

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF “TRANSBOUNDARY HAZE POLLUTION” ON DETIK.COM AND MALAYSIAKINI.COM NEWS PORTAL

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Abstract. This study aimed to determine the construction of cross-border smoke haze (Transboundary Haze Pollution) on detik.com and malaysiakini.com news portal. This study used qualitative method with critical discourse analysis (Critical Discourse Analysis/ CDA) from Teun A. van Dijk's Model. The results of this study showed that both the reporters detik.com and malaysiakini.com thematically used certain language prominence in writing the news. That was done to attract the attention of the readers. From these two different news portals, it could be concluded that each media was influenced by the interest of each country. It was also very clear that each media did not want to blame the state itself and pro-government. Schematically, from the beginning, detik.com reporters directed that Malaysia corner Indonesia not only through the issue of fog but also touched on the issue of the invasion of pigs. Whereas in the news portal malaysiakini.com, the journalist had directed the reader to the protest letter posted by Malaysia to the Indonesian government. While, semantically, detik.com reporters saw that Malaysia truly blames Indonesia without looking at companies from their countries which involved in forest and land fires in the Indonesian territory. On the malaysiakini.com portal, they dismissed it by making a phrase wanting to help the Indonesian government in dealing with fires that occurred in Indonesian territory.

Keywords: Forest Fire, Critical Discourse Analysis, Smoke Haze, Transboundary Haze Pollution

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui konstruksi pemberitaan kabut asap lintas batas (Transboundary Haze Pollution) pada portal berita detik.com dan malaysiakini.com. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan analisis wacana kritis (Critical Discourse Analysis/CDA) dengan Model Teun A. Van Dijk. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa secara tematik wartawan detik.com dan malaysiakini.com sama-sama menggunakan penonjolan bahasa tertentu dalam penulisan berita yang dilakukan untuk menarik perhatian pembaca. Dari dua pemberitaan berbeda portal tersebut dapat di simpulkan bahwa masing-masing media dipengaruhi oleh kepentingan masing-masing media. Selain itu sangat jelas bahwa masing masing media tidak ingin menyalahkan negara sendiri dalam artian pro-pemerintah. Secara skematik wartawan detik.com sejak awal diarahkan bahwa Malaysia menyudutkan Indonesia bukan hanya lewat isu kabut namun juga menyinggung isu invasi babi. Sedangkan dalam portal berita malaysiakini.com dari awal wartawan sudah mengarahkan pembaca kepada surat protes yang dilayangkan Malaysia kepada pemerintah Indonesia. Sedangkan secara semantik, wartawan detik.com melihat bahwa Malaysia benar-benar menyalahkan Indonesia tanpa melihat perusahaan –perusahaan dari negara mereka yang terlibat dalam kebakaran hutan dan lahan di wilayah Indonesia. Pada portal malaysiakini.com mereka menepis dengan membuat frasa ingin membantu pemerintah Indonesia dalam mengatasi kebakaran yang terjadi di wilayah Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Kebakaran Hutan, Analisis Wacana Kritis, Kabut Asap, Transboundary Haze Pollution



INTRODUCTION

Forest and land fires have become an environmental issue in the world, especially Southeast Asian countries. This issue is categorized as a disaster that interferes the activities of human life. The environmental pollution that occur for long last time is not only detrimental to our nation but also affects the relations of Indonesia with neighboring countries. This forest fire disaster resulted the emergence of a new problem, it is smoge or haze. It hits parts of Indonesia and also parts of Malaysia. According to Ardiansyah, Boer, and Situmorang (2017), the fire (dry) season in Indonesia is usually occurred from July to November, including in El Niño years. As a result of smog that crosses the border of the “Transboundary Haze Pollution”, the diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Malaysia are also disturbed. The haze disaster is the worst impact caused by forest and land fires. Its existence disrupts various sectors such as land, sea, and air transportation. It also gives some damages on the other sectors such as social, economic, political, health, and also education. Hermawan (2006) stated that the image of Indonesia has also been affected in the eyes of the world, especially with neighboring countries.

