

**Flood in the Indonesian Online Newspapers:
A Multimodal Critical Discourse Analysis of the Representation of Flood**

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This present study examines the verbal and visual representation of flood in Indonesian online newspapers by using Kress and van Leeuwen's framework (2006) and Systemic Functional Linguistics as proposed by Halliday (1994). This study employed a qualitative method to describe the representation and its significations. The data were collected from Kompas.com, Republika.co.id, Radarcirebon.com, and Harianjogja.com online newspapers. The data were in the form of words, phrases, and sentences and pictures. This study found that flood was verbally represented as actor (14) or 60.9%, goal (5) or 21.7%, carrier (2) or 8.7%, and phenomenon (2) or 8.7%. The processes used are material (19) or 65.5%, flood as material process (3) or 10.3%, relational: attributive (3) or 10.3%, relational: identifying (1) or 3.4% mental: perceptive (1) or 3.4%, and mental: cognitive (2) or 6.9%. Furthermore, flood is also represented as circumstance of time (4) or 66.7%, circumstance of condition (1) or 16.7%, and circumstance of reason (1) or 16.7%. Flood was visually represented as an actor which does a damaging action, a circumstance of time which was waited by several people to get new jobs such as *ojek* rider, and a goal which was considered to be a swimming pool and a new playground in Jakarta.

Keywords: representation, Multimodal Critical Discourse Analysis, Systemic Functional Linguistics, and online newspapers.

Banjir dalam Surat Kabar *Online* Indonesia: Multimodal Analisis Wacana Kritis pada Representasi Banjir

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Penelitian ini menguji representasi verbal dan visual banjir dalam surat kabar online Indonesia dengan menggunakan teori Kress dan van Leeuwen (2006) dan Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional yang dikemukakan oleh Halliday (1994). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menjelaskan representasi banjir dan maknanya. Data penelitian diperoleh dari surat kabar *online* Kompas.com, Republika.co.id, Radarcirebon.com, dan Harianjogja.com. Data tersebut diperoleh dalam bentuk kata, frasa, dan kalimat serta gambar. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa banjir secara verbal direpresentasikan sebagai *actor* (14) atau 60.9%, *goal* (5) atau 21.7%, *carrier* (2) atau 8.7%, dan *phenomenon* (2) or 8.7%. Proses yang digunakan antara lain proses *material* (19) atau 65.5%, banjir sendiri yang direpresentasikan sebagai proses *material* (3) atau 10.3%, *relational: attributive* (3) atau 10.3%, *relational: identifying* (1) atau 3.4% *mental: perceptive* (1) atau 3.4%, dan *mental: cognitive* (2) atau 6.9%. Selanjutnya, banjir juga direpresentasikan sebagai *circumstance of time* (4) atau 66.7%, *circumstance of condition* (1) atau 16.7%, dan *circumstance of reason* (1) atau 16.7%. banjir secara visual direpresentasikan sebagai *actor* yang melakukan tindakan merugikan, sebagai *circumstance of time* yang ditunggu oleh sebagian warga Jakarta untuk memperoleh pekerjaan baru sebagai tukang ojek, dan sebagai *goal* yang dianggap menjadi kolam renang dan tempat bermain baru di Jakarta.

Kata Kunci: representasi, Multimodal Analisis Wacana Kritis, Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional, dan surat kabar online.