

## Analysis of the Critical Discourse of Richard Eliezer's Confession After the Verdict in the Rosi Program on Kompas TV

Ariyanti Rahayu<sup>1</sup> , Auzar<sup>2</sup> , Elmustian<sup>3</sup> 

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Riau, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Universitas Riau, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Universitas Riau, Indonesia

---

### ABSTRACT

**Background.** Richard Eliezer's confession after the verdict in the Rosi program on Kompas TV attracted public and media attention. This confession contains complex dimensions in terms of legal, social, and psychological aspects that deserve further analysis. The discourse that occurs in this program reflects the dynamics of power and ideology that influence public perception.

**Purpose.** This research aims to analyze the critical discourse of Richard Eliezer's confession after the verdict in the Rosi program on Kompas TV. This analysis will explore how the language and narratives used by Richard Eliezer and the program presenters shape public perception of his case and identify the ideology and power operating behind the discourse.

**Method.** This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. The method of analysis in this research is description and interpretation. The data of this research is taken from the discourse of the news video of Richard Eliezer's expression after the verdict of the murder of Brigadier Yoshua.

**Results.** The results showed that Richard Eliezer's confession was structured with language that sought to construct his image as a victim and seek public sympathy. The program presenter played an important role in reinforcing this narrative through empathetic and supportive questions. The ideologies identified in this discourse include attempts to redefine justice and challenge existing power structures.

**Conclusion.** That the discourse in the Rosi program related to Richard Eliezer's confession after the verdict shows efforts to reconstruct self-image through the strategic use of language and narrative. The discourse not only reflects the power and ideology operating but also directs public opinion towards a particular interpretation of justice. This analysis provides a deeper understanding of how the media can influence perceptions and shape social reality.

### KEYWORDS

Critical Discourse Analysis, Kompas TV's Rosi Program, Richard Eliezer's Confession

---

### INTRODUCTION

Today, language has become an intermediary and implementation of ideological power. Actually, language does not only consist of sentences, but also texts or discourses in which there is an exchange of intentions and interpersonal contexts between one another. The context of exchange does not mean without social value, but is strongly influenced by the socio-cultural context of society.

---

**Citation:** Rahayu, A., Auzar, Auzar., & Elmustian, Elmustian. (2024). The Impact of Using Gamification on English language learning in increasing Learning Motivation. *International Journal of Language and Ubiquitous Learning*, 2(2), 182–190.

<https://doi.org/10.70177/ijlul.v2i2.1102>

#### Correspondence:

Ariyanti Rahayu,  
[Ariyanti.rahayu6916@grad.unri.ac.id](mailto:Ariyanti.rahayu6916@grad.unri.ac.id)

**Received:** June 22, 2024

**Accepted:** June 28, 2024

**Published:** June 30, 2024



**Ariyanti Rahayu, Auzar, Elmustian**

One of the fields that utilize language in relation to the implementation of ideological power is the media. Most forms of media production are realized into language. Therefore, the relationship between language and media are two things that cannot be separated.

The use of language that dominates the media is the use of language in political discourse. Political discourse is raised by the media as a very dynamic political situation in Indonesia. One of the political news that has recently captured the attention of the public is the news about the killing of Brigadier Yoshua. Media is one of the most important elements and cannot be separated from the phenomena and social reality of society. The media is not only used to provide news, images, or an overview of many things, but the media is also able to act as an institution that can shape public opinion, even become a pressure group for a message that must be accepted by others (Sobur, 2009). Thus, to understand and accept news must also be based on facts and reality in accordance with the truth of the news, so as not to cause a conflict and prolonged problems due to an incorrect understanding of the news (Rahayu, 2022).

The media has great power in explaining events and how they are interpreted and understood by society. Every news published in the media has differences that cannot be the same meaning and presentation with other media. Because each media has different goals in every news publication (Cenderamata and Nani, 2019). Continuing the news statement which is a political discourse (Anwar, 2020) argues that discourse study is an interdisciplinary field between linguistics, psychology, and social sciences that focuses on discourse analysis, systematic theory and then these various contexts have developed from the same problems and interests into an extension of the discipline. Thus, discourse studies will be concerned with the fundamental similarities in discourse, objects, forms in language use and communicative contexts. By using the word critical, this analysis is seen as being able to uncover something behind the text, including the values contained in language features such as vocabulary, grammar, and text structure. From these language features, critical discourse analysis has the will to uncover the constellation of forces that occur in the process and reproduction of meaning.

