

Representation of Ideology in Criminal News Texts About Children in Online Media: A Critical Discourse Analysis by Roger Fowler

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KEYWORDS

Critical Discourse Analysis, Child Crime News Text, Online Media Sindonews.com

ABSTRACT

This is qualitative descriptive research using a categorized critical paradigm in critical discourse analysis research which aims to: (1) reveal representation ideology in text news criminal child on media online based on the aspect of vocabulary. (2) reveal ideological representations in the text news criminal child on media online based on aspect system language. Data This research is the words, clauses, and sentences contained in criminal news ideological representation of critical discourse analysis theory by Roger Fowler. Data source in study This is media online SINDOnews.com. As for technique collection data which done is documentation, reading techniques, and techniques note. The data analysis technique in this study includes four stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, verification, and drawing conclusions using Roger Fowler's critical discourse analysis. The results of the research show that: (1) ideological representation in news texts criminal child on aspect vocabulary modality found four vocabulary and classification (term new) found ten vocabularies on media online SINDOnews.com. (2) representation ideology in text news In the aspect of passive grammar, ten vocabularies and nominalization grammar were found ten vocabulary in the media online SINDOnews.com.

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Introduction

Language is a communication tool used to interact. Language plays a very important role in human life. Man uses language to convey his intentions, ideas, and feelings. In accordance with the understanding of language as a communication tool to convey ideas and feelings to others, the language conveyed has meaning or meaning so that the interlocutor can grasp the meaning conveyed. Language as a system is a component that is arranged systematically or structured. It comprises phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and discourse components.

Discourse is one component or branch of linguistics. Judging from its position at the language level, discourse is the highest and largest grammatical unit. Discourse

includes the levels below it, namely, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Discourse is the use of language in communication, both orally and in writing. Oral discourse generally involves speakers and listeners. The presence of writers and readers characterizes the written discourse. When viewed from the function of language, one of the written discourses sourced from messages or information is news texts in mass media (Burhan, 2017).

Mass media has a very important role in people's lives. One of the roles of mass media is to convey information needed by the community. The development of mass media in the era of technological progress has changed in presenting information. Initially, information presented through print media has now penetrated through online media. This is in line with what was stated that information media has now penetrated into online media in accordance with the needs of the millennial community and is the most effective means to convey information packaged in the form of discourse to the public, both by individuals, groups, and government agencies (Fitriana, 2019).

In this day and age, people do not realize that the media plays an important role in providing news. There are ideological practices built by certain individuals or groups in the news. The media is basically a communication tool that must be neutral in providing news, but in reality this is not the case. In a report, each party has its own opinion that wants to be fought to achieve a certain goal, namely to influence readers, limit readers' views, or win readers' acceptance according to their ideology.

The main means used by the media to convey information to audiences is language. In the perspective of critical discourse analysis, the language used by the media contains elements of influencing the ideology of readers. The language represents a particular individual or group. Each media has its own way of interpreting an event and presenting information into news forms and critically examining the language used.

Critical readers do not just read and understand the news presented by the media in accordance with the views of the media. Critical readers will not swallow what is read, but will try to interpret the information read first. Critical readers will try to find the truth to uncover the ideology hidden in a news text. A text of the word Aart van Zoest (quoted by Sobur 2015: 60) is never separated from ideology and has the ability to manipulate the reader towards an ideology.

Critical discourse analysis is present to find out the truth and reveal discourse practices carried out by the media through the language used. The language used by the media is not merely a matter of linguistic techniques, but the practice of certain ideologies. The language used is associated with certain ideologies, namely the beneficiaries and the disadvantaged, and the position is marginalized by the use of that language. This idea is in line with what Fowler, et al. (2019: 95) stated that "To the extent that the concepts in a discourse are related as a system, they are part of a theory or ideology, that is, a system of concepts and images which are a way of seeing and grasping things, and of interpreting what is seen or heard or read". Discourse is connected to a system, the system is part of a theory or ideology which is a way of seeing and capturing things, and interpreting what is seen or heard or read (Darma, 2014).

