Representation of linguistic characteristics in mass media

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ABSTRACT

The language characteristics of the mass media have always been a reference for the actuality of the news and the awesomeness of the events covered by journalists. The characteristics of the language sometimes refer to the events being covered, but not a few of the language's rhetoric goes beyond the events reported. Therefore, the characteristics of the language and the rhetorical style become the representation of journalists in reporting an event. In journalistic studies, representation is interpreted as one of the journalists' strategies to present events in a news text. So, in this study, three very relevant issues are raised: (1) how is vocabulary represented, (2) how is grammatical representation, and (3) how is local coherence represented in newspaper news texts. This study aims to explain the meaning and mode contained in local vocabulary, grammar, and coherence. Based on the problems and objectives, the method used in this research is the phenomenological method. The phenomenological method is used to find out the events behind phenomena or texts written by journalists. Analysis of the data in this study uses descriptive discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis. The data sources for this research are the printed mass media of Kompas, Jawa Pos (regional), and Surya (regional) newspapers which are taken randomly from May to October 2021. The collection techniques include focused observation, theoretical and logical triangulation, as well as rolling/snowball patterns. The researcher is the key instrument in this study and uses four companion instruments: data codification, descriptive analysis guide, explanatory analysis guide, and data corpus table. The research data analysis model is an adaptation of the flow analysis model and the type of interactive analysis, including the reduction, assessment, and inference (verification) stages of withdrawal. The findings in this research are (1) Vocabulary representation, including associations and metaphors. Associations are used by journalists to create an atmosphere in news texts so that they can be precarious, soft, serious, and tasteless. Metaphors are used by journalists to show journalists' attitudes and judgments towards an object in the text; (2) Grammatical representation, including (a) the form of the process: action process, event process, state process, and mental process; (b) participants include: participants as perpetrators, participants as victims, and participants as nominal; and (c) Representation of a combination of clauses or local coherence, including elaboration, additional extension, contrast extension, choice extension, and augmentation extension. In conclusion, in the newspaper news text, there are vocabulary representations in the form of associations and metaphors, grammatical representation in the form of process and readiness, and local coherence in the form of elaboration, expansion, an extension of contrast, an extension of choice, and extension of heightening.

INTRODUCTION

Language as a communication medium develops in line with the development of the speaking community (Susanti et al., 2020). Language is used as a means of expression and communication in human life activities, such as in the fields of culture, science, and technology. Along with the development of the times, culture, science, and technology, language has developed in such a way (Badrih, 2021). Indonesian as a medium of communication in Indonesia has also experienced the same development as other languages (Yudoko, 2015). The rapid development of culture, science, and technology in the

western world has influenced the development of the Indonesian language, both vocabulary, and terminology as well as grammatical structures (La Risa, 2012).

As a medium of Indonesian language communication, especially spoken language, it has fulfilled its function; there is almost no communication disorder due to language (Hartati, 2018). However, in written language, there are still many problems that have not been resolved. As we know, written language must have complete elements, namely subject, predicate, object, and complement, so that every sentence written can be read clearly and easily understood (Aswadi, 2020). That is, the constituent sentences in the written language must be complete and grammatical.

Journalistic Indonesian is one of the forms of application of written language by journalists. Pragmatically, journalistic Indonesian is different from Indonesian in general, both in structure and in the diction used. Sudaryanto (Wijayanti, 2021) said that journalistic Indonesian as a variety of Indonesian languages is at the same level as literary Indonesian used by writers to present literary works (Ardianto & Ramadhan, 2019). The Indonesian journalistic language is at the same level as the Indonesian language of knowledge used by scientists to present scientific works. This means that journalistic Indonesian is seen as the language of the profession (Mardiana, 2020). As a professional language, journalistic Indonesian should also receive a separate study as the Indonesian language for scientific and literary professions, which has been studied frequently. The characteristics of journalistic language are synonymous with cumulative language which serves to present information quickly (Tarrayo, 2020).

