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Corona Delta Varian News Text: Critical Discourse Analysis on TV Talkshows' Head Line

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Abstract---*Objectives:* This study is about the realization of critical discourse analysis on TV talkshows' headlines about corona delta variant. *Methods:* The data was gathered by collecting 31 headline news stories about Corona from three TV channels: Metro TV, TV One, and Kompas TV. *Result:* The result showed that at the level of micro, the linguistic features used by the three TV channels were dominated by expressing declarative ideas. On the level of macro, the three TV channels used facts as information and statements as information. On the level of meso, it was discovered that the three TV channels used their roles as public behavior influencers, information providers, policy evaluators, and socialization agencies. *The conclusion:* the ideology of the TV channel influences the way of delivering news CDA, coronavirus delta variant news, TV talk shows.

Keywords---corona delta varian, critical discourse, information, TV channels, TV talk shows.

Introduction

Differences in how to perceive true and false information about the COVID-19 delta variant pandemic have occurred in many countries. The delta corona virus first appeared in early April 2021. However, it was caught and spread. In Indonesia, all sequencing efforts were carried out in 12 provinces. The Delta variant of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia has reached an unprecedented level. The

recent increase in corona virus disease in Indonesia is thought to be a result of the outbreak of the Delta variant in June-July 2021. The Delta 19 variant Corona virus was first discovered in India. Bangladesh has also indicated that an alternate national lockdown could be in place to avoid this delta variant. Similarly to the current situation in Sydney, Australia and Russia's Saint Petersburg, record prices for the highly contagious delta variant have been announced. This epidemiological gap is also likely to have included complexity and highlighted the risks of long-term sociopolitical consequences of border management policies during the pandemic (O'Connor et al., 2021).

COVID-19 is a once-in-a-lifetime occurrence in modern history, and its impact on social and economic costs cannot be underestimated; is expected to accelerate global policy change in both the short and long term. Global business practices, supply chains, innovation and start-ups, global trade, technology, risk management and communications are all now affected (Al-Ghamdi, 2021; Mayer et al., 2021; Mejia et al., 2021). Healthcare professionals and their efforts will emerge as a way to influence the situation. On the one hand, health professionals treat and care for people infected with COVID-19, providing the chance for survival against the disease. Healthcare professionals, for their part, are researching and developing new treatments, which can be interpreted as a COVID-free life expectancy 19 (Mishra et al., 2021; Chia et al., 2021). The same pattern can be seen in the prevention and treatment of antibiotic resistance, where antimicrobial resistance in bacterial infections is a growing threat to humanity and a challenge to health systems around the world. According to many studies, healthcare professionals play an important role in spreading multidrug-resistant bacteria to hospitalized patients because they carry multidrug-resistant bacteria. The same pattern is also observed in COVID-19, where health workers are included in the work group with the highest number of cases of occupational diseases. COVID-19 infection As a result, healthcare professionals are at high risk of infecting patients and others in their environment, especially during incubation and mild asymptomatic disease outbreaks (Stjernswärd & Glasdam, 2021). Similarly, public perceptions of COVID-19 demonstrate the usefulness of using social media to conduct health cyber research and investigate public perceptions during public health crises (Luo et al., 2021).

Chinese social media users are much more effusive about the COVID-19 vaccine than their American counterparts Luo et al. (2021), implies a study of the negative sentiments of social media users on the issue of the COVID-19 Vaccine. Monitoring social media activity placed on white time can allow us to understand the dynamics of disease spread. However, the predictive ability of the model is limited by the granularity of the data. District level is a breakdown of the spatial frequencies for which national COVID-19 data are provided. As a result, making accurate conclusions at the sub-country and individual levels is difficult (Forati & Ghose, 2021).

The objective of the study

Based on the problem and background of the study mentioned above, the objective of the study is to observe how Critical Discourse Analysis in terms of

micro, macro, meso analysis is realized in pertaining to Corona Delta Varian News Text are realized on TV's Talk show Text (Ilie, 1999; Flowerdew, 1999).

Literal review

Critical discourse analysis

The Function of CDA in Media Discourse Studies has already been done by Widuna (2018), CDA has been applied to many genres, exploring critical phenomena that give rise to certain ideologies, domination, gender, relations, and social classes. It makes important aspects of life more important in public through the media. The media is an instrument that has various ideologies that are enforced in public and affect people's daily lives. Furthermore, the implicit connotations of ideology, discursive, and even power have been investigated to reveal the masks of many social leader characters. It was found that power was related to actions in controlling powerless participants. Usually, when control occurs, powerless people will not comment or argue about political issues (Jones, 2007; Barnes, 2020).

