TEXT AND CONTEXT OF NEWSPAPER OPINION RUBRIC AND ITS UTILIZATION AS TEACHING MATERIALS IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Yulia Kusumaningrum[1], Nguyen Thanh Tuan[2], Sugit Zulianto[3], Slamet Mulyono[4]

[1,3,4]Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia
[2]Indonesian Studies Department, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
Email : [1]yuliak297@gmail.com, [2]thanhtuan@hcmussh.edu.vn, [3]sugit_zulian@staff.uns.ac.id, [4]slametjagalan@staff.uns.ac.id.

Abstract: This study aims to describe and explain: (1) aspects of the textual discourse of the opinion rubric in the Solopos newspaper, (2) the contextual aspects of the opinion rubric in the Solopos newspaper, and (3) the relevance of the textual and contextual aspects of the opinion rubric in the newspaper. Solopos news with teaching materials in high school. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research design with a content analysis approach. The data in this study are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. The data sources used in this study are documents, namely the opinion rubric of the Solopos newspaper January-February 2021 edition, and the informants are Indonesian language teachers in class XII SMA, opinion writers, and opinion editors for the Solopos newspaper. Data collection techniques used, namely document analysis and interviews. Test the validity of the data using theoretical triangulation and data source triangulation. The data analysis technique used is the agih method. The results of this study indicate that: (1) textual aspects that support the integrity and cohesion of opinion discourse consist of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion; (2) contextual aspects of opinion discourse can be understood using the principle of personal interpretation, the principle of locational interpretation, and the principle of temporal interpretation; and (4) the opinion rubric for the January-February 2021 edition of the Solopos newspaper can be used as an alternative material for teaching editorial texts for class XII SMA.

Keywords: discourse analysis, teaching materials, opinion rubric, contextual discourse, textual discourse

TEKS DAN KONTEKS DALAM RUBRIK OPINI SURAT ABAR SERTA PEMANFAATANNYA SEBAGAI MATERI AJAR DI SMA

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan: (1) aspek wacana tekstual rubrik opini pada surat kabar Solopos, (2) aspek wacana kontekstual rubrik opini pada surat kabar Solopos, dan (3) relevansi aspek wacana tekstual dan kontekstual rubrik opini pada surat kabar Solopos dengan materi ajar di SMA. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan analisis isi. Data dalam penelitian ini berupa kata, frasa,

dan kalimat. Sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berupa dokumen, yaitu rubrik opini surat kabar Solopos edisi Januari-Februari 2021, serta informan yaitu guru bahasa Indonesia kelas XII SMA, penulis opini, dan redaktur opini surat kabar Solopos. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan, yaitu analisis dokumen dan wawancara. Uji validitas data menggunakan triangulasi teori dan triangulasi sumber data. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan, yaitu metode agih. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: (1) aspek tekstual yang mendukung keutuhan dan kepaduan wacana opini terdiri dari kohesi gramatikal dan kohesi leksikal; (2) aspek kontekstual pada wacana opini dapat dipahami dengan menggunakan prinsip penafsiran personal, prinsip penafsiran lokasional, dan prinsip penafsiran temporal; dan (4) rubrik opini surat kabar Solopos edisi Januari-Februari 2021 dapat digunakan sebagai alternatif materi ajar teks editorial kelas XII SMA.

Kata Kunci: *analisis wacana, materi ajar, rubrik opini, wacana kontekstual, wacana tekstual*

INTRODUCTION

Language as a means to express ideas, ideas, content of thoughts, intentions, reality, and so on either orally or in writing (Sumarlam, 2006: 1). Every human being cannot be separated from communication events, both in oral and written.

Newspaper is one of the printed mass media that is used to convey information in written form. Print mass media is an effective means of delivering information that is able to reach quite a number of readers at all levels of society (Agustina & Inawati, 2022). The concrete form of the language function used as a communication tool in newspapers for example in writing headlines, reports, articles, opinions, rubrics, columns, editorials or editorials, readers' letters, corner writings, and so on (Wijana & Rohmadi, 2009: 189) .

Opinions are statements about attitudes about a particular issue. The message must be written in a persuasive manner, meaning that the message in a discourse conveyed must attract and convince the reader of the content of the discourse (hasanah & Dawud, 2017). The opinion rubric is a rubric written with the aim of providing opinions related to an existing problem. The opinion rubric contains information about an event, an event that is currently happening or has occurred in the community in various regions.

Opinion discourse must be able to influence the reader, namely by using communicative, simple, and dynamic language so that it is easy for readers to understand the intent and purpose of the opinion (Mahanani, & Dewi, 2015). Opinion rubrics are written by writers or the public (other than journalists) who want to give their opinions or opinions related to a problem, so that their writings are also in accordance with the knowledge and language development of the language user community itself (Elisabeth, Koagouw, & Marentek, 2019).

The opinion rubric is written based on a writing structure consisting of the title of the opinion, the name of the opinion writer, and the identity of the opinion writer. To create a good wholeness of discourse in the opinion rubric, it must be arranged using interconnected sentences.The use of language in discourse must follow good and correct Indonesian linguistic rules, must pay attention to the coherence between one sentence and another, both in terms of form and in terms of meaning. This coherence will affect the level of understanding of the reader to the information conveyed.

