

Analyzing the Crimea Bridge Explosion in The Guardian and CNN Online News: Critical Linguistics

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19320157@student.uin-malang.ac.id**ABSTRACT**

Nowadays, online news media plays a crucial role in disseminating information. Yet, the language employed in these platforms may encapsulate certain ideologies, favoring one group while potentially causing harm to others. A notable event exemplifying this dynamic is the Crimea Bridge explosion, a consequence of Russia and Ukraine conflict, which attracted significant public attention, prompting extensive discussions by prominent online news outlets such as The Guardian and CNN. This research aims to scrutinize the grammatical structures and ideological representations presented in The Guardian and CNN online platforms, employing the Critical Linguistics analysis model by Fowler et al. (1979). Additionally, the Discourse Historical Approach introduced by Wodak (2001) was utilized to delve into the historical background of the Crimea Bridge explosion. Employing a descriptive qualitative method, the study aimed to identify the types of grammar embedded in the news texts and how these grammatical choices reflected the underlying ideology of the news coverage. The Critical Linguistics analysis revealed a prevailing anti-Russian and pro-Ukrainian ideology in both online media platforms. Furthermore, the Guardian exhibited 28 distinct grammatical types, while CNN employed 17 grammatical strategies. Transitivity grammar emerged as a recurrent feature in both outlets. In their ideological representation, both media platforms consistently utilized negative lexical choices, thereby casting unfavorable references on the Russian side. This study's findings not only contributed valuable insights into the linguistic and ideological dimensions of online news media, but also suggested avenues for future research.

Keywords: Crimea Bridge explosion, critical linguistics, discourse historical approach, ideology

INTRODUCTION

According to Fowler et al. (1979) language is a medium that is not neutral, because it represents a certain ideology of a group that has interests. Moreover, it is quite clear that

the discourses in the press are related to its institutional position, some of its own cultural, historical and economic features in conveying certain interests in the (re)production of ideology (Fowler, 1991). Lately, due to the development of technology, causing drastic changes in people who initially consumed conventional news such as newspapers are now starting to switch to consuming online news sites. Online news plays an important role in providing people with multiple perspectives on political and public issues that are diverse and multifaceted (Eveland & J.B, 2015). This represents that the language contained in an online news site has its own power in influencing people's lives. Politics is one topic that is frequently subject to ideological bias in its coverage. This caused the author to investigate the political issues that arose between Russia and Ukraine, particularly following the explosion of the Crimea Bridge on The Guardian and CNN online news.

On October 8, there was an explosion that occurred on the Crimea Bridge. The explosion, happened a day after Vladimir Putin's 70th birthday, was a powerful symbolic blow to Russian (Beaumont, 2022). This has attracted the attention of the world communities. There are many news sites, especially online media, have raised this topic. In this study, the researcher analyzed two online news sites used in this study namely The Guardian and Cable News Network (CNN) as the data of the study. The Guardian is a daily newspaper published in the United Kingdom in 1821. Meanwhile, CNN is an American cable news channel founded in 1980 by American media businessman Ted Turner. Both of them have a long history in the field of news broadcasting around the world so that they can attract the attention of the wider community.

Based on Fowler (1991) media structures encode meanings derived from the respective positions in society of the publishing or broadcasting organization. Hence, the study's findings were intended to encourage readers to think critically when accepting information from any sources, especially online media. Practically, this research would be beneficial for Linguistics students in understanding the application of the Critical Linguistics proposed by Fowler, et. al. (1979) and Discourse Historical Approach proposed by Wodak (2001).

Historical-political background of Ukraine and Russian conflict

Ukraine and Russia's political history began in 1991, with the dissolution of the Soviet Union into several states, which led to the dissolution of the Soviet Union into several sovereign states such as Russia and Ukraine, as the result of interference from NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization is an organization created by America from the Treaty of Brussels and formed on August 24, 1949—and its European allies (Álvarez, 2022). In addition, according to Álvarez (2022), this political, ideological and military act was meant to contain Soviet expansion.

While Kiev considered the conflict as a Russian-Ukrainian conflict, Moscow noticed it as a Russia-West conflict, and claimed that the crisis was fueled by NATO's desire to expand into other regions (Shelest, 2015). This was a manifestation of geopolitical issues that caused international security crises. As a result, Álvarez (2022) mentioned that in 1995 Ukraine adopted pro-Western ideologies and policies after gaining independence.