Internet of Things Communication is viewed as electronically mediated communication across any and all electronic platforms, spaces, sites and technologies where users can collaborate in producing and composing content, conduct interpersonal communications, and view and have access to view and respond to content. institutions, such as newspaper articles. In addition to more structural changes in communication norms, social media also plays a role in macro-structural and industrial barriers that deserve criticism. This communication technology continues to move to industrial, corporate, or political controllers of symbolic resources. The emphatic and popular response from users' attempts to take up this given space speaks only of the excitement of a newfound power to influence society. The characteristics of the "thick" community context determine the form, popularity, and macro meaning of the content in the digital interaction space (KhosraviNik, 2017).

Critical Discourse Analysis has been applied in many types of knowledge domains. Those are discourses on intellectual property, discourses on science, discourses on economic development, and discourses related to network society. We argue that knowledge societies and SDH (Sustainable Development Goals) are what Rubbani et al. (2021), call "nodal discourse" because they include and reflect many other discourses. Like the knowledge-based economy and the information society, the knowledge society incorporates and expresses technological discourses related to information and communication technology (ICT) (Cummings et al., 2018). Critical Discourse Analysis offers a theoretical framework for the study of social problems through discourse analysis. Social media is a discursive system in which social issues are promulgated through textual discourse. Together, these elements provide researchers with a large number of phenomena to study. As previously discussed, social movements, cyber bullying and online sexual predation are three phenomena on social media that can be studied. Those problems, however, are only the tip of the iceberg. The lack of limitations on methodology and domain theory invites researchers to bring a unique perspective to CDA (KhosraviNik, 2017).

Ideology in media

The Indonesian press is slightly different from the liberal press. The real difference lies in social responsibility. The Indonesian press will give significant meaning to media items, while the Western press will not. The liberal press cannot be required to provide certain news because it is supported by facts and evidence (Tampubolon, 2017). The power of the Indonesian press has brought about a significant transformation from an authoritarian state to a democratic one in the last two decades. Indonesia has various accesses to express their socio-political position during the democratization process, which results in more free discursive expression. This freedom of expression has spawned various patterns of socio-political discourse in the Indonesian mass media, such as news, editorials, and talk shows. As a result, various patterns of linguistically constructed power relations have emerged in Indonesian society (Santosa et al., 2014). One of the basic principles of critical discourse analysis is the examination of ideology (KhosraviNik, 2017). Ideology, especially in public forums such as the media, can be traced through the use of language that carries ideology. Ideology can take the form of formal or informal texts, metaphors, process and participants, nominalization, declarative sentences, imperative and interrogative sentences, active and passive sentences, and positive/negative modalities, and we need to investigate the schemes constructed by these texts (Rahman et al., 2021).

Rubbani et al. (2021), highlight three important issues related to ideology. First, ideology lies primarily in the unspoken (implicit proposition). Second, norms of interaction involving interpersonal aspects of meaning and form (eg, a rotating system) may be ideological, in addition to the more widely discussed case of ideational meaning and form - the 'content' of the text. Third, the theorizing of power as part of 'ideological/discourse', the power to shape the order of discourse, to regulate discursive practices in domination. Language and ideology suggest that language-ideology relations should be conceptualized within the framework of discourse research and socio-cultural change. Ideology was originally defined as representations that contribute to shaping, reproducing and changing social relations of power and domination, a view of ideology identified as critical in contrast to the descriptive view of ideology and associated with power as hegemony rather than as a force of violence (Khatri et al., 2020; Ramos et al., 2011).

Ideology and power are also discussed in Critical Discourse Analysis. According to Cahyono et al. (2021), ideology can be done by using attitude analysis, which includes analysis of affection, judgment, and appreciation. Affect refers to the lexical realization of an emotion embodied by positive and negative feelings. Judgment is a lexis that refers to ethics, including disappointment. Appreciation refers to the lexis as an aesthetic found in the text. While power can be realized through the analysis of engagement and graduation. The engagement lexis is used to embody statements, opinions, and arguments, while the graduation lexis refers to the focus and strength lexis (Södergård et al., 1999; Ilie, 2001).