The object of critical discourse analysis according to Van Dijk 1997 (Haryatmoko, 2017) is all data sources, can be documents, discussion papers, parliamentary debates, speeches, cartoons, photographs, newspapers or other media sources, including political treatises and pamphlets. One of the media that conveys information packaged in the form of discourse to the public is online media. Online media is the most widely used media by modern society to access information. Online media referred to in this case is the term

of online media. The term online is a language terminology in the internet which means information that can be accessed from anywhere and anytime as long as there is an internet network. Online means in a network or connected through the internet network. This makes the life of modern society inseparable from online media (Trianton, 2016).

The news that has been in the spotlight lately is crime news against children. Crime news is news related to crimes that violate the rule of law. Criminal crimes such as molestation, kidnapping, trafficking, murder, robbery, and even rape of children occur almost every day. Basically every child has the right to protection from violence and discrimination. This is in accordance with article 4 of Law Number 23 of 2002 that "Every child has the right to be able to live, grow, develop, and participate reasonably in accordance with human dignity and dignity, and to be protected from violence and discrimination". With so much violence against children, good cooperation between families, communities, governments, and law enforcement is needed to prevent children from all forms of violence and discrimination.

This crime news against children has always been a point of concern for readers because crime news contains threats to society. Basically, people want to live in a safe and calm atmosphere. Crime news that happens to children will cause empathy for readers. In addition, child crime news also causes terror and fear so that readers listen to the news because it is driven by curiosity about the motives of the perpetrators of committing crimes and trying to prevent or avoid these motives. But the news that reaches the reader will have many different interpretations. This depends on the use of language and the way information is presented by the media. The language used by the media can create a certain reality to the audience. The same is expressed by Burke (in (Badara, 2014) that certain words not only focus the audience's attention on a particular problem but also limit our perception and direct it to certain ways of thinking and beliefs.

One approach in critical discourse analysis to find out ideological practices through vocabulary and grammar in news is the discourse analysis framework model of Roger Fowler et al. In this approach, Fowler and his co-workers build on Michael Halliday's linguistic ideas to demonstrate how text details can serve to reproduce the workings of ideology. Roger Fowler's approach is known as critical linguistics. Critical linguistics views language as a social practice, in which a group solidifies and spreads its ideology. Critical linguistics develops from linguistic theory which looks at how certain vocabulary and grammar carry certain implications and ideologies (Fowler, Hodge, Kress, & Trew, 2018).

Vocabulary according to Roger Fowler et al. there are two types. First, modality vocabulary is a classification that denies or denies the possibility or damage, the way the speaker expresses an attitude towards a situation in an interpersonal or intercommunity communication. In addition, it is interpreted as the meaning of possibility, necessity, reality and so on. Second, vocabulary classification is a lexical feature of the text of words available and selected by the author. Such classification is a process of recolonization and overlexicalization generally reveals that reclassicalization is relabeling, the provision of a new set of terms, either for the entire language or a significant language that creates a new perspective for the speaker. One form of relexicalization is neologism, the discovery of a word item that is new and becomes visibly new, forcing the reader to understand the new concept (Alex, 2009).

The vocabulary used by the media is very influential, there is a reality that will be understood by the reader. The same event when spoken in different words will give rise to different realities. suggests that the same event is spoken in different languages. These

different words, however, are not seen merely as technical but as a specific ideological practice. Because different languages will produce different realities when accepted by the audience. Language provides the tools for how reality should be understood by the audience. The choice of vocabulary used by the media calls into question how the events and actors involved in the news are spoken. At least the use of word choice is related to three aspects, namely: (1) there is an ideological aspect to the choice of vocabulary used; (2) certain actors are spoken in certain words; and (3) the meaning received by readers or audiences based on the choice of words used by the media.

Grammar in the thought of Roger Fowler, et al. there is a very important aspect called transformation. According to Fowler, et al. (2019: 207) "Among syntactic transformations, two types have been particularly rewarding in our studies: nominalizations and passivizations.". There are two types of transformation, namely passivation and nominalization. The first transformation is passivation. Passivation means changing the sentence structure from the active voice form to the passive voice. The second transformation is nominalization. Nominalization occurs when a sentence is formed in a noun, generally turning the verb (verb) into a noun (noun) such as giving the affix "pe-an". The use of grammar built by Roger Fowler, et al. in analyzing news discourse there are two aspects, namely the effect of the passive voice form: the disappearance of the perpetrator and and the nominalization effect: the disappearance of the perpetrator.

