

**CONNOTATIVE AND DENOTATIVE IN E-NEWS : DISCOURSE
ANALYSIS OF COVID-19 OUTBREAK**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for The Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
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BY

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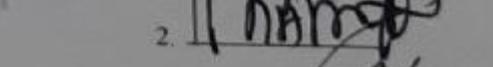


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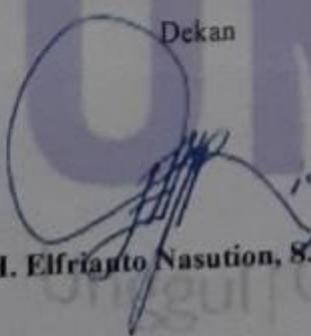
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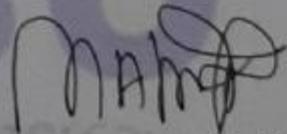

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul "Connotative and Denotative in E-News : Discourse Analysis of Covid-19 Outbreak" adalah benar bersifat asli (*original*), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

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ABSTRACT

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Semantics as the study of meaning stands at the very center of the linguistic quest to understand the nature of language and human language abilities. It is obvious that semantics has an important role in understanding and comprehending a language, especially for english. The aim of study is to elaborate the semantic both connotative and denotative are used in the E-News about covid-19 outbreak, to classified which the theme and rheme of textual function of discourse analysis in E-News about covid-19 outbreak. This study used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. The data was taken from E-News namely Jakarta Post. The script consisted of 3 pages were taken as the data. The data were 29 sentences. The realization parts of textual function occured because the clauses have grammatical and systematical reason. Its hope that the result of this study will be useful to everyone who wants to study meaning.

Keywords : Connotative and Denotative, Textual Function, Covid-19.

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Peace be upon the prophet Muhammad Sallallahu'alaihiwassalam who has brought humans being from the darkness into brightness era which we hope for his blessing in the judgement day. The writer comes upon a lot of difficulties during the writing of this study, due to her limited knowledge and experience. However, many people have directly and indirectly contributed and helped her during completing this study, it might be possible for her to finish it.

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Hopefully the findings of this research are expected to be useful for those who read this research and interested to the topics. Finally, the researcher realizes that this research is still far from being perfect in spite of the fact she has done

her best completing this work. Therefore, constructive criticism, comments, suggestions are welcomed for further improvement of this research.

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Medan, September 2020
Researcher

Rizka Junita

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Corona virus infection is called CoVid-19 (Corona Virus Disease 2019) and was first discovered in the city of Wuhan, China at the end of December 2019. The virus is transmitted very quickly and has spread to almost all countries, including Indonesia, in just a few months. This makes some countries implement policies to impose lockdowns in order to prevent the spread of Corona virus. In Indonesia itself, a Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy was put in place to suppress the spread of this virus.

According to data released by one of the E-News Task Force for the Acceleration of Covid-19 Handling, the number of positive confirmed cases up to 14 May 2020 is 16,006 people with 1043 deaths. From these two figures it can be concluded that the case fatality rate or death rate caused by Covid-19 in Indonesia is around 6.5%. Case fatality rate is the percentage of deaths from all confirmed and reported positive Covid-19 cases. Referring to these data, the case fatality rate by age group is as follows: 0–5 years: 2.6%, 6-17 years: 0.67%, 18-30 years: 1.17%, 31–45 years: 2.39%, 46-59 years: 8.9%, > 60 years: 17.3%.

From all Covid-19 sufferers who died, 0.6% aged 0–5 years, 0.5% aged 6–17 years, 10.7% aged 31–45 years, 39.6% aged 46–59 years, and 45% aged 60 years and over. While based on gender, 64.9% of patients who died due to Covid-19 were male and the remaining 35.1% were female. Early symptoms of Corona virus infection or Covid-19 can resemble flu symptoms, namely fever, runny nose,

dry cough, sore throat, and headache. After that, the symptoms can disappear and heal or even aggravate. Patients with severe symptoms can experience high fever, cough with phlegm and even bleeding, shortness of breath, and chest pain. These symptoms appear when the body reacts against the Corona virus.

From all the update news above all public aware of the Corona virus disease, they just follow command from the government to stay at home, wash their hand all the time, and also wearing face mask.

Then, in this Pandemic Covid-19, public get all the news update easily with particular E-News. Nowadays, everyone surely have gadget and they will access the news every day to get new update of Covid-19. Online news article is as one of the fastest media, it might be said as the basis communication and they are the main source which delivers most up to date news on social life. Related to the language impact, it will bring the readers to the meaning semantically both denotative and connotative.

According to Cole (1981) "Semantics is involved in determination of conventional (or literal) meaning". The purpose of semantic is to refuse confusion of readers. It might have relations between a word and a sentence through their meanings, because if a word places changed, it will also change the entire meanings or it becomes ambiguous.

According to Leech (1974) denotation is the meaning of a word which is primarily refers to the real word. Meanwhile, connotative meaning is when a word suggests a set of associations or it is an imaginative or emotional suggestion connected with the words, while readers can relate to such associated. That is why we need to know and understand every single meaning of a word or a sentence

that comes in E-News, so that we can guide the information that concern about Covid-19.

Furthermore, we know that publicistic language is nowadays characterised by commentaries and by imposing personal opinion. What concerns online articles, the requirements for them are, in fact, similar to those of newspaper articles, McNair (2009:75). However, the language of online texts has been affected by readers' fast lives. Consequently, the text and the language has been transformed by the content of the articles which are extremely simplified and rather shallow with the main objective to provide information, advertise; some deeper analysis, however, is left overboard. As a result, the role of online news articles is transformed: they have to actually "attack" the reader, not just to attract their attention (Marcinkevičienė, 2010).

Online texts are created on the basis of inverted pyramid style which ensures that the most important and relevant information is delivered to the reader at the very beginning, by the headline in particular (Rich, 2010:47). This writing method is valued since the reader can leave the text at any point and still understand it, which is extremely relevant with modern-day online readers, or skimmers.

Beside knowing the meaning of a news form E-News the researcher also analyze the textual function of the text by doing discourse analysis which can better ensure every single meaning of a word or a sentence through the article about Covid-19 outbreak. Discourse analysis is a comprehensive research method that deals with meaning output derived from verbal or written, it is also an approach that focuses on the investigation of the political and social context. It can

be regarded as a structure that contains and systematically reproduces different power of a text.

The term discourse has taken various, sometimes very broad meanings. Originally the word discourse comes from Latin '*discursus*' which denoted '*conversation speech*'. Therefore, the researcher believes that just textual function which is analyzing texts in term of theme and rheme can lead to reader's awareness of the purposes to the speaker or the writer. The textual function can be looked in public speech, and it's more highly structured. Then, the textual function has two main elements : Theme and Rheme.

Furthermore, the researcher research this topic caused this cases increase day by day in the world especially in Indonesia , and public also want to know more about a number of victims in Indonesia, all the impact from the E-News, and they surely checked E-News every single day as a faster and valid sources of data. And by doing this research, the researcher hope people will get a better understanding of meaning semantically and gramamatically through discourse analysis.

B. The Identification of the Problems

Based on the background above, this research was meant to analyze the denotative and connotative meaning in E-News: Discourse analysis of Covid-19 outbreak. The problems found were as follows:

1. People did not have good understanding about connotative and denotative.
2. People did not know parts of textual function in discourse analysis.