Fire disasters had repeatedly occurred in Indonesia but the result in overcoming them is not too significant. In 2015, forest and land fires burned 2.6 million hectares which the area is larger than the entire US state of Vermont. Most of the

mineral and peat fires occurred in the provinces of Jambi, South Sumatra, Riau, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, and Papua. According to the World Bank (2016), the loss was estimated at USD16.1 billion. Most of this land is rich in biodiversity and rare species such as orangutans, tigers, rhinos, and elephants.

In 2015, the fires were very extreme when compared to the fires that occurred in 2013, total 163,000 hectares (Gaveau, Salim, and Hergoualch, 2014). Moreover, Purnomo (2017) stated that although only 30% of fires occur on peatlands, their impact is much higher than on mineral soils due to the density of the fires. In fact, Venkatesh et al. (2020), in a few days the fires produce more carbon dioxide when it is compared to the American economy, so far more carbon dioxide is produced from the forest fires on that land. According to Huijnen et al. (2016), peatlands emit more haze than mineral soils. It is estimated that total emissions from fires in Indonesia in 2015 were 1.2 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.

The fires that hit Indonesia were not only local or national but also have become a concern of the international community (Edwards and Heiduk, 2015). Furthermore, Glauber, and Gunawan (2016) found that this fire disaster caused 19 people death and half a million cases of Acute Respiratory Infection (ISPA) in 2015. However, premature mortality is much higher and is estimated at 100.300 people (Koplitz et al., 2016). Based on LAPAN (2015), the forest and land fire disasters also cause environmental, economic, and

educational losses for the people, mostly in Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Papua. There were as many as 2.6 million hectares of burned land and peatlands that account for 33% of the remaining mineral land. Then, Venkatesh et al. (2020) stated that the changing of land system affects the hydrology landscape, land disintegration, loss of biodiversity, changing of the river flow and flooding.

Forest and land fire disasters had hit Indonesia for years. The fire caused a new problem, the haze or smog disaster that covered parts of Indonesia, especially Kalimantan and Sumatra islands. This haze is a real disaster that greatly disrupts people’s lives, especially those who are directly affected by the center of the fire. Based on the distribution of hotspot data, it is overlayed with satellite image analysis of Landsat 8 OLI / TIRS and added from the Manggala Agni data and the results of the ground check hotspot report, the following data are obtained:

Table 1: Recapitulation of Forest and Land Fires Area (Ha) by Province in Sumatra Island 2016-2019

No.	Province	2016	2017	2018	2019
1.	Aceh	9.158,45	3.865,16	1.284,70	605,00
2.	Sumatra Utara	33.028,62	767,98	3.678,79	1.775,00
3.	Sumatra barat	2.629,82	2.227,43	2.421,90	309,00
4.	Riau	85.219,51	6.866,09	37.220,74	49.158,00
5.	Jambi	8.281,25	109,17	1.390,90	11.022,00
6.	Bengkulu	1.000,39	131,04	8,82	1,00

7.	Sumatra selatan	8.784,91	3.625,66	13.019,68	11.826,00
8.	Lampung	3.201,24	6.177,79	14.963,87	2.913,00

Source: PKHL Directorate Ministry of Environment and Forestry RI 2019.

Based on the data in the table above, Riau Province was the area that most severely affected by forest and land fires, it was 49,158.00 hectares in 2019. According to the monitoring of Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB) or the National Disaster Management Agency, it is possible that this disaster will occur again in the next dry season. Since 2015 until now, Riau region was the largest contributor to the land fires than other provinces on the island of Sumatra.

Indonesian President Joko Widodo has committed to reducing fires during his tenure. The actions of government focus on fire fighting, biophysical, and technological issues such as blocking canals and early warning systems. According to Purnomo et al. (2017), it also needs significant action to the main problem of fires such as providing economic incentives for land preparation without burning. Moreover, Daniel and Issifu (2020) argued that in order to minimize fire damage to forest vegetation, information of the frequency, timing, and control of fire events is required for making decision at the district and local levels at the Forestry Commission management level.