Likewise with ideology and power research Manan (2019), explains that critical discourse analysis theory offers a discourse model that contains three dimensions, namely text, discursive practice, and social practice. Interpretation is

used to analyze the production process and interpretation of the text. The explanation is used to analyze socio-cultural practices which include situational, institutional, and social levels. There are two words analyzed, namely 'genderuwo' and 'sontoloyo' which represent the current state of political dynamics. As Jokowi said, genderuwo is a person who always scares others, while sontoloyo is a stupid politician who doesn't understand what to do, what to criticize, and what to solve. The subject of this research is to criticize the words of top leaders must give the right diction at the right time, the right expression in the right discussion, the right words to the right public (Lestari, et al., 2021; Yasa et al., 2021).

Therefore, it is important to define news ideology in the context of critical discourse analysis, because news always conveys messages that reflect power (Ismiyati et al., 2021). The analysis of Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model conducted by Albert & Salam (2013), reports that there is an ideological tendency that lies in the aspect of speech themes that are used to invite intentional goals. Research related to the ideology contained in anew was reported by (Ismiyati et al., 2021) in his critical discourse analysis, that the rhetorical pattern of news includes the title, orientation, sequence of events, and closing. Ideology is embedded in various units of discourse, imposing power and hegemony as a critical discourse analysis tool that influences social change.

Media discourse

This study adds value to the study of media, the role of OPEC countries and to some extent, price changes. It shows how the media network perspective is imposed through its reporting and how it excludes certain specific information to emphasize the focus on others and their development. As oil price shifts take place, the area of research is broad and can be expanded to examine differences in reporting styles and news across other networks can also be analyzed to understand their trends, emphasis and focus. Finally, the findings imply that a critical approach should be adopted to reading news in order to understand the main purpose or motive behind its production as well as consumption. In fact, both claims to be new sites that represent the region because their interests, alignments, and ideologies direct their news production (Tartory, 2020).

In another field, critical discourse analysis has also done in comedy (Rahman et al., 2021). In comedy, comedian also displays ambiguous sentence. Most comedian put the ambiguous sentence, lexical, or even syntactic. These ambiguities can appear with more than one meaning in a context. Moreover, the ambiguity can save the comedian from outright accusations. It can also create humor for the audience. In delivering the joke, the comedian sometimes is to entertain and give a satire that has dangerous meaning. Based on the research, entertaining is not primarily goal of this context, but its criticism conveyed indirectly and covered by comedy. Bintang Emon's humor discourse proved that it has entertaining purposes and strong intentions to criticize or even persuade. It discourse humor successfully attracted the audience, and most of the audiences gave positive feedback, and some people disagree. As a result, a community group that was contra did a slander on social media and claimed that Bintang Emon was a provocator. Above all, Bintang Emon's humor discourse proved that

it has entertaining purposes and has strong intentions to criticize or even persuade (Kasni & Budiarta, 2021; Kanca et al., 2020).

CDA also have already been implemented to analyse the extent to which discourse around knowledge and knowledge society (Cummings et al., 2018). It was found that that the discourse of knowledge and knowledge society employed a genealogical approach which locates discourses on the knowledge society in the field of prior discourses. Knowledge and knowledge society are very marginal to the Sustainable Development goals while the techno-scientific economic discourse is the dominant discourse at the level of implementation and goals while pluralist-participatory discourse at the level of vision and strategy, and implementation and goals. There is a mismatch between vision and strategy, and implementation and goals.

Critical Discourse Analysis of the Political Speech of Prime Minister of Pakistan (PMOP) Imran Khan delivered on 27th of September 2019 (Rubhani et al., 2021). In his speech, PM Imran Khan uses all types of sentences. First he used explanatory sentences and their interrogative. All sentences are active voice. PMOP never try to hide the agent. The vocabulary used in this speech is simple that anybody understand it. The focus on all major topics is equal and there are major four topics of his speech. PM discuss all topics in detail and equally. The hidden meaning is builds confidence of Muslims that shortened the distance between him and his audience. He explains the injustice of Non-Muslim over Muslims and especially towards kashmiries and minorities. CDA help us to understand the real motif of speech whether it is written or spoken, verbal or non verbal etc. It also examines how stretches of language is interpreted in their social, political context (Hovers & Vynkovicz-Mytel, 2020; Suwija et al., 2019).