Discourse is the highest linguistic element, the most complex sentence, and the most complete. With the discourse, the readers can find out the information conveyed by the author (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021). Discourse must exist as an Indonesian language learning material. The aim is to equip language users to be able to understand and use language properly and correctly (Mulyana, 2005: 1). Media is one of the important components for learning, one of the media used in learning materials is newspapers, which contain actual news, contain facts and opinions (Putri, Zulkifli, & Luthfiyanti, 2021).

In learning Indonesian about opinions, there are editorial text materials. The basic competencies of this learning is analyzing the structure and language of editorial texts and designing editorial texts by paying attention to structure and language both orally and in writing. These basic competencies, students are expected to be able to understand the structure and rules of language and to design or write opinions both orally and in writing. By accessing information through editorial texts, students will get factual and correct information.

Editorial or opinion texts in newspapers are one of the writings that can be a model for students to increase knowledge about the structure and elements of language in a good text. This can be attributed to the results of some research (Mahanani & Dewi, 2015; Wendra & Tantri, 2021) in which professionals, namely journalists, write editorial texts with great care. The same fact was found by Elisabeth, Koagouw, and Marentek (2019) that journalists write opinions accurately because they involve journalistic codes of ethics, press laws, journalist competence, and demands for the completeness of the 5W+1H elements in news writing.

Based on the explanation above, it can be stated that literacy in opinion text is important for students. The use of newspaper opinion rubrics qualifies as editorial text material, because with the newspaper opinion rubrics they can be used as examples of teaching materials for students. In learning to write opinions, students are required to be able to write down actual information completely, so that it is easily understood by the readers. However, based on initial observations made by Rahayu, Sutama, and Wendra (2015) and Rodriquez (2022) it was found that in learning to write opinions, students have difficulty in finding ideas in writing opinions, so students have difficulty expressing their ideas into several opinions. sentences. Other researchers (Sibua & Iskandar, 2016). find students have difficulty in systematically compiling opinion-building sentences, and have difficulty using spelling. and connecting words so that students have difficulty making coherent sentences. Therefore, researchers are interested in studying the opinion rubric of discourse of the Solopos newspaper in terms of textual and contextual aspects and their relevance as teaching materials in high school.

Discourse analysis refers to the study of broader linguistic units, such as conversations in communication and written texts. Research on discourse is one of them by examining the discourse from a textual and contextual perspective. Research on discourse analysis discusses and defines the

BASASTRA Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra,dan Pengajarannya
Volume 10 Nomor 2, Oktober 2022, P-ISSN 2302-6405, E-ISSN 2714-9765

282

intended message or meaning between the addressee and the greeter (Wijana & Rohmadi, 2011: 72).

Textual discourse analysis is an analysis carried out by looking at a discourse based on its text. Textual discourse analysis is divided into two aspects, namely grammatical aspects and lexical aspects. The grammatical aspects include reference, omission, duplication, and stringing. Lexical aspects include repetition, synonymy, antonym, collocation, hyponymy, and equivalence. Contextual analysis deals with context. The use of aspects of cohesion between sentences in the text can facilitate understanding and learning (Alyousef, 2021). Contextual discourse analysis examines situations and conditions that occur in an event, the analysis includes personal interpretation, locational interpretation, and temporal interpretation.

What distinguishes this research from existing research is the focus of its analysis on the elements of the text and the context as a whole. Other studies are generally focused on certain parts or elements. By examining opinion texts on all elements, it is hoped that an ideal text can be obtained, both in terms of aspects and context, considering that the results of the research will be used as learning material. In addition, from the results of browsing on the internet, it was found that not many researchers had studied opinion texts in the Solopos newspaper, which is the largest mass media in Solo City and accessed by various groups from heterogeneous fields of knowledge.

This analysis is intended to obtain information in order to determine the continuity and integrity of the discourse textually and

contextually, and to find out the relevance of the opinion rubric of the *Solopos* newspaper with teaching materials in high school.

METHOD

This study aims to describe the data in the form of writings in the opinion rubric of the *Solopos* newspaper. The method used is content analysis, where researchers can understand and find aspects of textual and contextual discourse contained in the opinion rubric of the *Solopos* newspaper.

The sources of data are documents, namely the opinion rubric of the *Solopos* newspaper January-February 2021 edition and the informants are Indonesian language teachers in class XII SMA, opinion writers, and opinion editors of the Solopos newspaper. The sampling technique in this research is purposive sampling, namely the sampling technique that is adapted to the research objectives of the research to be carried out. The sample rubric of the *Solopos* newspaper's January-February 2021 edition was selected based on the research objectives, while the sample of Indonesian language teachers for class XII SMA Negeri 2 Surakarta was selected based on the suitability of the objectives of this study.

Data collection techniques used are document analysis and interviews. Document analysis techniques were used to explore documents by reading the whole, taking notes, and collecting textual and contextual aspects of the

opinion rubric of the *Solopos* newspaper that had been read. Furthermore, interview techniques were used to collect data and information from Indonesian language teachers in class XII to utilise the relevance of the opinion rubric as teaching material and with opinion writers and opinion editors of the *Solopos* newspaper.

The validity test of the data used is theory triangulation and data source triangulation. Theoretical triangulation is used to check the truth of the data based on the various theoretical perspectives used. While triangulation of data sources is used to obtain data from different sources, namely from Indonesian language teachers, opinion writers, and editors.