The government is committed to stop forest and land fires through

the Moratorium on Peatland Conversion, the establishment of Badan Restorasi Gambut (BRG) or the Peat Restoration Agency and plans for a moratorium on oil palm plantations and mining extension services. The steps that taken by the government are proven to reduce forest and land fires. Tacconi (2016) stated that many people are doubtful about government institutions because they consider the lack of transparency regarding forest and land fire data. We found that villages which affected by the fire come from rural or remote area, it is also involved in secondary crops (eg. maize, legumes, roots) or plantation crops (Naylor et al., 2019).

The causes of deforestation in forests and land vary from country to country (Kissinger et al., 2012). In Indonesia, the underlying of deforestation is human activity such as logging, illegal logging, forest fires related to preparatory land for plantations and plantation crops, and mining. Tasker and Arima (2016) stated that forest and land fires become real disasters and the most interesting issue in many countries whether spontaneous or accidental. Indonesia is one of the countries in the world that contributes to deforestation of forests and land in the world. Miettinen et al. (2016) have described that the use of land and forest change conversion to plantations from 1990 to 2015 in Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Peninsular Malaysia. The possible argument about causes of forest fires can be human (burning, smoking, hunting, picnicking, shepherd fire, stump burning) or natural causes (lightning strikes, power lines). According to Servinc, Kucuk, and

Goltas (2020), the temperature, relative humidity, tree species, distance from roads, wind speed, distance from agricultural land, burnt area, moon and distance to settlements are risk factors that can affect forest fires.

In a straight line, the fire disaster in Indonesia cannot be separated from entrepreneurs, paper and palm oil companies. Both paper and oil palm companies need land in their production. Wakker (2014) stated that conversion of oil palm forest areas, in particular, is carried out both legally and illegally. The high returns from the oil palm business drive this conversion because it benefits a variety of actors (World Growth, 2011). Paper companies need wood grown in industrial forest plantations (HTI) and will be produced in a sustainable manner. Oil palm plantations also need palm oil, so many companies expand their land in easy and fast ways, such as burning the land. These two companies sometimes do not think about the concept of conservation and only one side benefit. The haze disaster that hit Indonesia became a scream for the people affected by the fire. Apart from Indonesia, neighboring countries such as Singapore and Malaysia are also feeling the consequences of the fires on the islands of Sumatra and Kalimantan. The haze that hit Indonesia was not only felt by the Indonesian people but also to neighboring countries such as Malaysia and Singapore. As a result of this transboundary haze pollution, the governments of Malaysia and Singapore protested to Indonesia. Moreover, Suryani (2012) stated that

the neighboring country protested because it felt the most disadvantaged party due to the haze that enveloped its territory.

The preliminary research suggested that we must strengthen administrative capacity to prevent forest fires, and increase publicity of fire prevention and education to people living near national borders and / or in areas with low population density to gain higher awareness and compliance with policies of local people’s about forest fire (Xiong et al., 2020).

Riau Province is the largest contributor to haze (Transboundary Haze Pollution) rather than other Provinces in Sumatra as a source of haze. Geographically, Riau Province is very close to the two neighboring countries. Transboundary Haze Pollution (Transboundary Haze Pollution) is a serious problem. This problem is not only a national problem for Indonesia but also an international problem. According to Suryani (2012), Malaysia protested against Indonesia through the mass media and also through a Diplomatic Note which was submitted directly to the Indonesian government. The release of extreme amounts of carbon into the atmosphere is a major contributor to air pollution and climate change (Bowman et al., 2009).

Pollution that caused by air pollution can reduce air quality. The consequences of this pollution are not only felt by humans but also by other living things. In humans, dangerous pollution that enters the body can cause Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI). According to Setiawan (2019: 1), it is not surprising that if a fire

occurs, the number of ARI sufferers will also increase. Moreover, Sannigrahi et al. (2020) state that during 2003–2017, the intensity of forest fires was found to be very high (> 2000) in the eastern hilly region of the Himalayas, which were mostly covered by dense forest and therefore highly vulnerable to forest fires.