Critical discourse analysis focuses on examining conversations and writing. Fairclough termed as "written text" and "spoken text". Written texts are in written texts, while spoken texts are defined as transcriptions or verbal speech that has been transcribed. The dominant analytical framework used is the analytical framework developed by Norman Fairclough. The analytical framework created by Fairclough is indeed considered comprehensive to be applied to all types of discourse. It can be seen that most critical discourse studies use Fairclough's analytical framework which indeed has comprehensive thoughts in the field of critical linguistics. Fairclough's approach is the fastest growing method and theory in the field of communication, culture, and society.

This research aims to try to analyze how a media constructs a news discourse on corruption in the bribery and gratification case of former Supreme Court secretary Nurhadi using the Fairclough model of discourse analysis so that news can be clearer and easier to understand. In line with this, Afdhal Kusumanegara (2021: 71-73) states that Norman Fairclough's analysis theory is used to analyze discourse by paying attention to the relationship between discourse and the social changes that accompany it. Therefore, Fairclough's critical discourse analysis is considered the most suitable approach to dissecting discursive practices in the construction of corruption news produced by a media.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This type of research uses critical discourse analysis conducted with qualitative descriptive research analysis. According to Albi Anggito and Johan Setiawan (2018: 8) qualitative research is

data collection in a natural setting with the intention of interpreting the phenomena that occur where the researcher is the key instrument. Qualitative research does not use statistics, but through data collection, analysis, then interpretation. The method used in this research is descriptive method and presented qualitatively. The qualitative method in this case is also explained by (Djajasudarma, 2006) which explains that qualitative methods are procedures that produce descriptive data both oral and written that develop or exist in society. Data is generated descriptively by not seeing right or wrong, presented as it is systematically, factually, and accurately based on data, characteristics, and related to context.

This research uses Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis which views discourse as text. This is because the language in the mass media is a reconstruction of the news writer (journalist). Thus, the approach used in this research is a qualitative approach with the perspective of Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis model. The data source in this study is a discourse taken from the news text of the news coverage of the Brigadier Yoshua murder case revealed by a Bharada Richard Eliezer "Blak-blakan Richad Eliezer After being Sentenced | ROSI" aired on Kompas Tv. The news discourse is in the form of video shows which are then transcribed and then analyzed using the Norman Fairclough discourse analysis model.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Lexicalization Analysis Data

The News Discourse "Blak-blakan Richad Eliezer After being Convicted | ROSI" found data in the form of lexical elements which are the meaning of basic types of words that stand alone are not in context and have not undergone the process of changing the previous meaning. So from the results of the analysis in the discourse can be seen some data that explains the lexical meaning which can be seen in the table below.

No	Text	Element
1	Rosi: Thank you Richard Eliezer, for accepting me at the <b>Salemba branch of the Bareskrim</b> Prison.	Lexicon
2	Richard: Okay, so if I read more books every day <b>here</b> , ma'am,	Lexicon
3	Richard: <b>Your law</b>	Lexicon
4	Rosi: I saw ichad during the trial and when giving testimony many observers who were invited to compass Tv tested the ichad, his speech was straightforward, bold, and straightforward, but in the <b>camera capture</b> of the ichad, so it means that the ichad was not nervous, but there was also a camera shot that I saw that the ichad was nervous if the father and mother of the ichad were in trial.	Lexicon
5	Richard: 2019 was the last time Rosi, and finally you gave an answer, finally graduated Rosi, because it is indeed a pride for me and my family to be a member of the police, and maybe through becoming a member of the police, yes, I serve the <b>country</b> , Rosi.	Lexicon
6	Richard: Yes, it's good Ms. Rosi, so when I graduated <b>from school</b> , I told her story from when I was in school, Ms. Rosi, so I graduated from that school, I asked my parents for permission to do my first college	Lexicon

7	Richard: yes, but I was in 2018 after I fell again, Ms. Rosi failed again for the police test, I was there thinking... I had to work like that, so there I worked in a <b>hotel</b> , in one of the hotels in Manado, Ms. Rosi	Lexicon
---	--	---------

**Table 1.** Results of Data Analysis of Lexicalization Elements**Discussion Table 1**

The data found on the news text *"Richard Eliezer's Outspokenness After the Verdict / ROSI"* Text analysis found words that contain lexical meanings in the words *Rutan, Law, Book, Camera, Country, School, and Hotel*. Lexical meaning is a type of root word that stands alone and is not in context and has not undergone the process of changing the previous meaning. The data found is a form of root words that are not in context and have not undergone a process of changing their meaning.

