

**CRITICAL LINGUISTICS OF THE CRIMEA BRIDGE
EXPLOSION ON THE GUARDIAN AND CNN ONLINE NEWS**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2023**

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EXPLOSION ON THE GUARDIAN AND CNN ONLINE NEWS**

THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)*

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2023**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Critical Linguistics of The Crimea Bridge Explosion on The Guardian and CNN Online News**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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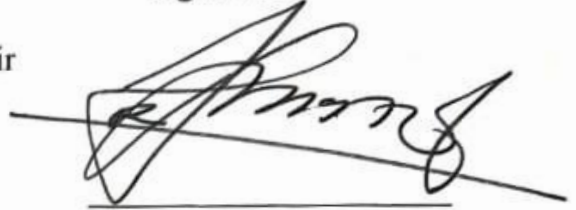
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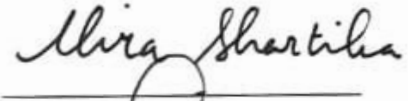
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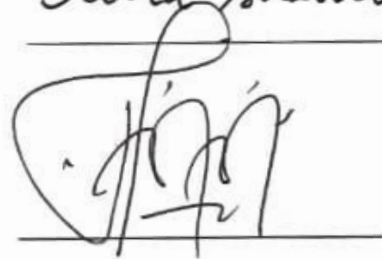
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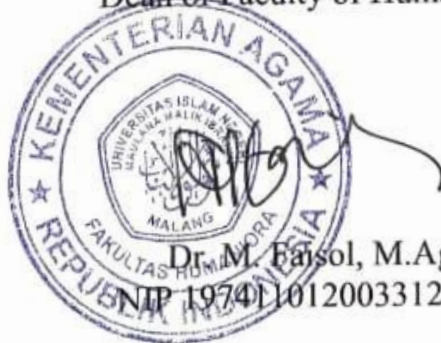


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MOTTO

“Don’t depress, just a test, all part of the process.

My success, not the best, but a work in progress”

(Huh Yunjin - Le Sserafim)

DEDICATION

I proudly dedicated this thesis to:

My precious parents, my mother, Suparni, and my father, Asmani, who always support and pray for me.

My respected brothers, Ahmad Hariyanto, and Ahmad Kholil, who always patiently gave me advice.

All of my dearest friends, who always cheer me up.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praise and gratitude are due to Allah SWT, who has helped me complete the thesis entitled "Critical Linguistics of the Crimea Bridge Explosion on The Guardian and CNN Online News" with His grace and guidance. Shalawat and salutations may be poured out to the Great Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has guided humanity out of darkness into an age full of light.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all of people who helped me to complet this thesis. First, all gratitudes are given to the supervisor of this thesis Mrs. Mira Shartika M. A., who helped, guided, and provide advice so that this research can be completed properly. Secondly, to Mr. Dr. M. Faisol M. Ag., the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities. Thirdly, the sincere gratitude also given to Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M. Ed, Ph.D, the Head of the Department of English Literature in the Faculty of Humanities and my academic advisor. Last, to all lecturers in the Department of English Literature at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang who have shared a wealth of knowledge and insightful thoughts.

I realize that this research will not be completed without prayers and support from family and friends. The sincere gratitude goes to my precious parents, Mrs. Suparni, and Mr. Asmani, who always encouraged and prayed for me. Thank you also goes to my two older brothers who always give advice and support to me. I expressed my gratitude to all people who have provided support and assisted me in completing this research, especially to my friends, namely Rehiamna Biangelin Kale, Dzurrotun Nafisah, Rizki Aby Trissya, Muhammad Hafid At Thariq, Hidayatun Nafi'ah, and Derin Nanggari Putri.

Hopefully, this research can be a useful reference for readers, especially English literature students who are interested in using this study topic. I realize that there are still many shortcomings in this study, therefore hopefully further researchers can provide suggestions and comments to develop this research for the better.

Malang, May 09 2023

The researcher,



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ABSTRACT

Ulya, Ika Ni'matin. (2023). *Critical Linguistics of The Crimea Bridge Explosion on The Guardian and CNN Online News*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Mira Shartika, M.A.

Keywords: Crimea Bridge Explosion, Critical Linguistics, Discourse Historical Approach, Ideology.

This research focuses on analyzing the types of grammar and ideological representations in the news texts of The Guardian and CNN online news using the Critical Linguistics analysis model of Roger Fowler et.al (1979). Then the Discourse Historical Approach from Ruth Wodak (2001) is used to know the historical background of this topic. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method to find out what types of grammar are contained in the news text and how the grammar represents the ideology of the news. The explosion occurred as a result of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. This topic has attracted public attention, therefore, online news media such as The Guardian and CNN are discussing it. At this time online news media plays an important role in disseminating information, but in fact the language used in online news media can contain certain ideologies that benefit one group and harm other groups. Based on the results of Critical Linguistics analysis from Roger Fowler et.al (1979), it is found that the ideology of the two online media is anti-Russian and pro-Ukrainian. The findings of this study show that there are 28 types of grammar in The Guardian and 17 grammatical strategies in CNN. The type of grammar that often appears from both media is transitivity grammar. In representing their ideology, both online media often use negative lexical choices to give negative references to the Russian side. Future researchers can develop their analysis by using different theoretical studies and objects.

مستخلص البحث

أوليا ، إيكما نيماتين. (2023). اللغويات النقدية لانفجار جسر القرم على الجارديان وسي إن إن أون لاين نيوز. أطروحة البكالوريوس. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار: ميرا شارنيكا، ماجستير

الكلمات المفتاحية: انفجار جسر القرم؛ اللغويات النقدية ، المنهج التاريخي للخطاب ، الأيديولوجيا.

يركز هذا البحث على تحليل أنواع التمثيلات النحوية والأيديولوجية في نصوص الأخبار في الجارديان و CNN على الإنترنت باستخدام نموذج تحليل اللغويات النقدية لروجر فاوولر وآخرون (1979). ثم تم استخدام منهج الخطاب التاريخي من روث وداك (2001) لمعرفة الخلفية التاريخية لهذا الموضوع. يستخدم هذا البحث المنهج الوصفي النوعي لمعرفة أنواع القواعد التي يحتوي عليها نص الخبر وكيف تمثل القواعد أيديولوجية الخبر. وقع الانفجار نتيجة الصراع بين روسيا وأوكرانيا. لقد جذب هذا الموضوع انتباه الجمهور ، لذلك تناقش وسائل الإعلام الإخبارية على الإنترنت مثل CNN و The Guardian هذا الموضوع. في هذا الوقت ، تلعب وسائل الإعلام عبر الإنترنت دورًا مهمًا في نشر المعلومات ، ولكن في الواقع ، يمكن أن تحتوي اللغة المستخدمة في وسائل الإعلام الإخبارية على الإنترنت على أيديولوجيات معينة تفيد مجموعة واحدة وتضر بمجموعات أخرى. بناءً على نتائج تحليل اللغويات النقدية من Roger Fowler et.al (1979)، وجد أن أيديولوجية الوسيطتين على الإنترنت معادية لروسيا ومؤيدة لأوكرانيا. تظهر نتائج هذه الدراسة أن هناك 28 نوعًا من القواعد في الحارس و 17 إستراتيجية نحوية في CNN. نوع القواعد الذي يظهر غالبًا من كلا الوسيطين هو قواعد العبور. عند تمثيل أيديولوجيتهما ، غالبًا ما تستخدم وسائل الإعلام عبر الإنترنت خيارات معجمية سلبية لإعطاء إشارات سلبية إلى الجانب الروسي. يمكن للباحثين المستقبليين تطوير تحليلهم باستخدام دراسات وأشباه نظرية مختلفة.

ABSTRAK

Ulya, Ika Ni'matin. (2023). *Linguistik Kritis tentang Ledakan Jembatan Krimea pada berita online The Guardian dan CNN*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Mira Shartika, M.A.

Keywords: Ledakan Jembatan Crimea, Linguistik Kritis, Ideologi, Pendekatan Wacana Sejarah.

Penelitian ini fokus menganalisis jenis tata bahasa dan representasi ideologi dalam teks berita The Guardian and CNN online news menggunakan model analisis Critical Linguistics dari Roger Fowler et.al (1979). Kemudian Discourse Historical Approach dari Ruth Wodak (2001) digunakan untuk mengetahui latar belakang sejarah dari topik ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk mengetahui apa saja jenis tata bahasa yang terdapat dalam text berita dan bagaimana tata bahasa tersebut merepresentasikan ideologi dari berita tersebut. Ledakan tersebut terjadi akibat dari konflik yang terjadi antara Rusia dan Ukraina. Topik ini telah menarik perhatian publik oleh karena itu, media berita online seperti The Guardian dan CNN yang membahasnya. Pada saat ini media berita online berperan penting dalam menyebarkan informasi, namun faktanya bahasa yang digunakan dalam media berita online dapat mengandung ideologi tertentu yang menguntungkan suatu kelompok dan merugikan kelompok lain. Berdasarkan hasil analisis Critical Linguistics dari Roger Fowler et.al (1979) ditemukan bahwa ideologi dari kedua media online tersebut yaitu anti-Rusia dan pro-Ukraina. Hasil temuan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 28 jenis tata bahasa dalam The Guardian dan 17 grammatical strategies dalam CNN. Adapun jenis tata bahasa yang sering muncul dari kedua media tersebut yaitu tata bahasa transitivitas. Dalam merepresentasikan ideologinya kedua media online tersebut sering menggunakan pilihan lexical negatif untuk memberikan referensi negatif pada pihak Rusia. Peneliti selanjutnya dapat mengembangkan analisis mereka dengan menggunakan kajian teori dan objek yang berbeda.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the justification of the research topic, the issues raised in the research, and the objectives of the research. In addition to explain the importance of the research, limitations, and other specifics, this chapter also explains the scope of the research. Then, important key terms and previous research are defined to avoid gaps in this research.

A. Background of the Study

At this time, we are faced with several wars that are taking place in the world such as the war in Palestine, Afghanistan, and Iran. One of the wars that is still rolling today is the war between Russia and Ukraine. On October 8, there was an explosion that occurred on the Crimea Bridge. The explosion, happened a day after Vladimir Putin's 70th birthday, it was a powerful symbolic blow to Russian. (Beaumont, 2022). The aftermath of these events caused high political tensions between Ukraine and Russia. Both sides threw arguments and defenses each other for their respective camps. The Russian leader insists that the explosion on the Crimea Bridge was part of an act of terrorism and that it will reply more sadistically (Beaumont, 2022). This issue has become a worldwide issue because the dispute between the two countries has affected many aspects of people's social life especially in politics and safety.

This has attracted the attention of the world communities. There are many news sites, especially online media, have raised this topic. The online news plays

an important role in providing people with multiple perspectives on political and public issues that are diverse and multifaceted (Eveland & J.B, 2015). Moreover, the internet provides a large number of available information sources and channels, as well as greater opportunities for interaction and co-creation among news consumers (Vermeer & et al., 2020). With these advantages, online news sites become one of the reliable sources and have their own strength in spreading information. Furthermore, online news sites have a wide variety of content coverage, so readers can choose the desired news content (Wise & et al., 2013).