C. The Scope and Limitation

This research scope was focused on semantics and discourse analysis. This research was limited in connotative and denotative and the textual function that has two elements, they are: theme, and rheme.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problems of this research were formulated as follows:

1. What were connotative and denotative in E-News about Covid-19 outbreak?
2. What were parts of textual function of discourse analysis that used in the E-News of Covid-19 outbreak ?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study were:

1. To classified the connotative and denotative meaning of E-News about Covid-19 outbreak.
2. To analyzed the parts of textual function that used in E-News about Covid-19 outbreak.

F. The Significance of the Study

1. Theoretically

This research was intended to give more knowledge about semantics especially connotative and denotative meaning in E-News and also the theme and rheme of textual function of discourse analysis about Covid-19 outbreak.

2. Practically

Hopefully this research could be used as a reference for further research of semantic study to other researcher which interested to do a research with the same focus.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

These key terms are the concept to get the right interpretation and understanding of the study. The researcher certainly needs some main theories and some other supporting theories as references. The following is a review of semantics, the theme and rheme of textual function of discourse analysis and also E-News with some of sub-titles.

1. Semantics

One of the branches of linguistics studying about the meaning and considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted to study of meaning in language (Crystal, 1991:310). According to what has long been the most widely accepted as theory of semantic, meanings are ideas or concepts that can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer by embodying them, as it were, in the forms of one language or another (Lyon, 1995:136).

According to Leech (1974), there are seven types of meaning in semantics: denotative meaning (meaning by dictionary), connotative meaning (meaning by suggest of mind), social meaning (social context), affective or emotive meaning (convey about personal feeling), and reflected meaning (multiple conceptual meaning), collocative meaning (association of words), and thematic meaning (message of meaning). The seven types of meaning according to Leech are :

1.1 Connotative Meaning

Connotative is personal meaning implication, or interpretation of a word. Connotative meaning poses greater difficulty to the translator than denotative meaning because it is variable according to historical period and culture. The wider the gap between the Source Language and the Target Language cultures, the more problematic the issue of translatability becomes.

Some words with neutral connotations in the source language may have strong emotional overtones in the target language if translated literally (Larson in Ahmed, 2002:4). Denotative meaning is easier to translate than connotative meaning since it is often difficult to find denotative equivalents, for instance if we read the word “tears” it means a drop of salty water that comes from the eye when one is crying, but if we saw it from the connotative, the word “tears” include a negative connotation. It can translate as “*the pain or sorrow*”. This is because, languages combine meaning components differently.

The fact that if we compare the meaning of connotative and denotative is that connotations are relatively unstable; that is they vary considerably they have seen, their culture, and also experience of individual. However, people will have their own individual perception in determine the connotative meaning. It’s literally influenced by the emotion in their mind and sometimes have relation according to our characters and sense of a thing, so meaning is defined by environment.

According to Leech (1974: 40-41) connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content. If people talking about connotation it will be

clear, but in fact is about “the real word experience”. It is something more than the dictionary meaning, because it is associated with an expression when someone uses and hears it.

1.2 Denotative Meaning

Denotative meaning is sometimes called conceptual meaning or cognitive meaning, it is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication. Larson (1984) noted that denotative is also called as primary meaning, that is the meaning suggested by the word when it used alone. It is the first meaning or usage which a word will suggest to most people when the word is said in isolation. It is the meaning learned early in life and likely to have reference to a physical situation.

According to Leech (1974) denotation is the meaning of a word which is primarily refers to the real world. It interprets directly a word, phrase, or sentence according to dictionary. For instance, the word “eye” means; each of two organs on the face that are used for seeing, the visible colored part of this, the power of seeing, the ability to see, the ability to make good judgments about something one sees, a thing like an eye.

Another example is the word “cat” is a carnivorous mammal, domesticated as a rat catcher or pet, but in the connotative meaning it may bring another emotion. That is why the denotative is called as the primarily refers to the real world, and that is surely given in dictionary. The aim of the conceptual meaning is to provide an appropriate semantic representation to a sentence or statement. It can help us distinguish one meaning from other meaning in a sentence.

1.3 Social and Affective Meaning

These two meanings are concerned with two aspects of communication which are derived from the situation or environment in which an utterance or sentence was produced in a language. Of these two, social meaning was that information which a piece of language (i.e. a pronunciation variation, a word, phrase, sentence, etc.) conveys about the social circumstance of its use. Social meaning was understood through the recognition of different dimensions and levels of style within the same language. Aspects of language variation like social or regional dialect variation, style variation like formal, informal, colloquial, slang etc., in a social situation a functional meaning of a sentence may differ from its conceptual meaning due to its illocutionary force. Affective meaning was the aspects of meaning which “reflects personal feelings of the speaker, includes the attitude of the listener or his attitude to something the listener was talking about. But Leech’s includes as in the case of social meaning, not only difference in the use of words or lexemes but also factors of intonation and voice-timbre referred to as tone of voice.

1.4 Reflected and Collective Meaning

These two types of meaning are due to relations between words or interconnections on the lexical level of language. Of the two, reflected meaning was the meaning which arises in cases when a word has multiple conceptual meanings or is polysemous, when one sense of a word forms part of our response (or reaction) to another sense. Collocative meaning consists of the association a word

acquires on account of the meaning of words which tend to occur in its environment. For instance, the words pretty and handsome share common ground in the meaning of good looking. But it may be distinguished by the range of noun in which they are like to occur or collocate; pretty woman and handsome man. The ranges may be well matched although they suggest a different kind of attractiveness of the adjectives.

1.5 Associative Meaning

Other types of meaning have open ended and variable character. They cannot be analyzed in clear cut either-this-or-that term. Therefore, Leech group all these under the heading of associative meaning. While conceptual meaning was part of the 'common system' of language shared by member of the speech community, associative meaning was less stable and varies with the individual's experience.

1.6 Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning was that "what was communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organize the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis". The thematic meaning can also be expressed by means of stress and intonation to highlight information in one part of a sentence. It is often felt an active sentence such as (1) below has a different meaning from its passive equivalent (2) although in conceptual content they seem to be the same (Leech, 1974:19).

1. Mr.Dimas donated the first building.

2. The first building was donated by Mr.Dimas.

It is assumed that the active sentence answers an implicit question “*what did Mr.Dimas donate?*”, while the passive sentence answers the implicit question “*who donates the first building?*”, that in other words (1) in contrast to see (2) suggest that the readers or hearers know who Mr.Dimas is.

2. Discourse Analysis

In broad terms the definition of discourse analysis are many telling by some expert of language with a clear critical theory. Perhaps, discourse analysis is kind of qualitative research to the study of language. According to (Fairclough, 2001; Gee, 2005) discourse includes particular ways of speaking and all the things that accompany speech to make the spoken word and the speaker understandable. By doing discourse analysis we create and describe the object identity in a sentence or word. It will not define the physical aspect but the understanding of readers.

This time the topic that we want to criticize is about Pandemic Covid-19 as the most talking problem that happened in almost every country. That similar with Gee (1999) points out that we cannot separate language from political groupings, social issues, or power relations. Another statement that relate between discourse and society is Halliday (1994) who believes that language is social act. The term of discourse itself tell us the form of language such as spoken, written, or even visual text.

