STYLISTIC STYLES ANALYSIS ON COVID-19 BROADCAST OF CNN INDONESIA.COM NEWS

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Abstract

This writer discussed Covid-19 broadcast. The aims of this writer helped societies and increase understanding of lexicons in Covid-19 broadcast. The writer took the data from January 16th till 26th 2021 that is presented by a journalist in CNN Indonesia.com news. This writer took the data from the video and took the script. There were nineteen data to analyze to be lexicons in Covid-19. The writer used qualitative descriptive method to explain the existence of a phenomenon that occurs in societies. The writer took qualitative descriptive research using stylistic style analysis because the writer described lexicons in Covid-19 broadcast. This writer analyzed stylistic style of microstructure of discourse proposed by Van Dijk. The stylistic styles data was used when the journalist conveyed lexicons in Covid-19 broadcast. The lexicons on the text gave the explanation of what was a response the societies after they had known about lexicons in Covid-19. The result of this research was to find out lexicons in Covid-19 broadcast. Thus, increasing insight is for the societies. The writer concluded that lexicons in Covid-19 were very beneficial for the societies to avoid or prevent Covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19, CNN Indonesia.com news, stylistic style, and lexicon.

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2020, the world was shocked by the incidence of severe infections of unknown cause, report originating from China to the World Health Organization (WHO) there were 44 severe pneumonia patients in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China in 2019. It was started from wet market sell fish, sea animals, and various other animals. On January 10th 2020 the causes started identified and obtained the genetic code, namely the new coronavirus.

In this research, the writer took lexicons in Covid-19 on January 16th till 26th 2021 of CNN Indonesia.com news where journalists gave information news using language that was easy to understand by the societies. The news was able to make the societies believed in all the information conveyed, especially the Covid-19 broadcast. The writer took the date on 16th till 26th because on those dates the increase in Covid-19 was more than one million in Indonesia so many lexicons appear in Covid-19 so the writer was interested in choosing that dates.

Large-Scale Social Restrictions / *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar* (PSBB) in areas that would not effectively avoid virus transmission of disease. Then, the central government instructed regional heads to implement Enforcement of Community Activities Restrictions / *Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat* (PPKM). The PPKM would be in effect until February 8th in a number of regions. The government's efforts to resolve the corona virus were also being carried out with a vaccination program.

President Jokowi and some of the high-ranking state officials have been injected with the Sinovac vaccine from China for the second time. Furthermore, vaccination would be prioritized for health workers and societies' service workers.

Here are several lexicons in Covid-19 which are known to the societies, some of them are not, but the societies ignore the lexicons in Covid-19 so that Covid-19 spreads widely which is caused by transmission between humans from Covid-19 symptoms to Covid-19 positive. The writer aims to help the societies and increase understanding lexicons in Covid-19 so the societies can reduce and avoid the spread of Covid-19.

According to Yule (2010), the word of discourse itself can be meant as "language beyond the sentence" and the analysis of discourse which focused on language study within text and conversation. Hikam in Eriyanto (2012) divided discourse analysis into three paradigms of inquiry in human sciences; positivist discourse analysis, interpretative discourse analysis, and critical discourse analysis.

According to Teun A. Van Dijk (2015) Discourse analysis is not enough to analyze about text since it have to observing the text deeper to reveal the reader how text is produced. Van Dijk divided three level of discourse structure; macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The writer chose microstructure where the smallest element of discourse analysis. In Microstructure, there are things which are observed. They are Semantic style, syntaxes style, stylistic style and rhetoric style.

The writer chose stylistic style how the diction is used. Stylistic style is method used a speaker or writer to state the meaning with use language as a means (Sobur, 2009: p.82). The element of stylistic style is lexicon. The writer used stylistic styles is not only to increase understanding lexicons in Covid-19 but also to add sociolinguistic knowledge to the societies.

Sociolinguistic is the field of that studies the relation between language and society, between the uses of language and the social structures in which the users of language live (Bernard Spolsky, 1998; p.3). Language and society are not independent: the definition of language includes in it a reference to society (Ronald Wardhaugh, 2006; p.1).

In this research, the writer took three previous studies. First, the study of Izhatullaili (2018) the title "Wannacry Virus in News Text: Critical Discourse Analysis on Kemkominfo page, Kompas.Com, and Jawapos.Com" about wannacry virus on ransomware attack. Second, Luiz Marcelo Robalinho Farraz (2020) "Disease as enemy: Journalistic discourse analysis" about dengue fever. Third, Prevan Moodley (2020) "A discourse analysis of Ebola in South African newspapers (2014–2015)" about elbola virus.