In this study, the researcher analyzed several online news sites in the form website's news media. There are two online news sites used in this study namely The Guardian and Cable News Network (CNN) as the sources data. Both news platforms are international news media whose readers are spread all over the world. In addition, both of them have a long history in the field of news broadcasting around the world so that they can attract the attention of the wider community. The Guardian is a daily newspaper published in the United Kingdom. The Manchester Guardian was founded in 1821 and changed its name in 1959. Meanwhile, CNN is an American cable news channel founded in 1980 by American media businessman Ted Turner. CNN was the first television channel to broadcast 24-hour news coverage and the first news television channel in the United States when it debuted.

This political issue made the researcher wanted to examine it from the linguistic aspect on how the linguistic strategies are constructed and unveil the ideology of the online news. Furthermore, linguistics is social because linguistics cannot exist without the influence of its social environment. Social circumstances

and linguistics, because language activity takes place in a social context and is not only a form of expression or reflection of social life processes and practices, but they are also a part of them (Risdianto & Sumarlam, 2018). According to Fowler et al. (1979) linguistic meaning is inextricably linked to ideology, and both depend on social structure, linguistic analysis becomes a powerful tool for studying the ideological processes that mediate the power-control relationship.

This represents that the language contained in an online news site has its own power in influencing people's lives. Language has a close relationship with power. Power itself can be interpreted as the privileged access to social resources such as education, knowledge and wealth (Simpson & Mayr, 2010). In addition, power is often demonstrated through language; it is also actually achieved or 'done' through language (Thomas & Wareing, 1999). For example, political power exists by means of language, through speeches, debates, through the rules of who may speak and how debates are to be conducted. Laws are written and discussed in language, and individuals give orders through language (Thomas & Wareing, 1999). One centrally influential system of assessments that language users rely on concerns power and status differences between themselves and their interlocutors (Fowler et al. 1979). From some of the statements above, it emphasizes that there is a strong and pervasive relationship between linguistics structure and social structure.

In this study, the researcher uses the theory of critical linguistics by Fowler et al.(1979) as the main theory. By using Fowler's critical linguistics, the researcher wants to find out how linguistic strategies are constructed and reveal the ideology

of The Guardian and CNN online news. Language, according to critical linguistics, is a social practice used by a specific group to spread its ideology (Fowler et al. 1979). The main point of Fowler et al. (1979) critical linguistics approach is to examine how different vocabulary and grammar carry different ideological implications.

The news industry is a business with its own objectives. As a result, news is a practice; a discourse that is far from reflecting social reality and empirical facts (Fowler, 1991). According to Fowler (1991) under the pressure of social communication conditions, news structure texts embody values and beliefs; that representation of experiences, events, ideology and concepts is patterned by structured media, so the idea of representation is inescapable. In addition critical interpretation necessitates historical knowledge (Fowler, 1991). Text can be understood by paying attention to the historical factors which build the text. Therefore to support this research, the researcher also applied the historical approach from Wodak (2001). The news about the explosion of the Crimea Bridge is a political issue in which it also tells the history of the beginning of its construction until the explosion finally occurred. This represents the opinion of Wodak (2001) who states that to build the discourse contained in the text it is necessary to know its historical factors.

Previous research have described various methods for investigating media ideology. Such as Hashemi & Si Na (2021); Rashid (2019); Pérez (2018). In Hashemi & Si Na (2021) using Halliday's functional grammar systematics as well as two CDA tools (nominalization and passivization), the language used in The

Guardian newspaper regarding the mass shooting of the Muslims in Christchurch, New Zealand was deemed neutral, impartial, and unbiased. In Tian (2018) Fairclough's three-dimensional analysis was combined with Halliday's analytical model to determine that The Guardian report exaggerated and misinterpreted the parade's negative effects. In Pérez (2018) used critical discourse analysis to analyze the treatment of the Korean conflict in English-language newspapers. However, the scope of those study were limited to one corpus. This affects the research findings. The attitudes and ideologies found represent only one point of view. This study used two online news to enrich diverse findings in reflecting the various linguistics strategy to build ideology inside text of online news. Meanwhile, in Rashid (2019) selected west and east channels to shows the main differences between use of words on BBC and Al-Jazeera in delivering messages through news. This research was limited to analyzing some textual feature which focused on lexical choices. Furthermore, this present study analyzed the grammatical structure and ideological inside online news. The relationship between language, power, and ideology in the media was also analyzed such as in Risdianto & Sumarlam (2018). This study used Fairclough's CDA model (1989, 1995) in analyzing the Meiliana case. Nevertheless, the research was less representative because it did not include the historical background of the case. Therefore, to give more representative findings this research included the historical background of the topic.

Critical linguistics by Roger Fowler et.al (1979) has been used in several previous journals with different topic focuses. Such as Wulandari (2022) which discusses the practice of ideology in media news texts reporting Greta Thunberg's

speech on environmental issues. Political issues are frequently analyzed using Fowler's theory, as in media coverage of presidential elections and regional head elections (Iskandar, 2019; Seftika, 2021). Such previous studies above only focus on analyzing the linguistics and ideology used Roger Fowler et.al (1979). The limitation of those study make this present research to also analyze the historical background of the event. It was used to get more representative findings. In Tewarat & Triyono (2020) this theory is used to discuss how president Joko Widodo builds his image through the choice of words used in expressing his opinion about industrial programs. Furthermore, Fowler's transformation and classification theories are applied to grammatical analysis in Fadhlurrahman (2021) to identify linguistic manipulation strategies in reporting government regulations. Both of previous studies only used some grammatical strategies by Roger Fowler et.al (1979). Meanwhile, this research used all of five grammatical strategies by Roger Fowler et.al (1979) to enrich the findings the previous studies.

Moreover, critical studies emphasize the historical context in which discourse is embedded, and power relations can be investigated using a discourse history approach (Burak, 2020). The discourse history approach was frequently used to investigate racial issues in order to construct positive self-images and negative others (Slavíčková & Zvagulis, 2018; Baig, 2019; Idoko & Abioye, 2021; Savhira & Junaidi, 2022). In Slavíčková & Zvagulis (2018) using a critical discourse historical approach examine a sample news story about the Roma community and identify a number of discursive and linguistic features that indicate the entrenchment of "new racism" in media. In addition, lexical devices seek to

identify more implicit rhetorical devices, such as framing and contextualization of events (Slavičková & Zvagulis, 2018). In Burak (2020) the discourse history approach in this study focuses on cybersecurity-related news in Turkish print and online media that play an important role in monitoring cybersecurity in Turkey. Such as previous studies had found the historical approach of news about racial, and identity construction. In addition, this study contributed to expand the discussion of the historical approach focused on political issue.

Based on several previous studies above, in this research, the researcher expands the use of critical linguistics theory from Roger Fowler et al. (1979) on the analysis of grammatical practice in the text, especially in socio-political issues. By knowing the linguistic strategies in the text, the researcher be able to reveal the hidden ideology of the two online media. Furthermore, the topic in this research also includes the history of the construction of the Crimea Bridge until the explosion. This is the basis for using Wodak (2001) discourse historical approach to know the discursive practice behind the event of Crimea Bridge explosion. In previous studies, the majority of the use of the Fowler and Wodak combination focused on racism, identity construction, and sexism, but this study enrich the discussion which focus on socio-political issues concerning the explosion on the Crimea Bridge, which threatens global security, particularly between Ukraine and Russia.

B. Research Questions

The followings are the research questions of this study:

1. What are the grammatical strategies of the Crimea Bridge explosion portrayed in The Guardian and CNN online news?
2. How do the grammatical strategies of the Crimea Bridge explosion represent ideology in The Guardian and CNN online news?

C. Significance of the Study

Practically the results of this study provide additional information on how Roger Fowler et al's use of theory in critical linguistics research from The Guardian and CNN online news to pupils, teachers and subsequent researchers. Using Roger Fowler's critical linguistics as a tool to analyze the Crimea explosion on The Guardian and CNN online news, this research contributes to providing information about how grammatical strategies and their application are used to discover the ideological practices of online news media. Therefore, this research can be used as a reference for subsequent researchers who are interested in studying critical linguistics using Fowler's et al. (1979) theory. In addition, this research is used to expand previous research by using the discourse historical approach from Wodak (2001). It is used to provide a detailed explanation of this issue, this paper is devoted to contextualizing the historical background from Russia's invasion of Ukraine to the explosion of the Crimean bridge.

Practically, this research assist language students in understanding the application of the Critical Linguistics by Fowler's et al. (1979) and Discourse Historical Approach by Wodak (2001). Hence, language manipulation in online media can be used to alter reality in the digital era, the study's findings are intended

to encourage them to think critically when accepting information from any sources, especially online media. Actually, media analysis aims to be descriptive, not destructive. It is used to analyze whether the presentation of news is based on social, economic, and political backgrounds, which allowing news to be reported from a particular point of view (Fowler, 1991). Based on Fowler (1991) media structures encode meanings derived from the respective positions in society of the publishing or broadcasting organization.

D. Scope and Limitations

This study examined two different online news sites, The Guardian and CNN, focusing on the topic of The Crimea Bridge explosion. In this study, the researcher used one news story on the same topic from each online news site which was uploaded on 08 October 2022. This research used Critical Linguistics by Fowler et al. (1979) as the main theory of this study. Its focus was on finding the grammatical analysis of the news sites. This study's grammatical analysis focused on five aspects: the grammar of transitivity, the grammar of modality, transformation, classification, and coherence. Furthermore, this study also elucidates grammatical analysis of the text by paying attention to the historical side to find out ideology practices produced. Therefore, this study also used Wodak's (2001) Theory : Discourse Historical Approach. The aim of this segment was to contextualize the situation from a historical perspective, in accordance with the ideas of the Discourse-Historical Approach, a method of analysis identified by its emphasis on context. According to Wodak (2001), historical discourse is multi-

methodical based on various empirical data such as linguistic features as well as historical background. Based on this explanation, the researcher used Critical Linguistics by Fowler et al. (1979) to find out the grammatical strategy and its representation of the ideology was produced by The Guardian and CNN online news. Wodak's Discourse Historical Approach (2001) used to provide the historical background of discourse usage in both online news texts.

From each online news site, this research only takes one news story, consisting of one news text from The Guardian and one news text from CNN. The data taken here is also limited to news that came out on October 08, 2022 which coincided with the explosion of the Crimea Bridge. The focus of this research is only to describe the findings of the grammatical strategy and ideology analysis of the two online news sites.

E. Definition of Key Terms

Here are some key terms in this research :

1. **Critical Linguistics** is a study that focuses on analyzing how are linguistics structure are used to explore, systematize, and transfrom reality to regulate the regulate the ideas and behaviours of certain groups.
2. **Discourse Historical Approach** is a study which seeks to integrate a wide range of historical sources, as well as the social and political contexts in which discursive events occur.
3. **Ideology** is a systematic arrangement of ideas that are believed to be true to be realized in life.

4. **Online News** is a tool to disseminate information through the internet network in the form of text (website) and audio-visual (YouTube) which has no limits so that it can be accessed by everyone who has an internet network either using a smartphone or computer.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides an explanation of the theories that guided this research. An overview of critical linguistics according to various linguists expands the discussion before outlining Fowler et al.'s (1979) model of analysis and Ruth Wodak's (2001) Discourse Historical Approach. Discourse that specifically addresses ideology is outlined at the end of the chapter in relation to the discourse of the political historical context of the Russian and Ukrainian conflict, particularly the events of the Crimea Bridge explosion.