The first time of discourse concept was used by Zellig Harris that linked sentences to each other in a text. Among the basic description of discourse analysis are people use discourse analyses for certain purposes reflected to the diversity of language. Last, languages are expressed in discourse, and the discourse is shaped in context then it occurs in a text.

Discourse is the use of language above and beyond the sentence: how people use language in texts and contents. Discourse analysis focuses on people's actual utterances and tries to figure out what processes make those utterances appear the way they do. through discourse, people : represent the world, convey communicative intentions, organize thoughts into communicative actions, arrange information so that it is accessible to others, engage in actions and interactions with one another, and convey their identities and relationships.

The essential aspect of discourse analysis is that it aims at revealing socio psychological characteristics of a person/persons rather than text structure. Discourse analysis has been taken up in a variety of social science disciplines including linguistics, sociology, anthropology, social work, cognitive psychology, social psychology, international relations, human geography, and communicative studies and translation studies.

Each of the above is subject to its own assumptions, dimensions of analysis and methodologies.

- A discourse analysis of written text includes a study of topic development and cohesion across the sentences. Although each approach emphasizes a different aspect of language use, they all view language as social interaction.

- A discourse is where language is used which relates to particular social practices. They shape attitudes, behaviour and power relations of the people involved.

2.1. Metafunction of Language

Halliday defined metafunction as the ways how human being use language and classified into three categories, they are the ideational function, the interpersonal function, and textual function. The ideational function is to do with how language is used to represent experience, or to organize, understand and express our perception of the world and our consciousness (Emilia, 2014). The used metafunction in language is in clause stage (Matthiessen, 2014) .

Metafunction of language is dealing with Systematic Functional Linguistics views language as a resource for making meaning. It means that every single utterance of language is used to communicate meanings or messages. Therefore, has those three meanings are known as metafunction : ideational or experiential meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning.

The ideational function concerns the use of language to set up and sustain interaction between people using language (Emilia, 2014). The textual function is to do with how language has to provide for making links with itself and with features of the situation in which it is used (Halliday M. , 2002).

In SFL, textual metafunction is the level clausal of thematic structure. The thematic structure consists of theme and rheme to give the information structure, which is subject, predicator, complement or circumstance adjunct, which can be placed in thematic position at the beginning of the clause, which is more

significant located in a sentence. Halliday (1981) argues, theme consists of the message as a meaning and text relation as an identity. Message as a meaning at the thematic structure is the clause acts in terms of the local and spatial position, where a theme as an initial position which marked and not marked, while rheme as the non initial position. Textual metafunction is the study of the text, which uses language as the goal of text and discourse analysis in linguistics. Halliday, argues linguistics develops a systemic of linguistics and functional grammar in the text of written and spoken language. Historical the study of linguistics is the study the morphology of the language, which followed the study of the meaning in the form of language.

Generally, the study of textual metafunction is a system of meaning in language that accompanied by forms of language through the meaning which can be expressed. Textual metafunction is to understanding how text is structured. Structure in textual metafunction is the basis of this study, which can be any length of the text and meaningful, called as a texture.

2.1.1. Textual Function

Specifically creating a text, of making the difference between language in the abstract and language in use, in other words, it is through the semantic options of the textual component that language comes to be relevant to its environment (Halliday, 1977). Textual function is the clausal level of theme. Textual function is to create the written and spoken text through language which relates in the verbal and situational context. Textual function is realized in cohesive devices, deixis, and patterns of the theme and rheme. The way languages distributes and

gives emphasis to the information in texts. The two main systems are that of theme and rheme and given new information.

2.1.1.1. Theme and Rheme

Theme typically introduces some information which can either be in the form of a representation (ideational), an opinion of the writer (interpersonal) or the actual organization of the text by linking (textual). As Halliday mentioned, thematic structure plays an important role in organizing the message and enhances connectivity between ideas in the text. It is used as a tool to analyse cohesion and coherence and to explain how the texts are constructed and to diagnose language weaknesses in the student's writing.

The theme is indicated by its position in the clause. In writing English we signal that an item has thematic status by putting it first. No other signal is necessary. The theme is the element which serves as the point of departure message, it is that which the clause is concerned. The rest of the message, the part in which the Theme is developed is called the Rheme (Halliday, 1995).

Table. 2.1. The example of theme and rheme

THEME	RHEME
John	bought the book yesterday
Yesterday	John bought the book
Johan	membeli buku itu kemarin
Kemarin	Johan membeli buku itu
Membeli	buku itu Johan kemarin

The meaning carried by theme

The theme implies

‘About John, as for John, well’

‘Mengenai Johan, baik saya ingin mengatakan...’

‘tentang si Johan...’

3. E-News

E-News in short is an Electronic News. We all know that E-News as a headlines or information that are packaged creatively and delivered through online electronic media which can be accessed by computers or hand phone that have connected to the internet. There are also several term of electronic news which are online news or digital news. In this modern era, there are some of physical newspapers like magazines, tabloids, etc are not interesting anymore for readers. So, the electronic news comes as a new model of providing information online, and can be accessed in just a view second via internet.

In Indonesia E-News well known developed by newspapers and magazines. Some of company of E-News publishes online editions as a form of service to the readers that can be accessed quickly and instantly, because online version has popularity for readers. According to Vitug, newspapers have a tougher job to do. They need to go a step further, beyond breaking news and spot reports to news analysis and in-depth stories. The internet already tells us the news by the minute by the hour.

(Sajib stated 8 important things of reading newspaper in online): Nowadays the importance of online newspaper has tremendous value. People are becoming more

accustomed and used to with this type of newspapers. It has various positive aspects.

1. Online newspapers are saving our environment by reducing the use of papers. Thus we can save lot of trees from cutting down.
2. It gives us news and views as soon as any incident happens.
3. More and more people are using internet and they can easily get access of the online newspapers. Millions of people all over the world everyday visit the websites of online newspapers.
4. The technological advancement through all over the world worked as the catalyst for spreading on-line newspaper.
5. Climate change is accelerated by desertification and deforestation and that is prompted by cutting down trees in a large scale. If we can stop the use of wood like in newspapers then we can contribute to the protection of environment. The online version of newspaper is more eco-friendly. So, the dependence of paper based newspaper should be shifted to the online version.
6. Online newspaper is also very much useful in opinion building. Usually a space or option is given in online edition of newspapers where people can easily give opinion. So, it becomes easy to assess the popular feeling or sentiment on any occasion.
7. It is cost effective too. People can save their valuable money while reading newspapers from internet.
8. It also breaks the geographical barrier. People from any place of the world can get access to the online news and views by using internet. Globalization is

accelerated by it. The prospect of global village becomes reality when the newspapers are in online.

We can conclude that E-News as the new model of online news have positive impact from many aspect of life.

B. Related Study

In this research, the researcher take review of related study from another research, and the title is "Connotative and Denotative Meaning in Doang-Doangan of Makassar" which had been researched by Nursinta Hartina in 2017, student of University of Islam Negeri Alaudin. The writer has similar focus with the previous research in the field of Connotative and Denotative Meaning. Nursinta's research used Doang-Doang Script as the source of data and descriptive qualitative as the technique to collect data. While the writer use E-News for example Jakarta Post as the source of data.

