Representation of Ideology in the Documentary Film Vina: Before 7 Days Critical Discourse Analysis Roger Fowler

Sri Wahyuni Ningsih[1], Usman[1], Andi Agussalim Aj[1]

[1]Makassar State University

Email: ningsihsriwahyuni032@gmail.com

Abstract

This research is a qualitative descriptive research using a critical paradigm categorized in critical discourse analysis research which aims to reveal the representation of ideology in the documentary film Vina Before 7 Days based on the vocabulary aspect, reveal the representation of ideology in the documentary film Vina Before 7 Days based on the grammar aspect. The data of this research are words, phrases, and sentences which contain the representation of ideology based on the theory of Roger Fowler namely the vocabulary and grammar aspects. Data source in this research is the documentary film Vina: Before 7 Days. Data collection techniques used are the listening and recording techniques and documentation techniques. Data analysis techniques in this research include four stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, verification, and drawing conclusions using Roger Fowler's critical discourse analysis. The results of the study show that the representation of ideology in the documentary film Vina Before 7 Days Hari in the modality vocabulary aspect will, want, can, must and want. In the classification vocabulary aspect, the vocabulary of grainy, justice, and forensics was found, representation of ideology in the documentary film Vina Before 7 Days in the aspect of passive grammar, the words found, built, used, slammed, pulled, suspected, determined, mentioned, sought, announced, lying, remaining, and imprinted were found. In the aspect of nominalization grammar, the words possibility, truth, resistance, neglect, fight, and murder were found. Meanwhile, the ideology of discourse struggle was found in the aspect of modal vocabulary will, want, and must.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Documentary Film, Vina: Before 7 Days

Introduction

Language is a means of communication organized in the form of units, such as words, groups of words, clauses, and sentences expressed both orally and in writing. Language is always in the form of text (Aaron & Joshi, 2006). What is meant by text is a lingual unit that expresses meaning contextually. The term "text" is considered the same as "discourse", and lingual units can be words, groups of words, clauses, or collections of paragraphs. If someone wants to express something, he will use a certain form of text. With that text, he will achieve his desired goal. In order for the text to accommodate and become a means to convey his goals, he tries to make the text contain relevant language forms (Wiratno & Santoso, 2014).

These forms are none other than the linguistic system in the text. If the goals conveyed are different, then the form of text used is different, and the language forms chosen in it are also different. Finally, the text that is created will be able to represent that person, because basically his attitudes, ideas, and ideologies have been conveyed through the goals expressed by choosing relevant language forms. Discourse can be called a complete linguistic record of communication events, and communication is a tool for social interaction, namely the relationship between individuals or groups with other individuals or groups in the social

process (Triana et al., 2020). Discourse analysis is a series of statements that are agreed upon and have institutionalized authority, meaning that these statements have a significant influence on people's behavior and thinking.

Critical discourse analysis is an effort or process in the description of a reading (social reality) that is to be studied by a dominant person or group who tends to have certain goals in order to get what they dream. Critical discourse analysis developed by Roger Fowler et al., namely Robert Hodge, Gunther Kress, and Tony Trew is known as critical linguistics. They are a group of lecturers at the University of East Anglia. The presence of this analysis was mainly marked by the publication of the book Language and Control in 1979. The approach taken was later known as critical linguistics (Pennycook, 2004). Critical linguistics primarily views language as a social practice, through which a group establishes and spreads its ideology.

Critical linguistics is mainly developed from linguistic theory conducted by a group of researchers, namely seeing how certain grammar and vocabulary choices carry certain implications and ideologies (Xiong & Qian, 2012). In Roger Fowler's critical discourse analysis, et al., the ideology in question refers to vocabulary and grammar. According to Roger Fowler, et al. (2018), vocabulary consists of modality vocabulary and classification vocabulary. According to Roger Fowler, et al., grammar consists of passivation and nominalization. A documentary is a film that tells a true story with the power of the creator's ideas in arranging interesting images to make it special as a whole. According to Fachruddin (2012), in his book Dasar-Dasar Produksi Televisi (2012), a documentary is an effort to retell an event or reality using facts and data. One documentary film that contains many true stories is the film Vina: Before 7 Days a high school student from Cirebon who was the victim of a brutal murder with her lover Eky in 2016.

Initially, this case was considered a traffic accident due to speeding. However, after 7 days of death, according to her mother's confession, Vina's spirit "appeared" and revealed that they were actually killed by a group of motorcycle gangs. This film depicts violence between teenagers and motorcycle gangs as serious social issues. The persistence of Vina's family, especially her mother, in seeking justice. Criticism of law enforcement officers who initially did not follow up on the case thoroughly. Moral and educational values, such as courage, family affection, and justice. This film not only touches the emotional side, but also raises public awareness of the importance of law, justice, and protection for the younger generation (Giroux, 2008).

