

POWER OVER DEFORESTATION ON THE SELECTED NEWS ABOUT DIAMOND MINING IN BUXWAHA FOREST, INDIA

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Abstract

Deforestation for mining can threaten the balance between human life and nature. This research was aimed to reveal language and power in some media to report deforestation in Buxwaha protected forest of Madhya Pradesh, India. The data were obtained from The Quint and The Times of India as most influential English-language digital media. Fairclough's CDA theory was used to analyze the data for scrutinizing the connection of language in social use, power, and capitalism as the ideological element. The results of the research showed power represented by local government and mining ministry tend to accede to the proposed project without considering the ecological collapse. Firstly, based on SFL theory, as the textual analysis the total of 40 data proved the dominant processes are material, mental, and verbal processes. Secondly, there was bias media to support the mining project by both online newspapers as the discursive practices. Thirdly, in prioritizing the beneficial business, India as a developing country and private company were elaborated as the socio-cultural contexts. Thus, this research expectantly participated to reconsider awareness on the ignorance of deteriorating social and environmental effects for capitalist goals.

Keywords— Buxwaha, Capitalism, Deforestation, Forest, Language and Power, Mining

Introduction

Forest and nature are indispensable to human life. As fertile soil, water cycle regulation, and production of high-concentration oxygen are provided by forest, without it human or living beings face disastrous conditions. The conversion of forest into agriculture, ranch, and urban activities is defined as deforestation, which is also associated to mining as the driver of change as well. A number of dreadful effects of deforestation can be seen through water scarcity to drought, infertile soil to depletion of flora and fauna, or even disappearance of a society. For example, there is a proof about possible factors behind the collapse of ancient Maya civilization since the removal of large-scale forest triggers the decline of evapotranspiration and fertility of soil and the increase of temperature (McNeil et al., 2010; Shaw, 2003). It was caused by technological advancement of a society for earlier probability of catastrophic collapse if it is not used to conserve trees and forests (Bologna & Aquino, 2020). Additionally, there are a number of developing countries facing the increasing rate of deforestation. For instance, the loss of forested ecosystem leads to potential misjudged risks in tropical forests for gold and coal mining in Colombia (González-González et al., 2021) for bauxite mining in Jamaica (Berglund & Johansson, 2004), and for iron mining in Brazil (Sonter et al., 2017). A further concern of forest loss has a strong correlation to corruption for political elections in the largest tropical rainforest, Indonesia (Cisneros et al., 2021). If such targets are depicted in third world countries, India is also included to suffer deforestation high rate. Therefore, this recent study discusses deforestation in India evaluated in the major of linguistics as it is related to language use in social life.

Deforestation issue is spotted by popular English digital media in India. The news articles entitled “Buxwaha Diamond Mining” by The Quint published in June 17, 2021 and “Madhya Pradesh

mining minister Brajendra Pratap Singh visits Buxwaha, talks about ‘benefits’ of project” by The Times of India in July 2, 2021 were not merely written to convey a current issue about deforestation in this developing country. There is a significant role of language in newspapers to lead reader’s perception, since (Danuta, 1998) suggests that newspaper texts are constructed to arouse and hold the interest of readers because they find difficulties to detect the ideological ‘spin’ to decide independently their actual viewpoint. Furthermore, since the news has another function as a vehicle for disseminating particular views, in discourse analysis, it refers to ideological elements transferred by the ‘language-in-use’ of the text, which is socially structured meaning (Hartley, 2012). It means that language in these news articles does not only facilitate to inform about diamond mining, but power is also inserted to recruit readers for admitting deforestation advantageous rather than deplorable social and environmental effects.

In line with news as the product of intertextuality, the language in the news article becomes a source to prove power accommodated by governments and Aditya Birla Group’s EMIL (Essel Mining Industries Limited) to win the bid in December 2019 to legally start diamond mining in India. The term ‘power’ is demonstrated when it is operated by a group with higher status through their language so that subordinated society can be guided to do or to act based on this dominating figure’s expectation. As Fairclough (2015) declares, the involvement of language towards power is foremost on the social use, this study applies the corresponding approach known as a critical language study. Hence, the texts are considered to be evaluated based on critical perspectives. It suggests that the imprint of ideological processes and structures are delivered by the forms and content of the text (Fairclough, 2013). Consequently, as an interdisciplinary form of analysis, Critical Discourse Analysis or CDA by Fairclough entails power relations generally represented by social agents as higher status to control in unequal interaction. This analysis obviously includes three levels of analysis (Fairclough, 2013). Firstly textual analysis is developed in linguistic features such as investigation on ideological meaning of Halliday’s systemic functional linguistics. Second step is interpretation of discursive practice or processing analysis in which texts are produced and received by readers. Finally, it is the analysis from social aspects or explanation about socio-cultural conditions of the reproduction of texts.

In essence, this article is purposely conducted to apply a particular field in systemic functional grammar (SFL) of Halliday’s theory, which is known as the ideational meaning to reflect logical and experiential system. Previously, there is called a verb in a sentence, but in this recent linguistic theory used, it is classified as a process. In this stage, as textual analysis is begun, the type of process is, lexical entries, phrases, nominalizations, and passive constructions are investigated. The news articles are not produced as a social product to convey information about diamond mining. Yet, they bound the reader’s assumption that diamond mining offers economical shifting. The deteriorating environmental effects are probably able to be controlled and limited by the powerful social actors, EMIL and the government which indicate discursive practice. Hence, it demonstrates briefly that there is power on language to intimidate society in their action. Meanwhile, powerless or oppressed people are offered ‘wage-earning position’ in a project of activity (Fairclough, 2013). This is in line with the condition of locals living in poverty near Buxwaha Forest. Thus, reading news articles is not merely about accepting information about the current issue, but it needs a further critical view if readers do not want to engage in the given ideology that resides in the text. Through this viewpoint, it grounds the reasons for this research to be examined by using CDA supported by ideational meaning in SFL for revealing the correlation of power and language to succeed mining project in the protected Buxwaha forest.

