Microstructural Studies on the October 2023 Edition Ketikpos.Com News Discourse

Yenny Puspita
yennypuspita673@gmail.com

Siti Rukiyah
sitirukiyah@univpgri-palembang.ac.id

Queen Wardarita
Ratu.wardarita@univpgri-palembang.ac.id

M Nasir
Nasirsetra@gmaol.com

Sulasmi
sulasmi19951225@gmail.com

Rina Putri Ayu Nani
rinanadyah1837@gmail.com

Universitas PGRI Palembang

ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe in depth several aspects of grammatical and lexical devices contained in the October 2023 edition of the Ketikpos.com news discourse, to indicate the dominant aspects of grammatical devices and lexical device aspects, and to indicate the types of devices whose appearance has excellent intensity in Ketikpos news discourse—.com October 2023 edition. Data analysis in this research used the magic method. This method describes several aspects of grammatical and lexical devices in the Ketikpos.com news discourse, October 2023 edition. Furthermore, this method can also identify the dominant aspects of grammatical and lexical devices and the types of devices used. Its appearance is intense in the Ketikpos.com news discourse, October 2023 edition. The approach used in this research is microstructural. The microstructural approach is an approach that examines discourse based on aspects of form and aspects of meaning. The form aspect is the birth structure of language, which includes grammatical aspects. The meaning aspect is the inner structure of language, which includes the lexical aspect.

Keywords: Grammatical Devices; Lexical Devices; Microstructural.

INTRODUCTION

In discourse, the critical part is the integrity or completeness of its meaning. The meaning, content and message in a discourse should be complete. What is meant by complete in this context is that in a discourse, there are complete concepts, ideas, and thoughts that the reader or listener can understand. Discourse is the highest or greatest because discourse is formed from sentences that meet grammatical and other discursive requirements, namely cohesion and coherence. Cohesion is the harmonious relationship between elements contained in discourse. Furthermore, cohesive discourse can create coherent discourse, namely discourse that is neat and correct.

Discourse has the meaning of the complete language unit expressed orally, such as news, speeches, lectures, sermons and dialogues or in writing, such as short stories, novels, books, letters and other written documents which, seen from its birth structure (in terms of form), is cohesive, interrelated and from its inner structure (in terms of meaning) it is coherent (integrated). Discourse analysis aims to achieve equal perception between writers and readers. In discourse analysis, sociolinguistic patterns are often used, namely understanding a text, in this case, a short story, by involving context and situation to arrive at the meaning/message/idea desired by the writer.

Discourse analysis, especially in journalistic (media) discourse, is the "highlighting" of the author's ideology which takes precedence in the discourse. Hence, it needs to be described in more detail so that readers can understand the author's intentions. A discourse with cohesion and coherence can be analyzed by considering its grammatical and lexical content.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous Related Study

First, Sumarlam (2003) conducted research with the title Analysis of Javanese Poetry "Jaka Ijo and Tresnawulan" by N. Sakdani Review from the Cultural Contexts and Situation as well as Grammatical and Lexical Aspects. Through this research, the analysis of poetic discourse in terms of cultural context is the basis for holistically understanding the meaning of discourse. Based on the analysis of the context of the situation, there are physical, epistemic and social contexts considered from various interpretations (personal, temporal and locational), as well as the principle of analogy. The grammatical aspects used by the author in the poems Jaka Ijo and Tresnawulan include (1) references, persona, demonstrative, and comparative, (2) substitution, (3) ellipsis, and (4) conjunction. The lexical aspects used by the author are repetition, synonymy, collocation, hyponymy, antonymy and equivalence.

Second, Muljani (2003) conducted research entitled "Bank Muamalat" Advertising Discourse in Sabili Magazine: Microstructural and Macrosstructural Approaches. The results of Muljani's research reveal that the advertising discourse of "Bank Muamalat" uses several references, namely demonstrative, endophoric-anaphoric, and persona. The lexical cohesion found in advertisements includes repetition, antonyms and omissions. Based on discourse analysis using a macrostructural approach, it was revealed that Bank Muamalat's advertisements did not introduce or describe new service products but were already at the stage of persuading readers to become customers and not move to another bank. Socially and culturally, the advertisement writer tries to remind customers and potential customers that Bank Muamalat has experience as a foreign exchange bank and Bank Muamalat is the first Sharia bank in Indonesia as a foreign exchange bank.