Data were analyzed using typological analysis techniques, namely grouping data into categories, subcategories, and/or subcategories based on certain criteria (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2007: 467-471). The steps taken are as follows: (1) identify the symptoms being studied to indicate the presence of symptoms or characteristics that can be studied further. (2) classifying the types of symptoms investigated to map primary data and (3) making generalization formulations based on classification of data types, and (4) making and explaining the resulting generalizations.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Textual Aspect

There are two aspects of textual cohesion, namely aspects of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Based on the results of the study, found 731 data on textual aspects, 583 on grammatical cohesion aspects, and 148 on lexical cohesion aspects.

Grammatical Cohesion

In this study, several aspects of grammatical cohesion were found, namely 321 reference data, 10 substitution data, 3 omission data, and 249 concatenation data.

Reference

The references found in this study are persona reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference. Referring to persona is realized through personal pronouns, namely first person, second person, third person, both singular and plural. The persona reference data found are as follows.

*Tujuh tahun **saya** bekerja sebagai jurnalis media massa atau perusahaan pers yang berbasis di daerah, bukan di ibu kota negara*
'For seven years I have worked as a journalist for mass media or a press company based in the regions, not in the national capital' *(DT01)*

***Kita** di Indonesia bisa ikut mengenang jasanya dengan menerapkan dua resep sederhana wawancara yang dia tinggalkan dan praktikkan, baik dalam dunia penyiaran maupun dalam kehidupan sehari-hari* 'We in Indonesia can remember his services by applying two simple interview recipes that he left behind and practiced, both in the world of broadcasting and in everyday life' *(DT02)*

BASASTRA Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra,dan Pengajarannya
Volume 10 Nomor 2, Oktober 2022, P-ISSN 2302-6405, E-ISSN 2714-9765

284

Demikianlah yang terjadi pada Malin, **ia** *bergelimang harta dan punya kuasa, yang* **dia** *anggap sebagai kesuksesan dan lebih baik dari yang lain* 'That is what happened to Malin, he is full of wealth and has power, which he considers a success and is better than others'*(DT03).*

Genosida budaya selama lebih dari tiga dekade mengakibatkan generasi muda Tionghoa saat ini kehilangan identitas budaya. Hampir semua anak-anak Tionghoa saat ini tak lagi mengetahui tradisi-tradisi etnis **mereka**, *hanya Imlek barangkali yang masih dikenal* 'The cultural genocide for more than three decades has resulted in today's young Chinese generation losing their cultural identity. Almost all Chinese children today no longer know their ethnic traditions, only Chinese New Year perhaps is still known' *(DT04)*

The data (DT01) is a form of reference to the singular first person, marked by the use of the word I. The use of the word I refers to the author of the opinion as the speaker in the speech. The data number (DT02) has a plural form of reference to the first person, marked by the use of our word. The use of the word we refers to opinion writers and opinion readers, especially the Indonesian people. Furthermore, the data number (DT03) is a single third person reference, marked by the use of the words he and he. The use of the words he and he refers to *Malin Kundang*. In the data number (DT04) there is a third person plural reference, indicated by the use of their words. Their use of the word refers to the previously mentioned Chinese children.

Demonstrative reference is a demonstrative pronoun which is divided into reference to time and to place. The demonstrative reference data found are as follows.

Siang harinya *perawat melakukan tes lagi. Hasilnya masih tetap baik. Suhu 36,6 derajat Celcius; tekanan darah 137/69; detak jantung 71; oksigen 96.* 'In the afternoon the nurse conducted another test. The results are still good. Temperature 36.6 degrees Celsius; blood pressure 137/69; heart rate 71; oxygen 96' *(DT05).*

Penyanyi hip-hop ini sampai menciptakan lagu. Untuk perempuan **itu***. Judulnya: Who's Yellen Now. Diluncurkan* **dua hari lalu** *'*This hip-hop singer even created a song. For that girl. Title: Who's Yellen Now. Launched two days ago' *(DT06).*

Kini *banyak sekali kapal besar yang berangkat dari Amerika Serikat ke Tiongkok hanya membawa kontainer kosong* Nowadays, many large ships departing from the United States to China only carry empty containers *(DT07).*

Dokter Hanny pun pernah streaming dengan India. Pada masa Covid-19 ini. Di **sana** *banyak ditemukan kasus hubungan vitamin D dengan TBC dan gangguan pernapasan* Doctor Hanny has also streamed with India. In this time of Covid-19. There are many cases of association of vitamin D with tuberculosis and respiratory disorders *(DT08).*

Tiga tahun saya bertugas liputan di **Jawa Tengah** *dan empat tahun di* **Jawa Timur** I was in charge of reporting for three years in Central Java and four years in East Java *(DT09).*

The data number (DT05) is a demonstrative reference to time indicating neutral time marked by the use of the time of "day". The data number (DT06) indicates the past time marked with the use of the time "two days ago". And refers to a place that is located some distance from the speaker, indicated by the use of the word which refers to the previous sentence, namely Yellen, a hip-hop singer. The data number (DT07) indicates the current time indicated by the use of the "current" time. Furthermore, the data number (DT08)

BASASTRA Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra,dan Pengajarannya
Volume 10 Nomor 2, Oktober 2022, P-ISSN 2302-6405, E-ISSN 2714-9765

285

contains a reference which refers to a place that is far from the speaker, marked by the use of the word there. Then the data number (DT09) is a demonstrative reference to a place referring to a place or location that explicitly points to a place, marked by the use of the words Central Java and East Java.