The practice of ideology can be seen from the vocabulary and grammar. The film that was made contains important lessons for families, especially for all families in Indonesia because the story is very close to family life (Imanjaya, 2009). Education is not only in the form of formal education in schools, but can be in the form of character education, moral values, social ethics, and life lessons implied through the story and interactions of the characters in the film. The documentary film Vina: Before 7 Days can provide insight into various aspects of life, social, and emotional, these values are important in shaping individual character and contributing to non-formal education. To examine how these values are represented, Roger Fowler's Critical Discourse Analysis (AWK) is used.

This study is relevant to discourse analysis learning because analyzing film review texts based on the perspective of critical discourse analysis is a branch of linguistics. In addition, this study has a very important role in learning, especially in learning film review texts in formal education contained in the Merdeka Curriculum basic competency 3.1. Film review texts can be used as one of the teaching materials with the hope of increasing the insight and knowledge of readers, especially students, about understanding how to analyze, conclude, and respond to

the contents of films that are heard or read critically. Readers, viewers, and students do not just read or watch but try to reveal the hidden meaning behind the film review text.

Research that is relevant to this research was conducted by Amir et al. (2021) with the title "Representation of Ideology and Power of the Corona Virus News Text in Indonesia (Critical Discourse Analysis of Roger Fowler, et al.)". Further research was conducted by Nurhayati et al. (2022) with the research title "Lexical Features in Joko Widodo's 2020 State Speech Text that Reflects Ideology". Other research related to this research is research conducted by Rosita & Hamdani (2024) with the title "Critical Discourse Analysis of Roger Fowler on Online Media Reporting on Unauthorized Overseas Travel by Lucky Hakim". The similarities between the three relevant studies and this study lie in their analysis, namely using the theory of Roger Fowler et al. The three relevant studies also have differences with this study.

First, the study conducted by Amir et al. (2021) has differences in terms of style. In addition to studying vocabulary and grammar, Amir et al. (2021) also studies aspects of style. This study only studies aspects of vocabulary and grammar. Second, the study conducted by Nurhayati et al. (2022) has differences in terms of objects. The object chosen by Nurhayati et al. (2022) is the text of Joko Widodo's 2020 state speech. Third, the study conducted by Rosita & Hamdani (2024) has differences in terms of discourse and text. Rosita & Hamdani (2024) limit it to news discourse. This study chooses the Browser application as the object of study.

Research on "Representation of Ideology in the Documentary Film Vina: Before 7 Days Critical Discourse Analysis of Roger Fowler, using Roger Fowler's critical discourse analysis, seems to have not been done much. However, several studies and reviews related to this film can provide an overview of the issues raised, although not specifically using Fowler's approach. Seeing this phenomenon, researchers are interested in analyzing the practice of language use used by certain groups in the documentary film Vina: Before 7 Days Next to find out the practice of language use, namely using the critical discourse analysis model of Roger Fowler et al. as a scalpel. This film conveys a strong message about the importance of courage in revealing the truth, the struggle of families in seeking justice, and criticism of the legal system that has not sided with victims.

The representation of ideology in this film can be seen from the moral messages that emerge, such as the importance of honesty, empathy, solidarity, and social responsibility (Gehman et al., 2021). With Roger Fowler's critical discourse analysis approach, researchers are interested in revealing how the language structure and narrative in this film represent this ideology, as well as what ideology is hidden behind it. This film is very interesting to analyze because it not only touches the emotional aspects of the audience, but also gives rise to discourse important about justice, human rights, and character education in the digital and mass media era.

Roger Fowler's main focus is on the representation of a person or group in public discourse such as injustice and discrimination so that this documentary is appropriately analyzed using Roger Fowler's critical discourse analysis model to see the use of language that carries certain ideological values. Through this critical discourse analysis, readers not only know the contents of the documentary, but also know how the message in the documentary is conveyed through words, phrases, or sentences. Based on the description of the background, the researcher chose to conduct a study entitled "Representation of Ideology in the Documentary Film Vina: Before 7 Days Critical Discourse Analysis of Roger Fowler".

