

INTERTEXTUALITY CONCEPT USED BY BRITISH ONLINE MEDIA REGARDING PRABOWO'S APPOINTMENT AS THE DEFENSE MINISTER

(KONSEP INTERTEKSTUALITAS YANG DIGUNAKAN OLEH MEDIA ONLINE INGGRIS MENGENAI PENUNJUKAN PRABOWO SEBAGAI MENTERI PERTAHANAN)

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Abstrak

Penunjukan Prabowo sebagai Menteri Pertahanan dalam kabinet Jokowi telah membawa polemik karena penunjukan tersebut dihubungkan dengan pemilu yang diadakan sebelum peristiwa itu dan juga dihubungkan dengan tindakan mantan jenderal tersebut di masa lalu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan menjelaskan bentuk-bentuk intertekstualitas yang muncul dalam berita daring Inggris, mengenai penunjukan Prabowo sebagai Menteri Pertahanan dan pengaruh bentuk-bentuk intertekstualitas dalam teks berita tersebut terhadap interpretasi pembaca mengenai objek dalam berita. Data pada penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan berdasarkan konsep intertekstualitas menurut Fairclough (1992). Sumber data diambil dari teks berita dalam media daring Inggris, TheGuardian.com. Penelitian ini menghasilkan 45 data yang terdiri atas berbagai bentuk yang terbagi dalam dua dimensi intertekstualitas: manifest intertextuality dan interdiscursivity.

Kata kunci: Analisis Wacana Kritis, intertekstualitas, menteri pertahanan, media online, Prabowo

Abstract

The appointment of Prabowo as the Defense Minister in Jokowi's cabinet had brought up the polemic, as the appointment was related to the preceding occasions of general elections and to the former general's past actions. This study aims to analyze and describe the forms of intertextuality that appear in the British online news, regarding the appointment of Prabowo as the Defense Minister, and how the intertextual forms in the news texts influence the readers' interpretation of the object

of the news. This data is analyzed using the descriptive qualitative method and based on the intertextuality concept in the Critical Discourse Analysis approach suggested by Fairclough (1992). The source of the data analysis was the news texts in the British online media, TheGuardian.com. As the results, there are forty-five data consisting of various forms in the two dimensions of intertextuality: the manifest intertextuality and the interdiscursivity.

Keywords: *Critical Discourse Analysis, intertextuality, defense minister, online media, Prabowo*

Introduction

In this modern era in which information is essential to obtain, online media become one of the important information sources. To those who deal with cyberspace more often in their lives, obtaining information through online media is considered faster and more efficient than obtaining information through conventional information sources, such as newspapers and magazines. However, like other types of media, apart from being used to share information, online media also has a role in influencing public opinion by sharing their own tendency in reporting the news (Purnama, 2016). This is how language and power are related in media (Behera & Muzaffar, 2015; Khak, 2015). The information shared in online media, not only becomes local consumption but also the world's discussion because any topics can easily be shared around the world over the internet. Indonesia has become the world's attention lately as this country more or less has been actively involved in world activities and has significant roles in changing the face of the world. One of the issues in the online media that drew the attention of the world society was the appointment of Prabowo Subianto as Defense Minister in Joko Widodo's cabinet, the elected president of Indonesia.

Prabowo Subianto, a former general in the era of Indonesia's former president Suharto, was twice involved in the Indonesian presidential elections (in 2014 and 2019) with different running mates against the same opponent, Joko Widodo. In both elections, Prabowo had been defeated by Joko Widodo (Panuju, 2019) by a slight difference in the turnouts. The election ran so hard as can be seen from the words they used in the series of presidential debates (Citraesmana, 2019). As the supporters of both candidates were obsessed to see their candidate pairs win, it took eight lives to be sacrificed in a riot and hundreds

in the election process. After Joko Widodo was sworn in for his second term of governance, he announced the new members of his cabinet in which Prabowo took part as Defense Minister. What made the appointment drew the attention of the public, not only nationally but also internationally, is the "fact" that accompanies the designation. Not also because of the preceding presidential election process, but also it was widely known by the public that Prabowo had involved in humanity crimes in some past events, namely: during his placement as soldier and special forces commander in East Timor (Timor Leste) in the early 1980s (<https://tirto.id/pada-1975-indonesia-yang-memerangi-timor-timur-pak-prabowo-dkCJ>, and other sources), and during the riot in May 1998 (Noel, 2010; Purdey, 2002) when he was holding the position as a military general for the former President Soeharto. Media roles in presenting the news are very crucial since they already constructed the people's opinion not only about the process of the presidential election but also about Prabowo's position and his historical actions. Therefore, it is assumed that the media reviews tend to create certain opinions in society because of the power abuse that influences social inequality and puts the object of the news on a marginal basis.