Third, Tarwiyah (2003) conducted research titled Discourse Aspects of M. Cholil Bisri's Column in Suara Merdeka Daily. This research revealed that Column M. Cholil Bisri is a form of the author's feedback on the social reality that occurred and is the result of reflection on that reality. M. Cholil Bisri's columns pay attention to the situational and socio-cultural contexts. The creation process is influenced by the author's role as a scholar and intellectual who often conveys moral messages through his columns. This text has instrumental, regulatory, and representational functions. In expressing these functions, the author uses a lot of attitudinal lexis, namely lexis, which implies the author's opinion, feeling, and attitude towards the reality being described or expressed.

Variable

Kridalaksana (2013:179) defines discourse as the most complete unit of language; in the grammatical hierarchy, it is the highest or largest grammatical unit. According to Kridalaksana, discourse is realized in complete essays, namely short stories, novels, books, encyclopedia series, etc. A concept that is not much different from that put forward by Kridalaksana is the concept of discourse based on the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2016: 1005), namely that discourse is the complete unit of language, and its realization appears in the form of a complete essay, such as a novel, book or article. Meanwhile, discourse analysis is a branch of linguistics developed to analyze language units larger than sentences. The unit in question can be a paragraph, reading text, invitation, conversation, short story, and so on (Kartomihardjo, 2013, p. 21).

Microstructural studies include grammatical and lexical aspects. Sumarlam (2003:23—34) explains several grammatical aspects of discourse, which include (1) reference, (2) substitution, (3) ellipsis, and (4) conjunction. Meanwhile, lexical discourse can be divided into six types, namely (1) repetition (repetition), (2) synonymy (similar words), (3) collocation (opposite words), (4) hyponymy (top-down relationship), (5) antonymy (opposite words), and (6) equivalence (equivalence).

METHOD

Design and Samples

This research is included in qualitative research, which is descriptive analysis which provides an objective picture by describing the messages and elements of external discourse in the October 2023 Edition of Ketikpos.com News Discourse. The approach used is discourse analysis. Discourse analysis studies message structure or various language functions (pragmatics). The method used in this research is discourse analysis, while the research approach uses a microstructural approach which examines discourse based on aspects of form and aspects of meaning.

Instrument and Procedure

In analyzing this discourse, researchers used the magic method. This high method describes several aspects of grammatical and lexical devices in the Ketikpos.com news discourse, October 2023 edition.

From the existing data, the analysis procedure to be carried out is as follows.
1) Read news discourse on Ketikpos.com to get a first impression. Then, reread it to gain an understanding of the content of the discourse. In this first step, the researcher carefully read the news discourse on the online media Ketikpos.com. Careful and repeated reading to gain a deep understanding of the content of the discourse.
2) Characterize every language phenomenon contained in the Ketikpos.com news discourse by carrying out coding activities for every language phenomenon that appears, both from the grammatical and lexical aspects.
3) Identify grammatical and lexical aspects in the Ketikpos.com news discourse, October 2023 edition.
4) I am classifying language phenomena contained in Ketikpos.com discourse into two groups: grammatical and lexical aspects.
5) We are analyzing the grammatical and lexical aspects of the Ketikpos.com news discourse, October 2023 edition.
6) Describe the grammatical and lexical aspects of the Ketikpos.com news discourse, October 2023 edition.
7) Prepare analytical conclusions regarding each language phenomenon that appears in the Ketikpos.com news discourse, October 2023 edition.

Design and Samples

Data analysis was carried out using the high method in this research. The high method is used in research to analyze things in the structure of language, in this case, several aspects of grammatical and lexical devices contained in news discourse in the Ketikpos.com news, October 2023 edition.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Grammatical Devices
The following is a description of several aspects of grammatical devices, which include (1) reference, (2) substitution, (3) ellipsis, and (4) conjunction. In the news, there are several references to personas, as shown in the following data.