The writer also takes another related study entitled "Discourse Analysis Of Song Lyrics in Never Gone Album By Backstreet Boys" that written by Asri Afifah in 2007, the student of State Islamic Studies Institute (Stain) Salatiga. In her research, she focused in song lyrics Never Gone by Backstreet Boys. The research was intended to help the readers comprehend the discourse analysis of song lyrics by using seven criteria of textuality and find out the composer's intention in Never Gone album by Backstreet Boys.

And then, the researcher also takes reference from journal that written by Yulianus P. Mangewa that has related to this article, the title is "An Analysis on

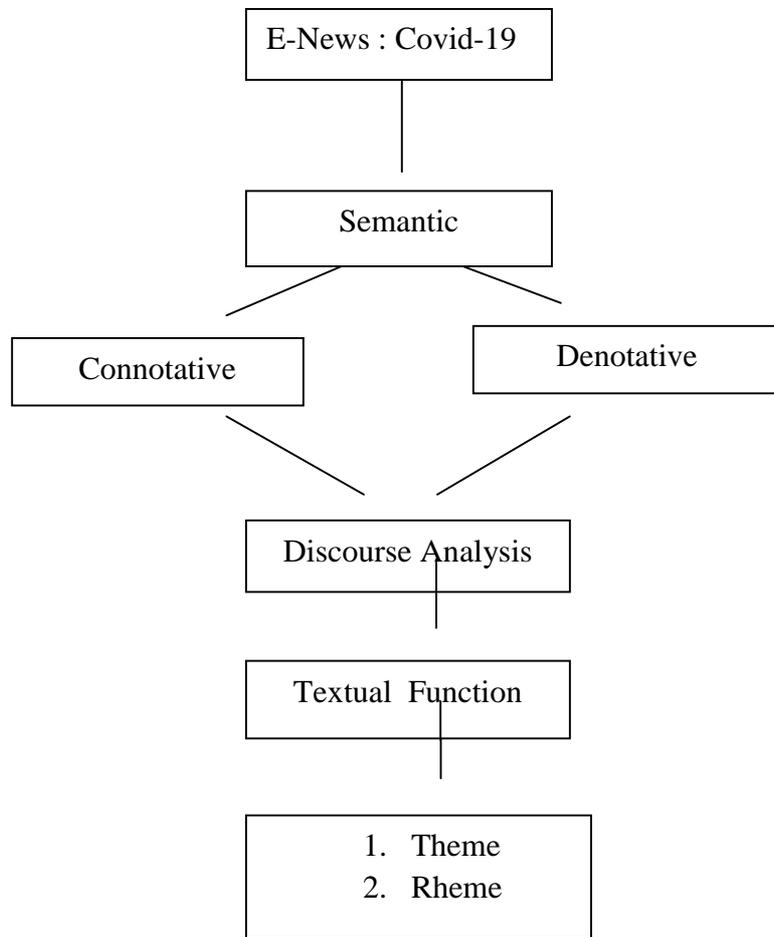
Denotative and Connotative Meaning of Lyrics of Creed's Songs" . the article help the readers understand the meaning of connotative and denotative in a a song.

C. Conceptual Framework

This research is descriptive qualitative research. It will describe about semantic and discourse analysis. Semantics is the study of meaning in language and linguistic communication, which centrally concerned with the study of Denotative and Connotative meaning, that is the study of the real of the words and every words meaning. This study tried to discover of semantic and then analyze the textual function in discourse. Discourse is a human experiential in a language and expressed in two ways, namely spoken and written language and the textual function is to do with how language has to provide for making links with itself and with features of the situation in which it is used. Textual function is the clause as unit of experience that contained in two elements : theme and rheme. So, I will see which the textual function used in the script of E-News namely Jakarta Post. So that the researcher would be analyze textual function in the E-News about Covid-19 outbreak.

The technique of analyzing data can be seen by looking at this diagram:

Figure 2.1. Chart of Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discussed the research methodology which include some subchapters such as: the research design, source of data, the technique for collecting data, and the technique for analysis data. To make the explanation more acceptable, the writer includes the resources people statements taken from some scientific books, internet, articles and other literatures related the problem investigated.

A. Research Design

In this research descriptive qualitative method design to describe the script of E-News or well known as online newspaper. This method used in order to identify, analyze, and describe the connotative and denotative meaning on E-News, and then analyze the textual function through discourse analysis that has two main elements and focused on theme and rheme.

B. Source of Data

The data were obtained from E-News namely Jakarta Post that update about Covid-19 outbreak. The news were published on 18th May 2020 taken from : <https://mailchi.mp/jakpost/covid-haunts-the-young?e=f30304bb22>.

C. The Technique for Collecting Data

In this research, the researcher collected data by doing the following steps :

1. The researcher access the online newspaper that posted in Jakarta Post.

2. The researcher read and identifies the meaning into connotative and denotative.
3. After that, the researcher analyzed the news used the theme and rheme of textual function of discourse analysis.

D. The Technique for Analysis the Data

The data will be analyzed based on the definition of the descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive research, according to Gay and Airasian (2000:275), is a study to determine and describe the way things are. In this case the researcher get text from E-News namely Jakarta Post that contain about Covid-19 outbreak. The data analyzed through qualitative analysis. The activities of qualitative analysis consisted of data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing (Sugiyono, 2016). Based on the following theory, the researcher applied the following steps:

1. Data Reduction

In this step, the data were concluded, grouped, and focused on the main problem of the research. The researcher identified the problem of research and then classified the connotative and denotative meaning from the E-News about Covid-19 outbreak.

2. Data Display

In this second step, after the data were reduced, the researcher classifying the clauses in each kinds of theme and rheme of textual function.

3. . Conclusion Drawing

The last step was conclusion drawing. The data were analyzed deeply, which the data and the information could be the new hypothesis and knowledge. So the researcher found the connotative and denotative in E-News; discourse analysis of Covid-19 outbreak.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

There are three concurrent flows of activity needed in conducting qualitative data analysis (Stainbeck, 1988:21): First, data reduction refers to the process of selecting words that have denotative and connotative meaning. This first process is finding words, presenting its denotative meaning and showing its connotative meaning based on the theory of Leech (1974) and Larson in Ahmed, 2002:4). Secondly, after the data were reduced, the researcher categorized classified it in to the textual function of discourse analysis . After analyzing whole data founded from the news, the researcher displays the result of the analysis on the descriptive form based on each category of denotative and connotative meaning and discourse analysis. The third step of analysis is drawing conclusion or verification. It is put after presenting the whole findings of the analyzed data that aimed to clarify and note the most important points to avoid vagueness.

A. Data

In this chapter, the data was collected from one of E-News namely the Jakarta Post Article. There was one newspaper chosen from Jakarta Post article that have 29 sentences to be analyzed into connotative denotative, then 29 clauses to be analyzed the theme and rheme. The data taken from 18th May 2020 edition published.

B. Data Analysis

In this chapter, the findings consist of two parts. They are analysis meaning of connotative and denotative in E-News namely Jakarta Post about Covid-19 outbreak, then the analysis of classified of textual function both the theme and rheme.