A. Critical Linguistics

Different social strata and groups lead to different language varieties which reflect the variations usage of language (Fowler et al., 1979). This demonstrates that language is used in accordance with the author's and the group that influences its interests. Language is not inherently powerful; rather, those who are 'powerful' use it to gain and maintain power (Wodak & Meyer, 2009). In other words, language can be interpreted as a representation of a group's ideology. Hence, critical linguistics seeks to analyze the language used by those in positions of power who have the means and opportunities to improve conditions.

Fairclough argues in his book entitled *Language and Power* that the word critical is used to show up connections which may be hidden from people such as the connection between language, power, and ideology (Fairclough, 1989). He states Critical language studies analyzes social interactions by focusing on their linguistic components, with the goal of revealing their generally hidden

determinants in the system of social relationships, as well as any hidden effects they may have on that system. Meanwhile, in Richardson (1978) critical linguistics is linked to critical theory in sociology, in which societies are the ultimate objects of critique and languages and their uses are only secondary, contributing to unjust social arrangements. The goal of his critical theory is to enable social critique based on solid intellectual foundations through linguistics (Richardson, 1978).

Critical linguistics has developed methods for explaining the structure signification of the texts in relation to their social and historical contexts (Fowler, 1991). This indicates that language, power, and history are all inextricably linked. As a result, in order to discover the practice of ideology, this study analyzed the linguistics usage on the text and provide the historical context in the reporting of the Crimea Bridge explosion.

B. Fowler et al.' (1979) Model of Critical Linguistics

Language is used to manipulate people, to establish and maintain them in economically advantageous roles and statuses, and to maintain the power of states, institutions, companies, and other institutions organizations (Fowler et al., 1979). Based on this explanation, we can conclude that language encompasses more than just speech in communication. In contrast, language is a tool used by certain groups to exert control over society and achieve their goals. Critical analysis is required to determine the purpose behind a language. Roger Fowler and a group of teachers from the University of East Anglia published *Language and Control* in 1979. The book explained the Critical Linguistics approach. According to Roger Fowler et al.,

language is a social practice that certain groups use to establish and spread their ideology (Fowler et al., 1979).

Critical linguistics is also a methods of analysis that can be applied to text and discourse (Fowler et al., 1979). Based on Fowler et al., (1979) discourse and text structures reflect and express the participants' goals and roles, which are in fact products of dominant forms of economic and social organization. Therefore, the need for the critical nature of linguistic interpretation is necessary to reveal the motive in the fact that so many social meanings are implied in the text. In addition, interpretation is the process of rediscovering the social meaning expressed in discourse by analyzing the linguistic structure within the interactional context and the broader social context (Fowler et al., 1979).

Roger Fowler et al. (1979) developed their analytical model based on three basic assumptions presented by linguist M.A Halliday. Language is defined by three criteria: 1. that all linguistic forms and processes express one or more of these functions; 2. that speaker choices are principled and systematic; and 3. that the relationship between form and content is not arbitrary or conventional, but that form signifies content (Fowler et al., 1979).

Roger Fowler et al. (1979) applied grammar and it's usage practices to discover ideology practice. Fowler et al. (1979) Critical Linguistics analysis model is divided into five main parts: the grammar of transitivity, the grammar of modality, transformation, classification, and coherence order in discourse . The five aspects are then divided into several sections.

1. Grammatical Practices

In the book *Language and Control* (1979) there are five main headings for analyzing grammatical practice:

a. The Grammar of Transitivity

Predicates (and related participants) are in charge of representing the events and situations mentioned in the text. There are several models to represent the relationship between objects and events. First, the transitivity model shows the relationship between the subject that performs the action and the object that receives the result of the action. Second, the intransitivity model shows the process of the subject performing the action without explaining the consequences of the action. In short the grammar of transitivity analyze events, states, processes, and their associated entities. For example (Fowler, 1991):

Table 1. Example of The Grammar of Transitivity

Intransitivity	Marry Run
Transitivity	John kicked the ball.

b. The Grammar of Modality

The purpose is to express interpersonal relationship between speaker and listener attitudes toward themselves, their interlocutors, and their subject matter; their social and economic relationships with the people they address; and language-based actions (ordering, accusing, promising, pleading). The various options represent the speaker's/assessment writer's of his/her relationship with the person

being referred to or spoken to, as well as the formality or intimacy of the relationship. For example, naming conventions (Fowler et al., 1979). An individual may be addressed or referred to using one of the following options: different parts of his or her name (*Gunther, Gunther Kress, Kress*), abbreviations (*G. Kress, G. R. Kress, G. R. K.*) combined with or without a title (*Mr. Kress, Mr. G. R. Kress, G. R. Kress, Esq.*).

c. Transformations

The manipulation of linguistic material or transformation is a type of change that not only changes the sentence structure but can also change the meaning of the language used as a whole (Fowler et al., 1979). There are two forms of transformation, namely (passivation) and (nominalization). First, passivation is the process of converting an active sentence into a passive sentence by emphasizing the action on the object as the party is exposed to the action. For example, "*Rioting blacks shot dead by police*". Second, nominalization is the process of converting verbs to nouns in order to shift attention away from the doer and toward the action being performed. Such as in the sentence "*In the cinema vast resources are more likely to inhibit the imagination than to release it*".

d. Classification

Classification refers to the use of different language in reporting the same event as a practice of a particular group's ideology which identifies the lexical features of the text (Fowler et al., 1979). It consists of two processes: (relexicalization) and (overlexicalization). Relexicalization is re-labelling or the

provision of one new term, either for the entire language or for significant language areas; it provides speakers with a new perspective. On the other hand, not all lexicalization involves the addition of new or foreign terms; it can also involve a reorientation of meaning from existing words, resulting in a drastic and contradictory reversal of meaning. For example, in American slang the word '*bad*' equals '*good*' such as "*I like your voice so bad*". Over Lexicalization provides a large number of synonymous or near-synonymous terms for communicating some of the group's experience and values which produce it. For example, the use of several phrases indicating '*loans*' in one short article it can be: '*credit deal*', '*credit bargain*', '*low interest finance*', '*low interest rate scheme*'.

e. Coherence, Order, and Unity of The Discourse

Coherence, order, and unity of discourse, opening up new areas of critical linguistic investigation. The concept of material presentation order is used by the speaker or writer in a coherent discourse construction (Fowler et al., 1979). The discourse's overall structure demonstrates the interconnectedness of events, as well as their sequence, significance, and interdependence. It examines how various linguistic features interact, such as transitivity and modality, classification types and modality, transformation and transitivity, transformation and foreground processes in all text fields, and so on. Such as in the sentence : "*It's raining. Then let's stay at home*". Regardless the difference grammatical structure inside of the sentences above, both of them is linked each other under same context. In this

example, the second sentence functions as an explanatory sentence of the main idea in the first sentence.

C. Ruth Wodak's (2001) Theory: Discourse Historical Approach

Wodak et al. (2001), investigate the linguistic manifestations of prejudice in discourse, because they are embedded in linguistic and social contexts. In addition, DHA is a context-focused method that aims to integrate all available background information in the analysis and interpretation of many layers of written or spoken text. This study is concerned with analyzing the relationship between the discursive construction of national commonalities and the discursive construction of political and social differences of political and social differences of certain groups. (Wodak & Meyer, 2001). This approach emphasizes the components of discourse that characterize the historical approach (Wodak & Meyer, 2001: 70).

1. This approach is interdisciplinary.
2. Interdisciplinarity is located on several levels: in theory, in the work itself, in teams and in practice.
3. The approach is problem-oriented, not focused on specific language items.
4. The theories and methodologies are collective, i.e. theories and integrated theories and methods that are helpful in understanding and explaining the object under study.
5. It always combines field research and ethnography to explore the object under study (study from within) as a prerequisite for further analysis and theory.

6. The approach used is deductive: a constant back and forth movement between theory and the necessary empirical data.
7. Multiple genres and multiple public space are studied, and intertextual interdiscursive relationships are investigated. Recontextualization is the most important process in connecting different genres, topics and arguments.
8. Historical context is always analyzed and integrated into the interpretation of discourse and texts.
9. The categories and tools for analysis are defined according to all and of these steps and procedur as well as to the specific problem under investigation.
10. Grand theory serves as a foundation (see above). In the specific analysis, intermediate theories serve to achieve the goal of better analysis.
11. Practice is the target. The results should be made available to experts in the indifferent fields and, as a second step, applied with the aim of changing certain discursive and social practices.

In DHA, there are many different styles of language or rhetoric that people use to discriminate against others, racist ethnicity, and these are summarized in five styles (Wodak & Meyer, 2001: 72).

1. How are the persons, objects, actions, processes and phenomena referred to linguistically (Referential/Nomination)?

2. What are the traits, characteristics, qualities and features that are attributed to the persons, objects, actions, processes and phenomena/events (Predication)?
3. By means of which arguments do writers try to legitimize and justify their decision (Argumentation)?
4. From what perspective or point of view are these referential/nomination strategies, positive or negative predication and arguments expressed (Perspectivation)?
5. Are the respective utterances articulated overtly; are they intensified or mitigated (Mitigation/Intensification)?

Table 2. Five Discursive Strategies

Strategy	Objectives	Devices
Referential/nomination	Construction of in-groups and out-groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Membership categorization - Biological, naturalizing and depersonalizing metaphors and metonymies
Predication	Labeling social actors more or less positively or negatively, deprecatory or appreciatively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stereotypical, evaluative attributions of negative or positive traits - Implicit and explicit predicates
Argumentation	Justification of positive or negative attributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Topoi/theme used to justify political inclusion or exclusion, discrimination or preferential treatment

Perspectivation, framing or discourse representation	Expressing involvement Positioning speaker's point of view	- Reporting, description, narration or quotation of (discriminatory) events and utterances
Intensification, mitigation	Modifying the epistemic status of a proposition	- Intensifying or mitigating the illocutionary force of (discriminatory) utterances

These questions are discursive strategies that are used to present both positive and negative messages. Such discursive strategies are concerned with systematic ways of using language, which correspond to different levels of linguistic organization and complexity (Wodak & Meyer, 2001: 73). However, in this study, historical context is only used to provide integration into the interpretation of discourse and text.

D. History-Political Background of Ukraine and Russian Conflict

In this section, the researcher explained the specific history of the political background of the conflict between Ukraine and Russia. It is used to provide integration into discourse and text interpretation (Wodak & Meyer, 2001: 70). Ukraine and Russia's political history began in 1991, with the dissolution of the Soviet Union into several states (Álvarez, 2022). According to Álvarez (2022), the dissolution of the Soviet Union into several sovereign states such as Russia and Ukraine was the result of interference from NATO and its European allies. North Atlantic Treaty Organization or NATO is an organization created by America from the Treaty of Brussels, which was formed on August 24, 1949. This political, ideological and military force meant to contain Soviet expansion (Álvarez, 2022).

The US pursued this foreign policy with the goal of erasing Soviet Union history and inviting Soviet Union fragment states such as Ukraine to join NATO.

While Kiev considers it as a Russian-Ukrainian conflict, Moscow notices it as a Russia-West conflict, and claims that the crisis is fueled by NATO's desire to expand into other regions (Shelest, 2015). Based on Álvarez (2022) since 1999 and forward, America planned to incorporate the first Central European countries into NATO. The organization would stretch from France to Ukraine, on the Russian border. This is a manifestation of geopolitical issues that cause international security crises. As the result, in Álvarez (2022) was mentioned in 1995 Ukraine adopted pro-Western ideologies and policies after gaining independence. This was marked by Ukraine joining the Council of Europe and becoming a member of NATO (Álvarez, 2022).