Comparative reference is a reference that compares two or more things that have similarities in form, form, attitude, behavior, and so on. The comparative reference data found are as follows.

Yang pertama S1 di Melbourne. Kini di fakultas kedokteran di Queensland. Di sana untuk masuk fakultas kedokteran harus S-1 dulu. S-1 selama tiga tahun. Pendidikan dokternya empat tahun. Total tujuh tahun. Sebenarnya kurang lebih **sama dengan** *waktu pendidikan dokter di Indonesia* 'The first bachelor degree in Melbourne. Now at the medical school in Queensland. There, to enter the medical faculty, you must first have an undergraduate degree. Bachelor study for three years. His medical education is four years. Seven years in total. Actually, it is more or less the same as the education period for doctors in Indonesia' *(DT10).*

The data number (DT10) above indicates a comparative reference. The reference is indicated by the use of the word "equal to" which is used to compare medical education in Melbourne, the Faculty of Medicine in Queensland with medical education in Indonesia.

Counseling

Extension or substitution is the replacement of certain language units that have been mentioned previously with other language units in the discourse. The form of substitution or substitution found in the opinion section of the Solopos newspaper is divided into nominal, verbal, and clause substitution. The conversion data found are as follows.

Dokter penyakit dalam minta bicara lewat video: Dokter Purnomo Budi Setiawan. Saya kenal lama. Ia dokter yang menangani sakit **lever** *saya, sejak sebelum transplantasi* **hati** 'The internal medicine doctor asked to speak via video: Doctor Purnomo Budi Setiawan. I know long'. *(DT01).*

NTT hanya satu dari sedikit daerah di luar Pulau Jawa yang kìni mengalami **kenaikan** *kasus secara drastis. Masih ada beberapa provinsi lain yang juga mencatat* **peningkatan** *kasus dalam jumlah yang cukup signifikan* 'NTT is only one of the few regions outside Java that is currently experiencing a drastic increase in cases. There are still several other provinces that also recorded a significant increase in cases' *(DT12).*

The data above are a form of substitution or substitution. The data number (DT11) is a nominal substitution. It is indicated by the previously mentioned liver noun replaced by the following liver noun. Furthermore, the data number (DT12) is a verbal substitution. In the quote, the lingual unit of the increment verb is replaced with another lingual unit of the verb, namely increase.

Disappearance

Omission is the removal of certain language units that have been mentioned previously. Discharge data as follows.

Tidak ada *infusan baru. Lapar.* **Tidak ada** *pisang. Ø jus jambu merah. Ø dua telur rebus lunak. Ø pecel. Ø brokoli rebus. Ø sayur. Ø*

madu The nurse then removed the empty infusion. No new infusion. Hungry. No bananas. guava juice. two soft boiled eggs. pecel. boiled broccoli. vegetable. honey (DT13).

In the data number (DT13) above, the phrase does not exist. The deletion event in the phrase is carried out six times in the next utterance.

Conjunction

Conjunction is a link between one element and another in the discourse. The conjunction data found are as follows.

"Belakangan vitamin D itu ternyata terkait dengan TBC, pernapasan, dan bahkan kanker tertentu," kata dia. **Karena** *itulah, pada masa Covid-19 ini vitamin D menjadi sangat penting* "Recently, vitamin D has been shown to be associated with tuberculosis, respiratory infections, and even certain cancers," he said. That's why, during this Covid-19 period, vitamin D is very important. *(DT014).*

Hal ini terindikasi dari ramainya tempat-tempat umum **meskipun** *masa pandemi masih berlangsung 'This is indicated by the crowded public places even though the pandemic period is still ongoing' (DT15).*

Juga dibutuhkan kebijaksanaan dalam bertindak, termasuk mematuhi protokol kesehatan, **agar** *tidak mencelakakan diri sendiri, keluarga, maupun orang lain* 'It is also necessary to act wisely, including complying with health protocols, so as not to harm oneself, family, or others' *(DT016).*

In the data number (DT014) there is the use of causal conjunctions, the clause "later vitamin D has been found to be related to tuberculosis, breathing, and even certain cancers," as the cause, and the clause during the Covid-19 period is vitamin D become very important as a result. In the data number (DT15) there is a concessional conjunction, namely the conjunction *though*. The conjunction though is used to express a condition that is opposite to the previously stated condition. The conjunction, even though it relates concessionally between this clause, is indicated by the crowds of public places, and the clause that the pandemic is still ongoing. The data number (DT16) has a conjunction so that it contains the meaning of purpose, the meaning of the goal is located on the right after the word agar. The meaning of the goal is contained in the clause so as not to harm oneself, family, or others.

Lexical Cohesion

In this study, several aspects of lexical cohesion were found, namely 95 repetition data, 12 synonym data, 23 antonym data, 6 collocation data, and 12 equivalence data.

Repetition

Aspects of repetition found in the opinion rubric of Solopos newspaper, namely repetition of epizeuksis, tautotes, anaphora, epistropha, mesodiplosis, and anadiplosis. The repetition data found are as follows.