Persona Reference

In his speech, the Head of SMA Negeri 3 Unggulan Kayuagung, H Anis Joko Santoso, S.Pd. MM welcomed the Vibrant Language Month VIII activities and appreciated Universitas PGRI Palembang, especially the Indonesian Language Education Study Program, FKIP.

In data 1 above, the persona reference is anaphoric (pointing backwards). His persona, in particular, refers to the antecedents of Semarak Bulan Bahasa VIII activities. Likewise, in his speech, he referred to what was done by SMA Negeri 3 Unggulan Kayuagung, located in the Multi-Purpose Building and Digital Room,

Demonstrative Reference
In the news about Vibrant Language Month, PGRI University collaborates with high schools in five districts; several demonstrative references are shown in the following data.

As was done by SMA Negeri 3 Unggulan Kayuagung at the Multi-Purpose Building and Digital Room on Wednesday (18/10), a Competition for Selection of Bastra Friends and Poetry Reading was held. Several high schools and vocational schools in the Ogan Komering Ilir Regency area participated in both competitions.

The data above shows a demonstrative reference that anaphorically refers to the lingual unit of the Bastra Companion Selection and Poetry Reading Competition.

Comparative Reference
In the Lively News of Language Month, PGRI University Collaborates with High Schools in Five Districts; several comparative references are shown in the following data.

As was done by SMA Negeri 3 Unggulan Kayuagung, located in the Multi-Purpose Building and Digital Room, Wednesday (18/10)

The word like is a comparative reference. This comparative reference is cataphoric in lingual units. In order to celebrate the eighth Language Month, the Indonesian Language Education Study Program FKIP Universitas PGRI Palembang collaborated with several high school level schools to become hosts and

committees for the Bastra Friends Selection and Poetry Reading Competition.

Restitution (Substitution)
In the news about Vibrant Language Month, PGRI University collaborates with high schools in five districts; there are several changes (substitutions), as shown in the following data.

He also added that all the participants were winners in this competition.
In the data above, the winner replaces all the competition participants.

Ellipsis
In the news, there are several ellipses, as shown in the following data.
In order to celebrate the eighth Language Month, the Indonesian Language Education Study Program FKIP Universitas PGRI Palembang collaborated with several high school level schools to become hosts and committees for the Bastra Companion Selection and Poetry Reading Competition. As was done by SMA Negeri 3 Unggulan Kayuagung at the Multi-Purpose Building and Digital Room on Wednesday (18/10), a Competition for Selection of Bastra Friends and Poetry Reading was held.

The data above found an ellipsis in the Indonesian Language Education Study Program FKIP Universitas PGRI Palembang.

Conjunction (conjunction)

In the news, there are several conjunctions, as shown in the following data.

In order to celebrate the eighth Language Month, the Indonesian Language Education Study Program FKIP Universitas PGRI Palembang collaborated with several high school level schools to become hosts and committees for the Bastra Companion Selection and Poetry Reading Competition.

In the data above, there are conjunctions in a meaningful framework as efforts are made to achieve something. In the data above, it is also found that there is a conjunction for. They are intended to explain the purpose.

Lexical Devices

Repetition (Repetition)

In the news, there are several repetitions, as shown in the following data.

Repetition of Epizeuxis

As was done by SMA Negeri 3 Unggulan Kayuagung at the Multi-Purpose Building and Digital Room on Wednesday (18/10), a Competition for Selection of

Bastra Friends and Poetry Reading was held. Several high schools and vocational schools in the Ogan Komering Ilir Regency area participated in both competitions.

From the data above, Epizeuksis is repeated in the word race. Competition for selecting friends of Bastra….. and repeated in the following sentence, the two competitions…..

Tautotes Repetition

"We would like to express our thanks to Universitas PGRI Palembang for trusting us as the host of the competition to celebrate language month," said Anis in a friendly manner. He also added that all the participants were winners in this competition.

From the data above, the word race is repeated in different constructions.

Anaphora Repetition

In the news, anaphora is not repeated (repetition), as seen in the following data.