The fires, in 2015, affected more than half a million people with respiratory infections in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. It is estimated causing more than 100,000 premature deaths (Koplitz et al., 2016). Based on the Pollution Standard Index Reading 350, it is considered dangerous to humans as well as other living things (Carmenta et al., 2017). Different pollutant emission factors vary among tree species and fuel typology provides comprehensive emissions by species and fuel typology that can be useful for climate change, source sharing, and atmospheric photochemistry (Guo et al., 2020).

Meanwhile, many studies in the medical literature tell that there are cause and effect between air pollution and health outcomes. The impact of exposure to such pollution has long-term health consequences. The study used fires from 1997 to 2007 and collected individuals who were exposed to these fires using the longitudinal nature of the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS). These studies have had very significant negative effects and they will persist in the long term. Kim et al. (2017) stated that men and the elderly are the most affected, while for children the impact can recover with age.

The mass media has a very important role in conveying

information quickly and updating to the public. The information that is shared can be in the form of conditions or events that occur in society. Mass media is a modern product that is consumed by the community which contains the construction of social reality. Moss (1999) stated that the result of ideology is a product of cultural construct of any discourse which carried out by the media. So the news or information contained in a media uses a certain frame or framework in understanding social reality.

Based on the large number of reports through online media, the researchers want to see the construction carried out by the media, especially environmental journalists. The researchers want to see the construction of two different media, not only different media in general but also different countries. The researchers took one of the very popular online media in Indonesia, *detik.com*. The second news portal that researchers analyzed is one of the most popular online news portals in Malaysia, *malaysiakini.com*. According to the researchers' observations, the haze coverage in Malaysia and Indonesia started in August 2019. However, the most significant and most significant news coverage started in early to late September. *Detik.com* and *malaysiakini.com* also have posts about the haze disaster which are quite a lot like the data in the table below:

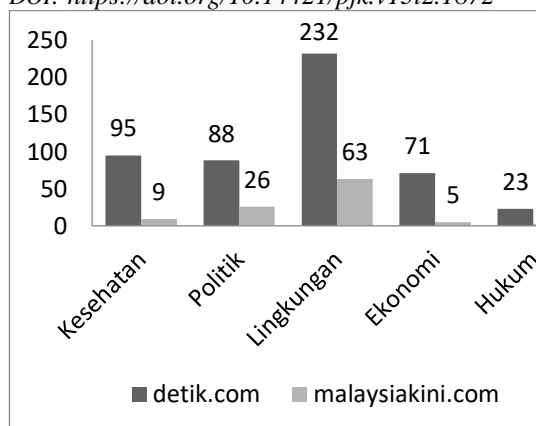
Table 2: Online news portal posts *detik.com* and *malaysiakini.com* Period September 1 - 30, 2019.

No.	Date / posts	Detik.com	Malaysiakini.com
1.	1 s/d 5 September	8 posts	2 posts
2.	6 s/d 10 September	41 posts	16 posts
3.	11 s/d 15 September	115 posts	23 posts
4.	16 s/d 20 September	190 posts	31 posts
5.	21 s/d 25 September	134 posts	23 posts
6.	26 s/d 30 September	21 posts	11 posts
Number of posts		509 posts	106 posts

Source: Results of decoding researchers during the period 1- 30 September 2019.

From the table above, the frequency of *detik.com* for posting period in a month was 509 posts. Meanwhile, *malaysiakini.com* counted 106 posts. Actually, the news about forest and land fires started in August. However, the haze disaster began to appear in several regions in Indonesia to neighboring countries in early September. So in early September, the frequency of online media posted about the haze disaster was very high and lasted until the end of September.

Table 3: Online news portal posts *detik.com* and *malaysiakini.com* Period 1 - 30 September 2019 Based on Framing



Source: results of decoding researchers during the period 1- 30 September 2019.