Methods

The type of research used is qualitative research. Qualitative research is descriptive research, this type of research tends to use the case study method. In qualitative research, a process and meaning are more dominantly highlighted by using a theoretical basis as a guide so that the

13

focus of the research is based on facts presented directly in the field (Irfan et al., 2023). The focus of this research is the representation of ideology contained in the documentary film Vina: Before 7 Days using a critical discourse analysis study by Roger Fowler, et al. which consists of two aspects, namely vocabulary and grammar aspects. According to Sugiyono (2016: 222) in a qualitative study, the instrument or research tool is the researcher himself. The data for this research are written materials, namely words, phrases, and sentences that contain ideological representations based on the theory of Roger Fowler et al., namely vocabulary and grammar aspects. The source of data for this research is the documentary film Vina: Before 7 Days which was released by the Youtube application on May 8, 2024. Data collection techniques in this study are listening techniques, reading techniques, and note-taking techniques. The data validity check in this study uses a credibility test. According to Sugiyono (2016: 368) there are several ways and objectives to conduct a credibility test, namely (1) increasing perseverance through careful and continuous observation, which is done by reading various reference sources related to critical discourse analysis; (2) discussing with colleagues, making a thesis for colleagues with a description of critical discourse analysis; and (3) triangulation of data sources. The triangulation used in this study is researcher triangulation involving a group of people who are considered good at critical discourse analysis. According to Miles & Huberman (1992) data analysis techniques consist of four steps, namely data reduction, data presentation, verification and drawing conclusions.

Results and Discussion

This descriptive qualitative research aims to explore the representation of ideology in the documentary film Vina: Before 7 Days using the critical discourse analysis study of Roger Fowler, et al., which consists of two main aspects, namely vocabulary and grammar. The data analysis in this study is as follows.

Representation of Ideology in the Documentary Film Vina: Before 7 Days Based on Vocabulary Aspects

Specifically, the vocabulary elements by Roger Fowler, et al. that are studied include; vocabulary for classifying, limiting views, discourse battles, and marginalization vocabulary. At the level of word choice, it is questioned how the events and actors involved in the event are expressed. The choice of vocabulary used is not understood solely as a technical aspect, but also contains ideological aspects in it. The following is an analysis of modality vocabulary and classification vocabulary (new term) based on the theory of Roger Fowler, et al.

Modality Vocabulary

Modality vocabulary is information in a sentence that states the speaker's attitude towards the thing being discussed, namely regarding actions, circumstances, events, or attitudes towards the person they are talking to. In this aspect of modality vocabulary, types of modality related to Vina's case were found. Data in the study related to this are revealed as follows.

Modality Vocabulary "will"

The modality vocabulary "will" is a word that states something that can happen or is likely to happen. Data in the study related to this are explained as follows. Data 1.1

> ".But in a certain corner, fate is writing a dark story that will shake the conscience of many people." (Narrator, VS7H, 00:00:01)

Data 1.1, delivered by the narrator at the opening of the film, functions as a very strong prologue, setting the tone and expectations of the audience. This sentence describes a premonition of an impending tragedy, emphasizing that the event is not just an ordinary incident, but a dark narrative that has been destined and has a broad emotional impact. The

14

statement "a dark story that will shake the conscience of many people" implicitly tells the audience that they will witness a story that is not only factually tragic, but also arouses moral and ethical feelings, creating deep resonance in the hearts of the audience. The narrator here acts as a gatekeeper to a bitter reality that will soon be revealed.

The use of the modal vocabulary "will" represents the inevitability of a tragic event that is already in sight and will have a wide impact. The word "will" indicates the predictability or certainty of the future of an event, in this case, something that shakes the conscience. The choice of the word "will" builds strong tension and anticipation in the audience, grabbing their attention from the start and instilling a sense of urgency to find out the details of the dark story. The quote reflects the ideology of discourse struggle because the narrator implicitly challenges the dominant narrative that might cover up or simplify the tragedy. This statement opens up space for the audience to question the truth that will be presented and prepares them to witness the conflict between the official narrative and the dark reality that will be revealed.

Modality Vocabulary "want"

The modal vocabulary "want" means "a serious effort" or "a desire that is to be realized". The data in the study related to this are explained as follows. Data 1. 15

> "If I could talk to Vina just once, I just want to say, 'I'm sorry I couldn't protect you." (Sukaesih, VS7H, 00:35:30)

Data 1.15 is a very deep and heartbreaking expression from Ibu Sukaesih, Vina's mother. This sentence describes the extreme regret and pain of a mother who feels she has failed to protect her child from danger. The statement "if I could talk to Vina just once" shows how great the mother's longing and desire is to have a last chance to talk to her deceased daughter. This is a moment that reveals a deep inner wound, where the mother bears the burden of regret for her inability to prevent the tragedy, even though it may have been beyond her control. This statement represents a very personal and heartbreaking emotional dimension of the impact of this case.

The use of the modal vocabulary "want" in the statement "I just want to say, 'I'm sorry I couldn't protect you'" represents a sincere wish and deep desire from the mother. The word "want" here is not just an ordinary wish, but a strong inner urge to convey the deepest feelings of the heart: an apology. This shows the infinite longing and indelible regret that she wants to convey directly to her daughter. The quote contains the ideology of discourse struggle because it raises a voice that represents the victim's inner wounds who have been marginalized by the dominant narrative that emphasizes the procedural aspects of law. This statement shows emotional and moral resistance to a system that is considered to have failed to provide protection.