1. Connotative and Denotative

4.1 The Analysis of Connotative and Denotative

No	Sentence	Denotative Meaning	Connotative Meaning
1.	The government appears to be preparing for the “ <i>new normal</i> ”	<p><i>New</i> /nju; AmE nu:/adj</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not existing before; recently made, invented, introduced, etc. 2. (the new) noun (U) something that is new. 3. Recently bought. 4. Not used or owned by anyone before. 5. Different from precious one. 	<p><i>New normal</i> in this case means a new step of life. And it’s a little different from the style of our life before covid-19 happened. Some of life style in a new normal are like using face mask when we out of home, washing hand with soap, use hand sanitizer, and</p>

		<p><i>Nor-mal/</i> 'ne;ml; <i>AmE</i>'ne;rml/<i>adj.noun</i></p> <p>1. typical, usual or ordinary; what you would expect; quite/perfectly= (completely) normal.</p> <p>Normal is used to describe something that is what you would expect and is the same as others of the same type.</p>	<p>also keep our distance with other, for example in public area we make distance in 1 meter. This rules make by government just to decrease spread of Covid-19.</p>
2	<p>The age group in question had a <i>lower fatality</i> rate at 15 percent and was less vulnerable than the elderly</p>	<p><i>Lower</i> /'leue®; <i>AmE</i> 'lou/<i>adj., verb</i></p> <p>1. to let or make sth/sb go down.</p> <p>2. To reduce sthor become less in value, quality, etc.</p> <p><i>Fa-tal-ity</i> /fa'taeleti/<i>noun</i></p> <p>1. [C] a death that is caused in an accident or a war or</p>	<p><i>Lower fatality</i> in this case is the condition when there is big chance for younger people to recover from covid-19.</p>

		<p>by some other act of violence.</p> <p>2. [U] the fact that a particular disease will result in death.</p> <p>3. [U] the belief or feeling that we have no control over what happens to us.</p>	
3	<p>Scenario that entails a plan to allow SOE employees under 45 years of age to return to their offices starting on May 25, albeit with several precautions.</p>	<p><i>Em-ploy-ee / Im'plei:/ noun</i></p> <p>A person who is paid to work for.</p> <p><i>Pre-cau-tion</i></p> <p>Something that is done in advance in order to prevent problems or to avoid danger</p>	<p>The ages 45 above is where people cannot productive anymore and susceptible to disease include covid-19. Here , employees under 45 may come to the office for working but still with some rules that they should pay more attention on it.</p>
4	<p>The task force show that people</p>	<p><i>Death/ de0/noun</i></p> <p>1. [C] the fact of sb</p>	<p><i>Deaths</i> in this condition caused by</p>

	aged 60 and above account for 44,2 percent of the <i>deaths</i> as of Sunday.	dying or being killed; a sudden/violent/peaceful death. 2. [U] the burnt to death in the fire. 3. [U]~ of sth the permanent end or destruction of sth. 4. The power that destroys life, imagined as human in form.	covid-19 and amount of people aged 60 above have a highest death fatality if they suspected of covid-19.
5	<i>Followed by</i> people aged between 46 and 59 years old at 39,8 percent while those aged 45 and below make up the remaining 16 percent.	<i>Fol-low</i> /falau; AmE'fa:l/ <i>verb</i> 1. To come or go after or behind sb/sth. 2. To come after sth/sb else in time or order; to happen as a result of sth else. 3. To come or be eaten after another part <i>Followed by</i> this pattern is	<i>Followed by</i> , here means that those are some aged rate for example 46-59 years old and 45 that had in the rate position becoming the patients of covid-19.

		usually used in passive.	
6	This is despite data on the <i>distribution of cases</i> showing that the 60-and-above age group only accounts for 16,2 percent of total infections	<p><i>Dis-trib-u-tion</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The way that is share or exist over a particular area or among a particular group of people 2. The act of giving or delivering to a number of people . 3. The system of transporting and delivering goods. <p><i>Cases</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A situation that relates to a particular person or thing. 2. A matter that is being officially investigated. 	<p><i>Distribution of cases</i></p> <p>here means that amount of people aged 60 above are suspected of covid-19 growth significantly, and all the total infections are 16,2 percent.</p>
7	The 46-to-59 group accounts for 28,7 percent and	<p><i>Con-trib-ute</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To give especially money or goods, to 	<p><i>Contribute the majority</i> means here is the age of 45 and</p>

	those aged 45 and below <i>contribute the majority</i> at 55,1 percent.	<p>help.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To be the one of causes. To increase, improve. <p><i>Ma-jor-ity</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The largest part of a group of people or things. The number of votes by which one side in a discussion. 	below even become the most highest patient that suspected of covid-19.and it reached 55,1 percent.
8	The task force said <i>no clear age</i> information was available for 9.3 percent of the infected patients.	<p><i>No / neu;AmE nou/</i> exclamation, det, adv,noun.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use to give a negative reply or statement. An answer that shows you do not agree with an idea, a statement, etc. <p><i>Clear /klee®; AmE klir</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Easy to understand 	<i>No clear age</i> in this case means there is no specific information about the age of infected patients for 9.3 percent.

		<p>and not causing any confusion.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Having or feeling no doubt or confusion. 3. Thinking in a sensible and logical way , especially in a difficult situation. <p><i>Age /eidz/ n or v</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of years that a person has lived or a thing has existed. 2. A particular period of a person life. 3. Particular period of history. 4. The state of being old 	
9	<p>The above figures do not include hundreds of fatalities among <i>suspected reported</i></p>	<p><i>Sus-pect</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to have an idea that is probably true or likely to happen. <p>A person who is</p>	<p><i>Suspected reported</i></p> <p>means the news about how many people that get positive covid-19 that</p>

	by local administrations.	<p>suspected it may right or wrong.</p> <p><i>Report</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to give people information about what you have heard, seen, done, etc. 2. to present a written or spoken account of an event in a newspaper. 3. <i>-ed</i> used to show that has been stated, and you don't know if it's true or wrong. 	<p>had been test and told the result to the public. So public will get know the update information about how many people that suspected of covid-19.</p>
10	Fatalities were indeed more common among <i>the elderly</i> with <i>comorbidity</i> factors	<p><i>The : strong form/ definite article</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Used to easily understood 2. Use to refer to the only. 3. Use when 	<p><i>The elderly with comorbidity</i> means which two or more diseases are coming together, the disease not only form of the disease but it can also</p>

		<p>explaining which person or thing you mean.</p> <p>4. Use to refer a thing in general rather than a particular.</p> <p><i>Eld-er-ly</i></p> <p>Used as a polite word for 'old'</p>	<p>be a behaviour that lead to unhealthy lifestyle. And we can mention it as an underlying factors that caused someone elderly easy to contaminated by covid-19.</p>
11	<p>There had also been cases of young adults with <i>such factors succumbing</i> to the disease.</p>	<p><i>Such</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The type already mention. 2. The type that just you are going to mention. <p><i>Factor</i></p> <p>Several things that cause or influence .</p> <p><i>Suc-cumb-ing</i></p> <p>To fail to resist an attack, an illness, a temptation, etc.</p>	<p><i>Such factors</i> in this cases as the point that there are also another effect why young people can suspected of covid-19.</p>
12	<p>Young patients</p>	<p><i>Under-lying</i></p>	<p>Actually we should</p>