Indonesian TV's topic talk show

There are 15 TV channels operated in Indonesia, but only three TV channels are the source of the data. They are Metro TV, TV One, and Kompas TV. The three channels were chosen because they are thought to deliver news in nearly 70% of their broad casting. The TV talk show was broadcast in the morning from 6-7 am and again from 6 to 7 o'clock in the evening. Before delivering the talk show, these three TV channels normally present the headline first. The headline would be the topic of discussion on the TV show.

Research Methodologies

Data collection

The research design in this study was descriptive and qualitative. It deals with data in the form of pictures or words rather than statistical analysis and numbers. Qualitative methods try to analyze events, phenomena, or social phenomena. The data resources in this research were the running text of Indonesian television called Metro TV, TV One, and Kompas TV. There were 31 texts related to the delta varian corona virus text edited from June to July 2021 that were used as data. The sources of data in this study were adopted from three Indonesian TV channels called, Metro TV, Kompas TV, and TV One. These three

channels are thought to deliver the most news programs, with news accounting for 70% of their content and sports and entertainment accounting for the remainder. The data were analyzed in stages, beginning with a recording of an Indonesian TV talk show involving corona delta varian text on June 21, 2021, and ending on July 20, 2021. Then, they identified and grouped the text related to the new varian corona, calling it the delta varian corona virus text. Finally, analyze the text based on micro, macro, and meso analysis, and ideology interpretation of the text.

Data analysis

The data was analyzed by discussing Micro, Macro, and Meso analysis (Rahman et al., 2021; Tartory, 2020). Micro analysis is the analysis related to Language use on delivering running text such as Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative, then, macro analysis is the critical discourse analysis related content of the test such as warning, recommendation, critics to a certain phenomenon, interpreting controlling (habit), presentation about the habits (habits), next, meso analysis is a power interpretation provided by the source of data such as people's information bestowal, public policy observer, critic to arrogance, observer of social phenomena, finally the ideology's interpretation is related to how a certain issue is delivered by noting the ideology's background in relation to text realization.

Data result

The data result is obtained by combining four critical discourse analysis analyses. There are four types of analysis: micro, macro, meso, and ideology. The first step is to conduct a microanalysis. This is an analysis of the linguistic types used in the news delivery on Indonesian TV Talk Shows. It is only specified in three linguistic types in this study: declarative, interrogative, and imperative. These three linguistic types have been used in headline television news on Indonesian television. The realization of the linguistic types is depicted in Table 1.

Table 1
The weightage (expression in percentage) of micro analysis

No	Linguistic types	Metro TV		TV One		Kompas TV	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Declarative	17	29 %	21	36%	20	35%
2	Interrogative	3	22%	8	57%	3	21%
3	Imperative	9	50%	1	6%	8	44%

The following is, macro analysis is linked to the text content used to deliver the news. They could be facts as warnings, facts as information, warnings, information statements, recommendations, critics, and so on. Tabel 2 displayed the news delivery content of an Indonesian TV talk show.

Table 2
The weightage (expression in percentage) of macro analysis

No	Linguistic type	Text content	Interpretation	Metro TV		TV One		Kompas TV	
				f	%	F	%	F	%
1	Declarative	Fact	Warning	2	33,3%	2	33,3%	2	33,3%
		Fact	Information	5	24%	8	38%	8	38
2		Warning	Warning	3	75%	1	25%	0	-
4		Statement	Information	1	10 %	3	30 %	6	60 %
5		recommendation	Recommendation	1	33%	2	67%	0	-
6		Offer	Recommendation	1	100%	0	-	0	-
7		Claim	Recommendation	5	100%	0	-	0	-
8		Critics	Critics	0	-	2	67%	1	33%
9		Confirmation	Confirmation	0	-	2	100%	0	-
10		Statement	Warning	0	-	1	100%	0	-
11		Evaluation	Evaluation	0	-	0	-	1	100%
12		Clarification	Clarification	0	-	0	-	2	100%
1	interrogative	Warning	Clarification	1	100%	0	-	0	-
2		Clarification	Clarification	2	33%	1	17%	3	50%
3		Satire	Satire	0	-	2	100%	0	-
4		Claim	Critics	0	-	1	100%	0	-
5		Clarification	Recommendation	0	-	1	100%	0	-
6		Satire	Clarification	0	-	1	100%	0	-
7		Satire	Critics	0	-	1	100%	0	-
8		Satire	Confirmation	0	-	1	100%	0	-
1		recommendation	Recommendation	1	100%	0	-	0	-
2		Confirmation	Warning	3	100%	0	-	0	-
3		Information	Information	1	100%	0	-	0	-
3		Imperative	Claim	Recommendation	2	25%	0	-	6
4	Offer		Offer	1	50%	1	50%	0	-
5	Offer		Warning	1	100%	0	-	0	-
6	Claim		Warning	0	-	0	-	2	100%