Modality Vocabulary "can"

The modal vocabulary "can" means having the power (able, capable, able) to do something. The data in the research related to this is explained as follows. Data 1.19

> "If forensics is really done, location data can still be saved. But if it is deliberately destroyed... then the traces will also die. This often happens in sensitive cases." (Ardy Saputra, VS7H, 00:20:30)

Data 1.19 is a statement made by Ardy Saputra, a Digital Forensics Expert, who appears in the documentary. This sentence highlights the crucial potential of digital forensic investigations in uncovering the truth of a case. This statement appears amidst the context of doubts about the initial investigation and the possibility of overlooked evidence. The statement "if forensics is

really done" implies that there is doubt whether an adequate forensic process has been carried out, while also opening the door to new possibilities.

The presence of this expert in the narrative provides a technical perspective and hope that with the right method, vital evidence such as location data can be found and analyzed, which can ultimately unravel the mystery of the case. The use of the modal vocabulary "can" in the phrase "still can be saved" represents a potential or ability that still exists to reveal important evidence. The word "can" here indicates that there is a chance, although it may be small or depends on certain conditions (if forensics are really carried out). This modality instills optimism that with the right approach, the truth that has been hidden can be revealed. This is no longer just a matter of speculation, but a real possibility based on scientific expertise. The use of "can" emphasizes that there is hope for clarity and that forensic technology has a vital role in the search for justice.

This statement is represented as a form of marginalization ideology because it indirectly reveals that there is a possibility that important evidence in a case has been or is being deliberately removed. In this case, the potential for data to be saved through forensics is evidence that the truth is often marginalized, hidden behind manipulative actions or destruction of evidence. The narrator highlights that the opportunity to save data exists, but its existence is threatened by certain forces that deliberately erase traces. This is where the ideology of marginalization lies, namely when facts and data that can reveal the truth are actually marginalized, silenced, or damaged for certain interests. Data 1.28

> *"Vina's case is a whip for us. We have to fight for more real protection, not just words."*
> *(Dewi Ratnasari, VS7H, 00:37:55)*

Data 1.28 is a statement from Dewi Ratnasari, a Coordinator of a Women's Protection NGO, reflecting on the impact of Vina's case on the women's protection movement. The statement "Vina's case is a whip for us" shows that this tragedy has become a trigger or a hard lesson that has pushed the organization to act further. This is an acknowledgement of the failure of the system or previous inaction in providing adequate protection. The second part of the sentence, "We have to fight for more real protection, not just words," is a strong mission declaration, calling for concrete action rather than empty rhetoric. This statement represents a commitment to transformation, turning grief into a push for systemic change.

The use of the modal vocabulary "must" in the statement "We have to fight for more real protection" represents a moral obligation and imperative for action. The word "must" here is not just a suggestion or desire, but an absolute necessity that arises from the awareness of the urgency of Vina's case. This shows that for the NGO, the struggle for women's protection is not a choice, but a necessity driven by the tragedy that occurred. This modality emphasizes that there is a great moral responsibility borne by organizations such as the Women's Protection NGO to ensure that similar incidents do not happen again, and that the protection provided is effective and concrete.

This statement is represented as an ideology of discourse struggle because it presents a counter-discourse to the dominant system that is considered to have failed to protect victims of violence. In this case, the public is led to think that protection efforts must be proven through real actions, not just slogans. Dewi Ratnasari uses this ideology as a force in mobilizing solidarity and social resistance movements, so that the public also feels the importance of systemic change in the protection of women and children.

Modality Vocabulary "must"

The modal vocabulary "must" as an auxiliary verb that states necessity: must, must, need. The data in the research related to this is explained as follows. Data 1.32

16

> *"A lot of pressure comes from various parties, but I believe the truth must still be revealed." (Eko Santoso, VS7H, 00:55:25)*

Data 1.32 is a very significant statement from Eko Santoso, a former investigator in the Vina case. This sentence directly reveals the existence of external intervention and pressure that influences the investigation process (A lot of pressure comes from various parties). This confession provides an overview of the internal challenges faced by law enforcement officers in high-profile cases like this. Despite the pressure, this statement ends with a strong principle: but I believe the truth must still be revealed. This shows the conflict between external demands and internal integrity, and how individuals within the system continue to adhere to the principle of truth.

