to be highly engaging in creating an image for the viewers. They effectively used various discourse methods to attract people to buy the product being sold. The words in their advertisements are regarded as having authority or power over people in social practices.

Based on the previous studies that have been discussed, it can be concluded that in previous studies using CDA theory, many researchers applied different models, not only focusing on types of vocabulary and types of grammar, but various analytical models were also applied to obtain relevant and in-depth research results. Therefore, in this study, the researcher chooses to use a new object of study, online news media about Greta Thunberg's speech at the 2021 Youth4Climate Summit, with the aim of obtaining analytical data in the form of vocabulary and methods in the grammar level with the ideology in the news text.

The aspects of language that become the focus of this research are the form and the content of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in online news media. Furthermore, CDA is used as the basis for this research because it is not only linguistic forms that are studied but also ideology in online news media that is emphasized in this research. This makes this research even more critical.

The researcher chose the online news media of Greta Thunberg's speech at the event because there has been no research using online news objects about Greta Thunberg's speech. Moreover, Greta Thunberg is one of the climate activists who has a significant role in encouraging campaigns for young people to take part in overcoming climate change. Besides that, she is also a brave girl who

can convey her aspirations to world leaders at regional and international events. In addition, the Youth4Climate Summit event is unprecedented in which young delegates can convey their proposals and concrete ideas related to climate change.

Two major media outlets, *washingtonpost.com* and *guardian.com,* were chosen as the source of news on Greta Thunberg's speech because these two media are the largest online news media in America and the United Kingdom. In addition, the two media discuss a lot of social, economic, and political issues from various perspectives.

Previous research studies discussing CDA in online news media regarding issues of environmental speech, speeches about climate change are still very rare, especially since Greta Thunberg's speech contains elements of criticism of the government or world leaders. Many previous studies used Van Dijk's theory to examine CDA in the news and rarely used the theory of Fowler et al. (1979).

This research uses the CDA theory based on Fowler et al. (1979)'s approach model. The analysis of this research is based on the use of vocabulary and the methods of grammar analysis in the text. This research will also reveal the representation of ideology that plays an essential role in the speech. In this research, the study of CDA has some significance for the readers in terms of elevating their knowledge.

Fowler et al. (1979) formed their analytical model based on Halliday's explanation of the structure and function of language as a basis. The functions and structures of this language form the basis of grammatical structures, where grammar provides tools to be communicated. This was done by Fowler et al.

(1979) with the aim of putting grammar and its usage practices to find out Ideological practices.

B. Research Question

Based on the background described above, the problems in this study can be formulated as follows:

1. What are vocabulary and grammar analysis methods used in *washingtonpost.com* and *guardian.com* about Greta Thunberg's speech?

2. How is the ideology represented in *washingtonpost.com* and *guardian.com* about Greta Thunberg's speech?

C. Significance of the Study

Practically, this study provides more profound knowledge for researchers and students who will conduct a similar study on the use of vocabulary and grammar and their relationship with an ideology based on Fowler et al. (1979)'s framework. This research is important because it can strengthen previous studies that use online media news as a research object and provide an overview for future research.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is studying online news media that reports on Greta Thunberg's speech at the Youth4Climate Summit 2021. The online news media used include *washingtonpost.com* and *guardian.com*. This is done so that this research is not too broad and creates confusion for researchers in compiling this research.

The limitation of this study is that the researcher only studied vocabulary types and grammar analysis methods based on Fowler et al. (1979)'s framework. In addition, this research's object is only limited on two online news media. This is done because the two online news media are sufficient to present the data needed by the researcher.

E. Definition of Key Term

There are several key terms that are the core of the discussion in this study, including:

1. **Critical Discourse Analysis**: linguistic studies that discuss discourse is based on linguistic elements and relate them to context. It also believes that language is a social practice that a group can use to establish or spread its ideology.

2. **Ideology**: views of individuals and groups of a reality that exists in people's lives.

3. **Vocabulary**: the choice of words contained in a particular sentence

4. **Grammar analysis**: the analytical methods used to express grammar in a sentence or text.

5. **Greta Thunberg's speech**: a speech by a young environmental activist on climate change.

6. *Washingtonpost.com*: one of the largest American daily newspapers founded in 1877.

7. *Guardian.com*: one of the largest British daily newspapers founded in 1821.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the main framework and reviews some related theories concerning the current study. For this purpose, the reviews of some related theories are the general concept of Critical Discourse Analysis, Analysis Model of Fowler et al. (1979), and Ideology.

A. Critical Discourse Analysis

In linguistics, discourse refers to units of language that are larger than a sentence and are a response to the official teams of language that involve words, sentences, or phrases, as well as the interaction among these parts (Eriyanto, 2000). Generally, discourse refers to how the use of dialects, languages, and statements in a community, as well as speech patterns used in that community. Discourse analysis investigates the relationship between language, the social and cultural setting used, and the various language variations in the text.

Discourse analysis also explores how language is used to present multiple views and understand the world. It also shows how the interaction of how language use is affected by participants, as well as the effects of language use on identity and social relations. Moreover, it analyzes how language shapes people's perceptions of the world and their identities (Paltridge, 2012). Even though discourse analysis can be used in any field of study, it cannot be employed in all theoretical frameworks. However, it must not be utilized as an analysis method

without regard to its theoretical and methodological roots (Jorgensen & Phillips, 2002).

Every strategy (Discursive psychology, critical discourse analysis, and Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe's discourse theory) to discourse analysis showed the methodologies used to examine the data and the entire theory and methodology. In addition, the pack provides philosophical principles (epistemological and ontological) concerning the function of language in social production, theoretical frameworks, methodology directions for approaching a study topic, and the particular method needed for the analysis (Jorgensen & Phillips, 2002).

According to Van Dijk (1980), Critical Discourse Analysis is a type of discourse analysis research focusing on the dominance, inequalities imposed, challenged, and reproduced by speakers and texts in political and social contexts. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a sort of critical discourse research that focuses on how discursive practices inside the social and political context enact, reproduce and oppose social power abuse, dominance, and inequality (Schiffrin et al., 2001)

Critical Discourse Analysis also studies social forces. In this way, Critical Discourse Analysis is in an exact position that wants to expose, understand, and lead to the rejection of social inequality (Schiffrin & Tannen, 2001). Critical Discourse Analysis aims to establish a distinct style, or even a point of view, for thinking, application, and analysis throughout the field.

Critical Discourse Analysis research may take a more or less critical posture in various domains, such as narrative analysis, stylistics, pragmatics, ethnography, rhetoric, conversation analysis, and sociolinguistics. However, it is crucial to remember that the first and most critical stage in doing Critical Discourse Analysis research is thoroughly understanding what exists in society.

"Critical" in the Critical Discourse Analysis perspective does not need to be interpreted in the true sense of the word, i.e., judging or becoming negative (Amoussou & Allagbe, 2018). Instead, Critical Discourse Analysis gives theories and methodologies for investigating the causal equations among discourse, cultural, and social processes in various aspects of social life (Jorgensen & Phillips, 2002). Critical Discourse Analysis has no unified theoretical framework because this is not a technical direction for future research.