After Viktor Yushchenko was elected as the President of Ukraine from 2005 to 2010, Russian-Ukrainian relations changed dramatically. During his presidency, Russian-Ukrainian tensions were reduced, though not completely eliminated. Friendships,

cooperation and partnerships that had ended were rebuilt during his reign (Kappeler, 2014). However, he was defeated in the next election by Volodymyr Zelensky. This was one of the instruments used by North American and Western interventionists to "help" his supporters (Álvarez, 2022).

On the one-year anniversary of Crimea's annexation, on March 18, 2015, Putin emphasized in his speech that Russia and Ukraine were already one country, with no border between them (Kiryukhin, 2016). Then in 2022, the Biden administration and NATO provided support by supplying weapons to Ukraine (Álvarez, 2022). This was in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. On October 8, 2022, a counterattack was launched, with the explosion of the bridge connecting Crimea and Russia (Beaumont & Graham, 2022). As a consequence of the bridge explosion, the US response was diplomatic and media rather than military.

Ideology

Ideology is a set of ideas involved in the ordering of experience, and language provides it as models and thought categories where people experience the world through language (Fowler et al., 1979). In addition, Fairclough (1989) assumed ideologies as inextricably linked to power because the nature of the ideological assumptions embedded in specific conventions is dependent on the power relations that underpin the conventions. Language is inextricably linked to ideologies because it is the most common form of social behavior used to legitimize existing social relations and power differences (Fairclough, 1989).

Previous research has described various methods for investigating media ideology. A popular method is critical discourse analysis (Hashemi & Si Na, 2021; Rashid, 2019; Pérez, 2018). Hashemi and Si Na (2021) used Halliday's functional grammar systematics, as well as two CDA tools (nominalization and passivization). The findings revealed that the language used in The Guardian newspaper regarding the mass shooting of the Muslims in Christchurch, New Zealand was deemed neutral, impartial, and unbiased. Meanwhile, today's news media were controlled by powerful entities such as the people or organizations that fund them, politicians, advertisers, and, in some cases, their own employees (Rashid, 2019). Van Dijk's theory was used to demonstrate the differences in social cognitive and linguistic practices in reporting the same event on the different news sites (Pérez, 2018; Rashid, 2019).

Another well-known CDA approach used to analyze the relationship between language, power, and ideology in the media is Fairclough's CDA model as in Tian (2018) and Risdianto (2018). Fairclough's critical discourse analysis views discourse as a social practice. Hence, the study includes a description (text analysis), interpretation (discourse practices), and explanation (social practices) (Risdianto & Sumarlam, 2018). Using Fairclough's CDA model, this study was conducted to reveal the representation of power that was built by strongholds and the establishment of an 18-year prison sentence for Meiliana, a Hindu woman who complained about the loud Azan Mosque's voice, and the presence of news texts about the Meiliana case in several media (Risdianto & Sumarlam, 2018). Furthermore, in Tian (2018) Fairclough's three-dimensional analysis was combined with Halliday's analytical model to determine that The Guardian report exaggerated and misinterpreted the parade's negative effects.

Critical linguistics by Roger Fowler has been used in several previous journals with different topic focuses, for example in Wulandari (2022) which discusses the practice of ideology in media news texts reporting Greta Thunberg's speech on environmental issues. In Tewarat and Triyono (2020) this theory is used to discuss how president Joko Widodo builds his image through the choice of words used in expressing his opinion about industrial programs. Furthermore, Fowler's transformation and classification theories are applied to grammatical analysis in Fadhlurrahman (2021) to identify linguistic manipulation strategies in reporting government regulations. Political issues are frequently analyzed using Fowler's theory, as in media coverage of presidential elections and regional head elections (Iskandar, 2019; Seftika, 2020).

Moreover, critical studies emphasize the historical context in which discourse is embedded, and power relations can be investigated using a discourse history approach (Burak, 2020). The discourse history approach has been frequently used to investigate racial issues in order to construct positive self-images and negative others (Slavíčková & Zvagulis, 2018; Baig, 2019; Idoko & Abioye, 2021; Savhira & Junaidi, 2018). Slavíčková and Zvagulis (2018) used a critical discourse historical approach to examine a sample news story about the Roma community and identify a number of discursive and linguistic features that indicate the entrenchment of "new racism" in media. In addition, lexical devices were sought to identify more implicit rhetorical devices, such as framing and contextualization of events (Slavíčková & Zvagulis, 2018). In Burak (2020) the discourse history approach in this study focused on cybersecurity-related news in Turkish print and online media that played an important role in monitoring cybersecurity in Turkey.