This statement represents a personal struggle against corruption and systemic injustice. The use of the modal vocabulary "must" in the phrase "the truth must still be revealed" represents an absolute moral and professional imperative for an investigator. The word "must" here shows that despite obstacles and pressures, the obligation to reveal the truth is something that cannot be negotiated. This is not just a desire, but a basic, binding principle. Eko Santoso uses this modality to emphasize his commitment to justice and transparency, regardless of the risks or personal consequences he may face. The use of "must" underlines the importance of integrity and steadfastness in carrying out investigative tasks.

This statement can be categorized as an ideology of discourse struggle, because it shows resistance to dominant forces that want to cover up or obscure the truth. By stating that the truth must still be revealed, the speaker builds opposition to the dominant discourse that tends to be silent or manipulative, and invites the public to side with the value of justice. This ideology is used by the speaker as a moral legitimation force, by positioning himself as a party that fights for transparency amidst pressure. This indirectly leads readers or audiences to side with the narrative of truth and question those who try to suppress it.

Modality Vocabulary "want"

The modal vocabulary "want" means "want, want, and desire". The data in the research related to this is explained as follows. Data 1.37

> *"We are a small family who want justice. That's all." (Marliana, VS7H, 00:45:45)*

Data 1.37 is a statement uttered by the victim's family as a form of self-representation in a weak position amidst greater injustice. The phrase "we are a small family" builds an image as a party that is simple, vulnerable, and has no structural power, but still upholds the values of truth. This sentence functions as a discourse strategy that touches the emotional side of the public to foster sympathy and support for their struggle. The use of the modal vocabulary "want" shows a strong inner drive towards achieving the value of justice.

This word not only conveys hope, but also marks a limitation: that they are not the party demanding power or revenge, but only want the most basic justice. Coupled with the phrase "That's all", the statement becomes a form of shrinking the space for struggle that could actually be wider. The speaker seems to limit himself from the possibility of suing the legal, social, or institutional systems involved. The statement contains an ideology that limits views because the public is directed to understand the case only as a personal matter of a small family who wants to get justice. In fact, this case has the potential to have broad implications for the structure of social justice collectively.

Classification Vocabulary (New Terms)

The provision of the classification vocabulary used makes the language significant provided by the speaker/news provider and forces the reader to understand the concept in question. A

17

new term is a word or combination of words used as a name or symbol that carefully expresses the meaning of a concept, process, condition, or characteristic. Data 1.39

> *"Grainy CCTV footage from a small shop, shows Vina buying mineral water."* *(Narrator, VS7H, 00:00:56)*

Data 1.39 refers to the description of a crucial CCTV footage in Vina's case, as conveyed by the narrator. This sentence introduces important visual evidence that is chronologically close to the tragedy. However, the description does not only mention the existence of the footage, but specifically uses the word "grainy". This provides additional information about the quality of the footage, indicating that the recorded visuals are not clear or perfect. The mention of a small shop and the activity of buying mineral water adds to the nuance of everyday life and innocence of Vina's last moments before the tragedy befell her, in contrast to the suboptimal quality of the footage.

The new term "grainy" in this 1.39 data refers to the poor, grainy, or grainy visual quality of the footage, often caused by low lighting or old camera technology. In the narrative context of an investigative documentary, the use of "grainy" serves as a classifying vocabulary that provides technical information while creating a certain nuance. It instantly conveys to the audience that the visual evidence available has limitations, which may make identification or detailed analysis difficult. It is a term that emerged with the development of recording technology and is often used in forensic or investigative contexts to describe less than ideal image quality. The ideology implied by the use of the term "grainy" in this context is the limitations of evidence and the realism of the investigation.

The narrator uses the term as a force to show the audience that the search for truth is not always easy or perfect; there are inherent technical obstacles to collecting evidence, especially from sources that are not designed for forensic purposes. By calling the footage "grainy," the film instills the idea that even though the evidence is there, it may not provide completely clear answers, requiring further interpretation and analysis. It also serves to condition the audience about the nature of the evidence they will see, while emphasizing the challenges faced by investigators or journalists in piecing together facts from imperfect clues. The public is led to understand the complexity of evidence collection and to realize that the process of seeking the truth is often fraught with imperfections and technical challenges.

Representation of Ideology in the Documentary Film Vina: Before 7 Days Based on Grammatical Aspects

The use of grammar, especially passivation and nominalization, also represents a certain ideology in the documentary. The choice of sentence structure is not only technical, but also has ideological implications in constructing narratives and shaping public perception.