The topic of the study generally led to the theories of Critical Discourse Analysis. Several prominent figures defined Critical Discourse Analysis (Hamad, 2007) as a study that is done by analyzing discourse discursively upon the conflict mainly in the fields of social, political, power relation, dominance, and inequality (Dijk, 2007; Fairclough, 1995; Wodak & Meyer, 2001). In relation to the topic of the study, this present study mostly refers to the theories of Fairclough. Based on Fairclough (1995), *Critical Discourse Analysis* is an analytical framework for studying connections between language, power, and

ideology. This framework is a way of analyzing discourse (Sarasati, 2019), in which earlier, Fairclough (1992) had proposed the concept of Discourse in three dimensions: (1) *Text*; (2) *Discursive Practice*; and (3) *Social Practice*. (Fig. 1)

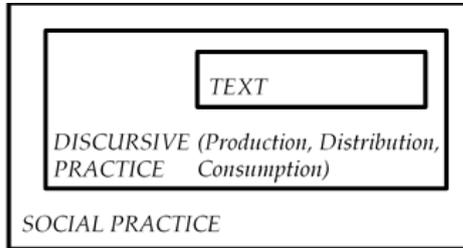


Figure 1. Fairclough's Dimension of Discourse

In the dimension of *Discursive Practice* suggested by Fairclough, there is a discourse concept called *intertextuality*. This concept of intertextuality was first proposed by Kristeva (1986), who stated that intertextuality implies the insertion of texts from the past and that the texts respond to contribute to the subsequent texts. Based on this concept of text relation used by Kristeva, Fairclough proposed the concept of intertextuality which is defined as a study about individual text influenced by and have an effect on other texts (Fairclough, 1989). The concept of text chain in intertextuality can be seen in Figure 2 below.

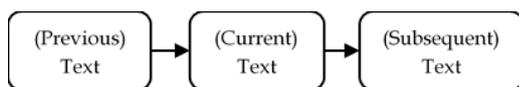


Figure 2. The Chain of Text in Intertextuality

The analysis of intertextuality covers the interpretation of several elements of text, from the single words to the larger-scale of discourse, such as clauses, sentences, and the whole text of the discourse. The interpretation of the text needs a deep comprehension of the text discursively since generally the meanings are implicitly inserted in the texts. For example, a sentence that says: "Can you carry the bag?" contains different meanings based on the context. The sentence could be a suggestion, an order, a request, a question, a complaint, etc. Intertextuality is divided into two dimensions: *manifest intertextuality* and *constitutive intertextuality* (or,

known as *interdiscursivity*). The explanations are presented in Figure 3 and in the following passages.

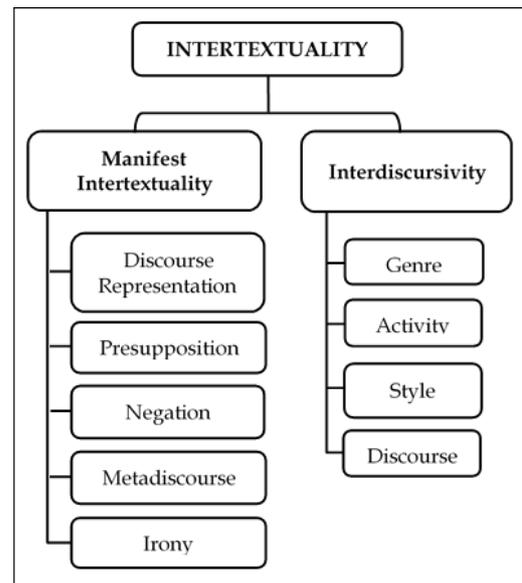


Figure 3. The Dimension of Intertextuality

Manifest Intertextuality is the form of intertextuality that can be seen in other texts explicitly. In this dimension, intertextuality is distinguished into five types (Fairclough, 1992): (1) *discourse representation*, (2) *presupposition*, (3) *negation*, (4) *metadiscourse*, and (5) *irony*. *Discourse Representation* is marked by certain devices, such as quotation marks and/or reporting clauses (such as "they said" or "she claimed") (Fairclough, 1992); the use of direct or indirect forms (as we can compare between: 'Trump warned the refugees: "I will stop these arrivals now"' – and: 'Trump warned the refugees that he would stop those arrivals then'; to distinguish whether the sentence is originally said or merely a report); the use of *force of utterance* or *speech act* (e.g. the use of "warned" instead of "said" to show the higher status of the speaker); or the use of "scare quote", a word or short expression in quotation marks used merely as a topic of a discussion than a part of discourse structures (e.g. the word "ultimate" in 'the "ultimate" regulation' will be referred to and used as it is, without further explanation upon the word in the quotation marks).