Based on the background of the problems that have been raised, the formulation of the problem in this study is as follows: (1) how is the representation of ideology in children's crime news texts on online media based on aspects of vocabulary?; (2) How is the ideological representation in the text of child crime news in online media based on grammatical aspects? The objectives to be achieved in this study are outlined as follows: (1) revealing ideological representations in children's crime news texts on online media based on aspects of vocabulary; (2) reveal ideological representations in children's crime news texts in online media based on grammatical aspects.

This research is expected to be useful for the public to provide in-depth information about ideological representation in child crime news texts in online media based on Roger Fowler's critical discourse analysis.

According to Douglas 1976 (quoted by (Abdullah & Achmad, 2012)) the term "discourse" comes from the Sanskrit *wac / wak; vak*, meaning 'to say', 'to speak'. By Indonesian linguists, the term discourse is used as a form of translation of the English term 'discourse'. The word 'discourse' itself comes from the Latin 'discursus' which means 'to run to and fro', 'to run back and forth'. The word is derived from 'dis' (from/in different directions) and *curre* (run). So *discursus* means 'running from a different direction'.

Discourse is a use of language in communication, both orally and in writing. Chaer (2003: 267) asserts that as a complete unit of language, then in discourse it means that there is a complete concept, idea, thought, or idea, which can be understood by the reader (in written discourse), or listener (in oral discourse), without any doubt. Meanwhile, Jufri (2008: 1) suggests that discourse is one of the words used to study disciplines, such as language, psychology, sociology, politics, communication, culture, and so on. On the one hand, some interpret discourse as the largest language unit of sentences. On the other hand, there are also those who say that discourse as talk (discourse) or discourse as social practice.

Discourse analysis in the simplest sense is the study of language over sentences. Discourse analysis in relation to linguistics is a branch of linguistics to analyze a unit of

language larger than sentences. Discourse analysis is a widely used general term from various paradigms and disciplines. Discourse analysis as one of the disciplines with an explicit methodology only developed in the early 1970s.

The critical discourse analysis developed by Roger Fowler et al. namely Robert Hodge, Gunther Kress, and Tony Trew is known as critical linguistics. They are a group of faculty at the University of East Anglia. Their presence was especially marked by the publication of the book *Language and Control* in 1979. Their approach came to be known as critical linguistics. Critical linguistics primarily views language as a social practice, through which a group solidifies and spreads its ideology. Critical linguistics is primarily developed from linguistic theory. What this group of researchers did was to see how grammar / gammar and certain vocabulary choices carry certain implications and ideologies (Setiawati & Rusmawati, 2019).

In their book Roger, et al. explain that in vocabulary and grammar there is ideology. Roger Fowler posited "To the extent that the concepts in a discourse are related as a system, they are part of a theory or ideology, that is, a system of concepts and images which are a way of seeing and grasping things, and of interpreting what is seen or heard or read". (Roger, dkk. 2019: 106).

The following will be described the critical discourse analysis model of Roger, et al's theory, which is divided into three aspects, namely: vocabulary aspects and grammatical aspects. According to Roger, et al. (Roger, et al. 2019: 198) vocabulary is divided into: (1) modality vocabulary and (2) classification vocabulary. Then grammar i.e., grammar transformation (passivation and nominalization). (Roger, et al. 2019: 198).

a. Vocabulary Aspects

There are two types of vocabulary according to Roger, et al. (2019: 198) to analyze and analyze news discourse, namely: (1) vocabulary: modality; and (2) vocabulary: classification. The following describes both types of vocabulary.

1) Vocabulary: Modality

According to Roger, et al (2019: 200) modalities include linguistic constructions that can be called pragmatic and interpersonal. They express the attitude of the speaker and writer towards themselves, towards their interlocutors, their social and economic relations with the people they deal with, and the actions carried out through language. "This covers linguistic constructions which may be called, pragmatic" and, interpersonal". They express speakers and writers attitudes towards themselves, towards interlocutors, and towards their subject-matter; their social and economic relationship with the people they adress; and the actions which are performed via language". (Roger, et al 2019: 200).

Modality is a classification that denies or denies the possibility or damage, the way the speaker expresses an attitude towards a situation in an interpersonal or intercommunity communication. In addition, it is interpreted as the meaning of possibility, necessity, reality and so on. In Indonesian modalities are expressed with words such as maybe, should, will, want, and so on. (Jufri, 2017: 29-30).