There are various variants of Critical Discourse Analysis inside the general purposes and qualities listed previously, which can be highly conceptually and analytically complex. Critical Discourse Analysis takes a precise position in dissident research and strives to investigate, uncover, and perhaps combat social inequity (Schiffrin et al., 2001).

Critical theories, and hence Critical Discourse Analysis, aim to create and disseminate crucial information that allows people to free themselves from oppression via personality. As a result, both of them strive to bring about "enlightenment and freedom"; these theories aim to understand and analyze eliminate a specific type of illusion (Wodak & Meyer, 2009).

Van Dijk stated that Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a sort of critical discourse research focusing on how discursive practices inside the social and political context enact, reproduce and oppose social power abuse, dominance, and inequality (Schiffrin et al., 2001). Van Dijk highlights three stages of discourse structure, as these are macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure.

B. Analysis Model of Fowler et al. (1979)

Experts have created a variety of models for critical discourse analysis. One of these is the Fowler, Hodge, Kress, and Trew model of critical discourse analysis (1979). The publication of the book Language and Control in 1979 cemented their presence. The concept they used became known as *critical linguistics*. Critical linguistics is best known as a social practice in which a group of people examines or rejects an ideology.

Fowler et al. (1979) create an analytical model. The concept is based on Halliday's description of language structure and function. The purpose and structure of language constitute the foundation of grammatical structure, while grammar gives the tools for communicating with the audience; what Fowler et al. accomplished were laying down the grammar and practice of its use to understand the practice of ideology.

Fowler et al. (1979) analytical model mentioned in Eriyanto's book is divided into two things, namely (a) Vocabulary and (b) Grammar. Vocabulary is divided into four types that are classifying, limiting views, discourse battle, and marginalization.

1. Classifying

The purpose of classification is to simplify complex realities and provide a means of controlling information and experiences. For example, the news about the deferral of employee wages was repeatedly mentioned by agents related to the reported issues, such as the government, employers, and the chairman of Apindo (Haryatmoko, 2016).

2. Limiting views (perspective)

Vocabulary analysis is restricted to the primary problem under investigation, namely the vocabulary that connects to reality so that the public can comprehend reality. For example, in the news about the deferral of employee wages, the perspective of the media often reveals the existence of company and employment sustainability and actions to increase the minimum wage (Haryatmoko, 2016).

3. Discourse battle

Vocabulary that describes the discourse battle between parties to influence public opinion. For example, in the news about the deferral of employee wages, the media mentions global economic conditions and foreign products flooding the market (Haryatmoko, 2016).

4. Marginalization

System Language is divided into the effect of the passive voice: eliminating the perpetrator, and the effect of nominalization: eliminating the perpetrator. For example, in the news about the deferral of employee wages, the

media mentions the argument from the South Korean ambassador about "marginalizing" the position of workers (Haryatmoko, 2016).

The analytical framework of methods in the grammar analysis is also provided by Fowler et al. (1979) to help the researcher analyzes the language:

1. The grammar of transitivity

It is always interesting to see what predicates are used in a text. These are words for actions (like "run" and "raise"), states (like "tall" and "red"), practices (like "widen" and "open"), and mental states (like "understand" and "sad"). They usually appear as verbs and adjectives in the text but sometimes as nouns obtained from verbs or adjectives. The events and situations the text discusses are mostly shown by the predicates and the people who go with them.

2. The grammar of modality

This includes "pragmatic" and "interpersonal" ways of putting words together. They show how speakers and writers feel about themselves, their listeners, and the topic. They also show their social and economic relationships with the people they talk to, as well as the actions that can be done through language such as accusing, ordering, pleading, or promising. In the book "Language in the News", written by Roger Fowler in 1991, he gives an example of the form of the grammar of modality in naming convention (pronouncement of a person's name): On December 31, 1985, a big news item in the newspapers was the Winnie Mandda was arrested; in this case, naming conventions are definitely of interest regarding women's representation.

The Guardian:

"The black nationalist leader, Mrs Winnie Mandela, was arrested in Johannesburg yesterday as she made her way to Soweto in defiance of a ban."

Nomzamo Mandela is Mrs. Mandela's full name, but she is consistently referred to as "Winnie Mandela," as evidenced by her autobiography, which appears to be the format she prefers.

3. Transformation

There are two types of transformations proposed: nominalization and passivation. The depiction of a process as an object, also known as nominalization, is an aspect of objectification. The term passivization refers to the practice of moving a noun that denotes an affected participant into the subject position in a sentence.

4. Classification

Controlling the flow of information is one of the purposes of classification. Hence, a systematic classification of things into categories according to the standards that have been set. For example, the distinction between predicates and the prenominal position is the primary distinction for adjectives and modifiers.

5. Coherence, order, and unity

Implementing one's conception of the "inner order" is essential in building a coherent discourse, whether speaking or writing. The structure of the discourse provides clues about how the events are related. It means that one specific incident that the speaker or writer recounted might be related to another event respectively. However, the essential idea is that the ideological basis of the

discourse can be determined by analyzing the degree to which all linguistic units share a significant pattern or coherence.

C. Ideology

In a particular and partial sense, ideology is a collection of ideas based on experience, and then a language is formed and created from those ideas. Therefore, it is essential to conduct a language analysis to understand the ideological process (Fowler et al.,1979). Furthermore, ideology is a belief or information that a specific group spreads. Knowledge, attitude, culture, and another aspect are all belief components. As a result, ideology serves as the cornerstone of social representation (van Dijk, 2006).

Ideologies are groups of ideas that help people put their experiences in order and make sense of the world (Fowler et al., 1979). This order and sense are not complete or general. Ideologies are also sets of ideas that are communicated through language. Language gives people the models and categories they use to think and helps them understand the world. Language categories, like ideologies, may appear fixed and given, but they can change over time. When people talk, they make, keep, confirm, and sometimes change how language and the ideas it expresses are put into groups. In addition, ideologies can be seen through how people speak.

Van Dijk (1980) proposed an ideological square to detect individual or group ideology. For example, in politics, there are two groups: in group and out group. Speakers usually talk about what they have accomplished, what they have done, and what they have done well. Those are in-group values, whereas out

group values are shown as war, prejudice, racism, and so on. As a result, presenters frequently mention positive aspects of their group rather than unfavourable aspects.

Everything displayed in public might be positive or negative, depending on who judges it. For example, whether right-wing or left-wing, anything the right-wing says will always be correct for their fans and vice versa. In politics, the goal is to improve one's reputation, uphold current ideals, and disseminate one's viewpoint. As a result, they will get many supporters and achieve their political objective.

Ideology in critical discourse analysis does not always relate to ideology in general (liberal, communist, marxist, and others). In this case, ideology focuses on the system that serves as the foundation for opinions/events that provide direction and goals for living; individual/group way of thinking; knowledge, theory, and purpose, which serves as a guide in socio-political life and whose expression is to form a general view, direct, justify, or marginalize other groups.