A *presupposition* is marked by a proposition which is taken for granted by the text producer and inserted in the texts they produced. This is known as the 'widely-used formula' (Fairclough,

1992), i.e. the forms that circulate in the society as a ready-made form, and are used as it is. For example, the word “radical” in *‘the radical thoughts of Osama’*, is taken for granted by the text producer to be embedded in the name ‘Osama’ no matter whether his thoughts are truly radical or not. It can be seen also in the text *‘the Hamas threat is just a rumor’*, as the word ‘threat’ exists in the text no matter if the threat really exists or not.

Negation is marked by sentences in the forms of refusal or denial (upon proposition in some other texts). Refusal or denial sentences are not always presented in negative forms, as in the sentence sample: *‘the Hamas threat is just a rumor’*, which is written in affirmative grammar form (Fairclough, 1992).

Metadiscourse is a different level of text created by the text producer. *Hedging* and *paraphrasing* are ways to use *metadiscourse* forms (Fairclough, 1992). *Hedging* is marked by some expressions, such as (1) ‘*sort of*’ or ‘*kind of*’ – as in: *‘he is a kind of racist’* (showing that the object or the topic ‘may not be quite sufficient’); (2) the expression showing that the texts belong to another text (as in: *‘as x might have said it’*, or: *‘in scientific terms’*); and (3) as metaphorical (e.g. *‘metaphorically speaking...’*). On the other hand, *paraphrase* shows how the text producer has the control to manipulate the other text and give new identification to their texts on the same discussion.

Irony is used when what is said or written is actually different from what is meant. It usually contains a negative attitude against the other utterance, could be in anger, sarcasm, or in whatever negative feelings (Fairclough, 1992). *Irony* is a little bit difficult to recognize because the interpreters should be able to recognize: (1) the mismatch between the clear meaning and the situational context; (2) the speaker’s tone of voice, or a sign in written text (e.g. the words between scare quotes: *‘By the interpellation, the problem is “solved”’*); or (3) the beliefs or values of the text producer (e.g. *‘we are all fully aware of the economic achievements of communism’* – the text is an *irony*, when it is recognized by people in Britain, or when it is said by the president of the United States of America).

Interdiscursivity or **Constitutive Intertextuality** is the dimension in which the

forms of intertextuality constituted in other texts implicitly. The forms are constituted through a combination of elements of the order of discourse (Eriyanto, 2001; Fairclough, 1992). In this dimension, intertextuality is distinguished into four discourse types: (1) *Genre*; (2) *Activity Type*; (3) *Style*; and (4) *Discourse*. *Genre* embraces the other types in this dimension, while the other types: the *activity type*, the *style*, and the *discourse*, rank on a scale from least to most coverage, respectively. The terms of these types can be widely used to discuss *‘interview genre,’ ‘conversational style,’* or *‘scientific discourse.’* We can easily use these terms to analyze major differences of types between the elements of order of discourse. A brief explanation of the types in the dimension of *interdiscursivity* is as follows. **Genre** is a type of discourse in relation to types of activity, such as informal chat, conversation in buying goods in a shop, job interview, television documentary, a poem, or a scientific article. The forms of *genre* are quite different not only in their text structures, but also: they are different in the ways they are produced (e.g. newspaper article is produced collectively, while poetry is produced individually); they are different in their distributions; and, they are different in the way they are consumed (e.g. news articles are consumed by their description, while poetries have certain ways of they are read and interpreted (Eriyanto, 2001).

Activity Type is a particular genre that is related to the structure sequence of actions, and to the particular participants involved in the activity. *Activity type* is marked by how the action, the subjects, and the objects are composed in a particular type of organized activities. For example, there are differences between the activity of buying goods in greengrocers and the activity of buying goods in the supermarket. The genre of these two activities is the same, however, the set of activities, the participants involved, and the object of the activities are different (Fairclough, 1992).