2) Vocabulary: Classification

Language basically always provides a classification as stated by Roger, et al. (Fowler, 2019: 210) in their book *Language and Control*. "Turning now to classification, the linguistics ordering of the world, we look first at lexical features of texts – the words available to and chosen by writers and speakers. We have found the processes of relexicalization and overlexicalization generally revealing. Relexicalization is

relabelling, the provision of a new set of terms, either for the whole language or for a significant area of the language; it promotes a new perspective for speakers, often in specialized areas which are distinct from those of the larger social group”.

According to Roger, et al for classification, our linguistic order looks at the lexical features of the text of words available and selected by the author. Roger, et al have found the process of relexicalization and overlexicalization generally reveals that relexicalization is relabeling, the provision of a new set of terms, either for the entire language or a significant language that creates a new perspective for the speaker. One form of relexicalization is neologism, the discovery of a word item that is new and becomes visibly new, forcing the reader to understand the new concept to which they are intended.

Certain realities are categorized and eventually distinguished from others. Classification occurs because reality is so complex that people then make simplifications and abstractions from that reality.

b. Grammar

According to Roger, et al (2019: 199) in transitive grammar there are a small number of significant alternative "models" for the presentation of events. Some questions to ask are as follows: (1) Whether the action affects one or more entities; (2) Does the act result in a new entity?; (3) Is the act done by the agent or himself?; (4) Was the act initiated by the actor or by another participant? (Roger Fowler, et al: 2019: 199).

Roger, et al. view language as a set of categories and processes. An important category called a "model" describes the relationship between objects and events. The model introduced by Roger, et al., is a transitive model. This model deals with process, which is to see which part as a result of an action. The transitive model is used to denote an action that is seen as performed by an actor through a process indicated by verbs.

Transitive models generally provide a clear causal relationship, one entity as the subject that performs the action, while another entity as the object that receives the effect of an action. Meanwhile, in the intransitive form, the pattern of relationship between the cause and effect of the action is the cause or who/what is the effect of the action. "Among syntactic transformation, two types have been particularly rewarding in our studies: nominalization and passivizations" (Roger, et al. 2019: 207).

1) Passivation

Change sentence layout from active form to passive form. In the active voice, the actor as the perpetrator put in the face is described as doing an action that hits the object hit. Here, the process or action is addressed to the subject. When the active voice is converted into a passive form, such a pattern undergoes a change. The process is not addressed to the subject but to the object, the point of concern is the object or party subjected to an action.

Passive voice will give an idea of the intention that the speaker or media wants to convey in disguise. The passive voice effect makes the perpetrator in the text unmentioned. The presence or absence of the perpetrator does not affect the reading of the sentence because what is important in this passive structured sentence is the victim. In this sentence the focus of the reading lies on the victim or the event that occurred. The disclosure of the perpetrator was not made because there is a possibility that it is not yet known who the perpetrator of the attack is.

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2) Nominalization

Another type of transformation is nominalization. Nominalization occurs when a sentence or part of a sentence, a description of an action or participant is formed in a noun, generally turning a verb into a noun (noun). Like by giving the affix "pe-an", the word rape becomes rape, killing becomes murder, and so on. As a result, what the reader receives is an intensifying impression of an action, but at the same time removes or decreases the active role or participant of an event. The reader's point of attention is not on who performed an action, but on the action itself. Nominalization also directs the process into the object, not the subject.

Research Methods

The research type employed is qualitative research. Qualitative research is a methodology used to investigate natural object conditions (as opposed to experiments), where the researcher serves as a key instrument. Data collection techniques involve triangulation, while data analysis is inductive/qualitative. Qualitative research outcomes emphasize meaning over generalization (D. Sugiyono, 2018). Data in this study consist of words and phrases in the vocabulary aspect, including modality and classification vocabulary, as well as in the grammar aspect, involving passivization and nominalization that contain ideology within criminal news texts about children based on the critical discourse analysis perspective of Roger Fowler, et al.