After Viktor Yushchenko was elected President of Ukraine from 2005 to 2010, Russian-Ukrainian relations changed dramatically. During his presidency, Russian-Ukrainian tensions were reduced, though not completely eliminated. Friendships, cooperation and partnerships that had ended were rebuilt during his reign (Kappeler, 2014). However, he was defeated in the next election by Volodymyr Zelensky. This was one of the instruments used by North American and Western interventionists to "help" his supporters (Álvarez, 2022). Furthermore, in Shelest (2015) was described that the current Ukrainian–Russian crisis refers to a series of events that occurred between November 2013 and March 2014 known as the Euromaidan. It also known as the 'Ukrainian crisis', in which hundreds of

thousands of people opposed to President Viktor Yanukovich's regime and demanded an end to corruption, continued drafting of the Association Agreement with the European Union, and democratic reforms.

Ukraine's political actions resulted in miscommunication and conflict with Russia. Russian nationalists and politicians consider Ukraine to be a part of Russia and reject Ukrainian political decisions (Kappeler, 2014). At the same time, Putin as the leader of Russia has also been a strong proponent of nationalistic ideology. Putin's goal is to keep Russia's multinational state intact (Kiryukhin, 2016). As a result of the conflict, Russia intervened decisively against Ukraine in 2014, starting up a military invasion and annexing Crimea (Beaumont & Graham, 2022).

On the one-year anniversary of Crimea's annexation, March 18, 2015, Putin emphasized in his speech that Russia and Ukraine were already one country, with no border between them (Kiryukhin, 2016). He also declares nationalist ideology to both Ukrainian and Russian nationalists. Later that year, Putin dedicated the Kerch Bridge, which connects Krasnodar, Russia, and Crimea (Beaumont & Graham, 2022). The inauguration was one of the steps he took to assert his political power over Ukraine.

In 2022, the Biden administration and NATO provided support by supplying weapons to Ukraine (Álvarez, 2022). This was in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. On October 8, 2022, a counterattack was launched, with the explosion of the bridge connecting Crimea and Russia (Beaumont & Graham, 2022). Despite assisting in the providing of weapons to Ukraine, the US and NATO are unlikely to

commit the military force required to drive Russian forces out of the country (Álvarez, 2022). The US response was diplomatic and media rather than military.

E. Ideology

Ideology is a set of ideas involved in the ordering of experience, and language provides it as models and thought categories where people experience the world through language (Fowler et al., 1979). As a result, understanding language analysis is essential for comprehending the practice of a particular ideology. According to Eriyanto (2001) ideology has two important implications for shaping in-group solidarity. First, Ideology is social in nature, rather than personal or individualized, with the goal of fostering solidarity and unity in action and behavior. Second, Although ideology is social, it is used internally by one group to construct its identity.

Fairclough (1989) assumed ideologies are inextricably linked to power because the nature of the ideological assumptions embedded in specific conventions is dependent on the power relations that underpin the conventions. Language is inextricably linked to ideologies because it is the most common form of social behavior used to legitimize existing social relations and power differences (Fairclough, 1989).

In Wodak and Meyer (2001) the study of ideology is the study of 'the ways in which meaning is constructed and conveyed by symbolic forms of various relationships between people and their social environments, as well as how they are used and deployed. Meanwhile, according to Eagleton in Wodak and Meyer (2001)

the study of ideology argues that there are specific historical reasons why people come to feel, reason, desire and imagine as they do. Hence, CL is especially examined in how language mediates ideology in a variety of social institutions (Wodak & Meyer, 2001).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter includes research methodologies, such as research design, research instrument, data source, data collection, and data analysis, to assist the researcher in collecting and organizing data coherently.

A. Research Design

This research was conducted using qualitative descriptive methods. Qualitative research is a method for investigating and comprehending how individuals or groups perceive social or human problems which rely on text and image data (Creswell, 2018). Based on it, this research is included in qualitative research because it discussed the grammatical strategies used by online news in reporting on socio-political issues that occurred between Ukraine and Russia. For qualitative methods, the data will be presented in the form of a narrative (Creswell, 2018). According to Creswell (2018) numerous steps are required to prepare of a narrative form which describe the findings of the case study. In accordance with this statement, this study provided the description of the case study by several steps started by collecting and analyzing the data, then drawing conclusion of the finding. The results of a qualitative study here are to develop descriptions and themes about the analysis of grammatical practice and ideology used critical linguistics by Fowler et al. (1979) inside of online news.

B. Research Instrument

In this study, the researcher is the main instrument in determining, collecting, and processing data. According to Creswell (2018) qualitative the

researcher gather information by examining documents, observing behavior, or interviewing participants or it is called researcher as the key instrument. Qualitative research is interpretive research; the researcher is usually immersed in a continuous and intensive experience with the data (Creswell, 2018). As mentioned in the statement, the researcher contributes directly in reading, collecting, selecting, classifying, and analyzing the data to find answers of predetermined problems.

C. Data & Data Source

The data used in this study is textual from Crimea Bridge explosion news in The Guardian and CNN online news. The textual practice to be analyzed is the selection of grammatical practice. In particular, this research analyzed words, phrases, then sentences. The data sources used in this research was taken from two different news sites, namely The Guardian and CNN online news. The data was taken from the websites of The Guardian and CNN on 08 October 2022.

The Guardian and CNN are the major online media which have many audiences around the world. Furthermore, they have realized the enormous potential of online news to spread their ideology inside of their news. Therefore, the researcher used both of those online news as the object of this study by analyzing grammatical practice inside their news.

D. Data Collection

The researcher used a qualitative document type of data collection because the data was taken in the form of manuscript text from online news. This type of data collection allows a researcher to obtain language and words from public

documents such as meeting minutes or newspapers, and private documents such as journals, diaries, or letters (Creswell, 2018). The researcher did several steps to collect the data. First of all, the researcher read the news about the Crimea Bridge explosion from The Guardian and CNN online news several times to get appropriate data based on Fowler et al.'s theory (1979). Second, the researcher highlighted the grammatical practices based on Fowler et al.'s theory (1979). Finally, the researcher organized and prepared the data for analysis.

E. Data Analysis

In qualitative research, the researcher should have view data analysis as a process involving multiple levels of analysis and requiring sequential steps from the specific to the general (Creswell, 2018). First, it was started by categorizing data according to grammatical analysis which consists of the grammar of transitivity, the grammar of modality, transformation, classification, and coherence by Fowler et al. (1979). Second, it was followed by analyzing the data by each of the grammatical categories identified by Fowler et al. (1979). Third, after analyzing the grammatical practice, it was continued by identifying the ideology of the online news which supported by contextualization of discourse historical approach from Wodak (2001). Fourth, the researcher validated the hypotheses of the research question with the findings of the research by using the theories from Fowler et al. (1979). Fifth, it was finished by drawing a conclusion from the research question and giving suggestions to the next researcher.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter focuses on the research findings and discussion. The findings describe the data that was analyzed as answers to the research questions. Meanwhile, further amplification of the findings is being carried out in the discussion section.

A. Findings

The data taken in this study are sentences contained in the news of The Crimea Bridge explosion on The Guardian and CNN online news. The researcher took data from the news published on October 8, 2022. To answer the research questions in this study, the researcher used grammatical analysis from Fowler et al. (1979). This analysis is conducted to find out the differences and similarities in the language use patterns of the two media in reporting the same topic. Eventually, data analysis presented in two stages: analysis of grammatical structure and how it represent the ideology used critical linguistics by Fowler et al. (1979). In order to make the findings more representative, the researcher included an overview regarding the topic's historical background.

1. The grammatical strategies of the Crimea Bridge explosion portrayed in The Guardian and CNN online news

In the first stage, the researcher examined grammar inside The Guardian and CNN online news about the Crimea Bridge explosion based on grammatical analysis by Fowler et al. (1979), which consists of transitivity, modality transformation, classification, then coherence, order, and unity.

Table 3. Grammatical Analysis in The Guardian and CNN Online News

Grammatical Analysis The Guardian		Grammatical Analysis CNN	
Transitivity	9	Transitivity	6
Modality	6	Modality	3
Transformation	7	Transformation	4
Classification	2	Classification	1
Coherence, Order, Unity	4	Coherence, Order, Unity	3
TOTAL	28		17

a. The grammatical strategies of the Crimea Bridge explosion portrayed in The Guardian online news

The first data analyzed in The Guardian online news was headlines that used a transformation strategy in the form of using passive voice.

Datum 1

“Key bridge linking Crimea to Russia hit by huge explosion.”

The sentence above was a form of transformation from active voice to **passive** sentence. The used of passive sentences itself had several significant effects in a sentence, one of which was the effect of eliminating the perpetrator or subject from the sentence. According to Fowler et al.

(1979) frequently, in complex sentences in written language, a participant disappears and must be 'understood' from context. Based on this, the passive sentence effect cause the reader to focus on the object subjected to the work. It can be seen that the used of the passive sentence above made the reader first focus on the object, namely the Key Bridge which was the target of the bombing action. In that sentence the perpetrator was also omitted by not clearly mentioning the perpetrators of the Key Bridge bombing. This was used by the media to divert the reader's attention to the Key Bridge and focus on identifying the bridge that was the object of the action.

Datum 2

*“A huge explosion **has destroyed** part of the Kerch bridge from Russia to Crimea....”*

At the opening of the news, it used **transitive** sentences. In Fowler (1991) traditionally there is a syntactic distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs, depending on whether it is a type of action that has an effect on another entity (transitive) or simply refers to an action that only affects the actor (intransitive). The predicate in the sentence was an actions verb that causes an impact or effect on other entities. This was shown by its structure where the phrase a huge explosion as a subject or agent in a sentence followed by a transitive verb in the form of *“has destroyed”* held the meaning that the action taken by the subject had caused an impact or effect on something else. Therefore, this sentence requires the object to which the effect of the verb was affected in the form of a phrase *“of the Kerch bridge from Russia to Crimea”*. From this statement, it can be seen

that the sentence above focuses on the role of the subject as an actor of the action that occurs and the impact of the action on the object.

Datum 3

*“The attack, which came the day after **Putin’s 70th birthday**, is a major blow to Russian military prestige and its supply chains for the invasion and the defence of Crimea.”*

In the next sentence there was **intransitive** which has the effect of eliminating the perpetrator, because the main focus of the sentence was no longer an action but an event or. The 'stylistic' effect of intransitive was also known to give information of things which happen to rather than are done by the participant referred to in the subject noun (Fowler, 1991). This strategy was also shown by the use of to be *“is”* which describes the explosion. In this sentence, the event of *“The attack”* becomes the main focus so that the reader would refer to the event without paying attention to the reality of the perpetrator or agent who caused the event to occur. The purpose of the intransitive sentence could clearly cover up and even eliminated the real culprit of the cause of the explosion and diverted the reader's attention to the bombing itself.

On Putin's 70th birthday, the name of the Russian president who build the bridge was mentioned without using his formal title or full name. The convention of his name without any title represents the author's disrespect in mentioning the character. This was because different possibilities indicated the speaker's/writer's judgments about his/her relationship with the person being referred to or spoken to, as well as the

formality or familiarity of the situation, in short it's called **modality** (Fowler et al., 1979).