First, That writer aims to describe the ideology contained in the third text on the Kemkominfo page, Kompas.com, and JawaPos.com, describe differences in news texts in state media (page) Kemkominfo) with Kompas.com and JawaPos.com media, and describe the differences in news texts in Kompas.com and JawaPos.com media. That writer took theory critical discourse analysis and discourse analysis by Fairclough. That writer used the descriptive method. The result that writer found clause the Kemkominfo page contains 71 clauses, while in Kompas.com has 96 clauses and in JawaPos.com there are 79 clauses. That writer's weakness did not survey in real data. That writer advantage chose the text on the Kemkominfo, Kompas.com, and JawaPos.com.

The writer and that writer have similarities and differences. The similarities between the writer and that writer are theory discourse analysis which is using different philosophers. The writer used a theory by Van Dijk and that writer used a theory by Fairclough. The writer and that writer also have the same weakness that did not survey in real data.

While the differences of the writer aims help the societies and increase lexicons in Covid-19 and that writer aims describe the ideology contained in the third text on the Kemkominfo page, Kompas.com, and JawaPos.com, describe differences in news texts in state media (page) Kemkominfo with Kompas.com and JawaPos.com media and describe the differences in news texts in Kompas.com and JawaPos.com media.

The writer used qualitative descriptive method and that writer used descriptive

method. As the results of the writer found 19 lexicons in Covid-19 broadcast and that writer found clause the Kemkominfo page contains 71 clauses, while in Kompas.com has 96 clauses and in JawaPos.com there are 79 clauses. The advantage of the writer could use clear object to add the societies' knowledge and that writer chose the text on the Kemkominfo, Kompas.com, and JawaPos.com.

Second, that author aims to evaluate the media treatment given to dengue fever, a disease that is increasingly affecting Brazilian people. That author took theory discourse analysis by Pecheuk. That author used descriptive method. The result that author found discourse analysis there are 116,245 notifications and 96,470 confirmed cases of classic dengue and 340 of the hemorrhagic type, and 20 deaths. The weakness that author did not survey in real data. The author's advantage was analyzing the headlines; it is possible to identify the senses created about dengue.

The writer and that author have similarities and differences. The similarities used the same theory discourse analysis which is using different philosophers. The writer used a theory of Van Dijk and that author used a theory of Pacheuk. The writer and that author also have weaknesses same that did not survey in real data.

The differences of the writer aim to help the societies and increase lexicons in Covid-19 and that author aims to evaluate the media treatment given to dengue fever, a disease that is increasingly affecting Brazilian people. The writer used qualitative method and that author used descriptive method. The results of the writer found 19 lexicons and that author found discourse analysis there are 116,245 notifications and 96,470 confirmed cases of classic dengue and 340 of the hemorrhagic type, and 20 deaths. The advantage of the writer could use clear objects to add the societies' knowledge and that author was analyzing the headlines; it is possible to identify the senses created about dengue.

Third, that research aims investigated representations of the Ebola virus/disease in South African news reports (March 2014–June 2015). That research took theory discourse analysis by Parker. That research used descriptive method. The result of that research found 4 discourses to operate within the globalized social context: threat to humanity, predation, invasion, and conspiracy. The weakness of that research used the headlines about crime in South Africa. The advantage is that research could interrogate the representations of diseases / Ebola virus.

The writer and that research have the similarity and differences. The writer and that research have a similarity that was theory discourse analysis which is using different philosophers. The writer used theory of Van Dijk and that research used theory of Pacheuk. The differences of the writer aims help the societies and increase lexicons in Covid-19 and that research aims investigated representations of the Ebola virus/disease in South African news reports (March 2014–June 2015). The writer used qualitative descriptive method while that research used descriptive method.

The results of the writer found 19 lexicons in Covid-19 and that research found 4 discourses to operate within the globalized social context: threat to humanity, predation, invasion, and conspiracy. The weakness of the writer did not survey in real data and that research used the headlines about crime in South Africa. The advantage of the writer could use clear object to add the societies' knowledge and that research could interrogate the representations of diseases/Ebola virus.

Based on the above background, the writer contains the following questions, there are;

1. What are lexicons of Covid-19 found on CNN Indonesia.com news?
2. How do the societies increase their understanding of the lexicons on Covid-19?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 Discourse

In terms of discourse, many linguists have presented the definition of discourse. Actual meaning is still vague, exact meaning in different contexts. In several cases, the word of discourse, defined by Jorgensen and Philips (2002), is the common idea that

language is structured according to different domains of social life, familiar examples being 'medical discourse' and 'political discourse'. A particular way of talking about and understanding the world (or an aspect of the world). It focuses on knowledge about language beyond the word, clause, phrase and sentence that is needed for successful communication. It looks a pattern of language across text and considers the relationship between language and the social and cultural context in which it is used (Brian Paltridge, 2006).

2.2. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is a study that examines or analyzes the language used by nature, both in written and spoken from. The term discourse (discourse) which comes from the Latin discourse has been used in both a limited and broad sense. In a limited way, this term refers to on the rules and habits that use language in both oral and written communication. More broadly, the term discourse refers to language in action and the patterns that characterize species language in action (Van Dijk).