Data sources for this study are criminal news texts about children from SINDOnews.com, an online media outlet, spanning from November 2022 to April 2023. Data collection techniques encompass: (1) reading technique, which involves carefully reading and examining a collection of criminal news articles about children downloaded from the online media outlet to extract vocabulary and grammar aspects present in the news; (2) note-taking technique for recording vocabulary and grammar data from the criminal news texts about children, which is then critically analyzed using Roger Fowler's theory, et al.; (3) data validity examination employs the credibility test by (P. D. Sugiyono, 2015), involving: (a) increased diligence through careful and continuous observation by reading various reference sources related to critical discourse analysis; (b) peer discussions, presenting the thesis to peers who possess insights into critical discourse analysis; and (c) data source triangulation. The triangulation used in this research involves investigator triangulation, engaging individuals deemed competent in critical discourse analysis.

Subsequently, data analysis is conducted using the critical discourse analysis model by Roger Fowler, comprising two aspects: vocabulary and grammar. The data analysis procedure involves: (1) data reduction, where words, phrases, clauses, and sentences containing ideology in criminal news texts about children based on the critical discourse analysis perspective of Roger Fowler, et al. are analyzed through data reduction. Data reduction entails selecting, observing, understanding, summarizing, and discarding unnecessary data. Data reduction focuses on essential elements; (2) after data reduction, the next step involves data presentation. The identified data is then presented in descriptive form based on ideology within the vocabulary and grammar aspects. The vocabulary aspect covers modality and classification vocabulary, while the grammar

aspect includes passive sentence forms and nominalization effects; (3) following data presentation, the researcher reexamines the available data, emphasizing ideology within the vocabulary and grammar aspects based on the critical discourse analysis theory of Roger Fowler, et al.; (4) the final step involves drawing conclusions. In this phase, the researcher draws conclusions from the data findings, identifying answers to the research questions. Data analyzed at this stage are interpreted and explained regarding the vocabulary and grammar forms within the criminal news texts representing children's crimes on the SINDOnews.com online media platform.

Results and Discussions

A. Vocabulary

1. Modality Vocabulary

a. Modality Vocabulary "Will"

The modality vocabulary "will" as a word to express something that is about to happen or not necessarily happen. Data in research related to this matter are revealed as follows.

Data 1

There has been no result of his psychiatric disturbance. If there are already results from the hospital, then we will give a conclusion whether this perpetrator really has a mental disorder or not. (001 SINDOnews.com. Wednesday, November 2, 2022).

Data 1 contains the use of the modality vocabulary "will". The modality vocabulary "will" is represented to the reader or to the public whether the perpetrator has a mental disorder or not. The modality vocabulary "will" be used by police investigators as an ideology to limit readers' views of perpetrators, as the public is influenced to think and understand such statements. Although, the reader does not know the real reality.

This ideology is used by police investigators as a force in providing information to criminals who slammed a three-month-old nephew to death. Moreover, police investigators represent readers to receive his statements about the perpetrator's actions which are still being investigated psychologically. Thus, the reader does not know the empirical reality of the actions of the perpetrator who slammed his nephew because of emotions or because of a psychiatric disorder.

b. Vocabulary Modality "must"

The modality vocabulary "must" as "a word meaning appropriate, obligatory, must (must not) be done". If it is not done, there is an impact, whether it is sanctions, reprimands, punishments, and so on. Data in research related to this matter are revealed as follows.

Data 2

"If the perpetrator is proven to have a mental disorder, then the case will be dismissed." If it is proven that there is a mental disorder, there is a law that stipulates that the case must be stopped or SP3," he concluded. (003 SINDOnews.com. Wednesday, November 2, 2022).

Data 2 shows the use of the modality vocabulary "must". The modality vocabulary "should" be used by police investigators to stop the case of slamming a three-month-old nephew to death, if the perpetrator is proven to have a psychiatric disorder. The use of the modality vocabulary "must" be used by police investigators as an ideology limits the reader's views and limits actions. The reader or the public is influenced to understand and accept the reality if the perpetrator is proven not to have a psychiatric disorder and limit

the reader's actions to judge the perpetrator.

Ideology used as the power of police investigators to act in accordance with laws and regulations that are obliged to stop the case, if the perpetrator is proven to have a psychiatric disorder. In the perspective of critical discourse, modality vocabulary "should" be used by police investigators as ideas and powers that must be obeyed in laws and regulations. Therefore, the perpetrator cannot be questioned because he has a weak mental disorder and cannot account for his actions.

c. Vocabulary modality "want"

The verb "will" means "an earnest effort" or "a will to be realized". Data in research related to this matter are revealed as follows.