In discourse construction, the author employs the concepts of event connections, sequence, importance, and interdependence, all of which are demonstrated in the overall discourse structure (Fowler et al., 1979). The concept of material presentation this sentence was called as **coherence, order, and unity of discourse**. The discourse construction here makes the reader focus on the explosion as an event and it minimized the effects of the perpetrator's actions that caused the explosion. The author then correlates this incident with Putin, a powerful figure in Russia. The figure is mentioned without mentioning his title or position. This indicates that the author has no close relationship with Putin.

Datum 4

*“Moscow **had claimed** the bridge was **protected by** impenetrable layers of defences, ranging from **military dolphins** to the latest weapons systems,”*

The sentence was included in the **transitive** sentence. This was because the predicate had claimed that Moscow as an agent has validated that they had made a bridge that had a strong structure with a high level of security. The word “*claimed*” was a type of mental action (Fowler, 1991). It indicated that as a result of the agent's use of various security features, the bridge has a high defense system.

Then in the next sentence there was **passivization** which causes the effect of shifting focus to the intended object, namely the bridge. Passivization allows non-agent nouns that represent affected participants to

be placed in the subject position in the sentence (Fowler et al., 1979). With syntactic engineering like this, the position of the perpetrator in this sentence was only as an explanation so that if omitted it would not affect its grammatical structure. This emphasizes that the main focus of the sentence was about the bridge itself, because this news also explains the state of the bridge before the bombing.

In that sentence there was also a classification in the form of the phrase “*military dolphins*”. The term was used to refer to dolphins which had been specially trained for military purposes. In this sentence the term was used to introduce to the reader the function of military dolphins as one of the features in maintaining the security of the bridge. This was a **re-lexicalization** which had the lexical text effect that at this time animals such as dolphins were not only trained for entertainment, but they could also be used as a means of military defense. This involves reorienting the meaning of existing words and then making sharp reversals of meaning to create new terms (Fowler et al., 1979).

This sentence conveyed to the reader the significance of this bridge to Russia. This was reinforced by the explanation of how complete the security attributes in this bridge . Here, three grammatical strategies were used to explain the bridge's strength. The **coherence unity in the discourse** was built using three different grammatical strategies, all while remaining focused under one main topic (Fowler et al., 1979).

Datum 5

“Ukraine has not directly claimed responsibility for hitting the bridge, but senior officials publicly celebrated.....”

Just like the previous sentence in this sentence, it also used the **transitive** sentence. According to Fowler (1991) actions are under the control of agents, whether its deliberate activity (transitive) neither deliberate nor controlled (intransitive). The used of the word “*claimed*” by news writers here was a mental action. It showed that the subject deliberate activity under his control. In addition, its used to state that something was true, even though it had not been proved. The word claimed here indicated that Ukraine had done something that led to the bombing of the bridge connecting Russia and Crimea. Although the truth of the perpetrators of the bombing was still hidden and not clearly revealed by the author of the news.

In this sentence, its used **modality**, the mention of Ukrainian officials using their formal or official positions was senior officials publicly (Fowler et al., 1979). This indicated that the news had harmonious formal relations with the Ukrainian side. Furthermore, by mentioning the status of the Ukrainian side, news writers had shown respect to them.

Datum 6

*“The explosion, which witnesses said **could be heard** miles away, happened about 6am on Saturday while a train was crossing the bridge.”*

Passivization in this sentence was used with the aim of making the reader focus on the process of the explosion, not who the perpetrator had caused the explosion (Fowler et al., 1979). This strategy certainly benefits the agent where the audience's point of attention was not the subject but the

consequences of his actions. The media here communicated to the audience the circumstances of the explosion by interviewing eyewitnesses of the explosion.

Datum 7

*“Russia **set up** a committee to investigate the attack and within hours said three people **had been killed** and blamed a truck bomb for the blast.”*

The next sentence describes Russia's actions after the explosion. The response taken by the Russian side in overcoming the impact of the bridge explosion, namely by forming a special committee to handle this case. Therefore the sentence above was included in **transitive** because its main focus was the action of the agent indicated by the verb that requires the object (Fowler et al., 1979). The phrase “*Russia set up a committee*” here meant the word Russia as an agent or actor performing an action indicated by the verb “*set up*” that affected or required its object, namely a committee.

The next sentence had a form of **passivization** transformation. In the sentence “*three people have been killed*”, the main focus was on the victims of the explosion which was said to be 3 people. The used of this strategy in addition for shifting focus to objects was also commonly used to disguise the perpetrator for various reasons (Fowler et al., 1979). The reason for the disguise of the perpetrator in the news could be because the perpetrator was not yet clearly known his identity or indeed the intention of the news to protect or hide the identity of the perpetrator.

The sentence above was included in **coherence, order, and unity** (Fowler et al., 1979). This was because in that sentence there are two text

strategies in the form of transitivity and transformation in the form of passivization which were used to shape the reader's discourse. In the first sentence, the use of transitive sentences was used to inform the reader about Russia's actions in dealing with the aftermath of the explosion. The formation of the special committee was also an implication that the investigation process was still being carried out by the Russian side. Then, because the perpetrator of the explosion was not yet clearly known, the next sentence used a passivization strategy so that the perpetrator of the action could be eliminated or not raised, which causes the reader's focus only on the victims of the explosion.

Datum 8

*“The bridge, which **was built** on the orders of **Putin**, and **inaugurated** in 2018, was a key transport link for carrying military equipment to Russian soldiers fighting in Ukraine, especially in the south, as well as ferrying troops there.”*

Just like the previous sentence in datum 3 where the mention of Putin's name was not accompanied by a formal title or attribute that represents his position. This was repeated a second time, indicating that the media was restricting information about Putin. On the other hand, the act also did not show the media's respect for the figure. In Fowler et al's (1979) analysis, this strategy was included in the **modality** where the purpose of this strategy is to show the relationship of the media with what or who is being discussed in the news. Furthermore, this modality strategy could limit the discourse of ordinary readers because they did not get enough information about the character.

In this sentence, the media also used **passivization** and **nominalization**. Both strategies were used to emphasize that the focus of the sentence above described The bridge as its object. Although in the sentence mentioned the perpetrator who ordered the construction of the bridge, the focus of the later sentences referred to the bridge itself. This was because the media wanted to invite readers to know more about the bridge. This action was made clear by mentioning the early history of construction to the function of the bridge connecting Russia and Crimea.

Datum 9

*“Mykhailo Podolyak, an adviser to the Ukrainian presidency, appeared to suggest Kyiv’s responsibility, tweeting: “Crimea, the bridge, the beginning. Everything illegal **must be destroyed**, everything stolen **must be returned** to Ukraine, everything belonging to the Russian occupation **must be expelled**.”*

Unlike the previous sentence in this sentence, the mention of the figure from the Ukrainian side was mentioned (**modality**) in full along with his title “*Mykhailo Podolyak, an adviser to the Ukrainian presidency*”. The purpose of mentioning the title of the position was so that the reader knew represented the power possessed by him (Fowler et al., 1979). In addition, it also represented that the media wanted to show media readers to respect the figure from Ukraine.

Later in the news included criticism from Mykhailo Podolyak to the Russian side regarding the construction of the bridge. His criticism was conveyed through his personal Twitter account after the explosion occurred. In that sentence he used **passivization** with the aim of emphasizing the focus on Russian-built bridges. Predicate, “*be destroyed, stolen (it should*

be added with the auxiliary was), be returned, be expelled” showed the reader that the bridge as an object of the perpetrator's actions was illegal. In this sentence, the use of passive voice was used to disguise the perpetrator as a form of satire or negative satire to the perpetrator of the bridge, namely Russia.

Datum 10

*“The blast on the bridge **came** amid mounting criticism in Russia of the conduct of his war against Ukraine.....”*

The sentence above form was **intransitivity**. The predicate did not indicate activities that could affect other objects where the verb came above; it only indicated actions that only affected the actor, namely the bridge (Fowler et al., 1979). Then the next clause was followed by additional information referring to the process of the reason for the explosion on the bridge. This showed that the media was more concerned with the cause of the explosion than explaining the characteristics of the perpetrators behind the bridge explosion that occurred in Crimea.

Datum 11

*“In the immediate aftermath of the explosion, reports **emerged of** residents in Crimea rushing to petrol stations, anxious about fuel shortages.”*

In reporting on this topic, The Guardian also summarized several reports that mentioned the social condition of the people around the bridge affected by the explosion. In the sentence above it was reported that people in Crimea who were directly affected by the explosion were already worried about scarcity and running out of fuel. Therefore, in this sentence, the main verb or predicate used an **intransitive** sentence that focused on explaining

the agent of the sentence and has no effect on their participant (Fowler, 1991). Predicate “*emerged*” referred to several reports on the state of the people of Crimea after the explosion which were then summarized and included in the news. It was used to convince readers that the effects of this incident had caused a crisis for civilians so much in the media had raised the issue.

Datum 12

*“The damage to the railway line **leaves** Russian forces in the south with a single rail supply line – between Krasnodar and Melitopol – that is now within range of Ukrainian artillery attacks.”*

In that sentence above verb was used in **transitive** verb form. This was because the agent in the sentence represented the process of actions that affected other objects (Fowler, 1991). The used of transitive verbs in the sentence indicates that the consequences of the damage to the railway caused Russia to have only one railway.

Furthermore, the next clause also explains the effects of the damage causing limited transportation for the Russian army against the Ukrainian army. This indicates that the media wants to inform that the damage caused by the explosion had caused heavy losses to the Russian side and in turn gave Ukraine an advantage against it.

Datum 13

*“Commenting on the attack in a thread on Twitter, **analyst and retired Australian general Mick Ryan** said: “First dropping a bridge span like this would take a lot of ‘**bang**’ [explosives] and good demolition design. As a sapper, we plan these kinds of things all the time. The hardest bridges to drop are reinforced concrete like this.”*

This issue had become a global phenomenon that had attracted the attention of the world community, one of which was an analyst and retired

Australian general Mick Ryan. As an expert, he also voiced his opinion on how great the explosion that occurred was because it had succeeded in paralyzing the bridge with the sturdy structure. In this sentence, the media listed the full name complete with nationality and profession. This indicated that the media wanted readers to know that this topic had attracted the attention of people from various regions of the world. In addition, the inclusion of his full name and profession provides information to the reader that the character was an expert in the field so that the statement could be accounted for and was not mere nonsense without a basis for analysis. According to Fowler et al., (1979), this grammatical strategy is called **modality**.

In the sentence there was also **lexicalization** where the word “*bang*” was used to represent the word explosives. The used of the word “*bang*” was a re-labelling form of the word explosives taken from the sound caused by an explosion or gunshot. This gave the reader a new perspective from the speaker or writer that the word “*bang*” was used to refer or pertain an explosion (Fowler et al., 1979). In that sentence the word “*bang*” was used to represent the explosives that resulted in the collapse of the Crimea Bridge.

The sentence was included **in coherence, order, and unity** because there was modality and classification in the form of lexicalization (Fowler et al., 1979). Writing sentences in a news story should use sentences that are effective and easy to understand by readers. Therefore, in the sentence above, the author used modality strategy to provide detailed information

from a military figure who gave his opinion regarding the bridge explosion in Crimea. In addition, the sentence also include a quote from the character in which there was a lexicalization of the word explosive in the form of the word “*bang*” to summarize the language used so that it was easier for the reader to understand it.