According to Sudaryanto (Wijayanti, 2021) in Indonesian mass media, three concepts must be distinguished, namely (1) the language of mass media, (2) the language of journalists, and (3) the language of mass media. Language in mass media is the entire language in mass media that is used to spread news, headlines, previews, reader letters, corners, serials, advertisements, and so on (Tamrin, 2020). The language of journalists is words that often appear among journalists, so that they become their identity, for example, dateline, headline, feature, and opening (Tenriawali, 2018). Unlike the case with the language of mass media, namely the language presented by journalists in the mass media. This mass media language is also known as the language of the press or the language of journalism.

On the other hand, journalistic language has also been developed according to market needs, meaning that the press sells certain discourses to certain groups, with specific issues (Wahyuni, 2019). To meet market needs, the function of journalistic language is not only a tool to convey information and facts to readers, but also a tool to achieve certain goals for certain groups (Mirahayuni, 2019).

Therefore, the meaning of journalistic language in news texts is not enough to just look at formal relationships, but must be connected with context (Ghofur, 2016). The understanding of the context is not limited to direct contexts that include topics, settings, participants, language channels, and language functions, but deals with issues outside of language such as culture, religion, social, which are contained in the social order (Sundari & Febriyanti, 2019; Mujianto & Sudjalil, 2021). Thus, the meaning in the news text of the mass media is biased and multi-interpretative. In addition, mass media information is biased because of the presence of idioms. The use of idioms in mass media tends to make it difficult for readers to understand the meaning or content of news information. This happens because, in understanding idioms, a broad understanding of the meaning itself is needed. Therefore, an understanding of the social meaning and context of the situation is required (Alrajhi, 2020).

The gap that occurs in the field is that the language in the news text is no longer an extension of the grammatical form of a collection of words or sentences that have a shape and structure, but language that expresses social functions and meanings in the context of the situation and cultural context in society (Arfiyanti et al., 2017; Alkhawaldeh, 2022). Therefore, the task of journalists has undergone a shift from delivering news to forming and constructing news stories. This means that in writing news reporters will add various comments, opinions, and reviews that are difficult to distinguish from the news itself (Chaniago, 2018). So that there are many variations of the news. Reporters or editors have processed the language of the news before the news reaches the readers. Persuasive efforts to readers tend to use 'non-assertive persona' language. This is aimed at commenting on the facts found in the field objectively. This

strategy can be considered not only as a strategy of politeness but also as one of persuasiveness (Azar & Hashim, 2022).

In this concept, McGregor (Karman, 2013) asserts that "the text is a record of events where something was communicated and involves the presentation of facts and strategies to frame the content of the message". Likewise, Fairclough (Fatmawati et al., 2019) states that there are three elements in news texts, namely representation, relation, and identity. Representation as an effort for journalists to present events in news texts, relations as an effort for journalists to connect media participation is displayed in news texts, while identity as an effort to identify journalists is displayed and constructed in news texts.

Although there are developments, and shifts in the language of journalism, the point of contact is discourse analysis related to language use (Aziz & Matnin, 2018). How is language viewed in discourse analysis? There are at least three views on language in discourse analysis, namely (1) the view of empirical-positivism, (2) the view of constructivism, and (3) the critical view (Rafiqa, 2019). The pattern of writing sentences in mass media tends to be written in a deductive and inductive manner. The two patterns were chosen based on the information to be conveyed to the reader (Fajrina et al., 2022).

Previous studies are similar to this study, namely: *A Grammatical Study of News Texts in the Daily Newspaper of Radar Cirebon as Teaching Material for Editing Courses for Diksatrasia Study Program Students* (Arfiyanti et al., 2017). This study aims to describe the grammatical use of news texts in the mass daily newspaper Radar Cirebon and describe the form of the draft of the Editing Course teaching materials as a result of a grammatical study of news texts in the public daily mass media Radar Cirebon. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. The data source of this research is the news text of the daily newspaper Radar Cirebon. The research data are in the form of words and sentences in the news text which are still not grammatically accepted. The research produces teaching materials in the form of an Editing Course module in which there is a study of journalistic language in terms of grammatical feasibility, both words, and sentences, in the daily newspaper Radar Cirebon.