Data 3

RPA Perindo consistently escorts cases of violence against women and children, disappointment peaked when RPA Perindo again visited the PPA Unit of the Tangsel Police. None of the relevant leaders wanted to meet. According to Jeannie, Kanit PPPA, Kasat Reskrim to the Tangsel Police Chief reasoned that they were not there. (004 SINDOnews.com. Friday, March 17, 2022).

Based on the 3 data, it can be seen that there is a use of the modality vocabulary "want". The use of the vocabulary modality "want" is used by Perindo Women and Children Volunteers (RPA) to represent to readers or the public about their disappointment with the head of the Tangsel Police PPA Unit who cannot be found in thoroughly investigating child violence cases. The vocabulary of the modality "want" is interpreted as the ideology of the discourse battle between RPA Perindo and the head of the PPA Unit of the Tangsel Police which reasoned that it was not in place and even represented by its subordinates. Thus, the meeting with the leadership was not realized.

In the text of the news there is an ideology of discourse battle. It can be seen that each side has an argument. The desire of Perindo Women and Children Volunteers (RPA) who wanted to escort child violence cases to completion was not too ignored by the head of the PPA Unit of the Tangsel Police who reasoned that he was not in place. In the perspective of critical discourse, it is implied that RPA Perindo and the head of the PPA Unit of the Tangsel Police show competing arguments in handling child violence cases. The use of the modality vocabulary "want" was used by RPA Perindo as an ideology and strength in reflecting the leadership of the Tangsel Police PPA Unit who ignored the case.

d. Vocabulary of "capable" modalities

The verb "able" means "to have the power (to be able, able, to be able) to do something". Data in research related to this matter are revealed as follows.

Data 4

The development of information technology, especially social media, makes the triggers of child violence and ramaja more diverse. So the role of all parties, especially the police, is needed to be able to take preventive actions so that cases of child and adolescent violence do not occur," he said. (005 SINDOnews.com. Monday, March 13, 2023).

Based on the 4 data, it can be seen that there is a use of the modality vocabulary "capable". The use of the vocabulary modality "mampu" was chosen by Ike (Perindo Spokesperson) in providing information about the triggers of child violence cases and inviting all parties, especially the police to take preventive action so that the case does not happen again. The ideology that Ike uses as an ideology limits the views of readers

or the affected public to understand that all parties must play an active role in preventing cases of child violence.

The use of the vocabulary of the modality "mampu" presented by Ike (Perindo Spokesperson) as an ideology and power used in providing his guidance on child violence cases. Thus, all parties must work harder in preventing such cases. Both from the family at home, parents, relatives, and police officers. Thus, Ike's position as a speaker in the text is considered to have power. Although in the perspective of critical discourse, readers or the public do not know the empirical reality of preventing cases of child violence so that in the future it does not happen again.

2. Vocabulary Classification (New Term)

The provision of classification vocabulary used makes the language significant that is provided by the speaker/news provider and forces the reader to understand the concept in question.

Data 5

The woman who allegedly wanted to carry out an attempted child abduction in Tanah Baru Village, North Bogor District, Bogor City was apparently a person in mental disorder (ODGJ). (006 SINDOnews.com. Monday, November 14, 2022).

Data 5 shows the use of a new term classification vocabulary, namely "ODGJ" used by Sindonews.com news media. The selection of classification vocabulary used by the news media Sindonews.com as an ideology makes classifications. The ideology makes the language significant or a new perspective provided by the speaker or news provider, forcing the reader to understand the new concept in question, namely "ODGJ".

This ideology is used by the Sindonews.com news media as a force in informing perpetrators of attempted child abductions who are ODGJ or people in mental disorders. Thus, perpetrators who commit attempted child abduction cannot be sentenced for not knowingly committing the crime. The position of the news media Sindonews.com as a newsmaker is considered to have power in choosing the new term, namely "ODGJ". In the perspective of critical discourse, the new term is used to force the reader to understand one of the new terms in justifying perpetrators who have psychiatric disorders called "ODGJ".

Data 6

Women and Children Volunteers (RPA) accompanied the case of redupaksa that happened to S (6) a resident of Central Jakarta. This case has been reported since four months ago but until now has stagnated.

(007 SINDOnews.com. Wednesday, April 19, 2023).