Based on several previous studies above, in this study, the researcher expands the use of critical linguistics theory from Fowler et al. (1979) on the analysis of grammatical practice in the text, especially in socio-political issues. By knowing the linguistic strategies in the text, the researcher would be able to reveal the hidden ideology of the two online media. Furthermore, the topic in this research also included the history of the construction of the Crimea Bridge until the explosion. This was the basis for using Wodak (2001) discourse historical approach as a representation that discourse was the result of inherited history reflecting a certain ideology. In previous studies, the use of Fowler and Wodak theories was focused on racism, identity construction, and sexism, but this study would focus on socio-political issues concerning the explosion on the Crimea Bridge, threatening global security, particularly between Ukraine and Russia.

Referring to the above introduction, the researcher proposed two objectives, which were to find out the grammatical strategies of the Crimea Bridge explosion portrayed in The Guardian and CNN online news and the grammatical strategies of the Crimea Bridge explosion representing ideology in The Guardian and CNN online news. Here, the researcher wanted to find out whether linguistic strategies constructed and revealed the ideology of The Guardian and CNN online news. In addition, critical interpretation was also examined whether it necessitated historical knowledge (Fowler, 1991). Therefore, to support this research, the researcher also applied the historical approach from Wodak (2001). It was used to contextualize the historical background from Russia's invasion of Ukraine to the explosion of the Crimea bridge. The focus of this research was to describe the findings of the grammatical strategy and ideology analysis of the two online news sites.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted using qualitative descriptive methods, a methodology for investigating and comprehending how individuals or groups perceived social or human problems relying on text and image data (Creswell, 2018). Accordingly, this research was categorized as qualitative research because it discussed the grammatical strategies employed by online news in reporting on socio-political issues that occurred between Ukraine and Russia. According to Creswell (2018), numerous steps were required to prepare a narrative form describing the findings of the case study.

The data sources used in this research were taken from two different news sites, namely The Guardian and CNN online news. Specifically, this research analyzed words, phrases, and sentences. The data was extracted from the websites of The Guardian and CNN on October 8, 2022, containing the news of the Crimea Bridge explosion.

The researcher undertook several steps to collect the data. First and foremost, the researcher read the news about the Crimea Bridge explosion from The Guardian and CNN online news multiple times to obtain appropriate data based on Fowler et al.'s theory (1979). Second, the researcher highlighted the grammatical practices based on Fowler et al.'s theory (1979). Finally, the researcher organized and prepared the data for analysis.

In analyzing the data, the researcher also employed several steps such as categorizing and analyzing the data according to grammatical analysis, including the grammar of transitivity, the grammar of modality, transformation, classification, and coherence by Fowler et al. (1979). Second, it was continued by identifying the ideology of the online news, supported by the contextualization of the discourse historical approach from Wodak (2001). Fourth, the researcher validated the hypotheses of the research question with the findings of the research by using the theories from Fowler et al. (1979).

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

Findings

Eventually, data analysis presented in two stages: analysis of grammatical structure and how it represented the ideology used critical linguistics by Fowler et al. (1979). In order to make the findings more representative, the researcher included an overview regarding the topic's historical background.

Table 1. Grammatical Analysis of The Guardian and CNN Online News

The Guardian Online News	Category
1. Key bridge linking Crimea to Russia hit by huge explosion	- Transformation (passivization)
2. A huge explosion has destroyed part of the Kerch bridge from Russia to Crimea	- The grammar of transitivity (transitive)
3. The attack , which came the day after Putin's 70th birthday , is a major blow to Russian military prestige and its supply chains for the invasion and the defence of Crimea.	- Transformation (nominalization) - The grammar of modality (naming convention)
4. Moscow had claimed the bridge was protected by impenetrable layers of defences, ranging from	- The grammar of transitivity (transitive) - Transformation (passivization)