The second is *Analysis of Critical Discourse on Tempo.Co's Report on the Death of Taruna Stip in Jakarta* (Maghvira, 2017). This study aims to describe three things, namely (1) the textual dimension (microstructural), including cohesion and coherence, grammar, and diction (2) the dimension of discourse (meso-structural), including text production, text distribution, and text consumption, and (3) the dimension of socio-cultural practice (macrostructural), including situational, institutional and social. Qualitative methodologies are used as the basis for thinking, and critical paradigms are used as research points of view. The results of the study show that Tempo.Co practices diction selection, uses broad sentences of cause and selects indirect quotations to produce news texts.

The third is the *Identification of Hypertext on Kompas Online as a Multimedia Genre* (Chaniago, 2018). This study aims to examine the syntagmatic and paradigmatic aspects, graphic figures, and features in the text contained in the mass media. This study uses a content analysis methodology for the text or discourse encountered. The results of the identification show that in a news story, news text and images are intertwined, making news more complete, clearer and especially making the news text bigger.

The fourth is *Expression of Language and Perspectives on News of the 2019 Presidential Election on Detik.Com Online Media* (Rosita & Kurniasih, 2019). This study aims to describe (1) experiential values, including text classification patterns, lexical processes, and ideological relations of meaning. (2) Relational values, including euphemism expressions and expressive values. (3) Perspective on the presidential election discourse. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to describe data in the form of discourse in the news. The data collection technique used is the listening method with reading techniques and note-taking techniques, namely by analyzing the form of language expression in word choice contained in detik.com online media. The results showed that the form of word choice included, expressive values, namely classification patterns, lexical processes (generalizations), lexical processes (lexical excess), ideological words, ideological meaning relations, and metaphors; rational values, namely

expressions of euphemism and the words 'formal' and 'informal' that are striking, as well as expressive values.

The difference between this study and the four previous studies is that critical studies using the Critical Discourse Analysis approach, especially representations in mass media texts, have not been widely carried out. Even if all this time there has been talking about Indonesian, journalism does not mention the problem of text representation in mass media. Based on some of the thoughts above, a study of representation in mass media news texts (a critical discourse analysis) needs to be done on the use of language in the mass media. Therefore, the problems of this research are (1) how is the vocabulary representation, (2) how is the grammatical representation, and (3) how is the representation of local coherence in the mass media news text. This study aims to explain the meaning and mode contained in local vocabulary, grammar, and coherence.

The contribution of this research in news writing is consistency and objectivity in writing and synchronizing the news with events that occur in the field. In addition, to provide explicit input that news does not have to be interesting from the grammatical aspect only, but must reconsider aspects of function, social meaning, and cultural context. Journalists don't have to make shifts in conveying news, so there are no reviews, comments, and personal opinions in it. Based on the results of previous studies, the main contribution of this study can be described in three parts. First, this study aims to implement a method of choosing vocabulary that represents the reality of the object being reported. Second, this study aims to implement an effective method of arranging grammatical sentences in the news that are in harmony with reality. Third, this study aims to implement models of cohesion and coherence in the writing of news texts.

METHODS

Research on Representation in News Texts The mass media was systematized by using a qualitative approach. The type of this research is interpretive discourse analysis. The method used is the phenomenological method, in terms of data collection and representation in the form of linguistic units in news texts of mass media (Sundari & Febriyanti, 2019). The series of performance analysis utilizes the principles and data analysis techniques developed existentially in the study of descriptive discourse analysis and critical discourse análisis (Waskita, 2018).

The data sources for this research are the printed mass media or the mass media of Kompas (national), Jawa Pos (regional), and Surya (regional) which are taken randomly. The data was taken in a span of six months, namely from May to October 2021. The data of this research are newspaper news texts in the form of words, phrases, and sentences that reflect the representation of the newspaper news texts in question as many as 36 corpora of data, by Creswell (Friza et al., 2020).