Data 6 shows the use of a new term classification vocabulary, namely "redupaksa" used by the news media Sindonews.com. The selection of classification vocabulary used by the news media Sindonews.com as an ideology makes classifications. The ideology makes the language significant or a new perspective provided by the speaker or news provider, forcing the reader to understand the new concept in question, namely "redupaksa".

This ideology is used by the Sindonews.com news media as a force in informing sexual abuse cases against victims with the initials S who is still six years old. Thus, sexual abuse includes child crimes that make victims traumatized. The position of the news media Sindonews.com as a newsmaker is considered to have the power to choose a new term, namely "redupaksa". In the perspective of critical discourse, the new term is used to force the reader to understand one of the new terms in justifying perpetrators who

commit sexual harassment wrapped in euphemisms without using the word rape which is considered rude by using the word "redupaksa".

Data 7

According to Jeannie, Kanit PPA, Kasat Reskrim to the Tangsel Police Chief reasoned that they were not there. "Do not let the neglect of the police towards this case play a role in creating or forming new pedophiles if this case is not resolved properly," he said.

(009 SINDOnews.com. Wednesday, March 15, 2023).

Data 7 shows the use of a new term classification vocabulary, namely "pedophile" used by Jeannie (Kanit PPA). The choice of classification vocabulary that Jeannie uses as an ideology makes the classification. The ideology makes the language significant or a new perspective provided by the speaker or news provider, forcing the reader to understand the new concept in question, namely "pedophile".

This ideology is used by Jeannie (Kanit PPA) as a force in informing the police who are slow to handle child sexual abuse cases. Thus, it will create new pedophiles to carry out their crimes and will affect the psychological state of the child who is a victim. Jeannie's (Kanit PPA) position as a police officer is considered to have the power to choose a new term, namely "pedophile". In the perspective of critical discourse, the new term is used to force the reader to understand one of the new terms in justifying perpetrators who have sexual disorders that make children objects of sexual violence called "pedophiles".

B. Grammar

1. Passivation

Passive voice will give an idea of the intention that the speaker or media wants to convey in disguise. The passive voice effect makes the perpetrator in the text unmentioned. Passive voice is usually characterized by the use of prefixes di- and ter-. Data in research related to this are presented as follows.

Data 1

If the perpetrator is proven to have a mental disorder, then the case will be dismissed. "If it is proven that there is a mental disorder, there is a law that stipulates that the case must be stopped or SP3," he concluded. (001 SINDOnews.com. Wednesday, November 22, 2022)

Data 1 contains the grammatical use of "in". In the grammar there is a basic form of the word "stop" to "stopped" by getting the affixes "di-" and "-kan". In this process, changing the sentence structure from the form of active voice to passive voice. Passive voice will give an idea of the intention that the speaker or media wants to convey in disguise. The passive voice effect makes the perpetrator in the text not shown. Thus, there is an ideology of online media power SINDONews.com in repressing the news quote.

The use of grammar "stopped" clearly shows that ideology is used as a marginalization of child criminals. In this sentence, the reader's focus will be on the perpetrators who are still being investigated psychologically, so that readers or the public will be more emotional about child criminals who are still suspected of their psychological side in committing the crime. In the perspective of critical discourse, the data is included in the category of passive voice effects as omissions of police officers who are not shown in the excerpt of the news text, so they are included in the grammatical category of marginalization.

Data 2

"The perpetrators are threatened with prosecution under the Child Abuse Act and the Child Protection Law with a penalty of more than five years in prison," said AKP Afriano, Koto Tangah police chief. (006 SINDOnews.com. Friday , 03 March 2023)

Data 2 contains the grammatical use of "ter-". In the grammar there is a basic form of the word "threatened" to "threatened" by getting the affix "ter-". In this process, changing the sentence structure from the form of active voice to passive voice. Passive voice will give an idea of the intention that the speaker or media wants to convey in disguise. The passive voice effect makes the perpetrator in the text not shown. Thus, there is an ideology of power of AKP Afriano in repressing his statement.

The grammatical use of "threatened" clearly shows that ideology is used as a marginalization of perpetrators who have committed child crimes. In this sentence, the reader's focus will be on the perpetrators who have committed child crimes. This can trigger emotional readers or the public who are satisfied with the threat of punishment received by perpetrators under the persecution article for being so willing to commit violence against minors, so that they can experience physical and psychological trauma to the child. In the perspective of critical discourse, the data is included in the category of passive voice effects as omissions of police officers who are not shown in the excerpt of the news text, so they are included in the grammatical category of marginalization.