Style is marked by the variation of speech or writing in different types of situations. The parameters to determine *style* are based on Halliday (1978) and Hudson (1996), namely: *tenor*, *mode*, and *field*. The *tenor* is divided into two dimensions, namely: (1) *power* (determined by the position of the addressee, whether

they are subordinate, equal, or superior to the speaker) and (2) *solidarity* (determined by the relative closeness between the speaker and the addressee, and classified by the terms of 'formal,' 'informal,' 'official,' 'intimate,' 'casual,' etc.). The *mode* is related to how the spoken or written language is used and in what kind of media it is used. The *field* is related to the purpose ("why") and the topic ("what") of which the conversation happens.

Discourse in the discussion of intertextuality is related to a certain way of constructing the subject matter that delivers the meaning of the message in the text than simply emphasizing the content in the text construction. This term is more particular than the general term of *discourse* that refers to a larger unit of language (paragraphs, conversations, and interviews). A simple example of discourse type is the term '*techno-scientific medical discourse*' that means: "medical knowledge built from a technological and scientific point of view"; or the term '*feminist discourses of sexuality*' that means: "knowledge of sexuality built from a feminist perspective." As for the term '*techno-scientific medical discourse*' above, the term might relate to a range of genres (e.g. scientific articles, lectures, consultations, etc.), and it might exist in any forms of discourses (e.g. conversations, television chat shows, or poems) (Fairclough, 1992).

The *intertextuality* concept in the Critical Discourse Analysis theory by Fairclough (1989) has been widely used in some studies. It proved that this concept had become a fascinating object of study in relation to discourse analysis. However, there are differences among these studies, as briefly explained in some studies of intertextuality as follows. Ahmadian and Yazdani (2013) conducted a study about intertextuality awareness in reading literary texts. This study focused on determining intertextuality awareness as the object of the study upon reading literary text as the source of the analysis, as the purpose of the research was to investigate how the intertextuality awareness on reading literary texts might affect the students' reading comprehension. As the source of the literary texts, two short stories were chosen to determine the reading awareness of twenty-five homogenous students of English Literature

at Arak University, Iran. These students were asked as active participants in the study and dealt with a series of tests. All of them were given two same short stories as pretest and posttest in the study and were asked a set of questions to measure their intertextuality awareness on each test. The result was drawn after six tests of intertextuality's features and intertextuality's examples in the study, that through intertextuality awareness, students might have better analysis and understanding about the text they read when they have more knowledge of and about the text. Another study was conducted by Xie (2018), who focused the study mainly on the cultural communication between Chinese and the western in a media. Xie took the object of the research from the News headlines on the internet. The characteristics of interesting news are usually in the forms of eye-catching headline news, text as the punch line, and intertextuality. Using the characteristic of intertextuality, we can interpret headline samples in the pragmatic function of representation. Xie gave a sample analysis of the word "Brown" in a headline that says: '*Brown warns Iran to end "totally abhorrent" threat to destroy Israel.*' The word "Brown" represents Britain's authority in the text that acts as a punch-line of the news. Through the pragmatic perspective provides meaning to the intertextuality analysis in the news headlines. The intertextuality might realize the communicative function of news text through the meaning constituted in the headline. The study of intertextuality characteristics in this research also provides more information on the English news headlines of foreign online media news. Meanwhile, a study focused on humorous discourses was conducted by Zhang (2018) as the research subject of intertextuality analysis. Zhang argued that humor has attracted scholars' attention from different fields and aimed to explore how intertextual resources can be applied in humorous discourses. Some humor samples, namely: short dialogs, texts, and movies, were taken from various sources and interpreted contextually based on intertextuality forms. The interpretation referred to something else. A sample analysis explained a misunderstanding that became humor upon the word "roses" in a short dialog between teacher and the student: '*Elmer, who won the "War of*

the Roses”?’ – ‘It’s not over yet, but so far the bugs are winning.’ In this sample dialog, the teacher refers to the word “roses” as the thirty-years-war between The House of Lancaster and The House of York. The House of Lancaster was marked by a red rose on its flag, while The House of York was marked by a white rose on its flag. However, this dialog becomes humorous because the student misunderstands the teacher by referring to the word “roses” to real flowers. The Context Theory used in the research showed that intertextuality might bring at least two contexts of each text: shows the factual issue and also leads to humorous effect.