Sudah lebih dari setahun **pandemi** *Covid-19 telah berlangsung dan membawa dampak yang signifikan pada beragam sektor kehidupan. Tak dapat dimungkiri,* **pandemi** *membawa dampak negatif pada bidang ekonomi. Selain itu,* **pandemi** *juga menyebabkan keterbatasan interaksi sosial demi menurunkan resiko tertular virus Covid-19 '* It has been more than a year since the Covid-19 pandemic has been going on and has had a significant impact on various sectors of life. It is undeniable that the pandemic has had a negative impact on the economy. In addition, the pandemic also causes limitations in social interaction in order to reduce the risk of contracting the Covid-19 virus' *(DT17).*

*Imlek mau tak mau harus dirayakan dalam suasana keprihatinan. **Imlek** tidak semata-mata berangkat dari kultur sosial masyarakat Tionghoa yang tidak bisa diselami oleh etnis lainnya. **Imlek** membawa nilai-nilai yang sifatnya global dan abadi. **Imlek** secara filosofis memiliki substansi yang mendalam ketimbang kesukacitaan* 'Chinese New Year inevitably has to be celebrated in an atmosphere of concern. Lunar New Year does not merely depart from the social culture of the Chinese community which cannot be explored by other ethnic groups. Chinese New Year brings values that are global and timeless. Philosophically, Chinese New Year has a deeper substance than joy' *(DT18)*.

Sampai Rabu (3/2/2021), menurut data Satuan Tugas Penanganan Covid-19, kasus positif Covid-19 di NTT telah mencapai 5.482 **orang**. *Peningkatannya signifikan, padahal pada pekan kedua November 2020 jumlah kasus positif hanya 830* **orang** 'As of Wednesday (3/2/2021), according to data from the Covid-19 Task Force, positive cases of Covid-19 in NTT have reached 5,482 people. The increase was significant, even though in the second week of November 2020 the number of positive cases was only 830 people' *(DT19)*.

In the data number (DT17) which is epizeuksis repetition, there is a repetition of the word pandemic which is repeated three times in a row to emphasize the importance of the word pandemic. The data number (DT18) is an anaphora repetition, which is the repetition of the word Chinese New Year four times at the beginning of a sentence in a row. Furthermore, the data number (DT19) is epistopha repetition, there is a repetition of the word people at the end of the sentence.

Synonyms

Synonyms are expressions (in the form of words, phrases, or sentences) that have the same meaning as other expressions. Aspects of synonymy found in the opinion rubric of the Solopos newspaper, namely synonymy of word with word, synonymy of word with phrase or vice versa, and synonymy of phrase with phrase. The synonym data found are as follows.

Media massa bisa mendapatkan informasi yang layak untuk berita dan bagian hubungan masyarakat pemerintah daerah bisa menyampaikan informasi kepada **masyarakat** *secara luas. Saya ingin menekankan gunakanlah anggaran yang dipunggut dari pajak* **rakyat** *dengan baik dan seefektif mungkin* The mass media can obtain appropriate information for news and the local government's public relations department can convey information to the public at large. I would like to emphasize using the budget collected from the people's taxes as well and as effectively as possible *(DT20)*.

Anggaran publikasi ini juga penting untuk **menginformasikan** *dan menyosialisasikan berbagai program pemerintah kepada masyarakat luas. Media massa atau pers masih dianggap yang paling ampuh untuk* **menyebarkan informasi** *dan membentuk opini masyarakat* This publication budget is also important to inform and socialize various government programs to the wider community. The mass media or the press are still considered the most effective means of disseminating information and forming public opinion *(DT21)*.

In the data number (DT20) there are synonyms of words with words, namely synonyms between the words community and people. The data number (DT21) contains synonyms of words with phrases, marked by the use of the word informing with the phrase spreading information.

BASASTRA Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra,dan Pengajarannya
Volume 10 Nomor 2, Oktober 2022, P-ISSN 2302-6405, E-ISSN 2714-9765

288

Antonym

Antonym is a lingual unit whose meaning is opposite or in opposition to other lingual units Aspects of antonymy or opposition found in the opinion rubric of the Solopos newspaper, namely absolute opposition, polar opposition, and relationship opposition. The antonym data found are as follows.

*Lain lagi cerita Martina. Dia **masuk** rumah sakit pada Jumat (1/1/2021). Keluhannya sesak napas. Hari itu juga Martina menjalani tes PCR. Dia dinyatakan positif. Lebih dari sepekan Martina dirawat di rumah sakit. Ketika tak ada keluhan lagi Martina memutuskan melanjutkan isolasi mandiri di rumah sembari menunggu hasil tes PCR. Sebelum **keluar** rumah sakit, Martina menjalani tes antigen lagi* 'Martina's story is different. He was admitted to the hospital on Friday (1/1/2021). He complained of shortness of breath. That same day Martina underwent a PCR test. He tested positive. More than a week Martina was hospitalized. When there were no more complaints, Martina decided to continue self-isolation at home while waiting for the results of the PCR test. Before leaving the hospital, Martina underwent another antigen test' *(DT22).*