Datum 14

*“The fire **occurred** hours after explosions rocked the eastern Ukrainian city of Kharkiv early Saturday....”*

Although until the end of the news it was not clear who the perpetrators carried out the explosion of the Crimea Bridge, at the end of this news the author also mentioned the retaliatory attacks carried out by the Russian side against the Ukrainian side. It gave the perspective that the Russian side blatantly accusing the Ukrainian side for the explosion on the Crimean Bridge. The sentence form was **intransitive** where the predicate indicates the process of the event occurring only affects the agent of the sentence, namely The fire (Fowler et al., 1979). Thus the focus of the sentence is the fire incident that occurred in an eastern Ukrainian city.

Datum 15

*“The mayor of Kharkiv, **Ihor Terekhov**, said on Telegram that the early-morning explosions were the result of missile strikes in the centre of the city.”*

In that sentence, it also used **modality** by Fowler et al., (1979). the mention of the Ukrainian side was once again mentioned by its full name and formal profession. This indicates that the media wanted readers to know clearly the figures from the Ukrainian side more clearly than the Russian

side. Thus, the media indirectly stated more respect for figures from the Ukrainian side.

The sentence was a **transitive** sentence because the predicate requires an object that was the result of the action of the perpetrator or agent (Fowler,1991). In that sentence “*Ihor Terekhov*” as the agent of the sentence did something that was to talk about the situation after the explosion in Ukraine and the statement was the result of the actions of the perpetrator. In short, the clause regarding the circumstances after the explosion was something that results from the actions of the perpetrator indicated by the verb “*said*”. In Fowler (1991), descriptive tools on predicates indicate mental processes, not physical actions.

b. The grammatical strategies of the Crimea Bridge explosion portrayed in CNN online news

The next data was taken from CNN online news on the same topic, namely about the explosion that occurred on the Crimea Bridge. This data consists of datum 16 to datum 26.

Datum 16

“There's been a massive explosion on Crimea's Kerch bridge. Here's the latest”

In the sentence above there was a transformation in the form of **nominalization**, “*There's been a massive explosion*”. The used of nominalization here aim to give the main focus to the explosive events that have occurred (Fowler et al., 1979). This helped the writer to make sentences more effective because it could abbreviate the choice of language

used. With more concise and effective sentences made it easier for readers to find the main idea in the sentence. In addition, the effect of using nominalization here was also to hide the perpetrators who caused the event because in the nominalization above the main point that the media wanted to convey to its readers, namely the explosion event itself.

Datum 17

*“A fuel tank **exploded** early Saturday on Europe’s longest bridge....”*

In the first sentence of the news, the media explained the chronology of the explosion on the Crimean Bridge. The sentence explained that the explosion occurred due to a tank exploding. This showed that there was a process that occurs between the cause and effect of the perpetrator's actions (Fowler et al., 1979). “A *fuel tank*” as an agent or perpetrator in the sentence had done something indicated by the verb exploded so as to cause an explosion on the bridge as an object or result of the perpetrator's actions. Therefore, the sentence above was included in **transitive** sentences because it showed the causal process of an event indicated through the used of verbs.

Datum 18

*“Flames **are seen burning** from rail cars above.”*

The sentence above had a **passivization** structure. The used of passivization in the sentence indicated that his point of concern was the “*Flames*” that arose from the explosion of the fire car. By using passive voice, the media tried to communicate to the reader that the effect of the explosion was considerable (Fowler et al., 1979). The impact was to cause flames to emerge from the train that was crossing the bridge when the

explosion occurred. This would have a dramatic effect on the reader, because through this sentence readers who did not see it directly could imagine and feel how big the explosion that had occurred.

Datum 19

*“The source of the explosion **remains** unclear.”*

In that sentence, the verb was an **intransitive** verb. In intransitive sentences actors were associated with a process that did not cause or cause effects on other objects, or in short verbs in intransitive sentences were used to describe the state of the actor (Fowler, 1991). The verb “*remains*” was an explanatory of the actor, the source of the explosion, which explained that there was no accurate information about the main cause of the explosion that had occurred.

Datum 20

*“The tanker **was located** on the 19-kilometer (11 mile) long bridge – strategically important because it **links** Russia’s Krasnodar region with the Russian-annexed Crimean Peninsula.”*

Just like the previous data, in this data there was also **passive voice**. The passive voice in this sentence was indicated by the verb was located which describes the position of the tanker who exploded on the Crimean Bridge (Fowler et al., 1979). The placement of objects as the main focus in passive voice was also a form of transformation used to shift the point of attention from the agent or perpetrator to the object or target so that this could be used to disguise, cover, or eliminate the perpetrator. In this sentence, the media only explained the position of the tanker who triggered the explosion without mentioning the real culprit who caused the explosion.

Thus, the reader's point of attention would only focus on what caused it, not who caused the event to happen.

Then in the sentence there was also a **transitive** sentence arrangement. This sentence was an explanation of the previous sentence where the subject or agent refers to the bridge of Crimea. This sentence served as a subsentence from the previous sentence which still discusses the Crimea Bridge (Fowler et al., 1979). The word “*it*” as a pronoun of the word bridge was an agent that indicated that the existence of the bridge was a process in connecting Russia with Ukraine. Where the connection of the two lands was the effect or result of the construction of a bridge. Therefore this sentence showed a transitive arrangement because it described the causal process between the agent and the object.

In the sentence above, there was a transformation in the form of passivization and transitivity which made the sentence said to be **coherence, order, and unity** (Fowler et al., 1979). It was said so because the main focus of the sentence referred to the Crimea Bridge that was the object or target of the explosion. The used of passivization and transitivity in the sentence above made the reader's attention point to the object that was the result of the explosion and what factors cause it. Furthermore, to provided more information about the Crimea Bridge which became the object of the explosion, the media also used transitive sentences to explain the reason and purpose of the construction of the Crimea Bridge.

Datum 21

“The Kerch bridge is able to handle 40,000 cars a day and to move 14 million passengers and 13 million tons of cargo per year, state news agency RIA Novosti reported when the bridge opened in 2018.”

According to Fowler (1991), the sentence above was an **intransitive** sentence. This was due to the fact that the sentence is encoded as a state; there was no action, only a description of a physical state. The author's intention in the sentence was to explain to the reader the strength of the Crimean bridge. Readers who are unfamiliar with the bridge can thus obtain an indirect description of its physical condition.

In the next sentence, the media quoted information about the capacity of The Kerch bridge from the Russian state-owned news site. In this sentence the name of the news site was included to provide information to the readers. In addition, this media also added information that RIA Novosti was the official news site owned by the Russian state. This indicated that the media had provided information in accordance with reality by quoting statements from official Russian news websites. In this sentence, the mention of the name of the Russian news site was also an expressive form of respect made by CNN and it was called the grammar of **modality** (Fowler et al., 1979).

The discourse construction in the sentence was included in **coherence, order, and unity** (Fowler et al., 1979). The used of intransitive sentences in the sentence was intended to inform readers about the physical condition of the Crimean bridge. Furthermore, the writer employed the modality strategy in the sentence by mentioning Russian media. The

mention of the name of the official Russian media in the sentence also indicated that the information conveyed in the news was accurate.

Datum 22

*“After the bridge opened, the United States **condemned** its construction as illegal.”*

The next sentence in the news also included the response of outsiders such as the United States regarding the construction of a bridge connecting mainland Russia and Crimea that had been annexed by the Russian military. The inclusion of statements from other countries indicates that this topic was a global topic that not only affects bilateral relations between Russia and Ukraine but also affects multilateral relations between the two countries with other countries. It is also explained in Álvarez, (2022) that this conflict was a geopolitical issue in which it also involved outside parties such as the US which is a member of NATO. In the sentence above, the verb used a **transitive** verb. The verb condemned means that the “*United States*” as an agent had taken firm action against the construction by stating that the building was illegal. The effect of the used of transitive verbs by this media indicated that the actions of the “*United States*” had led to the release of statements that the bridge was an illegal building.

Datum 23

*“Work is “underway to extinguish the fire,” **the adviser to the Russian administration head of occupied Crimea, Oleg Kryunchkov**, said in a Telegram post....”*

In that sentence, the naming convention listed the full name and formal profession of the figure. “*Oleg Kryunchkov's*” name was mentioned (**modality**) without using initials or abbreviations to give the reader

information about the character (Fowler et al., 1979). Furthermore, in the sentence above, his profession as the adviser to the Russian administration, head of occupied Crimea, was also included so that the reader knows the role of the figure in the explosion. The media included his full name and profession in the sentence, hinting that the figure had a fairly high position in the leadership of the Russian side in Crimea. In addition, by knowing the formal position or profession information of “*Oleg Kryunchkov*” the media could convince readers that the truth of the news they make was quite accurate.

Datum 24

*An official in Russian-annexed Crimea **blamed** “Ukrainian vandals” for the explosion on Kerch bridge in a post on Telegram.*

In this sentence, the media explained that there was a high-ranking figure from the Russian side who openly blamed the Ukrainian side for the explosion that had occurred. An official in Russian-annexed Crimea as the actor of the sentence had taken actions that had consequences on the object, namely “*Ukrainian vandals*”. The actions performed by the actors in this sentence were represented by the use of the **transitive** verb *blamed* which gave a negative meaning to the object, namely “*Ukrainian vandals*” (Fowler et al., 1979). In this sentence, “*Ukrainian vandals*” as objects were targeted by that had been carried out by actors. The actor in this sentence directly said that the responsible party behind this event was the Ukrainian side. Using this grammar of transitivity, the media communicated to readers that the Russian side had unilaterally blamed the Ukrainian side in the

absence of accurate evidence. It had been explained in datum 19 that the cause of the explosion has not yet been found, but on the other hand the Russian side had unilaterally declared the Ukrainian side to be the main culprit of the explosion.

There was a **relexicalization** in the sentence that explains how the Russian side gives the Ukrainian side a new nickname (Fowler et al., 1979). The term "*Ukrainian vandals*" came up as a result of Russia's accusation of Ukraine being responsible for the Crimean Bridge explosion. It also implied that the explosion was the result of a Ukrainian rebellion.

The sentence contributed to **the coherence, order, and unity** of discourse (Fowler et al., 1979). This was due to the used of two different grammatical strategies yet still discussing the same topic, Russia's accusation of Ukraine for the Crimean Bridge explosion. The used of transitive verbs in this context indicated that the subject was performing an action that had an effect on the object (Fowler, 1991). The transitive verb conveyed the impression that Russia had blamed Ukraine for the explosion. To strengthen its claim, Russia coined the term "*Ukrainian vandals*" to describe the Ukrainian side. The used of terms quoted from Russian social media reflects the author's intention to the reader that the explosion caused Russia to give Ukraine a new name.

Datum 25

“...But they did succeed in damaging the roadbed of the Russian bridge,” Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea Vladimir Konstantinov said.”

In the next sentence, the media presented figures who had accused the Ukrainian side of being behind the explosion on the Crimean Bridge. The person was clearly mentioned (**modality**) by his full name along with his formal profession. The absence of abbreviations of the full name of the Russian figure made it easier for readers to recognize him (Fowler et al., 1979). The inclusion of his profession combined with his name also helped the reader to know his position and role. Knowing information about his name and profession would make it easier for readers to know the role of the figure in influencing public discourse through the opinions expressed. This was used by the media to convey to the public that the figure had used the power of his position to blame the Ukrainian side.