Compared to the previous studies mentioned before, this present study proposes to analyze the forms of intertextuality used by the British media in their online news text while reviewing an issue. The texts in the online news which is chosen in this present study are assumed to lead to the judgment upon the object of the news articles, and the misinterpretation might lead to character assassination. In relation to the issue of the appointment of Prabowo as the Defense Minister, this study aims to find out and to analyze the forms of intertextuality that are used by British media and might appear in the online news. This study also aims to find out how the forms of intertextuality in online news influence the readers to interpret the news about the object in the issue.

By this study, it is hoped that the result will give theoretical benefits for those who learn and study Critical Discourse Analysis, and gives more information about the characteristics and the forms of intertextuality concept in online media news. The present study is a valuable reference for those who want to conduct similar research, especially about the intertextuality concept, or want to continue this study on the previously revealed elements. The results of this study are expected to be valuable considerations for those who deal with media about presenting news and reviewing an issue, and also for those who consume the news, especially in the online media. The *intertextuality* concept could be a valuable aspect in delivering news to society. However, the meaning constituted in the discourse should be well compiled and well interpreted to avoid marginalization and social inequality upon certain groups or individuals.

2. Method

This study is conducted in a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to reveal the presentation and the interpretation of the news texts through the use of intertextuality concepts in the discourses. Critical Discourse Analysis was purposely chosen as the tool for the analysis since the topic of the study concerned issues related to power and ideology constitute in the use of language in media (Ghafur, 2016). As Fairclough (1995) stated that *Critical Discourse Analysis* is defined as an analytical framework for studying connections between language, power, and ideology. The *intertextuality* concept suggested by Fairclough (1989) is the object analysis in which the interpretation of the texts is related to other texts or information.

The object of the study is the intertextuality in the online news texts on the issue of the appointment of Prabowo as the Defense Minister, taken from the British online media, *TheGuardian.com* (2019). This online news under the title of “*Widodo’s gamble: Indonesia president includes fierce rival in cabinet*” became the primary data of this study, while the secondary data were taken from supporting online news of various reviews about Prabowo in the Indonesian general election in 2019 and 2014, reviews about Prabowo involvement in the May 1998 riot, and reviews about Prabowo involvement in humanity case in Timor Timur in early of the 1980s.

This present study has collected the primary data through the *purposive sampling technique* to obtain the appropriate data material that is suitable for the study. These data were taken from the online news chosen that has the topic of the appointment of Prabowo as the Defense Minister. Meanwhile, the secondary data were taken through the *snowball sampling techniques* to support the intertextuality concept as the objective analysis and to explain the intertextual text chains in the discourse. All of these data were collected through the internet as the online media provider and the most suitable supporter of the supporting data. The data were collected, classified based on the forms, interpreted in relation to the information in the secondary data, and analyzed for their meanings.

In this study, there are forty-five data

detected in the news to have intertextual forms, consists of various types in the two intertextuality dimensions: the manifest intertextuality and the interdiscursivity (constitutive intertextuality). For the purpose of the research, all of the data collected were documented, described, and later on, analyzed in the discussion section based on the related theories. The analysis in the study describes the presentation and the interpretation of the news texts on the issue. In relation to that, this study proposed a descriptive qualitative approach suggested by Creswell (2014). According to Creswell, there are elements in the Qualitative approach to conduct a research analysis, such as (1) emerging methods, (2) open-ended questions, (3) interview data, observation data, document data, and audiovisual data, (4) text and image analysis, and (5) themes, patterns interpretation. For this present study, the most suitable elements in the approach to analyze the intertextuality in the news texts are documenting the data, text analysis, and pattern interpretation. This primary approach is supported and used along with the historical approach (Abbas, 2014) as an additional method.

3. Findings and Discussion

The news texts in the British online media used as the data source are detected to have an intertextuality concept suggested by Norman Fairclough (1992). In this section, all of the data collected are discussed below to find out and to describe the forms of intertextuality that appear in the news regarding the appointment of Prabowo as the Defense Minister. Through the samples taken from each of the forms of intertextuality dimensions, this study also tries to describe how the intertextuality forms used in the news be interpreted and influence their readers about the object discussed in the news. There are forty-five data found in the article as the data source consists of thirty-one forms in the dimension of *manifest intertextuality* and fourteen forms in the dimension of *interdiscursivity (the constitutive intertextuality)*. The letter “R” (which stands for “researchers”) in the sample texts is an additional explanation from the researchers to clarify who is meant in the texts. The discussions of the findings are explained below.