2. Nominalization

Nominalization occurs when a sentence or part of a sentence, a description of an action or participant is formed in a noun, generally turning a verb into a noun (noun). Nominalization sentences are usually marked with the affix "pe-an", "pe-kan", or "ke-an". Data in research related to this are presented as follows.

Data 3

The perpetrator of the kidnapping of the child was a resident of Lightning Village, Kalibagor District, Bayumas Regency. (011 SINDOnews.com. Monday, December 19, 2022).

Data 3 contains the use of the word "kidnapping". In the word there is a process from the basic form "kidnapping" to "kidnapping" by getting the affixes "pe-" and "-an". The word "kidnapping" means the process or manner of kidnapping. With this process, the word "kidnap" undergoes a change in word class from verbs to nouns. This is called nominalization.

Nominalization will give an idea of the intention that the speaker or media wants to convey in disguise. The effect of these nominalized sentences makes the perpetrator in the text not shown. The reader's or public's focus on the sentence is the event that occurred, not on the perpetrator or subject of the sentence. The focus of the reader or public is on the events that occur in children who experience kidnapping crimes. "kidnapping" referred to in this case is a kidnapping experienced by a child who is still in kindergarten and is a resident of Lightning Village.

The grammatical use of "kidnapping" makes it clear that ideological representations used in online media SINDONews.com marginalize underage victims. In this sentence, the focus of the reader or the public will be on the child whose fate is really unfortunate because he experienced the crime of kidnapping. What's more, the child is still in kindergarten. In the perspective of critical discourse, the data is included in the category of nominalized sentence effects as the disappearance of the perpetrator who has abducted the child and is included in the category of marginalization.

Data 4

Ike appealed to always supervise the association of children, especially for women. Supervision of social media use also needs to be increased to avoid things that are not desirable. (017 SINDOnews.com. Monday, March 13, 2023).

Data 4 contains the use of the word "surveillance". In that word there is a process from the basic form "awas" to "surveillance" by getting the affixes "pe-" and "-an". The word "awas" means the process or manner of supervising. With this process, the word "awas" undergoes a change in word class from verbs to nouns. This is called nominalization.

Nominalization will give an idea of the intention that the speaker or media wants to convey in disguise. The effect of the nominalized sentence makes the other party in the text not displayed. The reader's or public's focus on the sentence is the events that occurred, not on the party or subject in the sentence. The focus of readers or the public is on social media use events that should be limited to use, especially for girls. "Supervision" in this case is to limit the use of social media in the form of surveillance so that it is not used excessively.

The use of the grammar of "surveillance" is clear that the ideological representation used by Ike (Perindo Spokesperson) as marginalization of the use of social media, especially for girls. In this sentence, the focus of the reader or public will be on the use of social media which is often used too much by children, especially for girls, so that abusers who roam out there will be easier to hurt their newspapers. What's more, girls tend to have a nature that is still unstable, so it will be easily influenced to get acquainted with strangers who are not yet known. In the perspective of critical discourse, the data is included in the category of nominalization sentence effects as the elimination of parties who supervise children, specifically on women and are included in the category of marginalization.

Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, the results of the research can be concluded as follows.

Ideological representations in children's crime news texts on aspects of modality vocabulary found four vocabularies on online media SINDOnews.com. Thus, the representation of ideology in the news can present the possibility of the speaker's way of expressing attitudes towards a situation in an interpersonal or intercommunity communication in empirical terms for readers or the public. As for ideological representations in children's crime news texts on aspects of classification vocabulary (new terms), ten vocabulary were found in SINDOnews.com online media. Thus, ideological representation in the news can force readers to understand new terms in justifying certain perpetrators or parties involved in reporting child crimes.

Ideological representations in children's crime news texts on passivation grammar found ten vocabularies in SINDOnews.com online media. Thus, it can trigger empathy and emotions of readers or the public and bring up the category of passive voice effects as the omission of perpetrators or parties who are not displayed in the news text and marginalize certain actors or parties. As for the representation of ideology in children's crime news texts on nominalized grammar, ten vocabularies were found in online media SINDOnews.com. Thus, ideological representation in the news can marginalize certain perpetrators or parties involved in criminal acts and the reader's focus is only on the event which can lead to the category of nominalization sentence effects.

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