Data collection techniques include focused observation, theoretical and logical triangulation, as well as rolling/snowball patterns (Elfiana & Farkhan, 2019). Each observed and selected data is adjusted one by one according to the data corpus indicators. This applies to data focus related to vocabulary, grammar, and coherence. After that, the researcher adjusted it with the criteria and characteristics of linguistic theory. If there is data that does not match the characteristics contained in the linguistic theory indicator, then the data is not used, and vice versa, if there is data that is considered less representative of the theory, then research is carried out on the data source. In this study, the researcher acts as a key instrument (human instrument) and utilizes four companion instruments, namely data codification, descriptive analysis guide, explanatory analysis guide, and data corpus table (Romiyati, 2019).

The research data analysis model is an adaptation of the flow model of analysis and the type of interactive analysis (interactive model of analysis), which includes the stages of reduction, assessment, and inference (verification) (Ahmadi & Mahardika, 2019). First, vocabulary analysis is carried out by analyzing vocabulary that causes associations in certain referents, while also analyzing metaphors that give rise to certain values and impressions to readers. Second, grammatical analysis in the form of a process is focused on sentences that describe events or actions, while grammatical analysis in the form of participants

analyzes sentences that describe the perpetrator or victim. Third, the coherence analysis is carried out on sentences that have the characteristics of the main clause and the subordinate clause.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Representation is a depiction of a person, group, action, or activity that is displayed and depicted in the text of the news media. Fairclough (Mirahayuni, 2019) says that the representation in news texts can be seen from several aspects, namely (1) vocabulary, which includes associations and metaphors; (2) grammar, which includes: the form of the process and the participants. The form of the process includes the process of actions, events, circumstances, and mental. The participants include participants as perpetrators, participants as victims, and nominal participants. (3) The combination of clauses or local coherence, which includes elaboration, additional extension, contrast extension, choice extension, and enhancement. (4) a series of sentences or highlighting parts that are considered important in the news text. The following will analyze the use of these four mass media news text representations.

The findings in this study are (1) In news writing some vocabularies cause associations. The style of association that emerges is a rhetorical euphemism that aims not to cause negative reactions in the reader. In addition, the representation of the use of metaphors in news writing is bidirectional, namely euphemism and sarcasm. (2) In the use of grammar there is a representation of the process that describes the events of the actors being reported. More than that, there is a representation of mental processes that describe a phenomenon without pointing to a subject. (3) The representation of participants described by journalists is more dominant in the victims who are reported on, while to create a connection between sentences, journalists use a combination of clauses.

Vocabulary Usage Representation

The representation of vocabulary in news texts in mass media will be seen, "how is a reality formed by journalists in a news text?" Fairclough (Haryanti, 2016) asserts that the purpose of representation of the use of vocabulary by journalists is (1) the choice of vocabulary will cause certain associations in su and (2) the use of metaphors will lead to a certain value. Therefore, the representation of the use of vocabulary in the news texts of mass media includes the use of vocabulary that creates certain associations and the use of metaphors that can lead to certain values (Mulae & Mahdi, 2015; Mujianto & Sudjalil, 2021).

Vocabulary Representation That Causes Association

The representation of the use of vocabulary that creates associations is like the following data quote:

(1) In October 2021, the sugar factory in Tolangohula, Gorontalo, was sold at far from the market price.
(2) Shortly, Maspion Group will carry out a program of streamlining and work efficiency.
(3) It shows signs of stunting democracy because differences in political positions are handled by abuse of government officials.
(4) One of the 20 suspects in the case of illegal logging as a result of the 2006 Wana Lestari operation is a grandmother.

In the presentation of data (1), journalists use the vocabulary choice "sold away from market price". Vocabulary usage options were sold at far from market prices, giving the association that the teacher factory was being sold at a very cheap price. The association described by journalists "should" be selling sugar factories, which are state assets, at high prices, so that the state can benefit, but not vice versa, selling them at very low prices, so that the state suffers losses (Arfiyanti et al., 2017; Atmazaki et al., 2021).