According to Yule (2010), Discourse analysis is sometimes defined as the analysis of language 'beyond the sentence'. This is different with types of analysis more typical of modern linguistics, which it is concerned with the study of grammar: within study, there are smaller bits of language, such as sounds (phonetics and phonology), parts of words (morphology), meaning (semantics), and the order of words in sentences (syntax).

Apart from studying smaller languages, discourse analysis also studies larger chunks of language as they flow together. Some discourse analysis, it is necessary to consider the context of discourse to understand how it affects the meaning of the sentence. For examples discourse in covid-19, a police shows that two sentences combined as one discourse have different meanings of each taken separately. As an illustration, he asks you to imagine two independent signs on the street: "Please wear a mask, not hands," says one. Another announced, "Hands are only limbs". Each sign independently, it seems reasonable. But taking it together as one discourse makes you go back and revise your first interpretation of the sentence after you have read the second.

2.3. Discourse structure

The theory and practice of critical discourse analysis focus on the structures of text and talk. Where the writer used talks delivered by journalists and text taken in the scripts from the internet. Van Dijk sees a text as consisting of severalvstructures or levels, each of which supports each other. He divided it into three levels, namely macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure. The writer chose microstructure where in there is a stylistic style conveyed by journalists. The element of stylistic style is lexicon. Therefore, the writer only focuses to analysis lexicons in Covid-19 broadcast.

2.3.1. Macrostructure

According to Van Dijk (1979) in Esfehani (2013), the interpretation is composed in part of an explicit semantics or "more subjective in the sense of a hearer/reader assigning some meaning to a discourse". Within theory of discourse the notion of macrostructure is used to account for the various notions of global meaning, such as topic, theme, or gist (Van Dijk, 1980: p.10). It means that macrostructure focused on the global meaning which emphasizes more on the meaning or the topic of the discourse. It is described by Van Dijk (2004: p.100). Macrostructure is within which the topics lead us into the meaning within the text. In Ideological content is most directly expressed in discourse meaning. Then, someone has to pay special attention to the semantics of ideological discourse.

Theme is "something that has been described" or something has been placed". Theme derived from Greek tithenai means "placed" or "located". Theme is often related to the topic. It is derived from Greek topoi means placed. Aristotle asserts that to prove

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something, we have to define and limit topoi or place where the incident happens.

2.3.2. Superstructure

Superstructure is a discourse structure that is related to the framework of a text, how the parts of the text are arranged into whole news. Text or discourse generally has a scheme or flow from introduction to end. This plot shows how the parts in the text are arranged and ordered to form a unity of meaning (Eriyanto, 2001: p.232). The significance of the schematic is the journalist's strategy to support a particular topic to be conveyed by arranging the sections in a certain order.

The schematic emphasizes which one comes first, and which part can then as a strategy for hiding important information. The concealment effort is by placing it at the end so that it seems less prominent (Eriyanto, 2001: p.234). Schematic is scientifically defined as a scheme, chart, or sketch. Eriyanto explained that the importance of schematics according to Van Dijk is the journalist's strategy to support certain topics to be conveyed by arranging the parts in a certain order.

Schematics give emphasis to which part comes first and which part can be later as a strategy to hide important information. Concealment efforts were made by placing it at the end to make it seem less prominent. As with thematic structures, this superstructure, in Van Dijk's view, is seen as a coherent and coherent whole. What is in the first superstructure will be followed and supported by the rest of the news. What is the main thing in leading and becoming an idea in the news text will be followed and supported by other parts of the news scheme such as in stories and quotes.

2.3.3. Microstructure

Microstructure points to the local meaning of the discourse, by observing the semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical aspects (Van Dijk, 1993: p.23). The application of words, proposition and certain rhetoric in the media is understood by Van Dijk those are part of the speaker's or journalist's strategy. The use of words, sentences, and diction is viewed as the way of communication and also viewed as a method of political communication. There are some observes of microstructure, they are semantic styles, syntaxes style, stylistic style, rhetoric style. In this research, the writer focuses on one element of analysis which is used to the writer within the news about Covid-19 broadcast. The writer begins with the small phase of microstructure that is stylistic style to find lexicons on Covid- 19 broadcast.

2.3.3.1. Semantic style

According to Van Dijk, semantic are categorizing as local meaning; sentences, proportions that can build particular meaning in a text which we called superstructure. In semantic style there are several elements. They are Background, details, meaning, presupposition, and nominalization.

Background is part of the news that can affect the semantics (meaning) you want to display. Eriyanto (2012) provides a deeper explanation that the setting can be the reason for justifying the ideas put forward in a text. Therefore, the background of the text is a useful element because it can reveal what journalists want to convey. Sometimes the main purpose or content is not revealed in the text, but by looking at what background is presented, we can analyze what the hidden meaning is that the real journalist wants to convey. The setting of the event is used
to provide the basis on which the text is brought and this is an ideological reflection, where journalists may or may not present the background, depending on their interests.