Fowler (1991) analyzed news texts which manifested a prejudicial categorization of women, particularly young women. The results show that the ideological background is formed from processes of categorization and discrimination that are widespread and general. The ideology in that text is seen as a representation of the views on the different positions and characteristics of women and men.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains research method to help the researcher collects and compiles data coherently, including research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research requires the methodology to identify and resolve the posed problem. Therefore, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research to describe this research. A qualitative method is chosen because it can explain the data obtained structurally and systematically. The qualitative method is a broad term that refers to various research strategies with theoretical roots in Psychology, Sociology, Philosophy, Linguistics, and Social Psychology (Moriarty, 2011). Following what has been explained before, the researcher uses qualitative research because the researcher wants to analyze the data as a whole, starting from data collection to data analysis by applying descriptive explanations to answer and resolve existing problems.

B. Research Instrument

In this research, the researcher serves as the research instrument because she collected the data from two websites affiliated with online news media: *washingtonpost.com* and *guardian.com*. According to Creswell (2009), the researcher is a significant instrument that plays an essential part in data gathering,

evaluation, and presentation. In this study, the researcher is the main instrument that plays an important role in the data analysis process.

C. Data and Data Source

The data sources of this research are online news media, the Washington Post and the Guardian. The data used in this study consists of linguistic elements such as words, phrases, sentences, and discourse in the news about Greta Thunberg's speech at the 2021 Youth4Climate Summit event. Here are the links to the online news:

https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/sep/28/blah-greta-thunberg-leaders-climate-crisis-co2-emissions; https://www.washingtonpost.com/climate-environment/2021/09/29/great-thunberg-leaders-blah-blah-blah/

D. Data Collection

In facilitating the process of collecting data, the researcher carried out several stages, including collecting the online news media about Greta Thunberg's speech, reading the entire data from the online news media, and finding the data needed by applying Fowler et al. (1979)'s theory.

Data collection in this research is carried out through the stages of searching the data by reading the online news from the website. After finding the appropriate data, the researcher highlighted the analyzed words, phrases, and sentences. The researcher only selected a few pieces of speech containing 23 data based on Fowler et al. (1979)'s theory. It later allows the researcher to answer problems in research and evaluate results or existing hypotheses.

E. Data Analysis

In qualitative research, the preparation and organization of data, such as in the form of transcripts or photos, is a series of data analyses that are then reduced and grouped (Creswell, 2013). After collecting the data, the researcher conducted a thorough analysis with some stages. First, categorizing data into types of vocabulary (classification, perspective, discourse battle, and marginalization) and grammar analysis methods (transitivity, modality, transformation, classification, then coherence, order, and unity) based on Fowler et al. (1979)'s analytical framework. Second, arranging the data based on the category. Third, analyzing the data using the theory of Fowler et al. (1979). Fourth, the researcher validated the the findings of the research by rechecking the findings with the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis from Fowler et al. (1979). Finally, making conclusions and suggestions from the research.

BAB IV
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two main sections: findings and discussion. This part consists of finding and a discussion of the data analysis from online news media *washingtonpost.com* and *guardian.com* published in 2021 regarding Greta Thunberg's speech at the Youth4Climate Summit 2021. The first sub-chapter presents the findings and then proceeds with a discussion.

A. Findings

This part is composed of the data analysis about Greta Thunberg's speech at the Youth4Climate Summit 2021, published in two online news media, *washingtonpost.com* and *guardian.com*. The findings on the news are compiled based on the analysis system of Fowler et al. (1979).

1. Linguistic forms of vocabulary and grammar analysis methods based on Fowler et al.'s theory

In this study, two linguistic forms were studied based on the theory of Fowler et al. (1979), namely vocabulary and grammar analysis methods. Four types of vocabulary are studied: classification, perspective, discourse battle, and marginalization. Meanwhile, in grammar analysis methods, there are five types studied, namely: the grammar of transitivity, the grammar of modality, transformation, classification, then coherence, order, and unity.

a. Vocabulary and grammar analysis models from online media news of *washingtonpost.com* (Greta Thunberg says world leaders' talk on climate change is 'blah blah blah')

There are two types of vocabulary and four types of grammar analysis methods found on *washington.com*. The findings are analysed as follows:

Table 1. Classification of Data Analysis in *Washingtonpost.com*

Vocabulary		Grammar	
Classification	3	**The Grammar of Transitivity**	7
Perspective	1	**The Grammar of Modality**	3
Discourse Battle	-	**Transformation**	7
Marginalization	-	**Classification**	-
		Coherence, order, and unity	3

Table 1 is about the finding of two types of vocabulary and three types of grammar analysis methods based on the framework of Fowler et al. (1979). In classification vocabulary that has been in Chapter II, in the news published by *washingtonpost.com,* the media repeatedly mentions these three words. In perspective vocabulary, one perspective from the media limits the view, and two coherence, order, and unity form. In the methods at the grammar level, there are seven forms of the grammar of transitivity, three forms of the grammar of modality, and six forms of transformation.

1) Vocabulary Analysis

The first online news media mentions the name of "Greta Thunberg" repeatedly. This indicates that the media make a classification form to control the information on the news and focus the news on the main agent. In addition, the media mentions other agents who are considered to have an important role in the issue, namely "activists" and "world leaders."

In the news, the word "activist" repeatedly appeared as an effort to provide additional information related to the news because not only Greta Thunberg read her speech at that time, but other activists also participated in the event. Meanwhile, agents of "world leaders" are classified as parties who are also responsible for climate change issues, where the government has the power to make public policies.

Washintonpost.com also repeatedly pointed out Greta Thunberg's criticism of world leaders by citing several statements from her speech that indicated criticism. As for some of the vocabularies used by the media to show criticism (such as *denounced, accusing,* and *called-out*).

2) Methods in the Grammar Level

In the explanation of the following data, the researcher highlights words, phrases, and sentences by placing bold marks on the analyzed sentences to make it easier for readers to understand the explanations listed. Therefore, the following is an analysis method at the grammar level based on the information supplied in the table above:

Datum 1

At the opening of the following *washingtonpost.com* news, the news immediately mentioned Greta Thunberg. She gave a speech at the Yout4Climate Summit event by starting her speech with criticisms aimed at world leaders.

> ***Swedish climate and environmental activist Greta Thunberg denounced*** *the world's "so-called leaders" during a speech at Italy's Youth4Climate summit on Tuesday, accusing politicians of failing to act on climate change and describing their promises as 30 years of "blah blah blah."*

The sentence structure is transitive and focuses on the agent who is the cause of action. The agent in the sentence of this news, Greta Thunberg, initiates her own action by reproaching and accusing world leaders of their promises with the words *"blah, blah, blah,"* or it can be concluded as mere nonsense.

The media simplifies the sentence by forming a common vocabulary with a negative connotation using the word "accusing". The aim is that the reader can understand that Greta Thunberg's actions are not without reason. It was triggered by promises to overcome climate change, which are nonsense without real action. In this sentence, it can be seen that the media also concluded that the criticism that Greta Thunberg gave to politicians was a fact of failure in overcoming climate change. This indicates that the media gave their views of the speech and agreed with it.