Datum 26

*“..., the causes of the accident **will be investigated**, and the damage **will be repaired** swiftly.”*

At the end of this news the media included quotes from Vladimir Konstantinov in their telegrams to convince the public that the news they made was taken from reality. The sentence quoted in the news was in the form of **passivization**. This change in passivization caused the focus in the sentence to be on its object (Fowler et al., 1979). In that sentence there were two passivization strategies where in the first sentence the main focus was on the cause of the explosion. The first verb “*will be investigated*” describes the process of finding the cause of the explosion. As for the sentence after

it, the main focus of the verb was the damage caused by the explosion. The word “*will be repaired*” focused on explaining the process of repairing damage resulting from the explosion of the bridge. The used of passive sentences in sentences made it easier to minimize the use of words by not mentioning the perpetrator or actor who will carry out both activities.

2. How the grammatical strategies of the Crimea Bridge explosion represent Ideology in The Guardian and CNN online news

According to Fowler et al. (1979) language is a medium that is not neutral, because it represents a certain ideology of a group that has interests. Moreover, it is quite clear that the discourses in the press are related to its institutional position, some of its own cultural, historical and economic features in conveying certain interests in the (re)production of its ideology (Fowler, 1991). Therefore, the session contains ideological representations of grammatical strategy used on The Guardian and CNN online news.

a. How the grammatical strategies of the Crimea Bridge explosion represent Ideology in The Guardian

In The Guardian online news there was a difference in the mention of figures between the Russian and Ukrainian sides. This was shown by the findings of the modality used in the media. According to Fowler et al. (1979) differences in the mention of character names could reflect the relationship between the media and the social actors involved in shaping the discourse.

The news also used the difference in references between the Russian and Ukrainian sides. The Russian side was often mentioned with collectivity categorization such as examples “*Moscow had claimed.., Russia set up...*”. The categorization used in both sentences did not give clear information about the party from which the statement was issued. Its used also caused ambiguity to the reader because collectivization categorization was a symbol of a large group without knowing the details of its identity. In addition, categorization based on lexical structure is the diagramming of elements based on ideational structure, not only sorting out general experiences but also making detailed distinctions between classes of concepts (Fowler, 1991). Therefore, the pronouns used were also plural as in the example “*It added that they....*”. Word “*They*” here was a reference to the word Russia which indirectly meant Russia broadly not only the government and military but also the population in general.

On the other hand, the Ukrainian side was said to use reference sentences with verbs that meant individualization. This was because some actors from the Ukrainian side were specifically mentioned by their full names and professions. Thus the medium used pronouns that had a singular meaning as in the sentence “*The mayor of Kharkiv, Ihor Terekhov..... He said the blasts sparked*”. The inclusion of direct quotes from some of Ukraine's great figures represented that they had their own authority. The Differences used of categorization represents how news relationships with agents in the news (Fowler et al., 1979). Furthermore, sorting detailed distinctions between classes of concepts also influenced categorization inside the news (Fowler,1991). In this topic, the political history background caused

differences in categorization between Ukraine and Russia. In Álvarez, (2022) it was explained that NATO took part in supporting the Ukrainian side against Russia. Here the media wanted to show respect to the Ukrainian side because The Guardian is a news media originating from England which is part of NATO.

In this news some things related to Russia were also described as using a negative lexical as an example “*a hated symbol..*”. The phrase referred to the Kerch Bridge that Russia built to be a transport link connecting mainland Russia and Crimea. The evaluation of Russia's actions had been described as resentful by the Kremlin. They also considered that the construction carried out by the Russian side was illegitimate because it was obtained by force by depriving Ukraine of rights. This was supported by the inclusion of the opinion of Mykhailo Podolyak, an adviser to the Ukrainian presidency who said “*Everything illegal must be destroyed, everything stolen must be returned to Ukraine...*”. His sentence clearly represented a negative image of Russia using insulting and insulting remarks about the actions of the Russian side (Fowler et al., 1979). Phrases “*Everything illegal and everything stolen*” referring to the annexation of Crimea mainland by the Russian side which was marked by the construction of the Crimean Bridge. The used of the phrase passive here to refer to the character's attitude as a protest against the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Passive here used as space-saving structure because it focuses on the topic and Agents are unimportant but predictable based on the context (Fowler, 1991). Thus, the reader would justify the statement of the figure as reasonable in defending the sovereignty of his country against Russia.

The negative portrayal of the author was also found in the next sentence “...which was built by Russia after its invasion and annexation of Crimea in 2014...”. Word “which” here it was used as a pronoun for the bridge connecting Russia and Crimea. The sentence aimed to show the history of the construction of the bridge to the reader. Then in the sentence there was also a categorization, namely the word “Russia”. The use of categorization was to establish a homogeneous and uniform identity that included all groups present in Russia regardless of their social background. With the used of “its invasion and annexation”. The author evaluated the actions of the Russian side with a sentence of negative meaning because it had invaded and taken Ukrainian territory by force (Fowler, 1991). Pronouns “its” which referred to the actions of the Russian side as well as the author's justification that all groups in Russia had wanted the construction of the Kerch bridge as a step in the invasion of Ukraine.

b. How the grammatical strategies of the Crimea Bridge explosion represent Ideology in CNN online news

At the beginning of this sentence in this news was the sentence “A fuel tank exploded early Saturday on Europe's longest bridge.....”. In that sentence “Europe's longest bridge” was a reference to the Kerch bridge that became the main topic in the news. The author used hyperbole to describe the Kerch bridge. In Fowler (1991) the choice of lexical structure is an inventory of the author's ideas. Hyperbole here was rhetorically used to reveal the Kerc bridge as an exaggerated grand building, so that it would attract the attention of the wider community.

This media told the history of the formation of this bridge based on references from the Russian mass media. The author mentioned several times the name of the Russian media, namely: “*according to Russian state media RIA and state news agency RIA Novosti reported*”. Here the author used the term Russian state media and state news agency to refer to RIA as a mass media organization owned by the Russian side. The rhetorically used of the term meant that it was an official mass media institution whose news contains official information from the Russian government (Fowler et al., 1979).

In this news several figures from Russia were mentioned in full detail with their social backgrounds. Some of these figures included: “*the adviser to the Russian administration head of occupied Crimea, Oleg Kryunchkov and Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea Vladimir Konstantinov*”. They were top officials from the Russian side whose opinions are quoted in the news. The used of direct quotes from both figures represents that they were authoritarian about the explosion that occurred (Fowler et al., 1979). Therefore, their opinions could influence the formation of discourse in society.

In the next sentence, Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea Vladimir Konstantinov declared the Ukrainian side as “*Ukrainian vandal*”. The used of the term by the Russian top brass indicated that he had openly blamed the Ukrainian side unilaterally. Then the term also included the categorization of all Ukrainians to be responsible for the explosion. The term was a form of satire for Ukrainians (Fowler, 1991). The author showed a negative image of Vladimir

Konstantinov who was a representative of the Russian government by including direct quotes from his statements.

This news also included opinions from the United States who did not want the construction of the bridge. The word "*condemned*" here referred to the act of rejection of the Kerch bridge. Realization in the lexical field in the sentence was represented through the choice of language with negative meanings such as "*condemned and illegal*". The word "*United States*" here also denoted categorization. The author referred to all citizens of the United States without exception (Fowler, 1991). This clearly showed that CNN, which was a mass media originating from the United States, has an anti-Russian ideology.

B. Discussion

Based on grammatical analysis from Roger Fowler et al (1979) on the Crimea Bridge explosion in The Guardian and CNN online news, several grammatical methods had been found in both media. The findings of grammatical analysis in The Guardian online news showed there were 28 used of grammatical methods. The findings consisted of 9 the grammar of transitivity, 6 the grammar of modality, 7 transformation, 2 classification, and 4 coherence, order, and unity. While in CNN online news there were 17 grammatical methods. The number was obtained from 6 the grammar of transitivity, 3 the grammar of modality, 4 transformation, 1 classification, and 3 coherence, order, and unity. In this second mass media there was no classification forms were found.

The findings of grammatical analysis from The Guardian and CNN online news showed that the most widely used methods were the grammar of transitivity and transformation. In Fowler (1991) both methods referred to processes that represent relationships between actors or agents, predicate, along with objects and events in a text. The used of transformation strategies, especially in the form of passivization and nominalization, was widely used to shift the reader's focus to the object, the Crimea Bridge, rather than discussing who caused the explosion (Fowler et al., 1979). Similarly, in Fadhlurrahman (2021), which used transformation and classification strategies which were part of the grammatical method of Fowler et al (1979) to analyze linguistics manipulation and ordering among several the headlines of news text in the context of PSBB implementation. Meanwhile, this study used five grammatical analyses from Fowler et al (1979) to find out the ideological representations of The Guardian and CNN online news in reporting the Crimea Bridge explosion.

According to the findings, the used of the transitivity strategy was also more focused on discussing the chronology, conditions, and history of the Crimean Bridge. This explained that the two media had similarities in reporting the explosion that occurred on the Crimean Bridge. The two online media focused more on explaining the condition of the Crimea Bridge before and after the explosion. Such as in Seftika (2021), based on this research, it was known that the use of vocabulary and sentences by Fowler et al (1979) in the opinion text "The Challenge of the 2020 Simultaneous Regional Elections" in the Jawa Pos online mass media focuses on the characteristics of the regional election event itself. However, in the current

study, the researcher also related it to the political historical background of the Ukrainian Russian conflict that caused the explosion using Wodak (2001) to support the ideological analysis of the two online news media.

In The Guardian and CNN online news there was a difference in the used of the Grammar of modality especially in the mention between figures from Russia and Ukraine. The different function of individual pronoun on the guardian used to show the great relation to the agent because it was followed by positive traits. Meanwhile in CNN it's used to give negative impact to the agent because it linked with negative traits. In Fowler et al. (1979), this strategy was used to represent the speaker's or writer's relationship with the news subjects. Based on the historical political background, in this conflict US and NATO support for Ukraine was more diplomatic and media than military (Álvarez, 2022). Therefore, the media indirectly communicated to readers that the explosion that occurred on the Crimea Bridge was a natural thing to fight for Ukraine's right from Russian occupation.

To know the ideological interpretation of a text, the researcher also need to have knowledge of how history causes the discourse (Fowler, 1991). Hence, The researcher included Wodak's (2001) discourse historical approach to understand the political historical background of this topic. The results of the analysis of the used of linguistics from two media sources seem to put the Ukrainian side as a victim in its conflict with Russia. This indicates that the ideology of both media outlets is anti-Russian. The historical context in which discourse is embedded, and power relations also be investigated in Slavíčková & Zvagulis (2018). The results of this

study show that the ideology of some sample news stories about the Roma community contains new racism in the media.

The analysis of ideology based on the grammatical practice used (Fowler et al., 1979) from The Guardian online news found the author several times used difference categorization to refer the Russian and Ukrainian side. Both of online news used collectivization to form a homogeneous and uniform identity that includes all groups regardless of their social background (Fowler, 1991). The used of collectivization as a reference to the Russian side in the news text stated that all Russian society, both military and civilians, take part in every action of the Russian side. Later in the news the portrayal of Russia with a negative image was also shown through several sentences that had negative lexical meanings such as "*a hated symbol..., Everything illegal...*". Both phrases were used to refer to the Crimea Bridge built by Russia and its invasion of Ukraine. Thus, a negative discourse would be formed about the Russian side and a positive image of Ukraine. This shows that the use of certain lexical structure choices can influence the formation of discourse in society (Fowler, 1991).