3.1 Data in the Forms of Manifest Intertextuality

As it is explained before, the chains of texts of intertextuality in the *manifest intertextuality* dimension are constituted explicitly in the text. There are five types to differentiate the forms, consisting of *discourse representation*, *presupposition*, *negation*, *metadiscourse*, and *irony*. In this study, all of the types in *manifest intertextuality* can be found in the news article that is used as the data source. There are thirty-one data of *manifest intertextuality* taken from the article. The sample of each type can be seen as follows.

3.1.1 Discourse Representation

The intertextuality in the *discourse representation* forms as defined above is marked by certain devices, such as quotation marks and/or reporting clauses (such as “they said” or “she claimed”); the use of direct or indirect forms to differentiate whether the text is originally said or merely a report; the use of *force of utterance (speech act)* to show the status of the speaker, or the use of “*scare quote*” to put a word or short expression in quotation mark and use it as a topic of a discussion and not a part of discourse structures. There are sixteen data collected from the news article, as we can see in the following samples below.

Discourse representation in quotation marks and reporting clause shows that the utterances written in the article were taken originally from the source, and said by the source. In the data sample (32): “*I will learn the latest situation and then we will begin work,*” he (R: Prabowo) *told reporters.*’ shows that the utterance originally came from Prabowo and the text producer only presented it directly to the readers as it is. The reporting clause at the end of the utterance in quotation marks is merely the additional explanation by the text producer.

On the other hand, the texts written in *indirect forms* show that the texts were obtained from another text, which was spoken by someone as the article source and presented in the news article through the text producer’s thought. In the data sample (18): *‘In speeches, he (R: Prabowo) often said Indonesia was*

on the verge of fragmentation, exploited by unspecified foreign powers.’, Prabowo’s utterance was delivered to the public through the text producer. It means the text producer’s thought contaminated Prabowo’s utterance (or thought) through the word choices used in text and emphasis that can direct readers’ minds. In the sample data, the words or phrases such as ‘the verge of fragmentation,’ ‘exploited,’ and ‘unspecified foreign powers’ can indicate that the text is not originally said by the source and might be the words chosen by the text producer. Additionally, the phrase ‘often said’ can be indicated that the frequency of the utterance was only the text producer’s opinion.

Discourse representation that uses the *force of utterance (speech act)* is also shown in the data sample (19) that says: ‘In speeches, he (R: Prabowo) often said Indonesia was on the verge of fragmentation, **exploited** by unspecified foreign powers.’ The word ‘exploited’ was used in the article text instead of the word ‘used’ to show the status of the person who said it and to emphasize the sense of the utterance.

Another form of *discourse representation* is the use of *scare quotes*, which was also found in the news article as the data text. It can be seen in the data text (44) that says: ‘Wellian Wiranto, an economist at Singapore’s OCBC Bank, called Prabowo’s appointment “**a bold bid for national unity**”.’ The short-expression used in quotation marks in the text indicates that the words belonged to an outside voice. In the text, the word group was used merely as a term or a topic that supports the discussion in the article than as an explanation of the discussion in the discourse structures.

3.1.2 Presupposition

The intertextuality in the *presupposition* forms is marked by the proposition which is taken for granted by the text producer known as the ‘widely-used formula’ (the forms that circulate in the society as a ready-made form and are used as it is). This proposition is inserted in the texts they produced. There are nine data that are indicated as a *presupposition* in the news texts. One of them can be spotted in the title of the article; therefore, it is collected as the data findings as well. The data sample (1) says:

‘Widodo’s gamble: Indonesia president includes **fierce rival** in cabinet.’ There is a phrase ‘fierce rival’ in the text that is indicated as something that circulates in the society and taken for granted by the text producer in the article text. Not everyone thinks that Prabowo is a fierce rival of Joko Widodo, and it is not certain that he is actually a fierce rival. This thought has existed in the text producer’s mind all along and then poured in the news text. It can be an effective way to manipulate people as it is sincere and may lead to ideological assumptions upon the object discussed.

3.1.3 Negation

Intertextuality in negations is negative sentences that are usually used for polemical purposes or to deny a proposition that existed before. There are two *negation* forms detected from the news article, and both of them are included in one data text. They can be seen in the data texts (29 and 30) that say: ‘He (R: Prabowo) has **repeatedly denied the allegations against him or said he was following orders**’. In the data (29), the text that says: ‘repeatedly denied the allegations against him’ shows the negation that rejects the previous proposition in some other texts. Although the text was presented in indirect form, it is clear that in this text, Prabowo was the one who rejected the proposition against him. The other text (30) that says: ‘said he was following orders’ is an excuse of why he did the action, which also indicates a negation form that rejects the allegation against him.