	<p>aged between 30 and 40 years have died as well, mostly because of <i>underlying health conditions</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Important in a situation but not always easily noticed or stated clearly. 2. Existing under the surface. <p><i>Health</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The conditions of a person's body or mind. 2. The state of being physically and mentally healthy. <p><i>Con-di-tion</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The state that in a good/bad/ excellent condition 2. The circumstances or situation in which people live, work, or do things , changing economic conditions under the 	<p>pay attention more in other effect, not only age. Because, in some cases, there are also patient aged 30 - 40 years old had contaminated by covid-19.</p> <p>And that is because some of following disease like hypertension, diabetes, heart disease, etc.</p>
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		most appalling conditions.	
13	Young people without such conditions have a <i>higher chance</i> of recovering	<p><i>High-er</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A position or level that is a long way up from the ground or from the bottom. <p><i>Chance</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A possibility of something happening, especially something that you want. 2. A suitable time or situation when you have the opportunity to do. 	<p>A <i>higher chance</i> in this case means, there is still a big hope for young people to recover and health from covid-19 if they are not had another underlying health conditions which can worsen the condition of someone who is affected by covid-19.</p>
14	<i>The most common conditions</i> are hypertension, heart disease and diabetes	<p><i>The most common</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Happening often, existing in large numbers or in many places. 2. Not unusual or 	<p><i>The most common conditions</i> means here are the general disease that caused people easy to contaminated by</p>

		<p>special.</p> <p><i>Con-di-tion</i></p> <p>1. The state that in a good/bad/ excellent condition</p> <p>The circumstances or situation in which people live, work, or do things , changing economic conditions under the most appalling conditions.</p>	<p>covid-19. Those are hypertension, diabetes, and heart disease.</p>
15	<p>Some patients with such conditions might develop complications, and treating these complications was often difficult even after <i>they were cleared of the virus</i></p>	<p><i>They</i></p> <p>1. Used as the subject of a verb. People animals, things that have already been mentioned or are easily identified</p> <p><i>Clear /klee®; AmE klir</i></p> <p>1. Easy to understand and not causing any confusion.</p>	<p><i>They were cleared by the virus</i> mean here is when the condition of the patient with covid-19 has recovered.</p>

		<p>2. Having or feeling no doubt or confusion.</p> <p>3. Thinking in a sensible and logical way , especially in a difficult situation.</p> <p><i>Virus</i></p> <p>A living thing too small to be seen without a microscope, that causes infectious disease in people , animals, and plants</p>	
16	Data collected from 585 patients show that half of them had underlying conditions, such as <i>hypertension</i> (52,9 percent), diabetes (33,8 percent) or heart disease (20,5	<i>Hyper-tension</i> Blood pressure that is higher and not normal.	<i>Hypertension</i> in this case is one of example of underlying condition that make some people are easy to be infected of covid-19. And hypertension became the highest cause compared with

	percent).		another diseases.
17	<p><i>Others include</i> pulmonary and respiratory diseases, cancer, asthma, immune disorder, liver disease and tuberculosis</p>	<p><i>Other</i></p> <p>1. Used to refer to people or things that are additional or different to people or things that have been mentioned or are known about.</p> <p><i>in-clude</i></p> <p>1. It has the second thing as one of its parts.</p> <p>2. To make something part of something.</p>	<p><i>Others include</i> here are talking about another diseases.</p>
18	<p>Around 20,9 percent of the patients with hypertension died, while the death rate for those with <i>diabetes</i> is 15,9 percent and for those with heart</p>	<p><i>Dia-betes</i></p> <p>A medical condition caused by a lack of insulin, which make the patient produce a lot of urine and feel very thirsty.</p>	<p><i>Diabetes</i> here becoming one of disease that caused the percent death.</p>

	disease is 10.1 percent and for those with other conditions in questions is below 5 percent		
19	While the <i>prevalence</i> of the noncommunicable diseases is indeed higher among the elderly than other groups	<i>Prevalence</i> Very common at a particular time or in a particular place	<i>Prevalence</i> here talking about the proportion of the population that has a specific characters in certain time .
20	They were at <i>heightened risk</i> when exposed to the coronavirus, said epidemiologist Dicky Budiman.	<i>Height-en</i> A feeling or an effect, it becomes stronger and increases <i>Risk</i> The possibility of sth bad happening at some time in the future ; a situation that could be dangerous or have a bad result.	<i>Heightened risk</i> here means particular risk that affected a number of things considered related to spread of covid-19.
21	The stigma	<i>HIV</i>	<i>Almost worse than</i>

	surrounding COVID-19, which was “almost worse than HIV”	Simple living thing that causes infections/illness that can cause AIDS (Abbreviation for human immunodeficiency virus)	<i>hiv</i> , this sentence means, because some thought from people who considers that covid similarly like hiv. They said it because until now there is no medicine has not been found yet.
22	Indonesia has seen 1,148 fatalities in less than tree months since it <i>recorded</i> the first two confirmed cases in early March	<i>Re-cord-ed</i> The process of making record tape, film, movie.	<i>Recorded</i> here means a note or data of the number of covid-19 cases, since the first it appear in Indonesia until the last 3 month.
23	The tally of confirmed cases <i>rose</i> to 17,514 nationwide on Sunday.	<i>Rose</i> Flower with a sweet smell that grows on a bush with thorns on its stems	<i>Rose</i> here is not a flower, but it is a significant amount of cases that increasing everyday.

24	<p>Pulmonologist Soedarsono said he believed there were many undetected cases, given the <i>considerably high fatality rate</i></p>	<p><i>Con-sid-er-ably</i> Much; a lot <i>High</i> 1. Measuring a long distance from the bottom to the top. <i>Fa-tal-ity / fa'taeleti/noun</i> 1. [C] a death that is caused in an accident or a war or by some other act of violence. 2. [U] the fact that a particular disease will result in death. 3. [U] the belief or feeling that we have no control over what happens to us. <i>Rate</i> 1. Measurement of the speed at which something</p>	<p><i>Considerably high fatality rate</i> here means the feared things for all people who are suspected of covid and not. That thing happened cause by some reason among others the cases that is not detected.</p>
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		<p>happened.</p> <p>2. Measurement the number of times sth happens or exist during a particular period.</p>	
25	<p>He cautioned against complacency among young people as even medical professionals still had much to learn about <i>the new virus</i>.</p>	<p><i>The</i> : strong form/ definite article</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Used to easily understood 2. Use to refer to the only. 3. Use when explaining which person or thing you mean. 4. Use to refer a thing in general rather than a particular. <p><i>New</i> /nju; AmE nu:/adj</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not existing before; recently made, invented, introduced, etc. 	<p><i>The new virus</i> means exactly the new enemies for us especially medical professionals. It is feared that the new virus will develop. The new virus has potential to trigger a pandemic and it carried by pigs and can infect human.</p>

		<p>2. (the new) noun (U) something that is new.</p> <p>3. Recently bought.</p> <p>4. Not used or owned by anyone before.</p> <p>5. Different from precious one.</p> <p><i>Virus</i></p> <p>1. A living thing too small to be seen without a microwave, that causes infections disease in people , animals, and plants</p>	
26	He said his teaching hospital was beginning to study <i>possible blood</i> in COVID-19 patients,	<p><i>Pos-sible</i></p> <p>1. That can be done or achieved.</p> <p>2. That might exist or happen but it is not certain.</p> <p>3. Reasonable or acceptable in a</p>	Possible blood here means, the condition of patient's blood.