The media chose to mention the act of criticizing Greta Thunberg with the word "denounced" to limit the reader's view, so the readers do not misperceive it. In addition, the word "denounced" has the meaning of criticizing something or someone who has more power, such as politicians, so this word is still feasible and common to understand.

Washingtonpost.com also calls Greta Thunberg a "Swedish climate and environmental activist." This designation is a form of the naming convention because Greta Thunberg's name in this sentence is added with a title indicating that she is an activist. A wide variety of options can be used to address or refer to a person, and these options are comprised of different components of their name. It shows that the media wants ordinary readers to know who Greta Thunberg is. It

also means that the media wants to assert the identity of the object they are reporting on. Then, of course, it will make it easier for readers to identify the individual or object of the news.

Datum 2

The media gave an overview of what Greta Thunberg did before she went to the podium to deliver her speech. The picture shows Greta Thunberg taking off her mask as a form of politeness in delivering a speech.

> ***Removing*** *her mask so she could deliver an impassioned speech on the podium in Milan…*

Nominalization is also found in this news. In the sentence, the word "removing" is used to identify the action of the agent. Nominalization in this sentence is done because it emphasizes the event or action taken. In this case, nominalization is done to reduce the role of the agent in the situation so that the reader does not focus too much on the agent but on the actions she takes. In that sentence, the media also seemed to describe the spirit of Greta Thunberg when she was about to read her speech. This shows the attitude of the media, which considers it a positive thing.

Datum 3

Greta Thunberg repeatedly said "blah, blah, blah" as a form of criticism of the government for only making false promises to address climate change to the public.

> *"Build back better, blah blah blah," she said, referencing the words of* ***President Biden and British Prime Minister Boris Johnson****, who have often* ***used*** *the phrase when talking about their visions for the future.*

There is mention of titles pinned at the beginning of the names of these agents, such as "President and British Prime Minister." This shows the arrangement of the naming convention. Just like in the first sentence, the naming of the actor's title provides information about the position or status of the agent. In addition, this sentence is also in transitive form, where a verb is "used," which indicates an action taken by the agent.

In that sentence, the media explained in detail that the statement uttered by Greta Thunberg was not merely mere gibberish. However, the media tried to make the readers familiar with the phrase which Greta Thunberg actually quoted from the vision conveyed by President Biden and British Prime Minister Boris Johnson. In addition, the media wants to make the readers conclude the reality of what actually happened by themselves.

Datum 4

In her speech, Greta Thunberg quoted a snippet from President Emmanuel Macron's speech as a form of criticism which, at the core of the speech, meant that no planets other than Earth were habitable.

> *Thunberg also **resurfaced** past remarks from French **President Emmanuel Macron**, who said in a warning to Congress during the Trump presidency in 2018 that there "is no planet B,"...*

In this news, the head of state's name is also added along with his title of "president". This shows that the media shows his formal relationship as a form of respect for the position of the world leader. Indirectly, readers will also believe more in the statement said by Greta Thunberg. Obviously, this is not an opinion drive, but the media are trying to convey essential facts in Greta Thunberg's

speech. Therefore, in this sentence, the verb "resurfaced" signifies an intransitive sentence. As in the previous sentence, the action is carried out as a form of satire.

Datum 5

Washingtonpost.com also explained that the activists who attended the event would make a list of recommended things that could be done to tackle climate change and what the government could do to fulfil their requests. Later the lists would be submitted and reviewed by the competent government.

> *The activists at the youth summit **will create** a list of recommendations that **will be reviewed** by government officials and taken to the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference, or COP26, in November.*

The sentence above is a transitive form. The reason is that the sentence pattern indicates an event the agent has not carried out. Therefore, the addition of the object "a list of recommendations" indicates that the verb in the sentence requires an object after it. In addition, in this sentence, there is also passivization that "will be reviewed".

Passivized objects may give the impression that they are agents, despite the fact that their actual function is to play roles that are affected rather than affecting others. The merging of two forms of grammar methods in the sentence is also part of the form of coherence, order, and unity. This is due to the form of transitivity and transformation (passivization) in one sentence.

Datum 6

In addition to Greta Thunberg, at the event, the media also added information delivered by Vanessa Nakate, who is a climate activist from Uganda.

In the statement, the media wrote that she was collecting promises from officials regarding the assistance that had been said in 2020.

> **Ugandan climate activist Vanessa Nakate** also **spoke** at the summit saying that vulnerable countries were "still waiting" on funds of 100 billion euros, or $117 billion, **that were promised by officials in 2020.**

In this sentence, the name "Vanesa Nakate" is also added with the mention of *Uganda climate activist*. This also puts emphasis on the issue of the speeches at the event. The addition of titles to the contents of this news shows the media's desire to provide a broad view to readers who do not all know about the background or position of the subject being reported.

Passivizations also appear in this sentence "were promised". The use of this passive form aims to make the reader more focused on the object because the object in the sentence is something important, including the cost of funds promised by the government. Moreover, the form sentence is also coherence, order, and unity, in which transitivity is used in the first and transformation in the second clause.

Datum 7

In the news, the media also gave their voices regarding the young generation who have repeatedly asked the authorities to address climate change to reduce the young people's worries about their uncertain future amidst the impact of global warming.

> The younger generation **has repeatedly called** on those in power to meet climate targets, citing reports that deem their futures uncertain amid an ever-warming planet.

In this sentence, washingtonpost.com tries to emphasize to the readers that there is an action that young activists have repeatedly carried out to deal with the

problem of climate change. This is shown through the use of the word "repeatedly". In the news, of course, it is natural for news writers to exaggerate the reality, but in this case, the author also claims that previous survey has shown that many young people care about the issue of climate change.

Datum 8

The media wrote data obtained from climate science in August about warnings from the United Nations about the long-term effects of climate change caused by various human activities.

> *In an August review of climate science,* ***a panel from the United Nations warned*** *that* ***this summer's extreme weather had been intensified by human-caused climate change*** *and that heat waves, floods and fires would worsen in the coming decades.*

It is similar to the previous sentence. This one illustrates a process that elicits action from the subject, which is written as *a panel from the united nations*. Additionally, the verb *warned* indicates that there is a vocabulary that restricts the view. It also reveals the media's perspective when interpreting an event.

The sentence "…this summer's extreme weather had been intensified…" is a passive form, where the object becomes the focus. This is done to highlight how the event that occurred, *summer's extreme weather* is one of the impacts of climate change. In addition, there are forms of coherence, order, and unity that are marked by the use of transitivity and transformation in the same sentence.

Datum 9

Washingtonpost.com also added other data related to the findings of scientists who project that there is an increase in global warming. Again, this shows that the media is concerned with climate change issues.

*In the same report**, scientists projected that the Earth could warm up** to another 6 degrees by the end of this century if emissions of heat-trapping gases **are not reduced**.*

In the beginning, the noun "scientists" acts as an agent, then the actions that the agent carries out demonstrate the existence of a process that is taking place. Therefore, the transitive pattern in this sentence is the same as that in the sentences that came before it, which are based on actual facts.