In data exposure (2), there is a journalist's choice of vocabulary, namely "downsizing program". The association that arises is that the Maspion Group is too big, fat, and needs to be downsized. The meaning of the word too big or fat is that Maspion Group has a large number of workers (laborers), so it is considered wasteful, and inefficient. Therefore it is necessary to reduce the workforce through downsizing programs (Rosita & Kurniasih, 2019). The association of meaning of the downsizing program is the reality of firing workers which is an action that must be taken for the good of the factory.

In the presentation of data (3), journalists make use of the vocabulary "democratic stunting". The association meaning of dwarf is unable to grow big, immature, not self-contained, unable to develop, and so on. The picture that journalists associate with the vocabulary choice is that of Indonesia as a democracy, but that democracy cannot develop properly because of the actions of certain people.

In the presentation of data (4), the journalist's choice of vocabulary is "a grandmother", which means people who are old, helpless, incapable, people who no longer think about the world. But with the vocabulary, a grandmother can be associated with an old woman who can do work that is against the law (Tenriawali, 2018; Iswatiningsih, Fauzan, & Pangesti, 2021).

Representation of the Use of Metaphors That Can Lead to Certain Values

The use of vocabulary in the form of metaphors can give rise to certain values of reality. In general, the vocabulary used in mass media news texts relates to the use of words or groups of words that have figurative meanings. The use of figurative words is intended for euphemism and to convey natural information (Setyawan, 2019; Ahmed et al., 2022). Representation of the use of metaphors in mass media news texts, as shown in the following data.
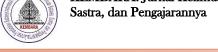
(5) Do not scapegoat the increase in TDL, to cover the inefficiency that occurs in the related company.
(6) Case completion stops in the middle of the road due to the change of the Attorney General.
(7) In this photo, hot poses are shown that show off their genitals.
(8) The Political Science lecturer at FISIP Unair admitted that the effort to fulfill the requirements of the DPR takes time and patience.

In the presentation of data (5), journalists use the metaphor of scapegoating the TDL (Electricity Basic Tariff), which means blaming TDL. The use of this metaphor shows that there is a negative attitude, namely by blaming other parties without admitting their own mistakes.

Based on data (6), journalists use the metaphor of stopping in the middle of the road, which means it is not finished, it can never be completed. This illustrates that "it is never finished or finished" because there are certain things that become a barrier. These obstacles can be in the form of political considerations or considerations of certain interests that only benefit certain people or certain political groups. The metaphor of stopping in the middle is a reality used by journalists with negative connotations. Reality shows that the completion of a case is never a settlement.

In the presentation of data (7), journalists use the metaphor of "hot poses that show off their genitals" which means indecent, vulgar, and ethical styles. This obscene style should not need to be exposed. The metaphor used by this journalist has the nuances of "sarcasm" about the ethics of politeness in society that need to be developed together.

As presented by data (8), journalists using metaphors take time and patience, which means that the demands of the DPR are difficult to implement. Journalists illustrate through this metaphor that the demands are indeed difficult but can be implemented, it only takes a long time and full patience. In this sense, there is no need to despair in the struggle. The meaning of the metaphor takes time and patience, which journalists use with the nuances of "euphemism", the difficulties described have positive values (Fitriyah, 2016).

Representation of Grammar Usage

The grammar used by journalists in a news text of mass media can represent reality, both in the form of a process and in the form of participants (Bustamam, 2017). The grammatical representation in the form of a process describes a person, group, or activity in a news text which is an action, event, state, or mental process. Meanwhile, the grammatical representation in the form of participants provides an overview of the actors in a news text, both as perpetrators, objects (victims), and in the form of nominalization.

Representation in Process

As described above, grammatical representation in the form of a process can include actions, events, states, or mental processes (Rosita & Kurniasih, 2019). The grammatical representation of the form of the mass media news text process is as described in the following data.

(9)   Denmark pulls out all diplomats.
(10)   The police have exceeded the limit of authority by entering the political domain.
(11)   Unmitigated, the gang of burglars operating in the former Besuki and Lumajang residencies managed to steal at least 20 motorbikes.
(12)   Millions of Nahdhatul Ulama (NU) cadres across Indonesia are ready to block the plan to publish the Indonesian version of the Playboy magazine.