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| <p>military dolphins to the latest weapons systems,</p> <p>5. Ukraine has not directly claimed responsibility for hitting the bridge, but senior officials publicly celebrated and on Saturday morning the only real question about the attack was not who ordered it, but how it was carried out.</p> <p>6. The explosion, which witnesses said could be heard miles away, happened about 6am on Saturday while a train was crossing the bridge. Pictures of the damage began emerging soon after.</p> <p>7. Russia set up a committee to investigate the attack and within hours said three people had been killed and blamed a truck bomb for the blast. It added that they identified the driver of the exploded truck as a resident of the southern Russian Kuban region.</p> <p>8. The bridge, which was built on the orders of Putin, and inaugurated in 2018, was a key transport link for carrying military equipment to Russian soldiers fighting in Ukraine, especially in the south, as well as ferrying troops there.</p> <p>9. Mykhailo Podolyak, an adviser to the Ukrainian presidency, appeared to suggest Kyiv's responsibility, tweeting: "Crimea, the bridge, the beginning. Everything illegal must be destroyed, everything stolen must be returned to Ukraine, everything belonging to the Russian occupation must be expelled."</p> <p>10. The blast on the bridge came amid mounting criticism in Russia of the conduct of his war against Ukraine after a series of increasingly devastating setbacks on the battlefield in recent weeks.</p> <p>11. In the immediate aftermath of the explosion, reports emerged of residents in Crimea rushing to petrol stations, anxious about fuel shortages.</p> <p>12. The damage to the railway line leaves Russian forces in the south with a single rail supply line -</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classification (re-lexicalization) - The grammar of transitivity (transitive) - The grammar of modality (naming convention) - Transformation (passivization) - The grammar of transitivity (transitive) - Transformation (passivization) - Coherence, order, unity - Transformation (passivization and nominalization) - The grammar of modality (naming convention) - Transformation (passivization and nominalization) - The grammar of modality (naming convention) - The grammar of transitivity (intransitive) - The grammar of transitivity (intransitive) - The grammar of transitivity (transitive) |
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between Krasnodar and Melitopol – that is now within range of Ukrainian artillery attacks.	
13. Commenting on the attack in a thread on Twitter, analyst and retired Australian general Mick Ryan said: “First dropping a bridge span like this would take a lot of ‘bang’ [explosives] and good demolition design. As a sapper, we plan these kinds of things all the time. The hardest bridges to drop are reinforced concrete like this.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The grammar of modality (naming convention) - Classification (lexicalization) - Coherence, order, and unity
14. The fire occurred hours after explosions rocked the eastern Ukrainian city of Kharkiv early Saturday, sending towering plumes of smoke into the sky and triggering a series of secondary explosions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The grammar of transitivity (intransitive)
15. The mayor of Kharkiv, Ihor Terekhov , said on Telegram that the early-morning explosions were the result of missile strikes in the centre of the city. He said the blasts sparked fires at one of the city’s medical institutions and a non-residential building. There were no immediate reports of casualties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The grammar of modality (naming convention)

Table 2. Grammatical Analysis of CNN Online News

CNN Online News	Category
1. There's been a massive explosion on Crimea’s Kerch bridge. Here’s the latest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transformation (nominalization)
2. A fuel tank exploded early Saturday on Europe’s longest bridge,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The grammar of transitivity (transitive)
3. Flames are seen burning from rail cars above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transformation (passivization)
4. The source of the explosion remains unclear.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The grammar of transitivity (intransitive)
5. The tanker was located on the 19-kilometer (11 mile) long bridge – strategically important because it links Russia’s Krasnodar region with the Russian-annexed Crimean Peninsula.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transformation (passivization) - The grammar of transitivity (transitive) - Coherence, order, and unity
6. The Kerch bridge is able to handle 40,000 cars a day and to move 14 million passengers and 13 million tons of cargo per year, state news agency RIA Novosti reported when the bridge opened in 2018.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The grammar of modality (naming convention)

7. After the bridge opened, the United States condemned its construction as illegal.	- The grammar of transitivity (transitive)
8. Work is “underway to extinguish the fire,” the adviser to the Russian administration head of occupied Crimea, Oleg Kryunchkov , said in a Telegram post, adding that the bridge’s...	- The grammar of modality (naming convention)
9. An official in Russian-annexed Crimea blamed “Ukrainian vandals” for the explosion on Kerch bridge in a post on Telegram.	- The grammar of transitivity (transitive)
10. But they did succeed in damaging the roadbed of the Russian bridge,” Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea Vladimir Konstantinov said.	- The grammar of modality (naming convention)
11. “Such is the whole essence of the Kiev regime and the Ukrainian state ... Of course, the causes of the accident will be investigated , and the damage will be repaired swiftly,” he added.	- Transformation (passivization)

The grammatical strategies of the Crimea Bridge explosion portrayed in The Guardian online news

In the first data above was a form of transformation from active voice to passive sentence. The used of passive sentences itself had several significant effects in a sentence, one of which was the effect of eliminating the perpetrator or subject from the sentence. It can be seen that the used of the passive sentence above made the reader first focus on the object, namely the Key Bridge which was the target of the bombing action.