In CNN online news, the author included an opinion from the United State that said that the building was illegal. This showed that this topic had attracted public attention globally. The word United State itself was a form of reference to collectivization. The used of this categorization in the sentence referred to its society at large without exception (Fowler, 1991). It also included all groups including this mass media. Thus, it could be known that CNN online news which

was a mass media from the United State had anti-Russian ideology and supports the Ukrainian side. This statement was reinforced against the background of political history between Russia, Ukraine, and the United State. In Álvarez (2022) it was explained that the US response was diplomatic and media rather than military.

In the previous study from Wulandari (2022) the researcher also analyzed two different media using the analysis model of Roger Fowler et al (1979). In Wulandari (2022), the researcher analyzed the linguistics form including vocabulary and grammatical methods. The results of this analysis stated that both media had a neutral ideology. The difference between this study and previous studies was that the researcher only analyzed five grammatical methods (the grammar of transitivity, the grammar of modality, transformation, classification, then coherence, order, and unity) using the theory of Fowler et al (1979) without analyzing the vocabulary choice used by The Guardian and CNN online news. The results of this study also showed that both online media had non-Russian ideologies. In addition, in research by Wulandari (2022) the author only used theories from Fowler et al (1979), while in this study the researcher combined it with DHA by Wodak (2001) to support their ideological analysis.

The results of this study showed that there was a partiality to one of the agents in the news who was leaning in favor of the Ukrainian side. This was evidenced by the used of collectivization in The Guardian online to refer to the Russian side. The actions taken by the Russian side were also represented using sentences that rhetorically had a negative lexical meaning. Meanwhile, on the other

hand, the Ukrainian side was represented as a victim of the Russian invasion. The ideology of the two media indicated that the linguistics form used aims to create positive discourse of self image and negative others. Such as previous research by Tewart & Triyono (2020) also analyzed under same topic about self image and negative others in a speech. This study analyzed how president Joko Widodo builds his image through the choice of words used in expressing his opinion about industrial programs. However, this research only used one data source, namely text speech, so finding only used one point of view. Meanwhile, this study used two different news media to provide a more representative explanation. Furthermore, the results of this study showed that there are differences in categorization in the mention of Russia and Ukraine.

In the end, the results of this study showed that the selection of news linguistics form text could be manipulated for the benefit of certain groups. This occurred due to ideological differences between groups that caused alignment with one group. Analysis of Critical Linguistics by Fowler et al (1979) in this study was used to analyze sentence structure and ideology from The Guardian and CNN online news which had a theme about the history of politics. Furthermore, the researcher also provided Discourse Historical Practice by Wodak (2001) to strengthen the analysis of discourse and ideology in the news text.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains two parts: conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion discusses the findings of the research. It also instructs other researchers on what they should do in the future regarding this research topic.

A. Conclusion

This study analyzed the explosion of the Kerch bridge connecting mainland Russia and Crimea in The Guardian and CNN online news through the lens of critical linguistics analysis from Roger Fowler et al (1979). From the findings, it was found that the grammatical method that was often used in news texts was the grammar of transitivity and transformation. Both grammatical strategy discuss the used of predicates in sentences to represent the relationship between actors and objects. This indicated that the media wants to emphasize the agent, process, and impact of the proces (Fowler et al., 1979).

Based on the grammatical strategy analysis by Fowler et al (1979), the ideological representation of the two media referred to non-Russian ideologies. From the results of the analysis in The Guardian online news found collectivization referring to the Russian side. The used of this categorization formed a homogeneous identity that includes all groups within it (Fowler, 1991). Then the evaluation of the actions of the Russian side was always described through lexical choices that have a negative meaning. This led to the formation of a negative image on the Russian side and a positive image for Ukraine.

On the other side, analysis in CNN online news found that some figures from Russia were described specifically and referred to individualization. This was shown by the use of singular pronouns for the actor. The media tried to emphasize that the figure was authoritarian so his statements had power. But as with The Guardian online news, the direct quote statements used in this story were statements that referred to negative actions. The inclusion of negative lexical choices made by figures from Russia in referring to Ukrainian figures represents the portrayal of a negative image of the Russian side by the media (Fowler, 1991).

In addition, the political historical background of the media also influenced the creation of news content that represented the ideology of the media (Fowler, 1991). The Guardian and CNN were official media originating from the British and United States that side with Ukraine. This statement was reinforced against the background of political history between Russia, Ukraine, and the United State. In Álvarez (2022) it was explained that the US and NATO response was diplomatic and media rather than military. This showed that the formation of a negative image of the Russian side was clearly depicted in the news texts of the two media influenced by political historical factors.

B. Suggestion

The results of this analysis can be used as a reference for future researchers who want to analyze the same field. Furthermore, other researchers can use the object of analysis with diverse platforms such as Youtube channels and social media. Beside of that, according to limitation of data sources here, the next researchers can add more news or data sources to get more representative findings.

This reserach also only described the grammatical and ideology portrayed inside online news. Therefore, further researchers can use compare contrast strategy in analyzing the linguistics and ideology practice inside of text. Future researchers can develop their analysis by using other theoretical studies with broader discussions.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

Table 1. The Guardian News About Crimea Bridge Explosion

The Guardian		
No.	Date	Link
1.	October, 08 2022	https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/oct/08/crimea-kerch-bridge-explosions-russia-ukraine

Table 2. CNN News About Crimea Bridge Explosion

CNN		
No.	Date	Link
1.	October, 08 2022	https://edition.cnn.com/europe/live-news/russia-ukraine-war-news-10-08-22/index.html .

Table 3. Classification of Grammatical Analysis on The Guardian

The Guardian Online News	Category
1. Key bridge linking Crimea to Russia hit by huge explosion	- Transformation (passivization)
2. A huge explosion has destroyed part of the Kerch bridge from Russia to Crimea	- The grammar of transitivity (transitive)
3. The attack , which came the day after Putin's 70th birthday , is a major blow to Russian military prestige and its supply chains for the invasion and the defence of Crimea.	- Transformation (nominalization) - The grammar of modality (naming convention) - coherence, order, and unity in discourse
4. Moscow had claimed the bridge was protected by impenetrable layers of defences, ranging from military dolphins to the latest weapons systems,	- The grammar of transitivity (transitive) - Transformation (passivization) - Classification (re-lexicalization) - Coherence, order, and unity of discourse
5. Ukraine has not directly claimed responsibility for hitting the bridge, but senior officials publicly celebrated and on Saturday morning the only real question about the attack was not who ordered it, but how it was carried out.	- The grammar of transitivity (transitive) - The grammar of modality (naming convention)
6. The explosion, which witnesses said could be heard miles away, happened about 6am on Saturday while a train was crossing the bridge. Pictures of the damage began emerging soon after.	- Transformation (passivization)
7. Russia set up a committee to investigate the attack and within hours said three people had been killed and blamed a truck bomb for the blast. It added that they identified the driver of the exploded truck as a resident of the southern Russian Kuban region.	- The grammar of transitivity (transitive) - Transformation (passivization) - Coherence, order, unity

<p>8. The bridge, which was built on the orders of Putin, and inaugurated in 2018, was a key transport link for carrying military equipment to Russian soldiers fighting in Ukraine, especially in the south, as well as ferrying troops there.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transformation (passivization and nominalization) - The grammar of modality (naming convention)
<p>9. Mykhailo Podolyak, an adviser to the Ukrainian presidency, appeared to suggest Kyiv’s responsibility, tweeting: “Crimea, the bridge, the beginning. Everything illegal must be destroyed, everything stolen must be returned to Ukraine, everything belonging to the Russian occupation must be expelled.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transformation (passivization) - The grammar of modality (naming convention)
<p>10. The blast on the bridge came amid mounting criticism in Russia of the conduct of his war against Ukraine after a series of increasingly devastating setbacks on the battlefield in recent weeks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The grammar of transitivity (intransitive)
<p>11. In the immediate aftermath of the explosion, reports emerged of residents in Crimea rushing to petrol stations, anxious about fuel shortages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The grammar of transitivity (intransitive)
<p>12. The damage to the railway line leaves Russian forces in the south with a single rail supply line – between Krasnodar and Melitopol – that is now within range of Ukrainian artillery attacks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The grammar of transitivity (transitive)
<p>13. Commenting on the attack in a thread on Twitter, analyst and retired Australian general Mick Ryan said: “First dropping a bridge span like this would take a lot of ‘bang’ [explosives] and good demolition design. As a sapper, we plan these kinds of things all the time. The hardest bridges to drop are reinforced concrete like this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The grammar of modality (naming convention) - Classification (lexicalization) - Coherence, order, and unity
<p>14. The fire occurred hours after explosions rocked the eastern Ukrainian city of Kharkiv early Saturday, sending towering plumes of smoke into the sky and triggering a series of secondary explosions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The grammar of transitivity (intransitive)
<p>15. The mayor of Kharkiv, Ihor Terekhov, said on Telegram that the early-morning explosions were the result of missile strikes in the centre of the city. He said the blasts sparked fires at one of the city’s medical institutions and a non-residential</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The grammar of modality (naming convention) - The grammar of transitivity (transitive)

building. There were no immediate reports of casualties.	
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Table 4. Classification of Grammatical Analysis on CNN

CNN Online News	Category
1. There's been a massive explosion on Crimea's Kerch bridge. Here's the latest	- Transformation (nominalization)
2. A fuel tank exploded early Saturday on Europe's longest bridge,	- The grammar of transitivity (transitive)
3. Flames are seen burning from rail cars above.	- Transformation (passivization)
4. The source of the explosion remains unclear.	- The grammar of transitivity (intransitive)
5. The tanker was located on the 19 kilometer (11 mile) long bridge strategically important because it links Russia's Krasnodar region with the Russian-annexed Crimean Peninsula.	- Transformation (passivization) - The grammar of transitivity (transitive) - Coherence, order, and unity
6. The Kerch bridge is able to handle 40,000 cars a day and to move 14 million passengers and 13 million tons of cargo per year, state news agency RIA Novosti reported when the bridge opened in 2018.	- The grammar of transitivity (intransitive) - The grammar of modality (naming convention) - Coherence, order, and unity
7. After the bridge opened, the United States condemned its construction as illegal.	- The grammar of transitivity (transitive)
8. Work is "underway to extinguish the fire," the adviser to the Russian administration head of occupied Crimea, Oleg Kryunchkov , said in a Telegram post, adding that the bridge's	- The grammar of modality (naming convention)
9. An official in Russian-annexed Crimea blamed "Ukrainian vandals" for the explosion on Kerch bridge in a post on Telegram.	- The grammar of transitivity (transitive) - Classification (re-lexicalization) - Coherence, order, and unity
10. But they did succeed in damaging the roadbed of the Russian bridge," Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea Vladimir Konstantinov said.	- The grammar of modality (naming convention)
11. "Such is the whole essence of the Kiev regime and the Ukrainian state ... Of course, the causes of the accident will be investigated , and the damage will be repaired swiftly," he added.	- Transformation (passivization)