Detail relates to the control of the information that a person displays. Detail is a strategy for how journalists express their attitudes in an implicit way. Attitudes or discourses developed by journalists sometimes do not need to be conveyed openly, but

from which details are developed and which are developed in great detail, it will describe how the discourse developed by the media.

Meaning of seeing information that benefits communicators will be explained explicitly and clearly. On the other hand, harmful information will be described in a disguised, implied, and hidden way. Detail is almost similar to Meaning. The end goal is that the public is only presented with information that benefits the communicator. Information is presented clearly, with firm words, and points directly to the facts. Meanwhile, harmful information is presented in disguised, euphemistic, and convoluted words.

Presupposition is a statement used to support the meaning of a text. The presupposition comes with a statement that is considered reliable so there is no question. News texts generally contain a lot of presuppositions, this presupposition fact that has not been proven true but is used as a basis for support a particular idea. *Nominalization* is an abstraction, related with the question whether the communicator views the object as something that is single stand alone or as a group (community) (Alex Sobur, 2009: p.81).

2.3.3.2. Syntaxes style

In general, syntax means knowledge of word order and sentences. Syntaxes can be used to politic manipulation by using sentence form; the use of active and passive sentence, coherence and pronoun (us vs. them) (Alex Sobur, 2006).

Sentence form is not just a matter of technical correctness of order language, but determines the meaning formed by sentence structure. In an active structured sentence, a person becomes the subject of statement, whereas in the passive voice, a person becomes the object of the statement. Coherence gives the impression to society how two facts are abstracted and connected.

Coherence is an element describes how events are linked or viewed separated from each other by journalists. Pronouns are elements to manipulate language by creating an imaginative community. *Pronouns* are a tool used by communicators to show where one's position in discourse is. In expressing attitude, one can use the pronoun "I" / "we" which illustrates that this attitude is an official attitude communicator only.

2.3.3.3. Stylistic style

The focus of stylistics is style that is the method used a speaker or writer to state the meaning with use language as a means (Sobur, 2009: p.82). Basically, this element is lexicons that signify how a person is selection of words in a variety of possible words available. A fact generally consists of several words which refer to facts. The choice of words used is not same by chance, but also ideologically shows how someone interprets the facts / reality. The choice of words used indicates certain attitudes and ideologies. The same of event can be described a choice of different words (Eriyanto, 2012: 255).

A lexicon is essentially a structured description of a set of lexical entries. One of the first tasks when developing a lexicon is to decide what the lexical entries are. Conventionally, there are two main candidates for the type of linguistic object described by a lexicon: word forms (such as sings, singing, sang), corresponding to actual words in a text and lexemes (such as sing, walk, man) it describing abstract words, from which word forms are somehow derived (Roger evans, 2013).

2.3.3.4. Rhetoric Style

Rhetoric is one of way to persuade and strengthen the particular information that wants to be shown to the reader or hearer by using language style. The use of rhetoric is signed by hyperbole, alliteration, metaphor, repetition, irony and metonymies. In textual analysis, the author can express the things that would be stressed to the public, usually they shows in form of graphic, pictures, raster or table to support or hidden another part

to be shown. The author is not merely conveying the main information, but it shows the metaphor to ornate the text. It used to be the main thought to support the particular idea to the public (Alex Sobur, 2006).

In a discourse, a journalist does not convey the main message through text, but also figures, expressions, *metaphors* which are ornaments of the news. However, the use of certain metaphors can be the main clue to understanding the meaning of a text. Certain *metaphors* are used by journalists strategically as a

basis for thinking, justifying reasons for certain opinions or ideas to the public. Journalists use people's beliefs, everyday expressions, proverbs, proverbs, ancestral advice, ancient words, maybe even phrases taken from holy verses, all of which are used to reinforce the main message.

Expression, intended to help highlight or eliminate certain parts of the text that is conveyed. This element is a part to examine what is emphasized or highlighted (which means it is considered important) by someone that can be observed from the text. In written text, this expression appears for example in the form of graphics, pictures, photos, rasters, or tables to support ideas or other parts that are not highlighted (Sobur, 2009: p.84).

3.   METHODS

This study employed a qualitative descriptive method, the writer can disseminate what are the problems in the societies. It is defined as research that relies on the interpretive and critical approach to social science, in which the reports often contain rich descriptions and detailed explanations (Jessy Julia, 2013; Neuman, 2004).

This qualitative descriptive is explaining the existence of a phenomenon that occurs in societies, that is Covid-19. A phenomenon or reality in a society that reveals if the qualitative descriptive method exists is used as a procedure to solve the problem being researched. The problems being investigated are based on existing facts and appear in societies.