"We would like to thank Universitas PGRI Palembang for trusting us as the host of the competition to celebrate language month," said Anis kindly.

It was found that the word kami was repeated in the same sentence.

Synonyms (Synonyms)

In the news, there are several equivalent words (synonyms), as shown in the following data.

In his speech, the Head of SMA Negeri 3 Unggulan Kayuagung, H Anis Joko Santoso, S.Pd., MM, really welcomed the Vibrant Language Month VIII activities and appreciated Universitas PGRI Palembang, especially the Indonesian Language Education Study Program, FKIP.

The words very welcome and very appreciative are synonyms. From the data above, it is known that there are synonyms; all competition participants are winners, coming out of their comfort zone. Come out and participate in the competition and gain knowledge from other participants.

Collocations (Applications)

In the news, there are several synonyms (collocations), as shown in the following data.

In order to celebrate the eighth Language Month, the Indonesian Language

Education Study Program FKIP Universitas PGRI Palembang collaborated with several high school level schools to become hosts and committees for the Bastra Companion Selection and Poetry Reading Competition.

From the data above, it is known that there are collocations related to language. Language Month, Language Education Study Program, competition for selecting Literature friends and poetry reading.

Hyponyms (Top-Down Relationship)

In the news, there are several synonyms (collocations), as shown in the following data.
As was done by SMA Negeri 3 Unggulan Kayuagung at the Multi-Purpose Building and Digital Room on Wednesday (18/10), a Competition for Selection of Bastra Friends and Poetry Reading was held. Several high schools and vocational schools in the Ogan Komering Ilir Regency area participated in both competitions.

From the data above, it is known that there is Ogan Komering Ilir Regency, the capital of which is Kayuagung.

In his speech, the Head of SMA Negeri 3 Unggulan Kayuagung, H Anis Joko Santoso, S.Pd., MM, really welcomed the Vibrant Language Month VIII activities and appreciated Universitas PGRI Palembang, especially the Indonesian Language Education Study Program, FKIP.

It is known that there is a hyponym, PGRI Palembang University, FKIP, Indonesian Language Education Study Program.

Equivalence (Equivalence)

In the news, there are several equivalencies, as shown in the following data.

He also added that all the participants were winners in this competition.

From the data above, competition and competition are equivalent.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that analysis of the grammatical aspects of the news entitled Semarak Bulan Bahasa, PGRI University Collaborates with High Schools in Five Districts published on page 4 in the ideas column of the Solopos Newspaper published on Tuesday Pahing, October 11 2011 consisting of references, substitutions, and deletions. (ellipsis), and conjunction (conjunction). Meanwhile, the analysis of lexical aspects includes repetition, synonymy, antonymy, collocation, hyponymy and equivalence. In the Vibrant Language

Month discourse, PGRI University collaborates with high schools in five districts. With a fresh style of expressing language in an oral and written style supported by popular diction using the composition of simple sentences and several complex sentences, the text in the discourse is entitled Semarak Bulan Bahasa, PGRI University Collaborates with High Schools in Five Regencies.

REFERENCES

Aminuddin. (1989.) "Discourse Analysis and Literary Study", in Poetica Edition 01/Th. I/1989. Malang Commissariat HISKI Scientific Publication.

Baryadi, P. (2001). "Main Concepts in Discourse Analysis", in Widyaparwa Number 57, September 2001. Jakarta: Language Center.

Cahyono, Bambang Yudi. (2005). Linguistic Crystals. Malang: Airlangga University Press.

Carthy, M. M. (2007). Discourse Analysis. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Chaer, A. (2013). Diction and Language Style. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Chamamah-Soeratmo, Siti. June 20, 1991. The Nature of Literary Research. Gatra, 6 (5)15—16.

Clark, H. H. & Eve V. Clark. (1979). Psychology and Language. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Coulthard, M. (1977). An Introduction to Discourse Analysis. London: Longman Group Ltd.

Dardjowidjojo, Soenjono. (1986). "The Thread that Binds Discourse". In Bambang Kaswanti Purwo (ed.). Pusparagam Linguistics and Language Teaching. Jakarta: Arcan.