The second data it used transitive sentences. The predicate in the sentence was an actions verb that causes an impact or effect on other entities. This was shown by its structure where the phrase a huge explosion as a subject or agent in a sentence followed by a transitive verb in the form of “has destroyed” held the meaning that the action taken by the subject had caused an impact or effect on something else.

In the next sentence there was intransitive which has the effect of eliminating the perpetrator, because the main focus of the sentence was no longer an action but an event or. This strategy was also shown by the use of to be “is” which describes the explosion. In this sentence, the event of “The attack” becomes the main focus so that the reader would refer to the event without paying attention to the reality of the perpetrator or agent who caused the event to occur. Then there was found modality. The name of the Russian president who build the bridge was mentioned without using his formal title or full name. The convention of his name without any title represents the author's disrespect in mentioning the character. The concept of material presentation this sentence was called as coherence, order, and unity of discourse. The discourse construction here makes the reader focus on the explosion as an event and it minimized the effects of the perpetrator's actions that caused the explosion. The figure is mentioned without mentioning his title or position. This indicates that the author has no close relationship with Putin.

In the fourth data, the sentence was included in the transitive sentence. This was because the predicate had claimed that Moscow as an agent has validated that they had made a bridge that had a strong structure with a high level of security. Then in the next sentence there was passivization which causes the effect of shifting focus to the intended object, namely the bridge. Beside of that, in that sentence there was also a classification in the form of the phrase "military dolphins". This was a re-lexicalization which had the lexical text effect that at this time animals such as dolphins were not only trained for entertainment, but they could also be used as a means of military defense. This was reinforced by the explanation of how complete the security attributes in this bridge. Here, three grammatical strategies were used to explain the bridge's strength. The coherence unity in the discourse was built using three different grammatical strategies, all while remaining focused under one main topic (Fowler et al., 1979).

Just like the previous sentence in this sentence, it also used the transitivity sentence. The used of the word "claimed" by news writers here was a mental action. It showed that the subject deliberate activity under his control. In addition, its used to state that something was true, even though it had not been proved. In this sentence also there was modality, the mention of Ukrainian officials using their formal or official positions was senior officials publicly. By mentioning the status of the Ukrainian side, news writers had shown respect to them.

In the sixth data, passivization was used with the aim of making the reader focus on the process of the explosion, not who the perpetrator had caused the explosion (Fowler et al., 1979). This strategy certainly benefits the agent where the audience's point of attention was not the subject but the consequences of his actions. The media here communicated to the audience the circumstances of the explosion by interviewing eyewitnesses of the explosion.

The next sentence describes Russia's actions after the explosion. the sentence above was included in transitive because its main focus was the action of the agent indicated by the verb that requires the object (Fowler et al., 1979). The phrase "Russia set up a committee" here meant the word Russia as an agent or actor performing an action indicated by the verb "set up" that affected or required its object, namely a committee. Then, it had a form of passivization transformation. In the sentence "three people have been killed", the main focus was on the victims of the explosion which was said to be 3 people. The used of this strategy in addition for shifting focus to objects was also commonly used to disguise the perpetrator for various reasons (Fowler et al., 1979). Therefore, the sentence above was included in coherence, order, and unity (Fowler et al., 1979). This was because in that sentence there are two text strategies in the form of transitivity and transformation in the form of passivization which were used to shape the reader's discourse.

Just like the previous sentence in datum 3 where the mention of Putin's name was not accompanied by a formal title or attribute that represents his position. Furthermore, this modality strategy could limit the discourse of ordinary readers because they did not get enough information about the character. In this sentence, the media also used passivization and nominalization. Both strategies were used to emphasize that the focus of the sentence above described the bridge as its object. Although in the sentence mentioned the perpetrator who ordered the construction of the bridge, the focus of the later sentences referred to the bridge itself.

Unlike the previous sentence in this sentence, the mention of the figure from the Ukrainian side was mentioned (modality) in full along with his title “Mykhailo Podolyak, an adviser to the Ukrainian presidency”. The purpose of mentioning the title of the position was so that the reader knew represented the power possessed by him (Fowler et al., 1979). His criticism was conveyed through his personal Twitter account after the explosion occurred. In that sentence he used passivization with the aim of emphasizing the focus on Russian- built bridges. Predicate, “be destroyed, stolen (it should be added with the auxiliary was), bereturned, be expelled” showed the reader that the bridge as an object of the perpetrator’s actions was illegal.