In the second clause, there is also a form of passivization, which is marked by the pattern "are not reduced" so that this sentence form is also coherence, order, and unity, which are marked by the use of transitivity and transformation in the one sentence.

Datum 10

The media pointed out that Greta Thunberg not only called for a climate change campaign this time, but she has been carrying out various campaigns for a long time to address this issue with the aim of making the planet's condition better in the future.

***Thunberg has long campaigned** for a better future for the planet and **called out** politicians for not acting swiftly enough to tackle the crisis.*

The sentence uses a transitive pattern, where the media puts the actor at the beginning, so the reader can understand the events or actions the actor took. The sentence above is also not merely an opinion from the media but is part of the content of Greta Thunberg's speech which is narrated with grammar in such a way that it is easy to understand. As a result, the agent in this sentence is the one who is remarkable, and the outcome of the action is issue-solving.

The media mentions Greta Thunberg's last name in this sentence, showing their attitude towards her speech, which positions her as the main character in the news that the media publishes. This also shows the existence of a form of the naming convention.

Datum 11

The media states in the news that the results of the speech were not only related to calls for addressing climate change, but countries were also asked to play an active role in protecting the world's ecosystems and building defenses that could protect humans from the impacts of climate change.

> *Countries **are also being asked** to work toward protecting the world's ecosystems and building defenses that **protect communities impacted by climate change**.*

In the passive form as above, the object is placed at the beginning of the sentence as the subject. This type of transformation is widely used in the news with the aim of the reader not only seeing the agents who play a role in the action process but also the object that is the target of the action. Therefore, in the sentence above, *countries* are a point of public attention that has an essential role in making decisions to deal with climate change. The sentence also uses the forms of coherence, order, and unity, which are indicated by the merging of two forms between transformation and transitivity in the same sentence.

Based on the results of the data analysis above, the use of vocabulary and grammar carried out by *Washington.post* is intended to reveal the perspective and ideology of the media themselves on the issues they are reporting. Although the focus of the news was Greta Thunberg, the media did not openly show their partiality to one of the agents. This can be seen from some of the vocabulary used,

such as *denounced,* which describes actual events regarding Greta Thunberg's attitude in voicing her aspirations which shows her criticism of world leaders.

The media also revealed some evidence of data regarding the effects of climate change, which shows that it is true that the government has failed to address climate change. Although Greta Thunberg was quite aggressive in criticizing the government and world leaders in her speech, the media still explained it using easy-to-understand grammar so as not to cause one-sided bias. There is a lot of emphasis on the object of *climate change*, making readers focus on the reported issues, not on Greta Thunberg's attitude when reading her speech. This shows that the media only tries to report the existing reality without cornering any party.

b. **Vocabulary and grammar analysis models from online media news of** *guardian.com* **('Blah, blah, blah': Greta Thunberg lambasts leaders over climate crisis)**

There are two types of vocabulary and four types of grammar analysis methods found on *washington.com*. The findings are analyzed as follows:

Table 2. Classification of Data Analysis in *Guardian.com*

Vocabulary		Grammar	
Classification	2	**The Grammar of Transitivity**	12
Perspective	1	**The Grammar of Modality**	3
Discourse Battle	-	**Transformation**	4
Marginalization	-	**Classification**	-
		Coherence, order, and unity	2

In the results of the analysis above, the researcher found two types of vocabulary based on the analysis model of Fowler et al. (1979). The media

repeatedly mentions these two words in the classification vocabulary in the news published by *guardian.com*. In perspective vocabulary, one argument from the media limits the view. In the methods of grammar level, the researcher found eleven forms of the grammar of transitivity, three grammar of modality, four transformations, and two classifications.

1) Vocabulary Analysis

In the second online news media, the media mentioned the name "Greta Thunberg" five times. This shows the media's desire to classify the word form. The goal is to control the information in the news and focus the news on the main agent. In addition, the media also mentioned another agent, "young people", who was mentioned three times. The appearance of the agent is intended to explain to readers additional information related to the subject who took part in the event, which is also on Thunberg's side.

Guardian.com shows Greta Thunberg's criticism of world leaders by citing several statements from her speech that indicate criticism. As for some of the vocabulary used by the media to show the criticism (such as "excoriated").

2) Methods in the Grammar Level

The following is an analysis of the grammar category based on the information supplied in the table:

Datum 12

In the opening sentence of online news media, guardian.com wrote the essence of Greta Thunberg's speech which contained criticism of global leaders

about climate change. The media also added a snippet of Greta Thunberg's speech, which made it quite controversial because it called the promises of the world leaders "blah, blah, blah".

> *Greta Thunberg **has excoriated** global leaders over their promises **to address** the climate emergency, dismissing them as "blah, blah, blah".*

The opening sentence above is a good start because it goes straight to the core of the news topic. The form of the transitive sentence gives an idea of the main object being discussed. For example, it is a concern that the mass media wants readers to focus on Greta Thunberg, the main character in the news. As in the first news, in this news, the initial sentence reveals the actions taken by Greta Thunberg, criticizing global leaders. *Guardian.com* uses the word "excoriated" to limit readers' views of reality. The word's meaning has a broad meaning, criticizing commonly and firmly, and boldly.

Datum 13

In the news, guardian.com also wrote a snippet of Greta Thunberg's speech which was quoted from Boris Johnson. This emphasizes that Greta Thunberg not only spoke at length without meaning, but she also gave these criticisms based on factual evidence.

> *She **quoted** statements by Boris Johnson: "This is not some expensive, politically correct, green act of bunny hugging."*

The agent "she" performs an action to emphasize the issue she brings to the event. However, the author did not explain clearly the effects or consequences of the actions taken by the agent. Then, it can be concluded that this sentence is one form of transitivity, namely Intransitivity, which in this pattern does not explain the target object.

Datum 14

The media attaches data from the UN nation about the number of carbon emissions that must be reduced to reduce the impact of global warming. The purpose of the sentence, the media wants to provide more understanding to the reader that there needs to be real action taken to reduce the negative impact.

> *Carbon emissions are on track **to rise** by 16% by 2030, according to the UN, rather than fall by half, which **is the cut needed** to keep global heating.*

At the beginning of the sentence, the intransitive verb "to rise" indicates the sentence contains a transitivity form. Using passive sentence patterns also makes it easier for writers to assemble words into exciting and not long-winded sentence structures. Passive sentences are generally found at the beginning of the news. Therefore, mass media sentences tend to bring opinions to see ideology from the actor's point of view.

The object in this sentence becomes a point of attention for the readers, which by providing data from the facts, makes the readers interested in the news content. Besides that, coherence, order, and unity are used in this sentence. It is indicated with the use of transitivity and transformation in one sentence.

Datum 15

Guardian.com added information about the upcoming event in October, The Cop26. In this part of the sentence, the news gives a little opinion about the need for greater involvement of all countries to reduce the use of these emissions to meet the targets to be achieved.