The table above showed the number of posted in a month based on framing by the two news portals. The posts made by *detik.com* and *malaysiakini.com* discussed a lot of causes, impacts, solutions and so on such as the health of 95 posts (*detik.com*) and 9 posts (*malaysiakini.com*), politics 88 posts (*detik.com*) and 26 posts (*malaysiakini.com*), environment 232 posts (*detik.com*) and 63 posts (*malaysiakini.com*), economy 71 posts (*detik.com*) and 5 posts (*malaysiakini.com*), law 23 posts (*detik.com*) and 3 posts (*malaysiakini.com*).

Based on previous research on fire and haze, they focused on four districts in Riau Province which experienced fires and forest conversion to oil palm plantations. Based on this research, it found a variety of actors in forest and land burning. The farmer group management received enormous benefits, amounting to USD486 per hectare. These actors influence the decision-making process through their patronage networks for personal

gain. Networks provide power, support, protection and access to a variety of resources. Purnomo et al. (2017) stated that in order to reduce fires effectively, the government needs to weaken the management of these farmer groups through laws and policies.

The main thing that made researchers interested in researching this study was the haze disaster that hit parts of Indonesia and Malaysia. This haze disaster also disturbed diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Malaysia. Many facts and opinions had emerged that Indonesia was the cause of the disaster and Malaysia was the loser. As quoted from one of the online media in Malaysia, *beritaharian.com*, “Indonesia does not want to ‘claim’ jerebu (haze/ smog) as the treasure of their country?”. For this reason, the researchers wanted to compare and see how the two different news portals construct the transboundary haze issue (Transboundary Haze Pollution) in the news.

METHODOLOGY

In this research, the researchers used critical discourse analysis (CDA) with qualitative method to analyze language in a text (Dewi and Syarif, 2015). By using this method, the researchers wanted to see how the media constructs an issue into news that is disseminated to the public. Does the text language used by journalists in writing a news contain different meanings in each different media. There are three contexts in the Van Dijk’s Critical Discourse Analysis such as social context, social

cognition and also text in emphasizing the theme of discourse strategy and what structure is used in analyzing the text. Journalists are also involved at the stage of social cognition in news production. Furthermore, in the third stage, there is the social context which tells how issues are developing in the community and studying the discourse of a problem (Eriyanto, 2001). The researchers used several stages of analysis, here were the elements to be analyzed by, it could be seen this in the table below:

Table 4 : A. Van Dijk Elements Discourse

Tabel 4: Elemen Wacana Teun A. Van Dijk

Struktur Wacana	Hal Yang Diamati	Elemen
STRUKTUR MAKRO	<p style="text-align: center;">TEMATIK</p> <p>Tema atau topik yang dikedepankan dalam suatu berita</p>	Topik
SUPERSTRUKTUR	<p style="text-align: center;">SKEMATIK</p> <p>Bagaimana bagian dan urutan berita di-skemakan dalam teks berita utuh</p>	Skema
STRUKTUR MIKRO	<p style="text-align: center;">SEMANTIK</p> <p>Makna yang ingin ditekankan dalam teks berita. Contoh dengan member detail pada suatu sisi atau membuat eksplisit satu sisi dan mengurangi detail sisi lain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SINTAKSIS</p> <p>Bagaimana kalimat bentuk susunan yang dipilih</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STILISTIK</p> <p>Bagaimana pilihan kata yang dipakai dalam teks berita</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RETORIS</p> <p>Bagaimana dan dengan cara penekanan dilakukan</p>	<p>Latar, detail, maksud, pra-anggapan, nominalisasi</p> <p>Bentuk kalimat, koherensi, kata ganti</p> <p>Leksikon</p> <p>Grafis, metafora, ekspresi</p>

Source : Eriyanto (2001: 228-229)

Table 5: Online News Portal Posts detik.com and malaysiakini.com Period 1-30 September 2019 That Will Be Analyzed.

Media Name	News List
detik.com	detik News Tuesday, 10 Sep 2019 21:32 WIB

	Malaysia Corner RI: Haze Issues to Pig Invasion.
malaysiakini.com	Published 12 Sep 2019, 7:24 pagi Updated 12 Sep 2019, 8:28 pagi ‘Not a letter of protest, but a bargain to help handle the jerebu’

Source: Researcher Coding Results, 2019

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Thematics

According to the Indonesian dictionary, a theme means something that is described or something that has been placed. Whereas in Greek, theme means to place or put. So it can be concluded that the theme is the main thing in a sentence which is the basis or basis for a journalist to write a story (Keraf, 1980: 107 in Sobur, 2001: 75).