The last data was intransitivity form. The predicate did not indicate activities that could affect other objects where the verb came above; it only indicated actions that only affected the actor, namely the bridge (Fowler et al., 1979). Then the next clause was followed by additional information referring to the process of the reason for the explosion on the bridge. This showed that the media was more concerned with the cause of the explosion than explaining the characteristics of the perpetrators behind the bridge explosion that occurred in Crimea.

The grammatical strategies of the Crimea Bridge explosion portrayed in CNN online news

In the first data there was a transformation in the form of nominalization. The used of nominalization here aim to give the main focus to the explosive events that have occurred (Fowler et al., 1979). This helped the writer to make sentences more effective because it could abbreviate the choice of language used. With more concise and effective sentences made it easier for readers to find the main idea in the sentence.

In the second data showed that there was a process that occurs between the cause and effect of the perpetrator’s actions (Fowler et al., 1979). “A fuel tank” as an agent or perpetrator in the sentence had done something indicated by the verb exploded so as to cause an explosion on the bridge as an object or result of the perpetrator’s actions. Therefore, the sentence above was included in transitive sentences because it showed the causal process of an event indicated through the use of verbs.

The third data had a passivization structure. The used of passivization in the sentence indicated that his point of concern was the “Flames” that arose from the explosion of the firecar. The impact was to cause flames to emerge from the train that was crossing the bridge when the explosion occurred. This would have a dramatic effect on the reader, because through this sentence readers who did not see it directly could imagine and feel how big the explosion that had occurred.

In the fourth data, the verb was an intransitive verb. In intransitive sentences actors were associated with a process that did not cause or cause effects on other objects, or in short verbs in intransitive sentences were used to describe the state of the actor (Fowler, 1991). The verb “remains” was an explanatory of the actor, the source of the explosion, which explained that there was no accurate information about the main cause of the explosion that had occurred.

Just like the previous data, in this data there was also passive voice. The passive voice in this sentence was indicated by the verb was located which describes the position of the tanker who exploded on the Crimean Bridge (Fowler et al., 1979). Thus, the reader’s point of attention would only focus on what caused it, not who caused the event to happen. Then in the sentence there was also a transitive sentence arrangement. This

sentence was an explanation of the previous sentence where the subject or agent refers to the bridge of Crimea. This sentence served as a subsentence from the previous sentence which still discusses the Crimea Bridge (Fowler et al., 1979). Hence, the sentence said to be coherence, order, and unity (Fowler et al., 1979). It was said so because the main focus of the sentence referred to the Crimea Bridge that was the object or target of the explosion. The used of passivization and transitivity in the sentence above made the reader's attention point to the object that was the result of the explosion and what factors cause it.

In the sixth data the sentence above was an intransitive sentence. This was due to the fact that the sentence is encoded as a state; there was no action, only a description of a physical state. In addition, this media also mentioned information that RIA Novosti was the official news site owned by the Russian state. This indicated that the media had provided information in accordance with reality by quoting statements from official Russian news websites. The discourse construction in the sentence was included in coherence, order, and unity (Fowler et al., 1979). The used of intransitive sentences in the sentence was intended to inform readers about the physical condition of the Crimean bridge. The mention of the name of the official Russian media in the sentence also indicated that the information conveyed in the news was accurate.

In the next data, the verb used a transitive verb. The verb condemned means that the "United States" as an agent had taken firm action against the construction by stating that the building was illegal. The effect of the used of transitive verbs by this media indicated that the actions of the "United States" had led to the release of statements that the bridge was an illegal building.

In the eighth data, the naming convention listed the full name and formal profession of the figure. "Oleg Kryunchkov's" name was mentioned (modality) without using initials or abbreviations to give the reader information about the character (Fowler et al., 1979). Furthermore, in the sentence above, his profession as the adviser to the Russian administration, head of occupied Crimea, was also included so that the reader knows the role of the figure in the explosion.