The meso analysis comes next. It is the role of Indonesian television when delivering news. It could serve as an influencer of public behavior, a source of information, a policy evaluator, a socialization agency, a problem solver, or a deterrent to hoaxes. Table 3 describes the role of Indonesian television in delivering news.

Table 3
The weightage (expression in percentage) of Meso analysis

No	Power Interpretation	Metro TV		TV One		Kompas TV	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	influencer on public behavior	10	56%	2	11%	6	33%
2	information bestower	8	28%	13	45%	8	27%
3	policy evaluator	3	16%	10	53%	6	31%
4	socialization agency	7	36%	3	17%	9	47%
5	problem solver	2	50%	1	25%	1	25%

6	hoax preventer	1	25%	2	50%	1	25%
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Finally, there is ideology interpretation. It is the interpretation of each Indonesian television station in terms of news delivery that differs. It is the convergence of their ideologies in relation to the news. Table 4 then, describes how their ideology is realized in the delivery of news to the people.

Table 4
Ideology Interpretation

TV Channel	TV's Ideology	Interpretation
Metro TV	Knowledge to Elevate	The ideology of this TV channel, "knowledge to elevate," influences the way they deliver the news. This TV channel dominantly uses declarative in its micro analysis, followed by using facts as information and claims as recommendations in its macro analysis, and it uses influence on public behavior, and information bestower as the dominant factors in its meso analysis.
TV One	" <i>Memang Beda</i> " (It is Different)	The ideology of this TV channel influences the way it delivers the news. Its ideology, "it is different," influences the way we deliver the news. Micro analysis shows that the dominant feature of language is declarative, and is followed by using facts as information, and satire in macro analysis, and finally using information bestower and policy evaluator in meso analysis.
Kompas TV	<i>Berita dan Inspirasi Indonesia</i> (Indonesian News and Inspiration).	The ideology of this TV channel, "Indonesian News and Inspiration", influences the way it delivers the news. In micro analysis that covers language features, this TV channel uses declarative as a feature of language, followed by fact as information in macro analysis, and finally, in meso analysis, it uses socialization agency, influencer on public behavior, and information bestower.

Discussion

At the level of micro analysis, the linguistic types used in this research are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. The declarative type of linguistics is the highest frequency used to deliver the news, followed by imperative, and finally, question types of linguistics have the lowest frequency. It means that declarative statements are dominantly used in delivering the news of TV talk shows while facing the corona delta variant. On the level of macro analysis, the linguistic type as declarative, the content of expressing fact as information is the dominantly used, next followed by the content of statement as information, fact as warning, and finally, the lowest frequencies are the content of recommendation, critics, confirmation, evaluation. Clarification is the most common linguistic type, followed by satire, and the rest as critics, recommendations, clarification, and confirmation. Linguistic type as Imperative is dominantly used by warning, recommendation, then, warning, and the rest are recommendation, offer, warning, information.

At the level of Meso analysis, the headline text of the Indonesian TV Channel is dominated by its role as an influencer on public behavior and information bestower, followed by its role as a policy evaluator and socialization agency. Finally, the lowest frequencies act as problem solvers and hoax preventers. On the level of realizing ideology, the Indonesian headlines show that each ideology has a direct influence on their way of delivering news. The ideology of the three TV channels influences their way to deliver the news. The three TV channels dominantly use declarative in their micro analysis. TV One, for example, has its own ideology, "It is different", and tries to make a difference in the way of delivering the news. The only TV channel that uses satire to criticize and evaluate a certain policy.

The limitation of the study

This research concentrates on how critical discourse analysis is implemented on Indonesian television news. However, CDA and the news of COVID 19 may be viewed as realizations in other fields, such as teaching and learning. Another restriction was that media datasets also limited to articles that constituted the ideology.

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