*Hasil tes: vitamin D saya hanya 23,4. Padahal, setidaknya, harus di atas 40. Antara 40 sampai 100. Berarti vitamin D saya ini **rendah** sekali. Itulah sebabnya saya diberi vitamin D (tablet) 5.000. Mengapa tidak sekalian 10.000? "Kalau ke**tinggi**an nanti kasihan ginjal. Untuk memberi obat, dokter harus mempertimbangkan banyak hal," ujar dokter Hanny* 'Test results: my vitamin D is only 23.4. In fact, at least, it must be above 40. Between 40 and 100. It means that my vitamin D is very low. That's why I was given vitamin D (tablets) 5,000. Why not all 10,000? "If you are high, you will feel sorry for your kidneys. To give medicine, doctors have to consider many things," said doctor Hanny' *(DT23).*

In the data number (DT22) there is absolute opposition, the opposition between the words in and out. The data number (DT23) contains polar opposition, low and high word opposition. There are levels between low and high words, namely very low, low, rather low, very high, high, and somewhat high.

Collocation

Collocation or word pairing is a permanent relationship association between words with other words that are side by side. The collocation data found are as follows.

*Beragam bentuk wisata berbasis **alam** dan **pedesaan** memberikan peluang bagi masyarakat **petani** di **desa** untuk semakin menggerakan roda perekonomian, yaitu dengan membuka ekowisata di **perdesaan** berbasis **pertanian**. Hal ini tidak mustahil, terbukti dari banyaknya foto dan gambar pada linimasa ketika banyak kelompok pesepeda berpose dengan bangga dan bahagia berlatar belakang **pesawahan** yang hijau nan asri* 'Various forms of nature-based and rural tourism provide opportunities for rural farming communities to further drive the wheels of the economy, namely by opening up ecotourism in agriculture-based villages. This is not impossible, as evidenced by the many photos and pictures on the timeline when many groups of cyclists pose proudly and happily against the backdrop of the green and beautiful rice fields' *(DT24).*

In the quote above, the data is the collocation data. The sentence contains the use of the words nature, countryside, farmers, villages, rural areas, agriculture, and rice fields that support the cohesiveness of the discourse.'

Equivalence

Equivalence is a number of words formed as a result of the affixation process that comes from the

same original form. The equivalence data found are as follows.

*Menurut Carnegie, orang punya fitrah untuk mendapatkan **pendengar** sehingga mereka cenderung akan senang jika ada orang yang mau **mendengarkan** dengan saksama* 'According to Carnegie, people have a nature to get listeners so they tend to be happy if someone is willing to listen carefully' *(DT25).*

In the quote above, the data is the equivalence data. The use of the words hearer and listen is the result of the affixation of the basic word hear.

Contextual Aspect

In this research on opinion analysis of the Solopos newspaper, three principles of interpretation were found, namely the principle of personal interpretation, the principle of locational interpretation, and the principle of temporal interpretation.

The Principle of Personal Interpretation

The principle of personal interpretation relates to the participants involved in a discourse. Opinion discourse under study is a means of one-way communication. Speakers in opinion discourse, namely opinion writers, and opinion readers as speech partners.

In writing opinion discourses for Solopos newspaper, speakers are opinion writers, so each opinion discourse analyzed has different speakers. The authors of the texts studied include lecturers and students from various tertiary institutions in Solo Raya as well as practitioners in various fields (health, tourism, economics, communication). herefore, the interpretation contained in the text is related to the field of knowledge of the authors. Meanwhile, the speech partners in the analyzed opinion discourse have similarities, namely opinion readers or the Indonesian people in general and especially the people of Solo and its surroundings.

Locational Interpretation Principle

The principle of locational interpretation relates to the location or place where an event occurs. The principle of locational interpretation relates to the place or location where a situation occurs in order to understand a discourse. If there is no reference to the place where the situation occurs, it will be difficult to interpret the location. In general, the location or place of occurrence of events in the opinion discourse of the Solopos newspaper is in Indonesia, and some are located abroad. Meanwhile, the publisher of the opinion of the Solopos newspaper is Aksara Solopos, which is located in Solo.

The Principle of Temporal Interpretation

The principle of temporal interpretation relates to time in a discourse. Based on the context, it can be interpreted when or how long the occurrence of events or events in the

BASASTRA Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra,dan Pengajarannya
Volume 10 Nomor 2, Oktober 2022, P-ISSN 2302-6405, E-ISSN 2714-9765

290

discourse. In this study, the opinion discourse of the Solopos newspaper analyzed is an event or event written in January-February 2021. But there are also opinions that contain events that have occurred in the past. In each opinion discourse, it is clearly explained when the events under discussion occur.

The Opinion Rubric as Teaching Material for Editorial Texts in Senior High Schools

The writing of the opinion column for the Solopos newspaper has gone through a selection and editing process before being published. The selection process is carried out by reading all the manuscripts, then selecting the best in terms of theme (actual, factual), topic (interesting), writing technique (interesting, not containing of ethnicity, religion, race, and class issues), and originality. Opinion topics raised in opinion writing refer to all levels of society, because the target readers of newspapers are all levels of society. The opinion texts can be easily understood by readers. Judging from the linguistic aspect, overall the language used in the opinion discourse of the Solopos newspaper is easy for students to understand because it uses communicative language.