3.1.4 Metadiscourse

The *metadiscourse* forms are intertextualities used by the text producers to put their positions higher or beyond their discourses. By this action, they have the potential power to manipulate and control the texts. *Hedging* and *paraphrasing* are the ways of using the *metadiscourse intertextuality* forms by manipulating the texts. In the data collected, there are three forms of *metadiscourse* found; all of them use *hedging* to show the *metadiscourse intertextuality*. The sample of the data (16) found is in the text that says: “On the campaign trail, critics said his (R:

Prabowo's) message, *much like U.S. President Donald Trump in 2016, amplified potential threats to the country.*". This sample data is using *hedging* (e.g. 'sort of', 'kind of', etc.) as a way to express the similarity between Prabowo's message and Trump's. However, the expression used indicates that Prabowo's situation 'may not be quite sufficient' as Trump's. This text shows that the text producer has potential control to manipulate the text by setting up a different level and putting a border between his text with other text.

3.1.5 Irony

The intertextuality in the form of *irony* is marked by the contrary expression between what is said in the text and what is happened. An analysis of texts like these needs an interpretation upon the tone of voice or the sign in written text that indicates sarcasm, anger, or any negative feeling or expression, which is usually put between quotation marks. There is only one datum of *irony* found in the article. It can be seen in data (37) that says: "*Fakhrul Fulvian, chief economist at Trimegah Sekuritas, said Gerindra's inclusion "will be positive" for planned economic reforms by ensuring they get firm support from parliament.*" Although the sentence is said to belong to Fulvian, however, the *irony* form (the words in the quotation marks) was determined by the text producer by referring to the original source. The quotation marks are used by the text producer to indicate a contrary attitude against what is written in the text or said previously by the original source.

3.2 Data in The Forms of

Interdiscursivity (Constitutive Intertextuality)

Meanwhile, the texts of intertextuality in the *interdiscursivity* dimension are constituted implicitly in the text. There are four types to distinguish each form, namely: *genre*, *activity type*, *style*, and *discourse*. In this present study, all of the types in *interdiscursivity* can be found in the news article as the data source. There are fourteen data of *interdiscursivity*, and the discussion of the sample data can be seen as follows.

3.2.1 Genre

The term 'genre' is applied to the whole discourse as its identity that relates to the distinctive pattern and communication function. Additionally, the *genre* is related to the activity and processes of producing, distributing, and consuming the texts. As it is applied to the whole discourse, a *genre* can be identified through the convention of the message in the article that is used as a data source. A part of the discourse that can be used as a sample to describe the whole text in a particular *genre* can be seen in the data (8) that says: "*Indonesian President Joko Widodo took what appeared to be his biggest political gamble on Wednesday by including controversial former general Prabowo Subianto in the cabinet, his main rival who has long harbored ambitions for the presidency.*". This piece of discourse brings the main information to the readers as the *genre* of the discourse, assumed as *news text*.

3.2.2 Activity Type

The intertextuality shown by *activity type* is related to a structure sequence of action along with the particular participants in the activity. Furtherly explained, *activity type* is marked by how the action, the subjects, and the objects are composed in a particular type of organized activities. There are three data found in the text, of which they show the action, the subject, and the object of an activity. It can be seen in the data sample (9) that says: "*Indonesian President Joko Widodo took what appeared to be his biggest political gamble on Wednesday by including controversial former general Prabowo Subianto in the cabinet, his main rival who has long harbored ambitions for the presidency.*". The activity shown by the text is "selecting cabinet members". The subject of the action is 'Indonesian President Joko Widodo,' while the object is 'controversial former general Prabowo Subianto.' There are several ways of selecting cabinet members. However, the action in the text was done through what is called a 'political gamble', since Joko Widodo included his rival in the preceding presidential election in his cabinet. This interpretation of the text clearly shows that the text was referring to other texts, particularly some information in the previous texts.