**Transitive Active Sentence Element Analysis Data**

The data found in this discourse analysis element is data in the form of transitive active sentences. This transitive active sentence is an active sentence whose verb requires *an object* to describe the sentence and is usually a verb that begins with *me-*. So from the results of the analysis in the news discourse *"Richard Eliezer's Outspokenness After the Verdict / ROSI"* found data that describes the elements of transitive active sentences in the table below.

No	Text	Element
1	Richard: Okay, so if I read more books every day here , I read books and now I'm still in the learning stage to <b>make</b> my thesis, because yesterday my lecture was delayed, so yes slowly I learned to make a thesis.	Transitive Active Sentences
2	Rosi: Chad, I want to ask you, during yesterday's trial, there were a lot of people who were present at the trial <b>and said</b> that their fans were ichad. Ichad didn't see that there were so many people who came to the trial?	Transitive Active Sentences
3	Rosi: I saw ichad during the trial and when <b>giving</b> testimony, many observers who were invited to Kompas Tv praised ichad, his speech was straightforward, courageous, continuous	Transitive Active Sentences
4	Richard: yes, that's right, I really don't have the heart to do it, I can't bear <b>to see</b> my parents sad because of my mistakes	Transitive Active Sentences
5	Richard: yes, that's right, I really don't have the heart to do it, I can't bear <b>to see</b> my parents sad because of my mistakes	Transitive Active Sentences
6	Richard: So I was given the opportunity to <b>call</b> my mom at that time, Ms. Rosi,	Transitive Active Sentences
7	Rosi: I also asked my mom and dad, what finally chose Roni Talapesi and finally <b>ushered</b> in to the end of the trial.	Transitive Active Sentences
8	Richard: Yes, it's good, so the previous lawyer for me	Transitive Active Sentences

	personally felt that the previous lawyer was indeed not optimal to <b>accompany</b> me at that time,	
9	Richard: So when I was honest for the first time I didn't <b>think about</b> the risk, I gave everything to God, I gave up my life and my problems to God, I was sure that if I told the truth God would help.	Transitive Active Sentences
10	Richard: Well, Rosi, to be honest, I was surprised by Rosi because I didn't know at all, but I am very, very grateful to the police chief, of course, Rosi, and I promise the police chief that I will always <b>uphold</b> the orders from the police chief so that we always prioritize honesty in carrying out our duties.	Transitive Active Sentences
11	Rosi: The police chief immediately paid attention to you to intervene and <b>listen to</b> the real story of an ichad	Transitive Active Sentences
12	Richard: Yes, Rosi, so at that time I <b>conveyed</b> to the National Police Chief that I wanted to be honest and tell a story that was in accordance with the facts that happened.	Transitive Active Sentences
13	Rosi: Getting that kind of attention, do you feel like you get attention, isn't that part of one attention to <b>reveal</b> this case	Transitive Active Sentences
14	Richard: That's right, Ms. Rosi, because I felt supported because of the decision I took and at that time I really wanted to <b>help</b> the National Police and Ms. Rosi to <b>open</b> the truth so that this case would be brought to light.	Transitive Active Sentences
15	Rosi: Many also <b>praised</b> you <b>for showing</b> such confidence, giving testimony, daring to be honest, answering the judge's questions, answering the prosecutor's questions was considered quite brave.	Transitive Active Sentences
16	Richard: yes, indeed I didn't expect Rosi, it never occurred to me that Rosi would be sentenced to 1.6 months, but I am grateful because the panel of judges in my opinion Rosi handed <b>down the</b> verdict using conscience and this is also thanks to the struggle of Roni and Rosi's legal advisory team, and not forgetting the support and prayers from many people for me to stay honest in the trial.	Transitive Active Sentences
17	Rosi: After all, the sentence is light, Richard has resigned with his own awareness .	Transitive Active Sentences
18	Richard: I will remain loyal to carry out my duties as a member of the National Police, I will <b>carry out</b> the advice of the National Police Chief, of course, to	Transitive Active Sentences