Primary data is data in which obtained from interviews and in-depth observation of the informants directly, that is Covid-19, a phenomenon that is still happening in societies that continues to increase. The writer took the data by watching the video and reading the news report.

Secondary data are data sources that are not direct but can provide additional data that support primary data. Source Secondary data can be obtained from print and electronic media such as books and the internet to support the discussion and from other research results.

3.1. Procedure of Data Collections

The data which is used in this thesis comes from Covid-19 broadcast of CNN Indonesia.com news from January 16th till 26th 2021. To support the collecting data of course need a procedure in this research. There are some steps in procedure in data collection, namely;

1. Searching for the broadcast
     In the first step of collecting data, the writer uses broadcast observation. The writer looking for Covid-19 broadcast of news reports from January 16th till 26th 2021. The broadcast can be used such as audio and video. The writer chooses a video to observe, In this case, is www.cnnindonesia.com. It shows that event is truly information in reality. It means that the utterances are truly by journalists. They give information using language that is easy to understand. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tThSS86gocg
2. Searching the script

After the video has been found, the writer looks for the script of the broadcast of CNN Indonesia.com. It is found on the internet. https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20210126142245-20-598542/kasus-covid-19-indonesia-tembus-1-juta

3. Downloading the video and the script

Then last, the writer downloads the data video and the scribe has downloaded it. After that, both of them are saved specially for the script used for the main data to analyze lexicons in covid-19.

4. Watching and Reading

The writer watching the video and reading the script on Covid-19 broadcast from January 16th till 26th 2021.

5. Finding the data

After we have watched and read the script, we found the data from video and script by Covid-19 broadcast of CNN Idonesia.com.

6. Categorizing the data

The researcher made some classified lexicons in Covid-19. Analysis and after describe all the data.

3. 2. Procedure of Data Analysis

Data analysis according to Bogdan in Sugiyono (2009: p.244) is the process of systematically searching and collating data obtained from interview results, field notes, and other materials so they can easily to implement, and the findings can be shared with others. This research is found some steps of procedures. These steps are as follows:

1. Identifying the data

    The writer identified some lexicons in the script Covid-19 broadcast from January 16th till 26th 2021 of CNN Indonesia.com news.

2. Classifying the data that have been collected

    The first step that did by researcher is classified the data in order to make the data easier to be analyzed.

3. Analyzing, describing, explaining

    The writer analyzed, described and explained lexicons of stylistic style, the data about lexicons in Covid-19 broadcast for script.

4. Making the conclusion

    After all the data have been analyzed, described and explained in the research, the writer made the conclusion of the research.

4. RESULTS

The result in the analysis of lexicons in Covid-19 broadcast of elements stylistic style. The writer took the data from video broadcast and script. The writer found lexicons in Covid-19 broadcast of CNN Indonesia.com news where the lexicons have been conveyed by journalist. The writer analyzed lexicons in Covid-19 broadcast for helping the societies and increasing understand lexicons in Covid-19 because there are some of societies who don't understand lexicons in Covid-19 so that Covid-19 rapidly spread in societies.

As the result, lexicons can be seen that the purpose and the structure are appropriate or not. The writer only focuses on analyzing the meaning of lexicons In the Covid-19 broadcast of CNN Indonesia.com news. There are nineteen lexicons as the data in this research. The data will be with the meanings shown bellows:

4.1 Lexicons in Covid-19 of CNN Indonesian.comnews

Table 1. Lexicons in Covid-19 of CNN Indonesia.com news

Lexicons	Meaning
Testing	Test for current infection or past infection
Contact Tracing / *penelusuran kontak*	Detecting societies who contract the virus from Covid-19 positive patients
Isolation / *isolasi*	Separation of infected societies from healthy societies for serious contagious diseases
Treatment	Medical care is given to a patient for an illness or injury
Vaccine	A substance used to protect from disease
Quarantine / *Karantina*	Monitoring of people who have been exposed to an infectious disease
Pandemic	Occurrence of a particular disease throughout a whole country or the world
People without symptoms / *Orang tanpa gejala* (OTG)	Used for societies who are infected with the Coronavirus but the symptoms are very mild
Mask	A piece of fiber or cloth that fits over the nose and mouth to protect other societies
Social distancing / *pembatasan sosial*	Avoiding public places, stay away from crowds, and maintain an optimal distance of 2 meters from other people
Mobility restrictions / *pembatasan mobilitas*	Travel restrictions on societies' activities
Positivity rate / *jumlah kasus*	Used to describe how dire the situations are in the area.
Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions or *Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat* (PPKM)	Used to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic for the societies
Bad accompany rate / *tingkat kekeritisan*	Covid-19 patients who need treatment
Large-Scale Social Restrictions / *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar* (PSBB)	Restrictions on certain activities of residents in an area suspected of being infected with Covid-19

The data above explains the meaning of the lexicons in Covid-19 where the writer took the meaning of the lexicons from CNN Indonesia.com news.