Passivation

Passivation is a sentence construction in which the grammatical subject is the recipient of the action, not the doer of the action. It is often used to obscure or eliminate the agent (doer) of an event. Passive sentences provide an overview of the intention that the speaker or media wants to convey in a veiled manner. The effect of the passive sentence is that the perpetrator in the text is not mentioned. Passive sentences are usually marked by the use of the prefixes di- and ter-. Data in the study related to this are presented as follows. Data 2.2

> *"There are unusual bruises. There are stories that don't fit. And there are voices that slowly begin to emerge, challenging the hastily constructed official narrative."* *(Narrator, VS7H, 00:02:38)*

Data 2.2 is the narrator's statement that appeared after the initial report regarding Vina's death as an accident. This sentence firmly identifies the inconsistencies and oddities in the case: "unusual bruises" and "stories that don't fit." This directly questions the validity of the official narrative that may have been issued. Then, the narrator highlights the emergence of voices that slowly begin to emerge, which actively "challenge the official narrative." The phrase "hastily constructed" gives the impression that the official narrative is something that is made up or forced, not an objective truth. This statement represents the beginning of the discourse conflict between the official version and the truth that is starting to be revealed from below.

The use of passivation with the prefix di- on the word "built" in the phrase "hastily constructed official narrative" is very significant in data 2.2. The subject of the "official narrative" is the party receiving the action (built), while the agent or perpetrator of the action (who built the official narrative) is omitted or not explicitly mentioned. This omission of the agent serves to focus attention on the official narrative itself as an artificial construction, not as a natural truth. By not mentioning who built the narrative, the narrator subtly highlights the manipulative or subjective nature of the official narrative, without having to directly accuse certain parties (for example, the police or authorities).

The ideology of marginalization is apparent in the depiction of parties whose voices are only slowly starting to emerge; they are groups or individuals who were previously unheard, suppressed, or ignored by the dominance of the official narrative. The statement "hastily constructed official narrative" suggests that the truth of the minority or victim's version has been sidelined or covered up. The use of the passive structure "constructed" without mentioning the agent shows how the perpetrators or authorities who formed the narrative are protected from direct attention, thus obscuring their responsibility. In this way, this sentence not only challenges the dominance of the official narrative (discourse struggle), but also reveals the practice of ignoring or silencing the weak or voiceless (marginalization). Data 2.26

> "That night, at around 20.15 WIB, local residents found two bodies lying on the side of the Cirebon-Kuningan toll road. Vina and her lover, Eky, 17 years old. One was still breathing, the other had been silent forever." (Narrator, VS7H, 00:02:11)

Data 2.26 is the narrator's statement describing the horrific discovery of Vina and Eky. This sentence specifically mentions the time and location of the discovery (at around 20.15 WIB, on the side of the Cirebon-Kuningan toll road). The main focus is on the condition of the two victims when they were found: two bodies lying down. The next detail, One was still breathing, the other had been silent forever, adds a tragic and profound dimension, hinting at the different fates of the two victims and the severity of the incident. This statement represents a crucial moment in the narrative, namely the discovery of the victim which is the starting point for further investigation and suffering.

The use of passivation with the prefix ter- in the word "tergeletak" is very significant in data 2.26. The subject of "two bodies" is the party that is in a state of "tergeletak," which is the result of an action (falling, being thrown, or the like) without explicitly mentioning the agent that caused them to be lying down. The prefix "ter-" here indicates a state that is unintentional or does not have a clear active agent at the time of discovery. Although residents found them, the condition of "tergeletak" itself is the result of a previous event whose perpetrator is not mentioned in this phrase. This serves to focus attention on the victims' dire condition and the fact that they are in an unusual or unnatural position, without directly pointing to the perpetrator who caused them to be lying down. The quote contains the ideology of marginalization and discourse struggle.

The use of passivation "tergeletak" with the prefix ter- indicates the removal of the agent or perpetrator, thus placing the victims Vina and Eky as passive objects of a tragic event without explicitly mentioning the cause or perpetrator. This is a form of marginalization because it obscures the violence that may have occurred and shifts the focus from the perpetrator to the condition of the victim. On the other hand, the mention of time, place, and tragic conditions "one is still breathing, the other has been silent forever" raises a discourse battle against the initial narrative of the accident, by building an emotional image and implying that there is something wrong that needs to be investigated further. This narrative challenges the public's interpretation of the event and encourages further investigation. Data 2.34

> *"But the truth is not that simple. There are unusual bruises. There are stories that don't match." (Narrator, VS7H, 00:02:38)*

Data 2.34 is a statement from the narrator that appears as a form of correction or rejection of the initial narrative that is considered to oversimplify Vina's death. This sentence indicates that the facts that emerged in the field, such as bruises and inconsistencies in the story, actually show a greater complexity than just the alleged accident. The phrase "the truth is not that simple" shows that there is dominant knowledge or narrative that is wrong or incomplete. This statement represents the emergence of a counter-discourse to the official narrative, which encourages the public to question the initial version of the case.