The data display (9) above represents how the actor or subject acts. The structure of the sentence is Danish as a subject or as an actor, Tarik is a verb class word, functions as a predicate or an action for an actor, subject, or actor, all diplomats are objects or in this term are victims.

The data exposure (10) represents the sentence with the actor, actor, or subject: police, acts: exceeding, object: limit of authority. The meaning of action in this context is something that shouldn't happen or is a wrong action.

Data exposure (11) represents that compound sentences are characterized by the presence of the conjunction "and" and the use of the adjective "yang", the presence of an actor, subject, or perpetrator: a herd of thieves, taking action: stealing successfully, objects: at least about 20 motorbikes. In this context, it shows that "why do thefts still happen everywhere?". Because these incidents did not happen once, two, or three times, there are no preventive measures that can be taken to prevent them, especially by the security forces.

Data exposure (12) represents that the actor, actor, or subject: millions of Nahdhatul Ulama (NU) cadres throughout Indonesia, are taking an action: ready to confront, object: to the plan to publish the Indonesian version of the Playboy magazine. This action is an act of disapproval of the plan to publish the magazine because it can damage the morale of the nation and society.

The representation of the form of events in the news text of the mass media is marked by the presence of one participant who is raised by journalists in the sentence structure (Tenriawali, 2018). What is meant by one participant, in this case, is that in one sentence there is only a subject as a participant or only an object as a participant. The representation of the event can be seen in the following data presentation.

(13)   He was asked for information related to the sale of the Rajawali III Sugar Factory which was considered unreasonable.
(14)   The competitiveness of Indonesia's industry abroad continues to decline.
(15)   Safi'i Bin Marta, 35, a prisoner who escaped from the Jember Correctional Institution (LP) last Friday (3/2) is suspected to have not been caught again.
(16)   FPDIP remains adamant in its original position, which is that it considers Djoko's nomination process to have harmed relations between the DPR and the presidency.

Representation of the form of the state refers to something that has happened. Therefore, the representation in this case only describes a situation without showing the subject, actor, or actor. The representation of this state of affairs in mass media news texts is like the following data presentation.

(17)   This is the climax of the rise of protests over the publication of the caricature of the Prophet Muhammad in a media published by the Northern European (Nordic) country.
(18)   The illegal logs are kept inside the house with the door tightly closed.
(19)   Export market amounted to IDR 435.68 billion.
(20)   After examining the contents of the attachment letter, it is not in sync with the order letter.

Representation of mental processes is a picture of a phenomenon, a general symptom, which forms general awareness without referring to the subject, perpetrator, actor, and victim or object in particular. This representation only provides an overview of the phenomena that are currently occurring in the community. Representation of mental processes in the text of mass media news can be seen in the following data exposure.

(21)   In that period, there is a lesson worth pondering, namely from "hablum minallah" to "hijrah hablum min anna".
(22)   It's very worrying.
(23)   The metropolis-style lifestyle seems to have started to creep up on students in Jember.
(24)   As if not wanting to be left behind with students in other big cities, photos of students with exciting scenes are also circulating in this chaotic city.

The data presentation (21) by journalists does not refer to participants in particular, but only forms a general public awareness about hijrah. The sentence above is only a statement that represents a lesson or wisdom that should be contemplated.

Participant Representation

The grammatical representation in the form of participants provides an overview of the actors in a news text, both as actors, objects (victims), and in the form of nominalization (Romiyati, 2019). The grammatical representation of the participant's form as an actor can be seen from the construction of sentences that describe the participant taking an action that causes something to happen to the object or victim (Kusno & Bety, 2017). In this context, journalists use the construction of active sentences. The subject in the construction of the active sentence is the same as the participant as the actor who performs a certain action. The representation of the form of the participant as the actor in the text of the mass media news can be seen in the following data presentation.