> *The Cop26 climate summit **starts** in Glasgow, UK, on 31 October and all the big-polluting countries must **deliver** tougher pledges to cut emissions to keep the goal of 1.5C within reach.*

The sentence above is a combination of two forms transitive and intransitive. The presence of the verb indicates this "starts", which indicates the activity of an event. In addition, the absence of an object that is used as the target of the action makes this sentence contain an intransitive pattern. While in the following phrase, there is the verb "deliver", which indicates an action. Therefore, the action has an effect or handles the intended object.

Datum 16

The media added another snippet of Greta Thunberg's speech to remind readers of her actions in 2018 that had a significant impact in triggering youth action on climate issues.

> "Of course we need constructive dialogue," said **Thunberg**, whose solo climate strike in 2018 **sparked** a movement of millions of young climate protesters.

The action taken by the agent in the sentence above becomes a varied sentence pattern. The reason is that the author presents a statement from Greta Thunberg's speech, followed by a transitive sentence. In addition, the author also uses the verb "sparked", which makes it seem as if what Greta Thunberg has done causes a significant change in positive connotations. Finally, the author mentions the agent's name by applying a simple feature, namely the naming convention of mentioning the last name "Thunberg".

Datum 17

Guardian.com also shows data related to the long-term impact that will be felt by children born in this era. In the future, when these children grow up, they will face more climate disasters than previous generations.

> *Research **published** on Monday **showed** that children born today **would experience** many times more extreme heatwaves and other climate disasters over their lifetimes than their grandparents, even if countries **fulfil** their current emissions pledges.*

At the beginning of the sentence, the writer uses a passivization pattern. In terms of meaning, the sentence can still be understood by the reader. However, the sentence pattern that is not in accordance with the grammatical arrangement of the passive sentence makes the sentence ungrammatically. Therefore, the pattern in the first sentence should be *Research is published*. The author also uses a transitive pattern in the sentence. This can be seen from the use of the verb "showed", "would experience", and "fulfil", which shows an action with a real effect.

The sentence is also a form of coherence, order, and unity. This is indicated by the form of transformation and transitivity in one sentence, where the form of transformation is located in the first clause and transitivity is located in the second clause.

Datum 18

In this news, the media revealed that officials from the UN, UK, and US did not get the results that Cop26 would not produce what was expected to fulfil the aspirations.

> *Officials from the UN, UK and US said Cop26 **would not produce** the breakthrough **needed** to fulfil the aspirations of the Paris agreement but the broader goal of the conference ...*

The sentence above is transitive, meaning that after the word "would not produce", there is an object that is subject to action or is affected by the verb. In addition, the connotation of the sentence is also negative, where the author

assumes that officials will not produce the solution used to solve the problem. Again, this is due to the use of the negative sentence pattern *would not produce*.

Datum 19

Like the first news, guardian.com revealed the presence of additional young activists who delivered speeches at the Youth4Climate Summit in this second news.

> ***Thunberg***, *Vanessa Nakate from Uganda, and hundreds of other young people from across the world **are attending** the Youth4Climate Summit.*

In the sentence above, the author uses the system naming convention to mention the agent's name by mentioning the actor's last name. This is done because the author assumes that the reader is familiar with the position of the agent. In addition, the sentence has an intransitive form where no object is mentioned in the sentence after the verb *'are attending'*. The author wants to focus on the subject who acts as the sentence so that the reader can understand the urgency of the event.

Datum 20

This news also explains that the Youth4Climate Summit event was organized by the Italian government, a UK partner in the Cop26 running event.

> *... the Youth4Climate Summit. It **is hosted** by the Italian government, the UK's partner in running Cop26.*

The sentence above has the form of passivization. This can be seen from the arrangement of the words "is hosted", which shows the composition of passive sentences. In addition, the author wants to highlight the object (Youth4climate Summit event), which is the point of attention of the readers.

Datum 21

In these sentences, the guardian tries to explain that the youth working group took part in the debate at the youth summit. The context of the debate they had at the event was related to increasing youth participation and awareness on all matters related to climate change.

> *The youth summit **will consist** of working groups of young people debating how to **increase** their participation in decision-making, their role in helping to transform energy use, nature conservation and climate adaptation, and how education can **create** a climate-conscious society.*

At the beginning of the sentence, the author does not bring up the object after the verb "will consist", *s*o the sentence's initial arrangement is intransitive, where the verb does not need an object. Then, the verb "to increase" is transitive. While at the end of the sentence, the media raises the object after the action taken by the verb "create". In this section, the media tries to describe the goals of these young activists to address climate change. This shows that there is support from the media for the actions taken by them.

Datum 22

In this sentence, it is explained that a climate-conscious society is one of the factors in implementing the youth climate summit held at the UN headquarters in New York in 2019.

> *... a climate-conscious society. It **builds** on a youth climate summit **held** at the UN headquarters in New York in 2019.*

The sentence contains the forms of coherence, order, and unity because of the transitivity and transformation forms in one sentence to form a sentence equivalent.

Datum 23

Guardian.com also provided additional information that youths carried out protests in Berlin. The youths came from various countries.

> *Large numbers of youth climate protesters **took** to the streets on Friday in almost 100 countries across the world, including 100,000 in Berlin, where **Thunberg** spoke.*

It can be seen that the media wants to focus on the number of agents in the sentence so that readers can easily understand what happened. The media explained the events that occurred but not with the reasons behind the large number of agents who attended the event. In this sentence, the use of the active verb "took" shows the form of the transitive, which describes the actions taken by the agent to the object in the form of the scene.

The use of the grammar of modality method is also included in this sentence, namely the naming convention, in which the media only mentions Greta Thunberg using her last name. This shows that the media assumes that readers are familiar with the term because, in the previous sentence, the media has repeatedly mentioned the figure of Greta Thunberg and also gave a little explanation of who Greta Thunberg is.

2. Ideology

Based on the results of the data analysis above, the use of vocabulary and methods of grammar analysis carried out by *washingtonpost.com* is intended to reveal the perspective and ideology of the media themselves on the issues they are reporting. Although the focus of the news was Greta Thunberg, the first online news media did not openly show their partiality to one of the agents. This can be

seen from some of the vocabulary used, such as *denounced,* which describes actual events regarding Greta Thunberg's attitude in voicing her aspirations which shows her criticism of world leaders.

a. The Views of The Media

In terms of context, the two online news media are chosen because both discuss the latest climate change issues, which are crucial. Moreover, the peculiarity of online news lies in the informativeness of the media in presenting the news according to the facts presented in Greta Thunberg's speech. The main topic in the news was the content of Greta Thunberg's own speech about climate change, in which both news only added a little supporting data as evidence of the existing arguments.

The arguments in *washingtonpost.com* do not show any indication of partiality from the media towards either party. The evidence can be shown by the content from media, which only provides information according to the facts in the field. The media also repeatedly quoted Greta Thunberg's speeches. Likewise, *guardian.com* completely only presents news for informative purposes.

In addition, the media also revealed some evidence of data regarding the effects of climate change, which shows that it is true that the government has failed to address climate change. Finally, although Greta Thunberg was quite aggressive in criticizing the government and world leaders in her speech, the media still explained it using easy-to-understand grammar so as not to cause one-sided bias.