Figure 1. Visualization of detik.com Online News Portal Posts



Sumber :

<https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4701078/> (27 Januari 2020)

Sumber :

<https://www.malaysiakini.com/news/491612> (27 Januari 2020)

In the headline news portal of *detik.com*, journalists raised and wrote about environmental issues of forest fires that are being experienced by Indonesia. The impact of these forest fires is not only felt by Indonesia but also in neighboring countries. To attract readers' attention in reading or clicking the news, the news writer used the word “*ujungkan*” to reveal that Indonesia is the source of the problem of the smog suffered by Malaysia. The author also used the word “*Invasi Babi*” in the theme of this news. This word reveals that Malaysia is not only cornering Indonesia in this matter of forest and land fires. Malaysia also brings another transboundary problem, it was the swine invasion that had occurred before these forest and land fires.

Figure 2. Visualization of malaysiakini.com Online News Portal Posts.



In the other hand, in the headline news portal of *malaysiakini.com*, journalists raised and wrote about environmental issues of forest fires that have been experienced by Indonesia but its impact is also being felt by their country Malaysia. In this headline, journalists wrote a theme using the word “*Bukan surat protes*” which reveals as if Malaysia does not completely blame Indonesia for its handling of forest and land fires. They want to offer assistance to Indonesia as an effort to deal with the forest and land fires problem by expressing the words “*tapi tawar mahu bantu tangani jerebu*”. Even though many other media from Malaysia blame Indonesia for this problem, such as a quote from one of the Malaysian online media, *beritaharian.com*, “*Indonesia does not want to ‘claim’ jerebu as the treasure of their country?*”.

The impact of the haze in the territory of Indonesia is not only felt by the Indonesian people but also on the Malaysian people. The Malaysian government feels that the smog is a result of fires in Indonesia and Malaysia is the loser. Each media, both from Indonesia and Malaysia, should be pro-society media, not only pro-government. In assisting the government in overcoming fires and haze, *Detik.com* and *malaysiakini.com* should be trusted media providing information, not the opposite, attacking each other between the media with and between countries.

Schematic

In this stage, discourse or text is basically a plot and scheme starting from the introduction to the end of the sentence. The description of a story or situation generally occurs in two parts which have different meanings but are interrelated. The main thing is about the story or episode of an event. Furthermore, what is conveyed to the audience depends on how the setting supports the episode (Eriyanto, 2001: 231-232). In this case, the words used by *detik.com* journalists do not only allude to a problem that occurs. The news also touched on other problems that occurred before the problem of land and forest fires hit Indonesia and Malaysia. Malaysia as a country affected by the haze, attacks Indonesia as the source of the problem. In fact, it did not stop there, the Malaysian government also attacked Indonesia with an invasion of pigs from Sumatra to Melaka.

This issue began when Malaysia began sending diplomatic letters or notes to the Indonesian government. In the diplomatic note, the Malaysian government urged the Indonesian government to immediately extinguish forest fires in Indonesia because Malaysian feels disadvantaged in all fields such as transportation, economy, health and others. As quoted from the local Malaysian media *The Star* (30/01/2020), the diplomatic note was delivered directly by the Deputy Minister of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change Malaysia, Isnaraissah Munirah Majilis. However, the journalists, in this writing also defend Indonesia as in

the quote “The Indonesian government denies the accusations made by Malaysia that Indonesia was the cause of the smoke speeding that enveloped Malaysia. “However, Indonesia denies that they are the only country that causes smog in Malaysia. Meanwhile, Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (LHK) or Minister of Environment and Forestry, Siti Nurbaya Bakar said that not all of the smog that covered Malaysia came from Indonesia but also came from the peninsular region of Malaysia and Sarawak”.