		<p>particular situation</p> <p>4. Used after adjective.</p> <p><i>Blood</i></p> <p>1. The red liquid that flows through the bodies of human or animals.</p>	
27	<p>After studies in several countries found that some patients has developed dangerous <i>blood clots</i>.</p>	<p><i>Blood clot</i></p> <p>A lump that is formed when blood dries or becomes thicker.</p>	<p><i>Blood clots</i> here means a significant problems because if the blood flow past the clot is decreased.</p>
28	<p>“With COVID-19 patients, often times there’s <i>incompatibility</i> between patients’ complaints and analyses of <i>lungs</i>, throax or blood tests.</p>	<p><i>Incompatibility</i></p> <p>Are not acceptable or possible together because of the basic differences</p> <p><i>Lung</i></p> <p>Two organs in the chest that you use when breathing.</p>	<p><i>Incompatibility</i> here means that there is not match between the result of patient’s conditions with their comment.</p>
29.	<p>This sometimes</p>	<p><i>Won-der</i></p>	<p><i>Wonder</i> here means</p>

	<p>makes doctors <i>wonder.</i>" He said.</p>	<p>To think about something and try to decide what is true, what will happen, what you should do, etc.</p>	<p>that the doctors or health workers felt confused with some of patient's conditions because there are some cases when patient's complaints incompatibility with the result of analysis of lungs, throat, and their blood test.</p>
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2. Textual Function Analysis

In this part, the researcher discusses the words that has classified the meaning into connotative and denotative of E-News. Data were analyzed based on the formulation of the problems that were to find out the theme and rheme of textual function in discourse analysis.

Textual function deals with the message delivered by the text. This function can be analysed through theme and rheme system. Meanwhile, rheme is the remainder of the message in which theme is developed (Halliday, 2014).

2.1. Theme

Theme is the element which becomes the point of departure of the message. It is about what the clause is concerned. Beside of that, Halliday (1994 :39) says that theme is as general guide.

Lower fatality (Data 2)

This clause classified as a theme because the word *lower fatality* here explaining about the most death rate are for elders.

Employees under 45 (Data 3)

This clause classified as a theme because, the manager of company it self asked his employees to attend to the office for work.

The deaths (Data 4)

This clause classified as a theme because, the elders over 60th have the higher potential to die.

Distribution of cases (Data 5)

This clause classified as a theme because, the spread of cases only 16,2% from all the total of infected cases.

No clear age (Data 8)

This clause classified as a theme because, the task force have not knowing how many infected patients.

Higher chance (Data 13)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining if the young people without the underlying disease will be easier to recover if they infected of covid-19.

Others include (Data 17)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining that hypertension becoming one of the most underlying disease that the patients suffer besides diabetes and heart disease.

Prevalence (Data 19)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining, the elderly lower of the non-communicable diseases.

Heightened risk (Data 20)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining, people who have explained before, have a high risk if they infected of corona virus diseases.

Rose (Data 23)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining the development of cases in Indonesia reach 17.514 cases for 3 months.

Incompatibility (Data 28)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words confirmed that there was a mismatch between patients' complaint and the result of the analysis of the examination of the disease.

Wonder (Data 29)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining, the doctors need to analyze this cases deeply.

2.2 . Rheme

Rheme is the reminder of the message in which theme is developed (Halliday, 2014).

New normal (Data 1)

This clause classified as a rheme because, this condition are suggested by government to prepare facing the new style of life after PSBB.

Precautions (Data 3)

This clause classified as a rheme because, there should be an action to prevent spread of covid-19 for example by wearing face mask, washing hand sanitizer, keep the distance in public area, etc.

Followed by (Data 5)

This clause classified as a rheme because, the age between 46th -59th are becoming the lower death rate compared the age of 60th .

Contribute the majority (Data 7)

This clause classified as a rheme because, the many people age under 45 becoming a suspected patient of covid-19

Suspected reported (Data 9)

This clause classified as a rheme because, all the infected patient had been reported by the administrative officer.

The elderly with comorbidity (Data 10)

This clause classified as a rheme because, parents with comorbidity are easier to infected of covid-19.

Such factors succumbing (Data 11)

This clause classified as a rheme because, it's explained that if people who cannot stand this virus are people who have underlying health conditions.

Underlying health condition (Data 12)

This clause classified as a rheme because, it's explained the condition of someone.

The most common conditions (Data 14)

This clause classified as a rheme because it's explained the most influencing kinds of disease are hypertension, heart disease, diabetes.

Cleared of the virus (Data 15)

This clause classified as a rheme because, it's explaining that the underlying disease hard to recover whether the patient that infected of covid-19 had been cleared of the virus itself.

Hypertension (Data 16)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining that hypertension is one of the most commom congenital diseases suffered by patients besides of heart disease.

Diabetes (Data 18)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining that because of diabetes becoming the second of following disease after hypertension, and it's about 15,9 percent.

Almost worst than HIV (Data 21)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining, people opinions during pandemic of covid-19 are different so that comes out the statement of covid almost worst than HIV.

Recorded (Data 22)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining that in the beginning of March the case of corona virus recorded there are 2 positif cases and until now reach 1.148 cases.

Considerably high fatality rate (Data 24)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining that there are many unregistered cases and caused many deaths.

The new virus (Data 25)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining that the new virus are still learned by medical proffessionals

Possible blood (Data 26)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining the condition of patients' blood.

Blood cloth (Data 27)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining, there is a problem if the clot are decreased.

C. Research Findings

After analyzing denotative and connotative meaning and the textual function through discourse analysis on Jakarta Post Article, the finding can be concluded as follows :

1. The meaning of the connotative and denotative used in article found in E-News namely Jakarta Post article has been described clearly based on the opinion from experts. It has an important role in understanding and comprehending a language.

2. The textual function of language is an interpretation of language in its function as a message, which the article from E-News namely Jakarta Post about Covid-19 have analyzed the clauses into two parts. There are theme and rheme. Theme is the element which becomes the point of departure of the message. It is about what the clause is concerned. Rheme is the reminder of the message in which theme is developed.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This research is concerned with the semantic analysis with the main focus is connotative and denotative used in the E-News about covid-19 outbreak, and also textual function through discourse analysis. In line with the objectives of the research which were to find out the both of connotative and denotative meaning, and part of textual function through discourse analysis, the result can be concluded as follows:

1. Semantic is the study of meaning in language. In the semantic have several types, there are denotative and connotative meaning, denotative meaning is a real meaning based on dictionary. It's mean interprets directly a word, phrase, or sentence based on dictionary. Meanwhile, connotative meaning is get a meaning from a word, phrase, or sentence according suggests, or what we associate the word with, that goes beyond its formal definitions. The reader can see the example of them and understand the differences of denotative and connotative meaning, so the readers know the true meaning from one of E-News namely Jakarta Post about covid-19 outbreak.
2. Textual function of discourse analysis have two parts theme and rheme, which theme is as semantic point of departure of a clause or about information provided, whereas rheme is the destination where the presentation moves after departure point.

B. Suggestion

This study would like to give some suggestions for those involved in this study for the betterment in the future. Those are:

1. The writer hopes that this research will be useful to know about semantic especially denotative and connotative meaning, because this research has some denotative and connotative meaning theory based on some experts. For the next researcher, if they want to discuss about denotative and connotative meaning they must understand the differences both of the meaning, it's mean they must read more clearly about them, so they can give each the right example. The writer hope the reader will understand about the writer explanation about denotative and connotative meaning, so the reader will not erroneous both of the meaning.
2. It is worth for us to pay more attention also and it is needed for us to know discourse analysis because it is closely related with the problems that occur in the environment around us, and textual function recommended for teacher to teach student .