5. DISCUSSION

In this Part, the writer analyzed lexicons in the Covid-19 broadcast of CNN indonesia.com news. In the intention that societies can understand the lexicons in Covid-19 by reading what has been analyzed by the writer. It will make the societies can reduce

the spread of Covid-19 and avoid Covid-19 so the societies can understand the lexicons in Covid-19.

In this research, the writer discusses lexicons in Covid-19 broadcast the element of stylistic style of the text. The writer identifies data taken from Covid-

19 broadcast. This section describes the findings of lexicons in Covid-19 broadcast. The analysis of the lexicons becomes from the meaning part into the specific part analysis. The writer is going to explain each lexicon in each data. Every data will show a different discussion.

Data 1: 'testing'

Testing is the lexicon in Covid-19. Testing is a new vocabulary that is still to be heard by societies. This lexicon is a test for current infection or past infection. This lexicon related societies have got risk, for instance, the societies just met another societies' infection disease, they need to examination so they can also isolation. Societies do it by treatment and isolation so they can avoid transmission of the corona virus. The societies feel the symptoms of Covid-19 need testing. Some societies don't care about this lexicon so Covid-19 spread in the societies. The societies increase their understanding of the lexicon in Covid-

19. They must read what the writer has analyzed. Testing is beneficial for societies by avoiding Covid-19 so that are societies more carefully.

Data 2: 'contact tracing / *penelusuran kontak*'

Contact tracing is a lexicon in Covid-19. This lexicon is not widely known by societies. Contact tracing is detecting people who contract the virus from Covid-19 positive patients. This lexicon is carried out to find out who has met sufferers of the corona virus, which will also make it easier for health workers to take action so the virus does not spread more widely. The societies who did contact with Covid-19 are positive namely contact tracing. If contact tracing is carried out continuously the spread of the virus will increase because some societies don't understand and some of the societies understand but they don't care.

Therefore, how societies can increase their understanding of the lexicon. The writer hopes the societies read what has been analyzed by the writer. So the societies can reduce the spread of Covid-19 and can't make positive contact. It is beneficial for the societies to prevent the spread of Covid-19. It is used to detect the number of societies infected after the societies' close contact with positive Covid-19. It encourages societies to recover back to normal. This is a new term for lexicon.

Data 3: 'isolation / *isolasi*'

Isolation is a lexicon in Covid-19. Isolation has ever been heard by societies. Isolation is the separation of infected societies from healthy societies for serious contagious diseases. This lexicon related to the Corona virus refers to actions to prevent transmission of the Corona virus from societies who have been positive for Covid-19 to other people who have not. Isolation separates societies who have got sick from those who have not got sick to prevent the Corona virus. It have done self-isolate at home for at least 14 days. It needed treatments, vitamins, some medicines, laboratory tests, and the treating doctor.

There are some societies that have known this lexicon but they have not known what the effect of isolation did not do it. To increase the understanding of this lexicon by reading what have been analyzed by the writer. This lexicon is beneficial for societies to provide special protection because of Covid-19 and reduce Covid-19.

Data 4: 'treatment'

Treatment is a lexicon in Covid-19. This lexicon is rarely for societies to hear. Treatment is Medical care given to a patient for an illness or injury. Covid- 19 symptoms treatment such as fever, coughing, and breathing problems have been common in societies. Many societies recovered from Covid-19 without in- hospital treatment. The societies can do treatment in the home such as take a rest, stay at home, drink fluids, and Monitor. Some societies didn't do it.

Sometimes Societies did not care about treatment. So, Covid-19 spread widely in societies. To increase understanding of the lexicon in Covid-19, the societies should read what the writer has analyzed. It most important thing must do by societies to avoid spreading to other people, especially, they are over 65 years old that are easily attacked by Covid-19. Societies have to keep healthy life.

Data 5: 'Vaccine'

A vaccine is one of the newest a lexicon which has known to societies. This lexicon have common in the societies. A vaccine is a substance used to protect from a disease that is Covid-19. A vaccine is not medicine. The vaccine used to stimulate the production of antibodies that protect the body and prevent infectious diseases. A vaccine made the body immune to viruses and has a strong body. A vaccine is made reduce to the spread of Covid-19. Part of the societies has test vaccine Covid-19. Although the societies have known this lexicon, the societies needed more to understand this lexicon.

The societies increase the understanding of lexicon in Covid-19 by reading what has been analyzed by the writer. A vaccine is given to help reduce the risk of Covid-19 infection. Therefore, some societies disagree about this lexicon because of its effect. The effect of the vaccine is different from society to other societies, such as pain around the injection site, headache, fever, and others. This lexicon is beneficial to societies for protecting the body from viruses Lexicon vaccine which is discussed by societies until now.