Meanwhile, in reporting the news in Malaysia such as on the news portal *malaysiakini.com*, journalists write two different points of view. The Malaysian government feels that their protests are not just blaming Indonesia, let alone cornering Indonesia. They also quoted a statement from Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi, “Regarding this matter, he never received a letter of protest or denial from the Malaysian government”. From the two different news on these portals, we can see that each media is influenced by the interests of each media. Apart from that, it is very clear that each media does not want to blame the state itself in terms of being pro-government. The Indonesian government considers the fires that cause transboundary haze pollution that covers the Malaysian peninsula not only from Indonesia. The smog also comes from peninsular Malaysia or other parts of Malaysia. The Kingdom of Malaysia considers that the smoke covering their territory originates from Indonesian territory, especially the island of Sumatra. With this problem, not only the

governments of Malaysia but also Indonesia should have a role in solving it, but the role of the media in each country should also provide information that educates the public, not trigger conflicts. The conflict between Indonesia and Malaysia is not only a matter of forest and land fires but also a matter of culture, politics and so on.

Semantics

Semantics has several elements such as details, purpose, setting and presuppositions. For example, the background or setting of the news. It has an influence that can change the meaning of something to be aimed at. In determining the direction in which the reader wants to be taken, the role of the journalist in selecting the setting is very decisive. In the first setting, the reader has been directed by *detik.com* journalists that Malaysia is cornering Indonesia not only through the smog issue that has hit Malaysia but also on the issue of the invasion of pigs originating from Indonesia to Melaka. From this news, it can be seen that Malaysia really cornered Indonesia as a source of problems without seeing that Malaysian companies caused the most fires in Indonesian territory, especially the island of Sumatra. The attack on this issue was strengthened by including the issue of the pig invasion of Melaka which made the Indonesian government the guilty and had to take responsibility for this problem. Meanwhile, in the news portal *malaysiakini.com* from the beginning, journalists have directed the readers to the protest letter sent by Malaysia to the Indonesian government. Media *malaysiakini.com*

looks pro towards the government. Journalists write the phrase “tapi Tawar Mahu Bantu Tangani Jerebu”. The word “Tapi” is a connection word used by journalists for those who have different meanings in connecting between the first and second sentences.

Syntax

In connecting two paragraphs, different syntax is used to see the link between words, sentences and paragraphs (Eriyanto, 2001: 242). Writers or journalists of *detik.com* use sentences or punctuation marks between two sentences that have different meanings. In the news, the writer used a punctuation mark (:) as a link between two different sentences as in the following headline “Malaysia Sudutkan RI: Isu Kabut Asap hingga Invasi Babi”. Whereas on the online news portal *malaysiakini.com* journalists used punctuation marks (,) as a connection for the first and second sentences where the two sentences contain different meanings as in the following title “Bukan Surat Protes, tapi Tawar Mahu Bantu Tangani Jerebu”.

Stylistics

In choosing a word, stylistic is the most appropriate element to use. Something that generally occur consist of several words which refer to a fact. In this case, it can be exemplified from the word “Tewas” which has other meanings such as mati, gugur, meninggal, terbunuh. Because of many synonyms of that word, the journalists or writers can choose which words are suitable or

appropriate to be used in supporting the sentence. Basically, the words used by journalists in writing an event have made meaning to a fact or reality (Eriyanto, 2001: 255). In this online news portal *detik.com* (10 Sep 2019 21:32 WIB) the writer used the word “*Sudutkan*” as in the following title “Malaysia Sudutkan RI: Isu Kabut Asap hingga Invasi Babi” which has more subtle meaning when compared to the same word: *menyalahkan*, *biang masalah*, *memojokkan*. The author also used the word “*hingga*” which means subtle when compared to other meanings such as: *dan*, *juga*. Whereas in the online news portal *malaysiakini.com*, the author used the word “*Bukan*” as in the following title “*Bukan Surat Protes, tapi Tawar Mahu Bantu Tangani Jerebu*” which means subtle rejection when compared to other sentences such as: *Tidak*. The author also used the word “*Tawar*”, which means they offer solutions to overcome the problem of forest and land fires.