Based on the criteria for teaching materials presented by Suryani and Agung (2012: 41), the opinion of the *Solopos* newspaper meets the criteria for good teaching

materials, because it has a learning objective in editorial texts, opinions discussing a problem containing someone's opinion are actual with the aim of informing or informing, influence, convince, or also can entertain the reader. The urgency of teaching materials or materials, namely important teaching materials for teachers and important for students to know, in accordance with the demands of the curriculum and especially for teaching basic competencies, namely basic competence of analyzing the structure and language of editorial texts, and designing editorial texts by paying attention to the structure and language, both orally and in writing, and there is a usefulness or benefit value for students.

From interviews with Indonesian language teachers at SMA Negeri 2 Surakarta, it shows that the opinion of the *Solopos* newspaper is suitable as an alternative choice of teaching material for editorial texts for class 12th senior high school, because it is in accordance with the basic competencies and characteristics or linguistics of editorial text.

Based on the results of the analysis in the opinion rubric of the Solopos newspaper, the researcher found that the most common reference data found was the single third person reference, this was indicated by the pronouns he, she, he, di-, or -nya. This has similarities with the research of Nurkholifah, Supriadi, and Mujtaba (2021) found that in this study the use

of reference is very dominant because the news text in the form of a series of speeches from sources related to the issues that were informed.

The most dominant demonstrative reference aspect of time is the present time, this is indicated by the use of the word present, present, or present. The most dominant demonstrative reference to place is a place close to the speaker, this is indicated by the use of the word here or this. In contrast to Nuryani's research (2019) concluded that the dominant aspect of place demonstrative reference was found, namely the demonstrative place rather close to the speaker. Characterized by the author often uses the word in every dialogue in the drama script.

The dominant grammatical aspect markers that are widely used are conjunctions or conjunctions. The conjunctions found are causal conjunctions, contradictions, advantages, exceptions, concessions, goals, additions, choices, expectations, sequences, resistance, time, and conditions.

This is relevant to the research conducted by Andriyani (2015) who found that conjunctions that are widely used in short story writing, namely causal conjunctions, opposites, advantages, exceptions, concessions, goals, additions, choices, expectations, sequences, resistances, times, conditions, and methods. This study has similarities with Budiono's (2021)

study concluded that short stories in magazine uses grammatical cohesion, namely appointment, replacement, insertion, and coupling. This study also found aspects of grammatical cohesion, namely reference, duplication, omission, and stringing.

Synonyms that are often found are synonyms of words with words. This has similarities with the research of Andriyani (2015) found that the synonymy is the dominant. Antonyms or oppositions that are often found are absolute oppositions, namely absolute contradictions of meaning between a word and the meaning of another word.

In general, the results of this study confirm the results of previous studies.. Supriadi, and Mujtaba (2021) identified that the cohesion used includes grammatical cohesion, namely reference, substitution, omission, and linking. Lexical cohesion was also found, namely repetition, antonym, synonymy, hyponymy, collocation, and equivalence. Rumengan, Pandean, and Palit (2021) concluded that there is grammatical cohesion, namely references, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjunctions. The lexical cohesion found, namely repetition, synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms. Rakhmawati's research (2015) found that textual discourse analysis, namely grammatical and lexical aspects and contextual discourse analysis.

Pangestika's research (2018) found that are textual discourse analysis covering discourse topics, aspects of grammatical and lexical aspects. The grammatical aspects are in the form of reference, duplication, omission, and conjunctions, the most

common data found are conjunctions. Lexical aspects in the form of repetition, synonymy, antonym, collocation, and equivalence, the most dominant data is repetition. The contextual analysis includes four interpretations, namely the principle of personal interpretation, the principle of locational interpretation, the principle of temporal interpretation, and the principle of analogy.

CONCLUSION

The opinion rubric of the Solopos newspaper in the January-February 2021 edition is a unified and intact discourse. The discourse uses textual aspects consisting of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion, as well as contextual aspects. In contextual analysis, the opinion rubric of the Solopos newspaper can be understood through three principles of interpretation, namely the principle of personal interpretation, the principle of locational interpretation, and the principle of temporal interpretation. The opinion rubric analyzed in this study can be used as teaching material for editorial texts. This is in accordance with the criteria for good teaching materials, namely in accordance with learning objectives, opinions discussing a problem containing someone's opinion are actual with the aim of informing or informing, influencing, convincing, or also entertaining the reader. The urgency of teaching materials or materials is important for teachers and students. In accordance with the applicable curriculum, the suitability of opinion discourse with the basic competence of editorial texts in basic competence of analyzes the structure and language of editorial texts, and designs editorial texts by paying attention to structure and language both orally and in writing.

REFERENCE

Agustina, A., & Inawati. (2022). Analisis Wacana Kritis Opini pada Media Massa Cetak Harian Sumatera Ekspres Edisi Oktober 2020. *Jurnal Lentera Pedagogi*, 5(2), 37-43.

Al Falaq, J. S., & Puspita, D. (2021). Critical Discourse Analysis: Revealing Masculinity Through L-Men Advertisement. *Linguistics and Literature Journal,* 2(1), 62-68.

Alyousef, H. S. (2021). Text cohesion in English scientific texts written by Saudi undergraduate dentistry students: A multimodal discourse analysis of textual and logical relations in oral Biology texts. *SAGE Open*, 11(3). 1-13.