The use of nominalization with the confix "ke-an" in the word "truth" is very significant in data 2.34. The word "truth" is formed from the adjective "true" with the addition of the confix ke-an. This word functions as a noun that refers to an abstract concept about reality or something that is in accordance with the facts. The use of this nominalization shifts the focus from who conveys or constructs the truth to an abstract concept that seems to stand alone. This gives the narrator space to reveal that there is another version of "truth" that is being hidden or ignored.

The use of the nominalization "truth" subtly opens up space for criticism of parties who have been considered to have the authority to define facts (such as officials or mainstream media). This is a narrative strategy that directs attention to the manipulation or reduction of the complexity of the case. The audience is encouraged to seek and explore "other truths" that may be hidden or have not been fully revealed. The quote contains the ideology of discourse struggle, because it shows a conflict between the official narrative and the alternative narrative. The word "truth" is used to challenge the dominant discourse and encourage resistance to a single version of events. Data 2.43

> *"I saw the child washing clothes at night while shaking. Then he disappeared, never came back. After that, the murder became a big deal." (Ratna Juwita, VS7H, 00:30:30)*

Data 2.43 is a quote from a witness describing the suspicious behavior of an individual before the murder incident surfaced to the public. This sentence indicates that there were signs of anxiety or fear (shaking) in someone who then disappeared, followed by the emergence of news of the murder. This statement represents the early phase before the case became public consumption, indicating that there were social traces recorded by the community before official institutions brought the case to the surface.

The use of nominalization with the confix "pe-an" in the word "murder" is very significant in this data 2.43. The word "murder" is formed from the basic word "kill" with the addition of the confix pe-an which forms a noun that refers to the act or process of killing. In this context, the word "murder" does not explain who the perpetrator is, how the process occurred, or who the victim is specifically. This nominalization shifts the focus from specific actions and concrete perpetrators to the event as a general concept. This creates a distance between the

20

perpetrator and the act, and makes the violence that occurred appear as an event without a clear actor. The word "murder" in this sentence is used as a form of nominalization that hides the perpetrator and makes violence an abstract concept.

This forms a narrative that weakens the victim's position because it does not reveal who the perpetrator is who should be held responsible. By conveying that after someone went missing, a "commotion about the murder" emerged, the public is led to see this incident as something that developed gradually and did not directly lead to the perpetrator. Therefore, this quote contains the ideology of marginalization because it obscures the power relations in violent events, disguises the perpetrators, and directs public attention to the event as a general discourse, not a criminal act committed by a particular individual.

Discussion

The representation of ideology in the documentary Vina: Before 7 Days is seen through the vocabulary aspect, especially modality and classification (new terms). Modality vocabulary reflects the speaker's attitude towards a communication situation and is found in five forms, namely will, want, can, must, and want. Vocabulary will describe the ideology of discourse struggle through a commitment to reveal the truth and reject the dominant narrative. The word want reflects a deep desire and resistance to injustice. Modality can show the ideology of marginalization because it describes the limitations and uncertainty in achieving justice due to the dominance of the power system. Vocabulary must show the moral and social obligation to fight injustice and demand the truth. Meanwhile, want reflects an ideology that limits views by placing the struggle for justice as a weak personal will and does not challenge the system directly.

In the aspect of classification vocabulary, new terms such as grainy are found which are used to form a new perspective in understanding the issue. These terms function as an effort to reframe reality and shape public understanding, while legitimizing certain ideological positions in the film's narrative. The use of this vocabulary strengthens the building of ideological discourse that challenges the official narrative, builds public empathy, and encourages involvement in justice issues. This study is different from the research of Nurhidayah et al. (2023) and Rosita & Hamdani (2024) which analyzed online news texts, while this study uses documentary films as material objects. With the discovery of five modalities and three new term classifications, this study shows that language in the film Vina: Before 7 Days is a strategic tool to represent ideology, shape public awareness, and highlight systemic inequality in the search for justice.

The representation of ideology in the documentary film Vina: Before 7 Days based on grammatical aspects is seen through the use of passivation and nominalization. Passive structures such as being built and lying, obscure the perpetrators of the action and focus attention on the victims. This reflects the ideology of marginalization, because the perpetrators or authorized institutions are often hidden, as well as the ideology of discourse struggle, because the use of passivation encourages the audience to question who is responsible and reject the official narrative. Meanwhile, nominalization in words such as truth and murder is used to abstract the action, shift the focus from the perpetrator to the event, and strengthen the impression of objectivity. This strategy also represents marginalization and discourse struggle because it obscures the perpetrators of violence and frames the conflict as a structural struggle against injustice.