Data 6: 'Quarantine / *Karantina*'

Quarantine is a lexicon in Covid-19. This lexicon had familiar to societies. This lexicon appeared a long time ago and it is still used now by societies. Quarantine is the monitoring of societies that have been exposed to an infectious disease. Quarantine is done who came to enter the area and thus was exiled. Quarantine is carried out for 14 days. Two weeks is enough to know if they will become sick and infect others. Although this lexicon is familiar, some societies ignore it; it will make Covid-19 spread widely.

To reduce the spread of Covid-19, the societies must increase the lexicon in Covid-19 by reading what the writer has analyzed. This lexicon in Covid-19 is more important to do it. This lexicon is beneficial to the societies prevent the transmission and spread of viruses. The societies who enter the area must do quarantine. Quarantine terms including lexicon which have done by the societies.

Data 7: 'Pandemic'

Pandemic is a lexicon in Covid-19. This lexicon appeared the first time where this lexicon has been known by the societies. Pandemic is also known as corona virus disease. This lexicon have killed up more than one million societies got negative Covid-19 in Indonesia. Death is caused by Covid-19, one of the deadliest pandemic. The Pandemic made some of the responses of societies made healthy life, but many societies didn't care about it. This pandemic is spreading rapidly in various areas. So the government has closed access in and out. Some societies have not done Covid-19 prevention.

There are societies in this pandemic that had been affected by Covid-19 and had died and some are still being treated. The increasing number of deaths in this pandemic has made societies panic but some societies did not understand this lexicon so pandemics could not stop it. The societies could increase and understand this lexicon by reading what have been analyzed by the writer so societies know more about the meaning of this lexicon. Therefore, societies could implement a stay healthy life during this pandemic.

Data 8: 'People without symptoms / *Orang tanpa gejala* (OTG)'

OTG is a lexicon in Covid-19. This lexicon had been known by societies. OTG is used for people who are infected with the corona virus but the symptoms are very mild. The OTG has carried out in isolation at home for 14 days, monitored by telephone, and carry out control after 14 days of self-isolation. During isolation, OTG has to take temperature measurements 2 times a day as well as wear a mask, wash hands with hand soap and running water or hand sanitizer, physical distancing, cough etiquette, and live in a room that is separate from another house. If the OTG has fever symptoms of more than 380º C, the OTG has to give information to the monitoring officer.

The response of societies did not do this lexicon. OTG have to increase our understanding of this lexicon. The societies have to read what the writer has analyzed so the societies could maintain a healthy body. It made Covid-19 reduce and it will not spread in the societies. This is beneficial for societies to keep the body healthy.

Data 9: 'mask'

Mask is a lexicon in Covid-19 that has been known and done by the societies. Mask is a piece of fiber to cloths that fits over the nose and mouth to protect other societies. Mask included the lexicon which has common to societies. There some societies wear masks and sometimes not. Mask is more important to use it although there is a vaccine. Mask has been used by societies to prevent Covid-19. Most of the societies wear masks when outside so as not to get Covid-19. The societies must not wear masks at home except there are guests. If some societies ignore and don't care about this lexicon in Covid-19 that will quickly spread because without any protection the virus can spread quickly.

Therefore, the societies could increase their understanding of this lexicon by reading what the writer has analyzed. This lexicon is beneficial to societies to protect from viruses. Masks are used to protect other societies and themselves. Masks included the vocabulary Covid-19 that many societies understand it but there are some societies that don't use masks for some reason, such as difficult breathing, uncomfortable, and others.

Data 10: 'Social distancing / *pembatasan sosial*'

Social distancing is a lexicon in Covid-19. This lexicon is one of the lexicons which have known the societies. Social distancing is avoiding public places, stay away from crowds, and maintain an optimal distance of 2 meters from other people. Social distancing did anywhere include market, bank, worship place, etc. Some societies did not do social distancing in crowded places because many societies do not know what the benefits of social distancing are, so many ignore this lexicon even though this lexicon has been implemented a long time ago.

However, many societies have not applied so the spread of Covid-19 is very fast. To increase understanding of this lexicon, societies must read what has been analyzed by the writer so the societies could reduce transmission of Covid-19. Social distancing is used to prevent the spread of Covid-19 by social distancing from one person and another and reducing close contact with others. The societies violate and belittle with social distancing.

Data 11: 'Mobility restrictions / *pembatasan mobilitas*'

Mobility restrictions are lexicon in Covid-19. This lexicon is rarely heard by societies. Mobility restrictions are travel restrictions on societies' activities. This is an important lexicon taken of mobility restrictions for societies in the Covid-19 pandemic. This lexicon is important for societies to prevent Covid-19. Many societies have not applied this lexicon so Covid-19 is difficult to prevent.

Therefore, the societies should increase their understanding of this lexicon in Covid-19 by reading what has been analyzed by the writer. So the societies could reduce the spread of Covid-19. If societies are moving from one place to another place have been infected with Covid-19, so if they move places will cause infection Covid-19. They have to rapid test first. This lexicon must be applied by the societies to prevent Covid-19 so will not many societies get infected with Covid-19. Some societies know this lexicon and not did it.