There is much emphasis on the object of *climate change*, making readers focus on the issues being reported, not on Greta Thunberg's attitude when reading her speech. This shows that the media only tries to report the existing reality without cornering any party.

Washingtonpost.com also explained the pros and cons from the public side regarding the speech delivered by Greta Thunberg, as in the example below:

> *On social media Wednesday, many praised Thunberg's speech, calling her "brave" and "brilliant." Some critics, however, labeled her "blah blah blah" comments as "absurd."*

At the beginning of the sentence, the media mentions that many people appreciate Greta Thunberg's speech. This shows that the media also agrees with it. However, the media also explained that there were cons in society in the form of criticism of Greta Thunberg. Therefore, the sentence above shows the neutral attitude of the media. Likewise, with the ideology contained in it, it is clear that no political domination intervenes in the media or forms of discrimination against one party.

Guardian.com's use of vocabulary and the analysis model of grammar aims to expose the viewpoint and ideology of the media on the topics they cover. Like the first news, Greta Thunberg and the associated issue of climate change are the main focus. The media do not show bias towards either party, Greta Thunberg or the government.

The media present the news in accordance with the actual events; there is no exaggeration or reduction of the news's content. However, *Guardian.com* frequently gives the current reality priority. This is evident from the word choice, which is merely a narratively packaged repetition of Greta Thunberg's speech.

b. The Representation of Ideology

The following is also the analytical data presented to support the statement that the ideology of the news is neutral in both media. This is indicated by the headlines of the data originating from the events reported in the news:

Table 3. Supporting Data of Representation Ideology

News Media	Agent	Process	Affected	Circumstance
Washingtonpost.com	Greta Thunberg	Denounced	World leaders	(at) Italy's Youth4Climate summit
Guardian.com	Greta Thunberg	has excoriated	Global leaders	(when) dismissing them as "blah, blah, blah".

Both media have the same opening form right after the headlines. They put the active sentence at the beginning of the news. Then, the agent in the two sentences is used as the primary focus before the process (event). Given that the two media put the agent as the focus rather than the affected party (who has been criticized, namely the Global leaders). This shows that Greta's action in criticizing Global Leaders is the main focus that the media wants to convey to the readers. In this context, there is no element of media bias towards one party. They only write it according to the beginning of Greta Thunberg's speech.

Some of the data above show a neutral attitude toward the media. They chose to report it with a broader perspective, not only focusing on Greta Thunberg but also on other agents. This makes the media ideology look neutral, and there is no element of partiality to one side.

Greta Thunberg's speech actually contains the view of liberalism, which is marked by her actions in expressing opinions freely to take concrete actions in

dealing with climate change. In this case, she also positions herself as an individual with absolute freedom to express her opinions in the public sphere and in front of world leaders. However, in packaging the issue, the two media chose not to deviate from the function of the news media itself, which must be able to remain in a neutral position.

The concept conveyed from the two online media is the concept of Greta Thunberg's courage in giving her opinion on climate change. In addition, these online news media open up future perspectives by showing the importance of overcoming climate change which was stated openly in Greta Thunberg's speech. However, this does not affect the position of the discourse itself, which is neutral and describes the ideological position of the two online news media.

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher presents a discussion of the results from data analysis conducted by investigating the category analysis of linguistic form, including the vocabulary and grammar analysis methods based on Fowler et al. theory in two different online news media, *washingtonpost.com* and *guardian.com*.

This study highlights the influence of the use of vocabulary and methods on the grammar level and the ideology representation of the two online news media. Then the researcher finds out what ideology is contained in the two news. The choice of vocabulary in the news is based on four categories of vocabulary. In comparison, the use of the method in the grammar analysis in the news is based on six categories described in the finding section.

The researcher found that there are several vocabulary and methods in the grammar level in both media based on Fowler et al. (1979). The following is the sum of the results of the analysis:

Table 4. Types of The Vocabulary

Vocabulary	News 1 (*washingtonpost.com*)	News 2 (*guardian.com*)
Classification	3	2
Perspective	1	1
Discourse Battle	-	-
Marginalization	-	-
Total	**4**	**3**

Table 5. Types of The Grammar Analysis

Name of Method	News 1	News 2
The Grammar of Transitivity	7	12
The Grammar of Modality	3	3
Transformations	7	4
Classification	-	-
Coherence, order, and unity	3	2
Total	**20**	**21**

In the first news published by *washingtonpost.com*, not much choice of particular words was used. Instead, the media chose to use common words based on Greta Thunberg's speech at the event. This shows that the media do not necessarily give their hidden intention on the news they publish. However, some use of vocabulary such as *"…**accusing** politicians of failing to act on climate change…"* can influence the readers' views on the actions taken by Greta Thunberg so that readers may see the tendency of the mass media toward one party.

In the classification vocabulary findings, several classification words from agents appear several times in each sentence in the news. In this case, the media

want the reader to see that reality does not form by itself but that there is still the role of agents involved in the process of these events.

Similar to the first news, in the second news released by *guardian.com*, there is also not much choice of words in the use of vocabulary. At *guardian.com*, the media even attaches many excerpts from Greta Thunberg's speech so that there is not much variation in the choice of words that indicate the different vocabulary used in the news.

In both news, there is no use vocabulary of discourse battles and marginalization. The vocabulary of discourse battles, which consist of arguments between parties to influence public opinion and in which the two media choose to be neutral, is not brought up in the mainstream media at any point (Fowler et al.,1979). Furthermore, the media does not use the vocabulary of marginalization because, in the news, there is no media implication to form a public opinion that justifies one party and excludes the other party.

In the two online news media, no grammar analysis method was found in the form of classification because the two media did not add words that have new meanings, which indicates that it does not have the form of a relexicalization and overlexicalization as stated in Fowler et al.'s theory. In addition, the two media both use common words that are often used in news writing. Therefore, *guardian.com* uses more method variations in grammar analysis than *washington.com*.

In previous research by Izhar (2021) and Atmazaki (2020), those researchers conducted a similar analysis as this present research, namely the form

of vocabulary and grammar in the text. However, in Izhar (2021)'s research, the grammar analysis is based on semantic form. Meanwhile, the grammar analysis of this research is based on Fowler et al.'s model analysis. Atmazaki (2020)'s research results only show negative meaning interpretations of the chosen vocabulary that he analyzes. Besides that, in the analysis of grammar, he only analyzes the nominalization of grammar. Meanwhile, in contrast to the findings in previous studies, this present research analyzes all forms of vocabulary and grammar analysis method based on Fowler et al. (1979). This study also reveals the ideology of news content in online news media.

The results that the researcher has described in this research show that not only grammatical aspects affect ideology but also specific uses of vocabulary that contribute to determining the attitude of the mass media to the issues being discussed. Both *washingtonpost.com* and *guardian.com* share the same ideology. Both share a consistent view of remaining neutral.

The slight difference between the two online news media lies in the use of the grammar of transitivity. In contrast, at *washingtonpost.com*, the media does not give too many choices of words in transitive or intransitive forms to describe the contents of the speech. Even so, *washingtonpost.com* expresses its opinion more through a form of transformation packaged in the form of passivization. Whereas on guardian.com, there are more repetitions of words that quote the contents of Greta Thunberg's speech.