Compared to previous studies by Amir et al. (2021), Nurhayati et al., (2022), Nurhidayah et al. (2023) and Rosita & Hamdani (2024), this study presents a different material object, namely a documentary film, and examines in depth the aspects of passivation and nominalization as a

21

means of ideological representation. This film forms a discourse that leads public opinion to question the official narrative and raise the voices of victims and marginalized parties. With Roger Fowler's critical discourse analysis approach, it was found that the vocabulary and grammar in this film function as tools to dismantle the narrative of power, highlight injustice, and encourage public empathy and reflection on the Vina case.

Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that the results of the study are, the representation of ideology in the documentary film Vina: Before 7 Days based on the modality vocabulary aspect is found in the form of the words will, want, can, must and want. Meanwhile, the representation of ideology based on the classification vocabulary aspect is found in the words grainy. The representation of ideology used in the vocabulary aspect reflects the ideology of discourse struggle, marginalization, limiting views, and making classifications where counter-narratives are formed to fight the official and dominant versions that tend to cover up the truth. The representation of ideology in the documentary film Vina: Before 7 Days based on the grammatical aspect of passivation is found in the form of the words built and lying. In the grammatical aspect of nominalization, it is found in words such as truth and murder. Meanwhile, based on the grammatical aspects of passivation and nominalization, the representation of ideology is found in the form of marginalization and discourse struggle, where perpetrators of violence are often removed from the sentence structure and symbolic power is used to shape public understanding of the case unilaterally.

References

Aaron, P. G., & Joshi, R. M. (2006). Written language is as natural as spoken language: A biolinguistic perspective. *Reading Psychology*, *27*(4), 263-311. https://doi.org/10.1080/02702710600846803

Amir, J., Jufri, J., & Thaba, A. (2021). Representasi Ideologi dan Kekuasaan Teks Berita Virus Corona di Indonesia (Analisis Wacana Kritis Roger Fowler, Dkk.). *JP-BSI (Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia)*, *6*(2), 76-81. https://dx.doi.org/10.26737/jp-bsi.v6i2.2324

Fachruddin, A. (2012). *Dasar-Dasar Produksi Televisi*. Jakarta: Kencana.

Fowler, R., Hodge, B., Kress, G., & Trew, T. (2018). *Language and control*. New York: Routledge.

Gehman, R., Guglielmo, S., & Schwebel, D. C. (2021). Moral foundations theory, political identity, and the depiction of morality in children's movies. *PloS one*, *16*(3), e0248928. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0248928

Giroux, H. A. (2008). Hollywood film as public pedagogy: Education in the crossfire. *Afterimage*, *35*(5), 7.

Imanjaya, E. (2009). The curious cases of Salma, Siti, and Ming: Representations of Indonesia's polygamous life in Love for Share. *Jump Cut: A Review of Contemporary Media*, *51*, 1-14.

Irfan, R., Salman, M., Harahap, A. Y., & Tantawi, R. (2023). Kecenderungan Penelitian Pengungkapan Isr Pada Google Scholar Tahun 2022. *Jurnal Mahasiswa Akuntansi Samudra*, *4*(3), 152-160. https://doi.org/10.33059/jmas.v4i3.7014

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., Rohidi, T. R., & Mulyarto. (1992). *Analisis data kualitatif: buku sumber tentang metode metode baru*. Jawa Barat: Universitas Indonesia (UI-Press).

Nurhayati, N., Mintowati, M., & Safitri, A. D. (2022). Fitur Leksikal dalam Teks Pidato Kenegaraan Joko Widodo Tahun 2020 yang Mencerminkan Ideologi. *Jurnal Education and Development*, *10*(3), 701-707.

Nurhidayah, N., Saleh, M., & Syamsudduha, S. (2023). Representation of ideology in criminal news texts about children in online media: A critical discourse analysis by Roger Fowler. *Asian Journal of Social and Humanities*, *1*(12), 998-1011. https://doi.org/10.59888/ajosh.v1i12.103

Pennycook, A. (2004). Critical applied linguistics. *The handbook of applied linguistics*, 784-807. https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470757000

Rosita, I., & Hamdani, A. (2024). Analisis Wacana Kritis Roger Fowler terhadap Pemberitaan Media Online tentang Perjalanan Luar Negeri Tanpa Izin oleh Lucky Hakim. *Titian: Jurnal Ilmu Humaniora*, *8*(1), 193-205.

Sugiyono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Triana, H. W., Wirman, E. P., Kustati, M., Reflinaldi, R., Rahmi, A., & Nelmawarni, N. (2020). Social practice on Facebook: Critical discourse analysis in the process of text production. *Studies in English Language and Education*, *7*(1), 1-21. https://doi.org/10.24815/siele.v7i1.15170

Xiong, T., & Qian, Y. (2012). Ideologies of English in a Chinese high school EFL textbook: A critical discourse analysis. *Asia Pacific Journal of Education*, *32*(1), 75-92. https://doi.org/10.1080/02188791.2012.655239