The next data was found that an official in Russian-annexed Crimea as the actor of the sentence had taken actions that had consequences on the object, namely "Ukrainian vandals". The actions performed by the actors in this sentence were represented by the use of the transitive verb blamed which gave a negative meaning to the object, namely "Ukrainian vandals" (Fowler et al., 1979). Then there was a relexicalization. The term "Ukrainian vandals" came up as a result of Russia's accusation of Ukraine being responsible for the Crimean Bridge explosion. It also implied that the explosion was the result of a Ukrainian rebellion. The sentence contributed to the coherence, order, and unity of discourse (Fowler et al., 1979). This was due to the used of two different grammatical strategies yet still discussing the same topic, Russia's accusation of Ukraine for the Crimean Bridge explosion.

In the next sentence, the media presented figures who had accused the Ukrainian side of being behind the explosion on the Crimean Bridge. The person was clearly mentioned (modality) by his full name along with his formal profession. The absence of abbreviations of the full name of the Russian figure made it easier for readers to recognize him (Fowler et al., 1979).

How the grammatical strategies of the Crimea Bridge explosion represent Ideology in The Guardian

In The Guardian online news there was a difference in the mention of figures between the Russian and Ukrainian sides. This was shown by the findings of the modality used in the media. According to Fowler et al. (1979) differences in the mention of character names could reflect the relationship between the media and the social actors involved in shaping the discourse.

The Russian side was often mentioned with collectivity categorization such as examples "Moscow had claimed... Russia set up...". The categorization used in both sentences did not give clear information about the party from which the statement was issued. It also caused ambiguity to the reader because collectivization categorization was a symbol of a large group without knowing the details of its identity. Therefore, the pronouns used were also plural as in the example "It added that they...". Word "They" here was a reference to the word Russia which indirectly meant Russia broadly not only the government and military but also the population in general.

On the other hand, the Ukrainian side was said to use reference sentences with verbs that meant individualization. This was because some actors from the Ukrainian side were specifically mentioned by their full names and professions. Furthermore, sorting detailed distinctions between classes of concepts also influenced categorization inside the news (Fowler, 1991). In this topic, the political history background caused differences in categorization between Ukraine and Russia. In Álvarez, (2022) it was explained that NATO took part in supporting the Ukrainian side against Russia. Here the media wanted to show respect to the Ukrainian side because The Guardian is a news media originating from England which is part of NATO.

How the grammatical strategies of the Crimea Bridge explosion represent Ideology in CNNonline news

In this news several figures from Russia were mentioned in full detail with their social backgrounds. They were top officials from the Russian side whose opinions are quoted in the news. The used of direct quotes from both figures represents that they were authoritarian about the explosion that occurred (Fowler et al., 1979). Therefore, their opinions could influence the formation of discourse in society.

In the next sentence, Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea Vladimir Konstantinov declared the Ukrainian side as "Ukrainian vandal". Then the term also included the categorization of all Ukrainians to be responsible for the explosion. The term was a form of satire for Ukrainians (Fowler, 1991). The author showed a negative image of Vladimir Konstantinov who was a representative of the Russian government by including direct quotes from his statements.

This news also included opinions from the United States who did not want the construction of the bridge. The word "United States" here also denoted categorization. The author referred to all citizens of the United States without exception (Fowler, 1991). This clearly showed that CNN, which was a mass media originating from the United States, has an anti-Russian ideology.

Discussion

The findings of grammatical analysis from The Guardian and CNN online news showed that the most widely used methods were the grammar of transitivity and transformation. In Fowler (1991) both methods referred to processes that represent relationships between actors or agents, predicate, along with objects and events in a text. The used of transformation strategies, especially in the form of passivization and nominalization, was widely used to shift the reader's focus to the object, the Crimea Bridge, rather than discussing who caused the explosion (Fowler et al., 1979).

Similarly, in Fadhlurrahman (2021), which used transformation and classification strategies which were part of the grammatical method of Fowler et al (1979) to analyze linguistics manipulation and ordering among several the headlines of news text in the context of PSBB implementation. Meanwhile, this study used five grammatical analyses from Fowler et al (1979) to find out the ideological representations of The Guardian and CNN online news in reporting the Crimea Bridge explosion.

The two online media focused more on explaining the condition of the Crimea Bridge before and after the explosion. Such as in Seftika (2021), based on this research, it was known that the use of vocabulary and sentences by Fowler et al (1979) in the opinion text "The Challenge of the 2020 Simultaneous Regional Elections" in the Jawa Pos online mass media focuses on the characteristics of the regional election event itself. However, in the current study, the researcher also related it to the political historical background of the Ukrainian Russian conflict that caused the explosion using Wodak (2001) to support the ideological analysis of the two online news media.