3.2.3 Style

Style, as an element of intertextuality, is marked by the parameter to the context of the situation, such as the relation between the participants involved, how the language use is delivered, and the topic and the purpose of the conversation (in this case, the text or the utterance) in the situation. The interpretation of the *style* in the interdiscursivity dimension will be the terms of ‘*formal written*,’ ‘*informal written*,’ ‘*official*,’ ‘*intimate*,’ ‘*casual*,’ ‘*academic writing*,’ ‘*journalistic text*,’ etc. Two data can be found in the article, one of them (10) says: “*Indonesian President Joko Widodo took what appeared to be his biggest political gamble on Wednesday by including controversial former general Prabowo Subianto in the cabinet, his main rival who has long harbored ambitions for the presidency*,” This text is detected to use formal language because it involves the public as the readers. Formal language can reach wider coverage of readers moreover when it is used to discuss serious issues such as politics, social, economy, medical problems, etc. This article used as the data source in this present study contains various issues (i.e. politics, social, and ideology); therefore, it should be presented seriously in a formal way to keep the essence of the content, and its relation to the preceding texts it referred to.

3.2.4 Discourse

As it is explained above, the term *discourse* in the discussion of intertextuality refers to the construction of subject matter to deliver the meaning of the message in the text. In relation to the topic of the article about the appointment of Prabowo in Joko Wododo’s cabinet as the Defense Minister, there are eight data that can be found in the article as the data source. A sample of *discourse intertextuality* is the term ‘*national political discourse*’ that can be interpreted through the title of the article (data 2) that says: “*Widodo’s gamble: Indonesia president includes fierce rival in cabinet*”. The title brought the message that the article presented below the title generally is a political discourse. The term ‘*national*’ is added since the topic brought a national issue as it involved the President of Indonesia. Another term that

can be related to *discourse intertextuality* is ‘*anti-anarchy military discourse*’ that can be interpreted from the data (28) that says: “*Prabowo was discharged from the army for breaking the chain of command and ordering troops to arrest activists*.” The text brought the message to remind the readers that in his past action, Prabowo had failed in his military career because he was discharged from the army for committing crimes. The term ‘*breaking the chain of command*’ gives emphasis to the military issue. Meanwhile, the term ‘*anti-anarchy*’ in the *discourse intertextuality* brought the message about the text that the article presented contains a discussion from an anti-anarchy perspective.

4. Conclusion

Intertextuality can be used as an indicator of whether a discourse (or, in this case, a news text) refers to another discourse (or, another text). The analysis upon intertextuality can show as well whether a discourse, through the intertextual forms of its texts, has placed the objects of the news proportionally or has placed them on a marginal basis.

There are forty-five data in the news as the data source, and based on the analysis, there are thirty-one forms of *manifest intertextuality*, consist of *discourse representation* (sixteen data), *presupposition* (nine data), *negation* (two data), *metadiscourse* (three data), and *irony* (one datum); and fourteen forms of *interdiscursivity (the constitutive intertextuality)*, consist of the *genre* (one datum), *activity type* (three data), *style* (two data), and *discourse* (eight data). The summary of the findings can be seen in the *Table 1* below.

Table 1. Data Findings’ Summary

Dimension of Intertextuality	Intertextuality Forms	Number of Data	Sub Total
1 Manifest Intertextuality	Discourse Representation	16	31
	Presupposition	9	
	Negation	2	
	Meta-discourse	3	
	Irony	1	

2	Interdiscursivity (Constitutive Intertextuality)	Genre	1	14
		Activity Type	3	
		Style	2	
		Discourse	8	
Total Data Findings				45

From the summary in the table, it can be seen that the intertextuality forms are presented in the article in a more explicit form (thirty-one data out of forty-five). It means the readers can easily see the issue about the object in the article. Meanwhile, the implicit forms merely support the explicit forms and direct the readers to the aim and the sense that is intended by the text producer.

Words can have a powerful effect on the readers. The intertextuality analysis upon the data shows that the producers of the text of the British online media, *TheGuardian.com*, referred to another text (in another discourse,

or the historical past events) along with the news texts. The text production, intentionally or accidentally, has put the main object of the news on a marginal basis because it relates the present event to the historical past events or past actions of the object. It is assumed that the sociocultural background between the eastern and the western had influenced the use of the sentences in the news, and therefore influenced the different interpretation of the topic and the texts as well.

It is hoped that text production should put the news proportionally regarding the present event or actions of the object of the news so that there won't be the chance of character assassination upon any individuals. The historical past event or past actions of individuals can be used as a lesson or warning to the future event, but should not be used to put any individuals on a marginal basis or to inhibit their activities, thoughts, and rights, moreover to have the potential for the object's character assassination.

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