	uphold the honesty of Ms. Rosi.	
19	Richard: The last 2019 was Rosi, and finally you <b>gave</b> an answer, finally graduated Rosi, because it is indeed a pride for me and my family to be a member of the police.	Transitive Active Sentences
20	Richard: yes, not Rosi, because my parents are indeed my parents always <b>support</b> whatever I do, my parents will definitely support me.	Transitive Active Sentences
21	Richard: I promise to remain firmly committed to carrying out good duties, and <b>maintaining</b> the good name of the police institution, of course.	Transitive Active Sentences
22	Richard : The panel of judges who have <b>decided</b> this case, I am not to the investigative team because this is a joint struggle of the investigative team as well as Rosi.	Transitive Active Sentences

**Table 2.** Results of Data Analysis of Transitive Active Sentence Elements

### Discussion Table 2

The data found on the news text *"Richard Eliezer's Outspokenness After the Verdict / ROSI"* Analysis of this data text found words that contain transitive active sentences. A transitive active sentence is an active sentence whose verb requires an object, usually a verb that begins with me-. In the data described from 22 sentence data that contain verbs that require objects in the sentence, namely in the verbs *read, say, make, say, give, call, deliver, escort, see, think, hand, hold, listen, convey, express, help, open, praise, show, drop, use, retract, run, give*. The data found in this transitive active sentence is shown from verbs that require an object and usually the verb begins with me-, this sentence is analyzed with a context that is in accordance with the text being reported so that the form of the transitive active sentence from the news text can be found.

### Positive Sentence Element Analysis Data

The data found in this discourse analysis element is data in the form of positive sentences. Positive sentences are a form of statement sentences that provide information that is considered correct for the writer. So from the results of the analysis in the news discourse *"Richard Eliezer's bluntness after being sentenced / ROSI"* found some data that explains the elements of positive sentences, which can be seen in the table below.

No	Text	Element
1	Richard: Yes, that's right, first of all I can't bear it, I can't bear to see my parents sad because of my mistakes, of course,	Positive Sentences
2	Richard: well mbak rosi, because from childhood I was taught by my parents to always tell the truth, of course, so when there was a problem yesterday, it was indeed against my conscience, besides that, maybe it was the lessons from my parents to always tell the truth, which made me bolder.	Positive Sentences
3	Richard: So the first time I was honest I didn't think about the risks, I gave everything to God, I surrendered my life and my problems to God, I was sure that if I told the truth,	Positive Sentences

	God would help.	
4	Richard: That's right mbak rosi, because I felt supported because of the decision I made and at that time I really wanted to help the police too mbak rosi to open the truth so that this case becomes clear mbak rosi.	Positive Sentences
5	Richard: The hardest thing for me was when I met with the family of the late Mr. Yos, of course Ms. Rosi. So when I met with bg Yos's parents, I felt very guilty, and I apologized to bg Yos's family, especially bg Yos's parents and I hope that I will open the door for forgiveness as much as possible mbak Rosi for my actions that I did and I tried to make up for my mistakes by telling the truth.	Positive Sentences
6	Richard: Yes, 4 times I took the test to become a member of the police. So when I was accepted back I felt very very grateful. The police institution and the police leadership still gave me the opportunity to improve myself by serving the country through the police institution.	Positive Sentences
7	Richard: Yes 2019, yes that's one of the supports from the hotal, I asked permission from the hotal, I asked permission to take the police test at that time 2019, I asked permission, I also told my family that I wanted to take the police test again, and when I graduated, the results of my savings for about 6 months I worked with Ms. Rosi, that's what I used to go to Education.	Positive Sentences

**Table 3.** Results of Positive Sentence Element Data Analysis**Discussion Table 3**

The data that has been found in the news text *"Richard Eliezer's bluntness after the verdict / ROSI"* Text analysis in the above sentence data is included in positive sentences. Positive sentences are a form of statement sentences that provide information that is considered correct for the writer. As seen in the context of the sentence above, it is explained that the sentence is an expression of the story of a member of the National Police Richard Eliezer who has gone through the trial process for the murder case of Brigadier Yoshua, the beginning of a child's dream from his struggle to become a member of the National Police and then dragged and became a suspect in the case until finally he was given a commensurate verdict by the judge. The sentence data shows a positive sentence where the sentence contains a truth from the context of the news text and the author.