(25)   President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono emphasized that the Indonesian nation is no longer discriminatory.
(26)   Arroyo accused the dissident officer of forming a tactical "alliance" with the communists to topple his government.
(27)   The police will continue to process his actions which have stored 64 cubic meters of wood.

Based on the data (25) above, journalists represent the form of participants as actors shown in the sentence, namely by representing a subject who takes action. In the data (25) the subject is also the actor in the text, namely President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, on behalf of the Indonesian nation. Subjects taking action "confirm" is no longer discriminatory. This is related to the religion of Confucianism as one of the religions embraced by the Indonesian population, which is still experiencing obstacles at the lower level of the bureaucracy.

Data exposure (26) represents an act of the perpetrator shown by two participants, namely the perpetrator and the victim. The participant as the perpetrator is the subject: Arroyo, while the victim is the object: Dissident officers. The data illustrates that Arroyo took action "accusing" dissident officers who were in opposition to his government. Meanwhile, data (27) also represents two participants, namely the subject/perpetrator: the policeman who " processes" the object: his actions.

The participant's representation as a victim/object is a representation that refers to the victim or object caused by another person. Representation of this form is characterized by the use of passive sentence construction. Representation of participants as victims/objects can be seen in the following data exposure.

(28) Until last night KMP Citra Mandala Bahari which sank in the Pukuafu (Book) strait, Rote Ndao District, NTT, had not been found.

(29) Several sales agents for Maspion products found yesterday said that it had been five days since the supply of electronic goods and household goods from PT Maspion had stopped.

The above two data represent participants as victims. The data display (28) represents the object: KMP Citra Mandala Bahari that has sunk and has not been found. In this data (28), there is no mention of "who" searched. In the sentence construction in this data (28), the subject or the perpetrator is not described, only refers to the participant as the victim or object. Likewise, data exposure (29) with passive construction, presents one participant as an object without any actors. Who encountered several sales agents for Maspion products, which was not mentioned in the data. The sentence only represents an object, namely a sales agent for Maspion products that were affected by the demonstration by Maspion factory workers.

Representation by nominalization refers to the grammatical analysis that forms nouns in sentences. In the news text sentence, only the form of activity is displayed without referring to the participants involved. Representation with nominalization in the text of the news of the mass media can be seen in the following data exposure.

(30) This firmness is important to anticipate the occurrence of deviations in the return of assets and debts of debtors.

(31) The effects of the 2005 fuel price hike are still being felt today, so it would be better if it was increased in January 2007.

The two exposures to the data above represent nominalization, namely the presence of a subject or participant actor in the sentence construction mentioned above. The subject of the sentence in the form of action comes from the verb or adjective that is a noun so that the noun sentence is formed. Exposure to data (30), journalists represent the word assertiveness as a noun in the sentence construction. In the presentation of data (34), journalists represent the phrase the impact of the 2005 fuel hike follow-up. In sentences (30) and (31) above, it is not stated who the perpetrators are, only the activities.

Representation of Local Coherence

This representation relates to the way journalists combine clauses in news texts. A reality shaped by journalists can be formed from separate facts and then assembled into a story that is understood by the reader's audience. The series between these clauses form local coherence, namely the understanding that is obtained from combining clauses, thus forming a meaning (Tamrin, 2020). This local coherence has several forms, namely elaboration, additional extension, contrast extension, choice extension, and enhancing extension (Elfiana & Farkhan, 2019). The data that shows the representation of the combination of clauses or local coherence can be seen in the following data presentation.

(32)   Furthermore, in the era of Attorney General Abdul Rahman Saleh through JAM Pidsus Hendarman Supanji, several cases were released that prioritized being resolved.

(33)   This firmness is important to anticipate the occurrence of irregularities in the return of debtors' assets and debts.

(34)   The government's 100-day program once touched the boss of the Gadjah Tunggal Group, Syamsul Nursalim, through a review of the SP3 for the BLBI BDNI (Bank Dagang Negara Indonesia) case, which was valued at over Rp. 1 trillion. However, the result was nil after the review confirmed that Syamsul's SP3 could not be opened again.