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APPENDIX

COVID-19 kills elderly, haunts the young in Indonesia

Ardila Syakriah The Jakarta Post Jakarta / Mon, May 18, 2020 / 07:01 am

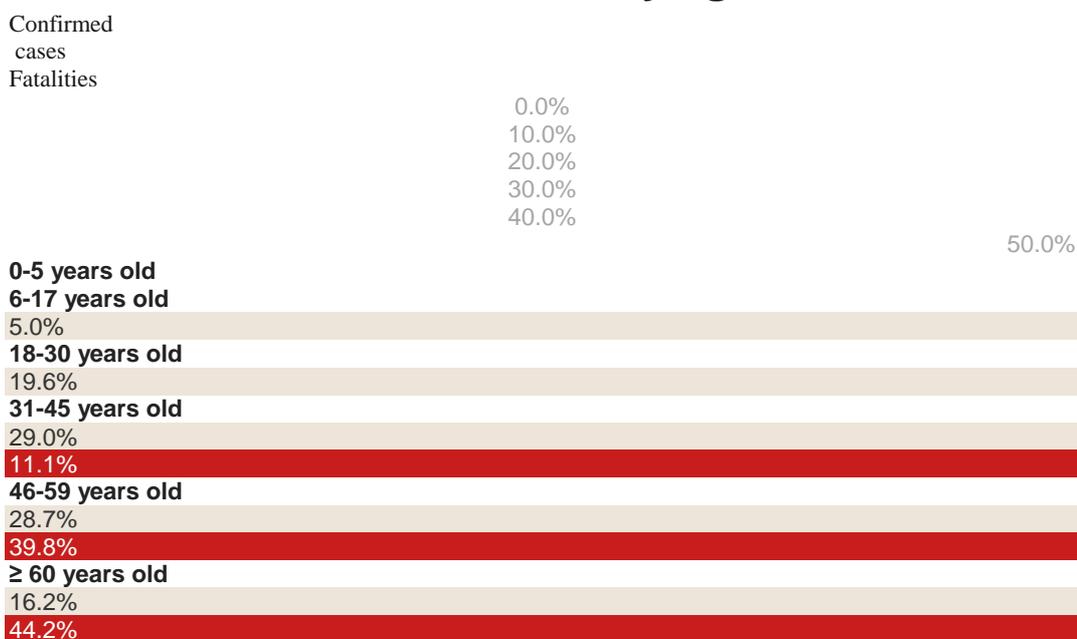
This article was published in [thejakartapost.com](https://www.thejakartapost.com) with the title "COVID-19 kills elderly, haunts the young in Indonesia - National - The Jakarta Post". Click to read: https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/05/17/covid-19-kills-elderly-haunts-the-young-in-indonesia.html?utm_source=Newsletter&utm_medium=Mailchimp&utm_campaign=mailchimp-may&utm_term=covid-young#.



As Indonesia continues to report hundreds of new COVID-19 cases daily, the government appears to be preparing for the “new normal” by allowing people aged 44 years and below to work outside their homes despite mobility restrictions to contain the epidemic. COVID-19 task force head Doni Monardo triggered criticism after he said last week that the age group in question had a lower fatality rate at 15 percent and was less vulnerable than the elderly. Even so, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) Minister Erick Thohir issued a circular days later, setting out an example of a “new normal” scenario that entails a plan to allow SOE employees under 45 years of age to return to their offices starting on May 25, albeit with several precautions. Data updated daily by the task force show that people aged 60 and above account for 44.2 percent of the deaths as of Sunday, followed by people aged between 46 and 59 years old at 39.8 percent, while those aged 45 and below make up the remaining 16 percent. This is despite data on the distribution of cases showing that the 60-and-above age group only

accounts for 16.2 percent of total infections, while the 46-to-59 group accounts for 28.7 percent and those aged 45 and below contribute the majority at 55.1 percent. The task force said no clear age information was available for 9.3 percent of the infected patients. The above figures do not include hundreds of fatalities among suspected patients reported by local administrations. Soedarsono, the senior pulmonologist and the head of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases at the COVID-19 referral hospital Dr. Soetomo in Surabaya, East Java, said fatalities were indeed more common among the elderly with comorbidity factors, but there had also been cases of young adults with such factors succumbing to the disease. "Young patients aged between 30 and 40 years have died as well, mostly because of underlying health conditions. Young people without such conditions have a higher chance of recovering. The most common conditions are hypertension, heart disease and diabetes," he told The Jakarta Post on Saturday. Read also: COVID-19: Govt to allow people under 45 to work outside to prevent more layoffs Some patients with such conditions might develop complications, and treating these complications was often difficult even after they were cleared of the virus, Soedarsono said.

Indonesia's COVID-19 cases by age



As of May 17, 2020

Chart: JP/Ardila Syakriah Source: [COVID-19 task force](#) [Get the data](#) Created with [Datawrapper](#)

The task force's data collected from 585 patients show that half of them had underlying conditions, such as hypertension (52.9 percent), diabetes (33.8 percent) or heart disease (20.5 percent). Others include pulmonary and respiratory diseases, cancer, asthma, immune disorders, liver disease and tuberculosis. Around 20.9 percent of the patients with hypertension died, while the death rate for those with diabetes is 15.9 percent, for those with heart disease is 10.1 percent and for those with other conditions in question is below 5 percent. Noncommunicable diseases account for the largest burden on Indonesia's deficit-stricken National Health Insurance (JKN) -- being the cause of 66 percent of morbidity and

mortality in 2015, up from about 37 percent in 1990, according to a 2016 World Bank report. While the prevalence of the noncommunicable diseases is indeed higher among the elderly than other age groups, as shown by the 2018 Basic Health Survey (Riskesdas), a growing number of younger people are suffering from such diseases. They were at a heightened risk when exposed to the coronavirus, said epidemiologist Dicky Budiman. Read also: 'Puskesmas' move up to COVID-19 front lines amid overburdened health system The Riskesdas shows that the prevalence of hypertension in the 35-44 age group is 31.6 percent, in the 25-34 age group it is 20.1 percent and in the 18-24 age group it is 13.2 percent. The prevalence of diabetes and heart disease among the 35-44-year olds is 1.1 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively. "The government's policy to allow people [below] 45 years to work should not apply generally to everyone in that age group. Not everyone in the age group will be safe [if infected]," Dicky said. The stigma surrounding COVID-19, which was "almost worse than with HIV", coupled with inadequate testing, would likely affect how people sought help, forcing them to only show up at hospitals when it was already too late to treat them, he said. Indonesia has seen 1,148 fatalities in less than three months since it recorded the first two confirmed cases in early March. The tally of confirmed cases rose to 17,514 nationwide on Sunday. Pulmonologist Soedarsono said he believed there were many undetected cases, given the considerably high fatality rate. He cautioned against complacency among young people as even medical professionals still had much to learn about the new virus. He said his teaching hospital was beginning to study possible blood clotting in COVID-19 patients, including in younger people, after studies in several countries found that some patients had developed dangerous blood clots. "With COVID-19 patients, oftentimes there's incompatibility between patients' complaints and analyses of lungs, thorax or blood tests. This sometimes makes doctors wonder," he said.

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