Deese, J. (1984). Thought into Speech: The Psychology of a Language. Englewood Cliff, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc.

Edmonson, Wills. (1981). Spoken Discourse: A Model for Analysis. London: Longman.

Eriyanto. (2009). Discourse Analysis: An Introduction to Media Text Analysis. Yogyakarta: LKIS.

Halliday, MAK and Ruqaiya Hasan. (1992). Language, Context, and Text: Aspects of Language from a Social Semiotic View. Translated by Asruddin Barori Tou. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press

Indrawati, Sri. (2003). "Exchange Patterns in Classroom Interaction Discourse", in Lingua Vol.5 No.1, December 2003. Published by JPBS-FKIP, LB, PSPB-PPS Unsri, MLI Unsri Branch, Palembang Language Center.

Kartomihardjo, Soeseno. (2013). "Discourse Analysis with its Application to Several Discourses". In Bambang Kaswanti Purwo (Editor). 1993. PELLBA 6. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

Keraf, G. (1994). Diction and Language Style. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Kridalaksana, Harimurti. (1978). Discourse Integrity. Language and Literature. Year IV No. 1. 1978. Jakarta: Center for Language Guidance and Development.

Kridalaksana, Harimurti. (2013). Linguistic Dictionary. Jakarta: PT Gramedia.

McCarthy, M. (1991). Discourse Analysis for Teachers. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Moeleong, L. J.. (2000). Qualitative Research Methodology. Bandung: PT Teen Rosdakonya.

Moeliono, et al.. (1988). Standard Indonesian Grammar. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.

Muljani, S. (2003). "Bank Muamalat Advertising Discourse in Sabili Magazine: Microstructural and Macrostructural Approaches", in Sumarlam (Editor). 2003. Surakarta: Cakra Library.

Purnomo, Mulyadi Eko. (2003). "Critical Discourse Analysis and Its Application", in Lingua Vol. 5 No. 1, December 2003. Publication of JPBS-FKIP, LB, PSPB-PPS Unsri, MLI Unsri Branch, Palembang Language Center.

Rani, et al.. (2004). Discourse Analysis: A Study of Language in Use. Malang: Bayumedia Publishing.

Renkema, Jan. (1993). Discourse Studies: An Introductory Textbook. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing.

Samsuri. (1987). Discourse Analysis. Malang: IKIP Malang.

Sinclair, J. Mch. And RM Coulthard. (1979). Towards the Analysis of Discourse. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Sudaryanto. (1993). Methods and Various Language Analysis Techniques: An Introduction to Linguistic Research on Cultural Vehicles. Yogyakarta: Duta Wahana University Press.

Sukardi. (2003). Educational Research Methodology. Yogyakarta: Sinar Graphics Offset.

Sumardjo, Yacob and Saini KM. (1991). Literary Appreciation. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Sumarlam. (2003). Theory and Practice of Discourse Analysis. Surakarta: Cakra Library.

Sunarto. (2001). Analysis of Children's Media Gender Ideological Discourse. Semarang: Mimbar Publishers.

Surachmad, W. (1985). Introduction to Scientific Research. Bandung: Space.

Stubbs, M. (1993). Discourse Analysis: The Sociolinguistic Analysis of Natural Language. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Sutopo. (1995). Holistic Art Criticism as a Model for a Qualitative Research Approach: Inauguration Speech by Professor of Cultural Sciences, Sebelas Maret University. Surakarta: Sebelas Maret University Press.

Tallei. (1988). Coherence, Coherence, and Readability of Elementary School Indonesian Language Textbook Discourse: A Discourse Analysis Study. Unpublished dissertation. Bandung: IKIP Bandung.

Tarigan, Henry Guntur. (2003). Discourse Teaching. Bandung: Space.

Tarwiyah, S. (2003). "Discursive Aspects in M. Cholil Bisri's Column in Suara Merdeka Daily", in Sumarlam (Editor). 2003. Surakarta: Cakra Library.

Dictionary Compilation Team for the Center for Language Guidance and Development. (2019). (online edition). Indonesia Dictionary. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.