(35)   After five hours of traveling 20 miles, or at 08.48 WITA the lifeboat was reached by the rescue boat.

(36)   Some Banks are not willing to add loans to continue the opening because the shareholders do not increase their capital injections.

The data (32) shows the representation of elaboration. The data (32) shows that there are two conjunctions, namely "next" and "which". These two conjunctions indicate that data (32) is an explanation to clarify the sentence that precedes it. The word "next" which is located at the beginning of the sentence becomes the link between sentences, namely the sentence that precedes it. Meanwhile, the word "yang" in the data (32) is a conjunction between sentences which is an extension of the object sentence, namely "several cases".

Data (33) clearly shows the presence of additional extension representations. The use of the conjunction "and" in these sentences gives an additional extension of something to something that is being presented by journalists. In the data (33) the sentence describes the purpose of "firmness" which was originally to anticipate deviations in asset control and then added to anticipate debtor debt control irregularities.

The data display (34) shows that there is a representation of the extended contrast. The coherence of "but" in the data sentence (34) serves to express the existence of something that is contrasting or the opposite of a representation made by journalists. Contrastingly described, the government should have succeeded in investigating the BLBI case of Gadjah Tunggal Boss, Syansul Nursalim, but the second sentence states otherwise, the government failed to resolve the BLBI case of Sjamsul Nursalim.

Data (35) shows a representation of the extension of the choice. The word "or" which is located in the middle of the sentence indicates that there are two choices, namely after five hours of traveling or at 08.45 WITA. The function of the word or in the sentence is not to choose one of the two factors but to strengthen the statement in the sentence.

Furthermore, the data (36) above shows a representation of the elongated heightening. The sentence in the data (36) uses the word "because" which means the form of a multilevel compound sentence with a main clause and a sub-clause. In the data (36) the relationship between the main clause and the subordinate clause is connected with a causal relationship. The main sentence, namely "several banks are not willing to increase loans to continue the opening", is connected to the clause "shareholders do not increase their capital contribution" using the conjunction "because". So it looks like the subordinate clause is the cause or reason in the main clause statement.

Comparison of these findings with previous research, namely 1) the study of grammar in Afriyanti et al's research is more inclined to grammar in textbooks, while this research is more inclined to mass media. 2) The choice of diction in Magvira's research tends to use three scopes, namely microstructural, meso-structural, and macrostructural, but in this study, the diction used is closely related to the object that will be told. 3) Chagiago's research is focused on hypertext, while this study is focused on pure text studies. 4) Rosita's research is more focused on experiential studies and relational values, but in this study, the author focuses more on participants or news actors.

The comparison of this study with previous theories, especially Fairclough's theory, lies in the representation model in news text writing. In Fairclough's study, news texts consist of a composition of representations, relations, and identities, while in this study the representation of news texts can be in the

form of distinctive diction, grammatical models, and cohesion styles. As stated by Fairclough, representation is a journalist's effort to present events in news texts so that the information is easily understood by readers.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results described above, it can be concluded that representation in mass media news is a depiction of a person, group, action, or activity displayed and described in the text of the news media. The representation in the text of the news described by the journalists is as follows.

(1) Vocabulary representation, includes associations and metaphors. Associations are used by journalists to create an atmosphere in news texts so that they can be precarious, soft, serious, and tasteless. Metaphors are used by journalists to show journalists attitudes and judgments toward an object in the text.

(2) Grammatical representation, including process and participant forms. (1) the form of the process which includes the process of action, process of events, process of the state, and mental processes; (2) participants include participants as actors, participants as victims, and nominal participants.

(3) Representation of the combination of clauses or local coherence, which includes: elaboration, additional extension, contrast extension, choice extension, and heightening extension. Among the forms of combination, journalists use a lot of "elaboration", that is, journalists use a lot of combinations of clauses as explanations which are marked by the conjunction "which, then, next", or forms that express descriptions or details.

The recommendation from this research is that journalists in writing news should be associative and metaphorical by aligning with the object being reported on. Likewise, the grammar used should take into account the standard aspects first, then followed by the language peculiarities of each mass media.

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