The results of the analysis of the used of linguistics from two media sources seem to put the Ukrainian side as a victim in its conflict with Russia. This indicates that the ideology of both media outlets is anti-Russian. The historical context in which discourse is embedded, and power relations also be investigated in Slavíčková & Zvagulis (2018). The results of this study show that the ideology of some sample news stories about the Roma community contains new racism in the media.

In the previous study from Wulandari (2022) the researcher also analyzed two different media using the analysis model of Roger Fowler et al (1979). In Wulandari (2022), the researcher analyzed the linguistics form including vocabulary and grammatical methods. The results of this analysis stated that both media had a neutral ideology. The difference between this study and previous studies was that the researcher only analyzed five grammatical methods (the grammar of transitivity, the grammar of modality, transformation, classification, then coherence, order, and unity) using the theory of Fowler et al (1979) without analyzing the vocabulary choice used by The Guardian and CNN online news. The results of this study also showed that both online media had non-Russian ideologies. In addition, in research by Wulandari (2022) the author only used theories from Fowler et al (1979), while in this study the researcher combined it with DHA by Wodak (2001) to support their ideological analysis.

The actions taken by the Russian side were also represented using sentences that rhetorically had a negative lexical meaning. Meanwhile, on the other hand, the Ukrainian side was represented as a victim of the Russian invasion. The ideology of the two media indicated that the linguistics form used aims to create positive discourse of self-image and negative others. Such as previous research by Tewarat & Triyono (2020) also analyzed under same topic about self-image and negative others in a speech. This study analyzed

how president Joko Widodo builds his image through the choice of words used in expressing his opinion about industrial programs. However, this research only used one data source, namely text speech, so finding only used one point of view. Meanwhile, this study used two different news media to provide a more representative explanation. Furthermore, the results of this study showed that there are differences in categorization in the mention of Russia and Ukraine.

In the end, the results of this study showed that the selection of news linguistics form text could be manipulated for the benefit of certain groups. This occurred due to ideological differences between groups that caused alignment with one group. Analysis of Critical Linguistics by Fowler et al (1979) in this study was used to analyze sentence structure and ideology from The Guardian and CNN online news which had a theme about the history of politics. Furthermore, the researcher also provided Discourse Historical Practice by Wodak(2001) to strengthen the analysis of discourse and ideology in the news text.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

From the findings, it was found that the grammatical method that was often used in news texts was the grammar of transitivity and transformation. Both grammatical strategies discuss the used of predicates in sentences to represent the relationship between actors and objects. This indicated that the media wants to emphasize the agent, process, and impact of the process (Fowler et al., 1979).

Based on the grammatical strategy analysis by Fowler et al (1979), the ideological representation of the two media referred to non-Russian ideologies. From the results of the analysis in The Guardian online news found collectivization referring to the Russian side. The used of this categorization formed a homogeneous identity that includes all groups within it (Fowler, 1991). Then the evaluation of the actions of the Russian side was always described through lexical choices that have a negative meaning. This led to the formation of a negative image on the Russian side and a positive image for Ukraine.

On the other side, analysis in CNN online news found that some figures from Russia were described specifically and referred to individualization. This was shown by the use of singular pronouns for the actor. The media tried to emphasize that the figure was authoritarian so his statements had power. But as with The Guardian online news, the direct quote statements used in this story were statements that referred to negative actions. The inclusion of negative lexical choices made by figures from Russia in referring to Ukrainian figures represents the portrayal of a negative image of the Russian side by the media (Fowler, 1991).

In addition, the political historical background of the media also influenced the creation of news content that represented the ideology of the media (Fowler, 1991). The Guardian and CNN were official media originating from the British and United States that side with Ukraine. This statement was reinforced against the background of political history between Russia, Ukraine, and the United State. In Álvarez (2022) it was explained that the US and NATO response was diplomatic and media rather than military. This showed that the formation of a negative image of the Russian side was clearly depicted in the news texts of the two media influenced by political historical factors.

The results of this analysis can be used as a reference for future researchers who want to analyze the same field. Furthermore, other researchers can use the object of analysis with diverse platforms such as YouTube channels and social media. Beside of that, according to limitation of data sources here, the next researchers can add more news or data sources to get more representative findings. This research also only described the grammatical and ideology portrayed inside online news. Therefore, further researchers can use compare contrast strategy in analyzing the linguistics and ideology practice inside of text. Future researchers can develop their analysis by using other theoretical studies with broader discussions.

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