Data 12: 'Positivity rate / *jumlah kasus*'

Positivity rate is a lexicon in Covid-19. This lexicon is rarely to hear the societies. Positivity rate is used to describe how dire the situations are in the area. Positivity rate is done compared between the number of positive cases of Covid- 19 and the number of tests that did it. It showed how many societies are infected with positive Covid-19 so the societies have to know what the lexicon in Covid- 19 is. That is more important for societies to increase of their understanding of a lexicon in Covid-19.

To increase understanding of the lexicon in Covid-19, the societies should read what the writer's analysis has done. So the society could prevent transmission Covid-19. However, some societies have ignored this lexicon. They also keep healthy. The societies must understand so they can avoid Covid-19.

Data 13: 'Enforcement of Community Activities Restrictions / *Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat* (PPKM)'

PPKM is the lexicon in Covid-19. This lexicon is related to societies. PPKM used to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic. This lexicon is still applied now. This lexicon has carried out to prevent Covid-19 so succeeded in reducing the number of positive Covid-19 because this lexicon is widely applied by societies. If the societies do not apply this lexicon then it will make this virus spread rapidly. Many societies already know this lexicon, but some does not do it.

To further increase understanding of this lexicon, the societies could read what has been analyzed by the writer so that Covid-19 will not spread and the societies can avoid it. In PPKM activities such as teaching and learning activities are still doing by online. Currently, some are offline but on condition that they must comply with protocols such as wear masks or face shields, hand washes, used hand sanitizers, and others. PPKM belongs to the lexicon in Covid-19 which has been applied in societies.

Data 14: 'Bad accompany rate / *tingkat kekritisan*'

Bad accompany rate is a lexicon in Covid-19. The lexicon is rarely heard by societies. Bad accompany rate is Covid-19 patients who need treatment or patients infected with Covid-19. Covid-19 positive patients are categorized with bad accompany rates, such as pneumonia, Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS), Multiple organ failure, etc. they have to be hospitalized. Covid-19 positive patients make hospitals full so they can be treated at home by doing self- isolation.

The bad accompany rate of patients have reached more than one million in Indonesia. It shows that societies do not understand this lexicon. The societies increase understanding of the lexicon in Covid-19 by reading about the lexicon that has been analyzed by the writer. Societies who already understand this lexicon can avoid Covid-

19. If they do not understand the lexicon, Covid-19 will increase in Covid-19 continues to increase so hospitals continue to be full.

Data 15: 'Large-Scale Social Restrictions / *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar* (PSBB)'

PSBB is a lexicon in Covid-19. This lexicon has heard the societies. This lexicon has common and had applied a long time ago. PSBB is restrictions on certain activities of residents in an area suspected of being infected with Covid-19. In several regions in Indonesia, there is Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). During the PSBB, regions governments would do several things, such as closing schools and workplaces, restriction activities in public places or facilities, and other activities but it was not all activities. It was only defense and security aspects. The rules of workplace vacation provide exemptions for workplaces that provide defense and security services, public order, food needs, fuel oil and gas, health services, the economy, communications, industry, export-import, distribution logistics, and other necessities.

This lexicon must be applied by the societies so the virus would not spread. This virus is still spreading today because some societies didn't understand this lexicon. Therefore, societies must increase their understanding of this lexicon by reading what the writer had analyzed so the societies could reduce the spread of Covid-19 and avoid Covid-19. This lexicon is beneficial to the societies to prevent Covid-19 and reduce the spread of Covid-19.

6.   CONCLUSION

It was arranged in correlation based on theme and problems. The problem of the societies of Covid-19 is an important issue to reduce the spread of Covid-19. It is a new phenomenon. The data about lexicons in Covid-19 broadcast of CNN Indonesia.com. The lexicons in Covid-19 had been taken because of a phenomenon that making the societies uneasy, so it made it interested to help the societies to increase understanding of the lexicons in Covid-19. The theories were Stylistic style of discourse analysis that is conveyed by a journalist.

It consists of research designs, data and source data, procedure of data collections, and procedure of data analysis. The writer used qualitative descriptive method of the writer. It explained the existence of a phenomenon that occurred in societies, that is Covid-19.

There were fifteen lexicons in Covid-19 broadcast to analyze. It found lexicons of the data that was presented by a journalist on January 16th till 26th. Analyzing and explaining lexicons in Covid-19 broadcast to help the societies and increase understanding lexicons in Covid-19 broadcast because some societies who didn't understand lexicon in Covid-19. The societies increase understanding of the lexicons on Covid-19 by reading the data that has been analyzed by the writer.

The writer hoped that for the next researchers who want to research the smallest element Microstructure using semantic style, syntaxes style, stylistic style, and rhetoric style by van Dijk, it is used to analyze discourse.

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