Andriyani, S. A. (2015). Analisis Wacana Tekstual dan Kontekstual Kumpulan Cerpen Sampah Bulan Desember Karya Hamsad Rangkuti Serta Relevansinya Sebagai Bahan Ajar di Sekolah Menengah Pertama. *Skripsi. FKIP UNS.*

Elisabeth, U.C., Koagouw, F.V.I.A., & Marentek, E.A. (2019). Opini Wartawan dalam Penulisan Berita Kriminalitas di Surat

Kabar Media Sulut. *Acta Diurna Komunikasi*. 1(3), 1-17.

Budiono, A. (2021). Analisis Bentuk Kohesi dan Koherensi Wacana Cerkak sebagai Materi Pembelajaran Bahasa Jawa Siswa SMP. *Syntax Idea*, 3(10). 2008-2020.

Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morrison, K. (2007).*Research Methods in Education*. London. New York: Routeldge.

Hasanah, M. & Dawud, D. *(2017)*. Argumentasi dalam Artikel Opini Surat Kabar Media Indonesia, *Bibliotika: Jurnal Kajian Perpustakaan dan Informasi*, 1(2), 12-22

Kridalaksana, H. (2008). *Kamus Linguistik (Edisi Keempat)*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Mahanani, W & Dewi, R . (2015). Analisis Hedges dalam Kolom Opini Surat Kabar *The Jakarta Post* terhadap Kampanye Pilpres 2014. *Bangun Rekaprima: Majalah Ilmiah Pengembangan Rekayasa, Sosial dan Humaniora,* 1(2), 11-22

Mulyana. (2005). *Kajian Wacana Teori, Metode, dan Aplikasi Prinsip-prinsip Analisis Wacana*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Tiara Wacana.

Nurkholifah, A., Supriadi, O., & Mujtaba, S. (2021). Analisis Kohesi dan Koherensi pada Isu Nasional di Media Online Kompas. com dan Jawapos. com Edisi April 2021. *Edukatif: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 3(6), 4309-4319.

Nuryani, N. (2019). Analisis Wacana Tekstual dan Kontekstual Dalam Naskah Drama Senja Dengan Dua Kelelawar Karya Kirdjomulyo dan Relevansinya sebagai Bahan Ajar di Sekolah Menengah Atas. *Skripsi*. FKIP Universitas Sebelas Maret.

Pangestika, M. W., Rakhmawati, A., & Suhita, R. (2019). Analisis Wacana Rubrik Resensi pada Surat Kabar Solopos Edisi Januari-Desember 2017 serta Relevansinya sebagai Bahan Ajar Teks Ulasan di SMP dan SMA. *Basastra*, 6(2), 98-108.

Putri, A. R., Zulkifli, & Luthfiyanti, L. (2021). Pembelajaran Menentukan Fakta dan Opini Menggunakan Surat Kabar Digital "Kalimantan Post" Peserta Didik Kelas XII SMAN 4 Banjarmasin. *Locana*, 4(1), 29-38.

Rahayu, N. M. D., Sutama, I. M., & Wendra, I. W. (2015). Pembelajaran Menulis Opini Berbasis Media Video Berita Di Televisi Pada Siswa Kelas X. 2 SMA Negeri 1 Sawan. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Undiksha*, 3 (1). 45-56.

Rakhmawati, A., Rohmadi, M., & Setiawan, B. (2015). Analisis Wacana Tekstual dan Kontekstual Naskah Drama Matahari di Sebuah Jalan Kecil Karya Arifin C. Noor serta Relevansinya sebagai Bahan Ajar di Sekolah Menengah Atas. *Basastra*, 3(2). 1-17.

Rodriquez, T.M.. (2022). Peningkatan Keterampilan Menulis Teks Editorial dengan

Menggunakan Model Jigsaw pada Siswa Kelas XII UPW 8 SMK Sadar Wisata Ruteng. *EDUNET: The Journal of Humanities and Applied Educatio*n,1(2), 315-367

Rohmadi, M. (2004). *Pragmatik Teori dan Analisis*. Yogyakarta: Lingkar Media.

Rumengan, C., Pandean, M. L., & Palit, A. T. (2021). Analisis Kohesi dan Koherensi dalam Novel "Ayahku (Bukan) Pembohong" Karya Tere Liye. *Jurnal Elektronik Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sam Ratulangi*, 16.

Sibua, S. & Iskandar, F. (2016). Kemampuan Mengidentifikasi Fakta dan Opini dalam Teks Surat Kabar melalui Kegiatan Membaca Intensif Siswa Kelas Viii SMP Negeri 4 Kota Ternate, *Edukasi*, 14(1), 355-363.

Sumarlam. (2006). *Analisis Wacana Tekstual dan Kontekstual*. Surakarta: UNS Press.

Wendra , I.W. & Tantri, A.A. S. (2021). Penerbitan Tulisan Opini pada Surat Kabar Bali Post : Kajian dari Isi Opini dan Prinsip Yang Diusung Media . Prosiding Seminar Nasional Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia (SEMNASBRATA) #1. 110-121

Wijana, I., & Rohmadi, M. (2009). *Analisis Wacana Pragmatik: Kajian Teori dan Analisis*. Surakarta: Yuma Pustaka.