**Negative Sentence Element Analysis Data**

The data found in this discourse analysis element is data in the form of negative sentences. Negative sentences are a form of statement sentences that tell that something is not like that and usually negative sentences have negative marker vocabulary such as no, none, no. So from the results of the analysis in the news discourse *"Richard Eliezer's Outspokenness After the Verdict / ROSI"* can be seen data that describes the elements of negative sentences, which can be seen in the table below.

No	Text	Element
1	Richard: No, from the beginning it seemed to be stable, it didn't go up.	Negative Sentences
2	Richard: it's not regulated.	Negative Sentences
3	Richard: Well Ms. Rosi, to be honest I was surprised Ms. Rosi because I didn't know at all, but I am very very grateful to the chief of police, of course Ms. Rosi, and I promise to the chief of police I will always uphold the orders of the chief of police to always prioritize honesty in carrying out tasks.	Negative Sentences
4	Richard: Well, not really, Ms. Rosi, because of what my parents always support whatever I do, my parents will definitely support me, so when I said I wanted to try again, my parents said that while I was still able to age, I would try again.	Negative Sentences

**Table 4.** Results of Data Analysis of Negative Sentence Elements

#### Discussion Table 4

The data that has been found in the news text *"Richard Eliezer's bluntness after the verdict / ROSI"* Text analysis in the above sentence data is included in negative sentences. Negative sentences are a form of statement sentences that tell that something is not like that and usually negative sentences have negative marker vocabulary such as no, none, no. As can be seen in the context of the sentence above, it is explained that the sentence is not like that, as explained that Richard Eliezer did not gain weight during his tenure, his appearance in the trial was also not regulated by a lawyer, and he also did not know that the police chief had accepted him back to become a police officer. The sentence data shows a negative sentence where in the sentence it states that something is not like that or is not true.

#### CONCLUSION

The results of research and data analysis in Norman Fairclough's discourse on the news *"Richard Eliezer's Outspokenness After the Verdict / ROSI"* in the news on Kompas Tv. Data was found in terms of Textual Analysis in the transcription of news texts, 7 were found to be included in lexical elements, 22 data in transitive active sentence elements, 7 data in positive sentence elements, and 4 data in negative sentence elements. All data found from the analysis of news texts aired in the form of videos were analyzed sentence by sentence according to the position of the sentence in the right element with Norman Fairclough's discourse analysis.

#### AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

---

**REFERENCES**

- Anggito, Albi dan Johan Setiawan. 2018. Penelitian Kualitatif. Sukabumi : CV Jejak.
- Anwar, anwar, Asri Laraswati, dan Ridhani. 2020. Analisis Wacana Kritis dalam Kajian Media : Kajian Penelitian Tentang Its Aplikasi dalam Konteks Indonesia. Elsy : Journal Studi Bahasa Inggris. Jilid. 2. No. 1.
- Djadjasudarma, T. Fatimah. 2006. *Metode Linguistik Ancangan Metode Penelitian dan Kajian*. Bandung : PT. Eresco.
- Kusumanegara, Afdhal. 2021. Diskursus Akademik Perspektif Studi Bahasa Kritis. Yogyakarta : Magnum Pustaka Utama.
- Sobur, Alex. 2009. *Analisis Teks Media: Suatu Pengantar Untuk Analisis Wacana, Analisis Semiotic, Dan Analisis Framing*. Bandung : PT. Remaja Rosdakarya Offset.
- Rahayu. Ariyanti. 2022. *Analisis Wacana Kritis Berita Pemberantasan Korupsi Di Tv One Sebagai Reaktualisasi Penggunaan Teks Wacana Dalam Pembelajaran Di Smp*. Pekanbaru.
- Cenderamata, Rengganis. C. dan Nani Darmayanti. 2019. *Analisis Wacana Kritis Faiclough pada Pemberitaan Selebriti di Media Daring*. Jurnal Literasi. Vol. 3. No. 2.
- Kompas Tv. Blak-blakan Richard Eliezer Setelah Divonis. Program Rosi, 9 Maret 2023.
- 

**Copyright Holder :**

© Ariyanti Rahayu et.al (2024).

**First Publication Right :**

© International Journal of Language and Ubiquitous Learning

**This article is under:**