Rhetorical

Rhetorical element is a word or thing that you want to highlight in making sentences. This accent can be words in bold. It means that the highlight news of the title text can be made in bold. However, in the news written by *detik.com* and *malaysiakini.com*, there is no words or sentences that are made in bold. In writing a news, journalists not only convey their messages through text but also through the figure of speech they use such as metaphors, hyperbole, or others. The goal can be as a key for the reader to interpret the text (Eriyanto, 2001, p.259). On the *detik.com* news portal, the writer used

the word “*sudutkan*” which comes from the root word “*sudut*” plus an affix “*-kan*” that means “*menyudutkan*” as well as in the following title “*Malaysia Sudutkan RI: Isu Kabut Asap hingga Invasi Babi*”. Whereas in *malaysiakini.com*, the writer used the word “*tawar*” which means to give “*tawaran*”, as in the following title “*Bukan Surat Protes, tapi Tawar Mahu Bantu Tangani Jerebu*”. The author also used the word “*bantu*” which means helping or providing assistance.

Table 6: Comparison of Problem Definition *detik.com* and *malaysiakini.com* Period 1 - 30 September 2019.

Discourse Structure	Detik.com	Inter-pretation	Malaysiakini .com	Inter-pretation
<i>Thematic</i>	Malaysia cornered Indonesia with forest and land fire problems to invasion of pigs.	(-)	Malaysia argued that they were protesting against Indonesia instead they offered to help.	(+)

Schematic	Problems arise when Malaysia sends a diplomatic note because Malaysia feels disadvantaged in various fields such as transportation, economy, health and so on.	(-)	Malaysia denies that they have sent a diplomatic note to the Indonesian government.	(-)	Rhetorical	Journalists use the word “ <i>sudutkan</i> ” as well as “ <i>hingga</i> ” as a substitute for words that have multiple meanings.	(-)	Journalists use the word “ <i>tawar</i> ” as well as “ <i>bantu</i> ” as a substitute for words that have multiple meanings.	(+)
Semantics	Journalists direct the readers to cases of forest and land fires and pig invasion.	(-)	Journalists direct the readers to diplomatic notes.	(-)	<p>Source: Researcher analysis results, 2019.</p> <p>CONCLUSION</p> <p>Based on the results of the study, it could be concluded that both the media online (<i>detik.com</i> and <i>malaysiakini.com</i>) had the same interest to each government. The news that constructed by <i>detik.com</i> journalists explained how the Malaysian government blamed or cornered Indonesia as the source of the problems that occurred and touched on other problems as a reinforcement to corner Indonesia. Meanwhile, the <i>malaysiakini.com</i> journalist raised the theme that the Malaysian government had never protested or cornered Indonesia but instead they wanted to offer assistance to solve this problem. From these two different stories, we could know that there were differences in constructing the news and it was clear that journalists and media had a nationalist feeling and also an interest towards the country (towards the ideology of the media).</p> <p>Through this problem, it is hoped that Indonesian government can educate seriously to the public or related parties about the importance of protecting the environment. In addition, the government must be</p>				
Syntax	Journalists use punctuation marks (:) to connect two different sentences that have different meanings.	(0)	Journalists use punctuation marks (,) to connect two different sentences that have different meanings.	(0)					
Stylistic	Journalists use the word “ <i>hingga</i> ” which means subtle when compared to other meanings such as: <i>dan, juga</i> .	(+)	Reporters use the word “ <i>bukan</i> ” which means refusal subtly when compared to other sentences such as: <i>Tidak</i> .	(+)					

more selective in granting permits to local companies and outside investors. The government should always control these companies that have been operating for a long time in Indonesia. It is also needed the openness of the Indonesian government to the outside assistance or cooperation in preventing forest and land fires. Such of assistance can come from world organizations or from member of ASEAN countries. Moreover, for the media, it should be an intermediary tool between the community and government in the issue of forest fires. Not only media from Indonesia but also media in Malaysia. It is hoped that these two media can be a good source of information for the community without any interests. Do not let the media only pro or against the government so that it ignores the complaints that exist in society.

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