Not all forms of vocabulary and grammar analysis methods were found in this study. The researcher only found two vocabulary types and four grammar

analysis methods. This happened because the online news media only explained the contents of Greta Thunberg's speech and did many repetitions of Greta Thunberg's statement in the news.

According to Fowler (1991), the news is a form of mass media, and their ability to communicate simultaneously with millions of people gives them powerful ideological influence. This indicates that news should indeed give readers the freedom to determine their views on the news issues raised so that readers will not be lulled by the opinion of certain media and will not cause bias from the media itself.

Fowler et al. (1979) state that the difference between discourse transformations that reproduce ideology and those that require substantial ideological changes provides a formal way of determining whether the ideology present in the news represents the ideology in Greta Thunberg's speech or a transformation of that ideology. This means there can be an ideological change in the news because of different views from the people who are being reported. Both individuals and the media do not always have the same view.

In the end, a comprehensive understanding of the ideological nature of media exposure must be focused not only on a comprehension of the news sources and their connections towards other powers and the state but also on recognizing the role of newspapers and other media in social relations and mechanisms.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This last chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is about the findings of this research. It also tells other researchers what they should do about this topic of analysis in the future.

A. Conclusion

This study reveals the types of vocabulary and methods in the grammar analysis of two online news media, *washingtonpost.com* and *guardian.com.* Based on the theory of Fowler et al. (1979), the researcher found on *washingtonpost.com,* there are 2 forms of vocabulary classification and 1 form of perspective. Similar to *guardian.com*, there are 2 forms of classification vocabulary and 1 form of perspective. Classification vocabulary appears more frequently than other vocabularies. The classification is in the form of a verb because the media wants readers to understand the reality of the news referring to the reported agent. In addition, the agents in the two online news are the main focus that leads the readers to understand how a reality or event occurs.

This study also reveals 4 types of methods in the grammar level from the two online news media. First, on *washingtonpost.com*, there are 7 grammars of transitivity, 3 grammars of modality, 7 forms of transformation, and 3 sentences written in coherence, order, and unity. While on *guardian.com,* there are 12 grammars of transitivity, 3 grammars of modality, 4 forms of transformation, and 2 sentences written in coherence, order, and unity. The grammar of transitivity is used more in the two online news texts. This shows that the media wants to

convey the news coherently by emphasizing the agent, process, and impact of the process.

The ideological representations in the two online news media reveal no partiality, either to Greta Thunberg's side or to those criticized by Greta Thunberg, namely world leaders. Therefore, it can be concluded that the media have a neutral attitude in reporting Greta Thunberg's speech. This is also in accordance with the function of the media, namely, to express neutral public opinion.

B. Suggestion

The results of the research that has been presented can be a reference for further researchers who analyze similar studies. Because the research object is limited to news that discusses climate change, the researcher suggests future researchers focus on vocabulary and grammar analysis methods and other linguistic forms by using online news objects with diverse themes using the same theory. In addition, future researchers are able to develop other theories in analyzing online news media that have more actual and broad issues. The researcher believes that there will be other unique themes related to the CDA study in the analysis of the media that can contribute more to the academic field, especially English Literature.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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APPENDIX

Table of the Classification of Grammar Analysis Method

News Text 1 *(washington.com)*	Category
***Swedish climate and environmental activist Greta Thunberg denounced** the world's "so-called leaders" …*	The grammar of modality
	Transitivity *(Transitive)*
***Removing** her mask so she could deliver an impassioned speech on the podium in Milan…*	Transformation *(Nominalization)*
*"Build back better, blah blah blah," she said, referencing the words of **President Biden and British Prime Minister Boris Johnson**, who have often **used** ..*	The grammar of modality
	Transitivity *(Transitive)*
*Thunberg also **resurfaced** past remarks from French **President Emmanuel Macron** …*	Transitivity *(Transitive)*
*The activists at the youth summit **will create** a list of recommendations that **will be reviewed** by government officials …*	Transitivity *(Transitive)*
	Transformation *(Passivization)*
	Coherence, order, and unity
***Ugandan climate activist Vanessa Nakate** also spoke at the summit saying that vulnerable countries were "still waiting" on funds of 100 billion euros, or $117 billion, that **were promised** by officials in 2020.*	The grammar of modality
	Transformation *(Passivization)*
*The younger generation **has repeatedly called** on those in power …*	Transformation *(Passivization)*
*In an August review of climate science, a panel from the United Nations **warned** that this summer's extreme weather **had been intensified** by human-caused climate change and that heat waves …*	Transitivity *(Transitive)*
	Transformation (Passivization*)*
	Coherence, order, and unity
*In the same report, scientists **projected** that the Earth …*	Transitivity *(Trasitive)*
	Transformation *(Passivization)*
	Coherence, order, and unity
Thunberg has long campaigned** for a better future for the planet and **called out	Transitivity *(Transitive)*
*Countries **are also being asked** to work toward protecting the world's …*	Transformation *(Passivization)*

News Text 2 *(guardian.com)*	Category
*Greta Thunberg **has excoriated** global leaders over their promises **to address** the climate emergency, dismissing them as "blah, blah, blah".*	Transitivity *(Transitive)*
*She **quoted** statements by Boris Johnson: "This is not some expensive, politically correct, green act of bunny*	Transitivity *(Transitive)*
*… which **is the cut needed** to keep global heating*	Transitivity *(Intransitive)*

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	Transformation (Passivization)
	Coherence, order, and unity
*The Cop26 climate summit **starts** in Glasgow, UK, on 31 October and all the big-polluting countries **must deliver** tougher pledges to cut emissions…*	Transitivity *(Transitive)*
*"Of course we need constructive dialogue," said **Thunberg**, whose solo climate strike in 2018 **sparked** a movement of millions of young climate protesters*	The grammar of modality
	Transitivity *(Transitive)*
*Research **published** on Monday **showed** that children born today **would experience** many times more extreme heatwaves …, even if countries **fulfil** their current emissions pledges.*	Transformation (Passivization)
	Transitivity *(Transitive)*
	Coherence, order, and unity
*Officials from the UN, UK and US said Cop26 **would not produce** the breakthrought*	Transitivity *(Transitive)*
***Thunberg**, Vanessa Nakate from Uganda, and hundreds of other young people from across the world **are attending** the Youth4Climate Summit.*	The grammar of modality
	Transitivity *(Intransitivity)*
*It **is hosted** by the Italian government, the UK's partner in running Cop26.*	Transformation *(Passivization)*
*The youth summit **will consist** of working groups of young people …, how education can **create** a climate-conscious society.*	Transitivity (Intransitive)
	Transitivity *(Transitive)*
*It **builds** on a youth climate summit **held** at the UN headquarters in New York in 2019.*	Transitivity *(Intransitive)*
	Transformation (Passivization)
	Coherence, order, and unity
*Large numbers of youth climate protesters **took** to the streets on Friday ... where **Thunberg** spoke.*	Transitivity *(Intransitive)*
	The grammar of modality