The goal of this research article is mainly to reveal language and power in news articles by most influential online media related to deforestation for mining project in Buxwaha protected forest of Chhatarpur District in India. Additionally, focusing on types of process in the selected clauses, lexical units, and relevant phrases indicates that the concern of this research is on the linguistics in relation of social issue. Moreover, this study discusses power by social agents such as government and private mining company as the unequal relation with civilization to manifest a residual ideological element brought in the texts, which is capitalism. Due to this issue, this research is in effort to clarify power over deforestation for financial benefits by neglecting the possible threatening social and environmental effects.

Literature Review

Initially, in corresponding to discourse analysis as one of the primary literature sources, there is a study conducted by Poudel & Aase (2015) discussing about hegemonic position on an activity to conserve forest in Nepal. It is obviously stated that critical study approach is the precisely significant tool of study to disentangle the relation of language and power in environmental issue. There are worthwhile results in this research that focuses on REDD+ or Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, sustainable management of forest, and conservation and enhancement of carbon as a new forestry institution in the developing country, Nepal. In essence, CDA successfully proves the failure of forest communities to judge REDD+ as the result of international or national hegemonic practice (Poudel & Aase, 2015). The term called as forest communities is interpreted as 'poor villagers' of 'third world' which means they are seen as the subordinated group. Thus, the study about REDD+ indicated as having power to dominate locals in Nepal gives meaningful contribution to this current research in elaborating the role of CDA to reveal language and power over deforestation in the protected Buxwaha forest.

In parallel, society is affected by the role of mass media to acknowledge readers of environment-related terms. (Yuniawan et al., 2017) applied critical eco-linguistic to examine texts on green discourse or the discourse about the environment on the texts by www.unnes.ac.id, Suara Merdeka, and Kompas newspaper. It shows that reciprocal attitude and actions by the social agents involved in the production, distribution, and interpretation of the texts. There are two various results which are firstly about constructive response and secondly about exploitative and destructive perspective. From the language analysis, ideological political content is spotted in the existence of euphemism and personification as linguistic expressions in the data. Furthermore, to maintain the harmonization between human and other species, the development of land use is necessarily limited that leads this study to the stage of biological concept in the text (Yuniawan et al., 2017). Meanwhile, in social interactions, UNNES is depicted as a powerful figure to inspire other universities to develop green environment in Indonesia to conserve forest or ecology.

Moreover, a number of researches focusing on the language of news articles on CDA by Fairclough's frameworks have shown about power relations in the texts. Firstly, in 2018, a study discussing a political ideology on a news article by Kompas.com was related to the issue of rebellion to change the president of Indonesia, Joko Widodo. It showed that a positive image of the current government was built to defend the threatening campaign of #2019change president (Putra & Triyono, 2018). Secondly, a research in 2021 was conducted to analyze reports by two-mainstream media, the People's Daily and The New York Times, as they are from confronting countries China and the United States respectively. This second research demonstrated that completely different measures and methods in dealing with crises of sudden pandemic attack covid-19 were taken by these news platforms. Moreover, due to different ideologies held by Chinese and American media, Wang (2021) portrayed various language tools to guide readers toward a specific mentality during the pandemic. As a result, both researchers concentrated on the news as texts to be investigated by applying CDA and Halliday's functional grammatical theory to examine the language use in the texts. Yet, their targets to be explored were not identical, in which language was scrutinized according to power in political ideologies and in Sino-US relations.

To conclude, this current research has shown some similarities and differences with the previous studies. The theoretical frameworks are in line towards the use of language in social and cultural context investigated by CDA of Fairclough's theory and Halliday's functional grammar. Both researches by Putra and Triyono in 2018 and Wang 2021 support the systemic theory to apply in this current research. Moreover, based on the data and the approach, two texts in the form of news articles are chosen corresponding to the issue of previous research by Poudel & Aase (2015) which is also observed by CDA. Yet, compared to the study about eco-linguistic by Yuniawan et al., (2017), there is similar focus about environmental problem and different target about the relation of power and language. The data in this research similarly are related to ecological concern in a developing country besides mainly exploring language, power, and ideology. Then, the differences are seen on the goals of discussion to provide evidences about language and power in deforestation for mining that oppress locals living in the protected Buxwaha forest in India. Hence, as the object has distinctions about the issue to remove the forest for diamond mining, this research examines the texts as a social product

that exposes powerful figures to subordinate locals living in Chhatarpur based on their economic weakness through their language use in social life depicted in news article published by The Quint and Times of India about deforestation in the protected Buxwaha forest for mining by EMIL, local government, and Mining ministry of India.

Research Method

In this research, as the purpose to achieve is for revealing power and language, it is concerned to an issue about forest conversion or deforestation. This social and environmental problem recently occurs in a protected Buxwaha forest, in Chhatarpur Distirct of Madhya Pradesh, India. Since it is conspicuous in public, there are English online newspapers reporting this issue in the middle of 2021 included The Quint and Times of India. These two news platforms are recognized as well-known and most accessed English digital media using in India. Therefore, news articles from these media are selected as the data in this research in which the titles of the texts are “Buxwaha Diamond Mining: 2 Lakh Trees, Tribals’ Livelihood at Stak” published in June 17, 2021 and “Madhya Pradesh Mining Minister Brajendra Pratap Singh Visits Buxwah, Talks about ‘benefits’ of project” in July 2, 2021. The sources of data are marked by using shortened letters, namely TQ for The Quint and ToI for Times of India. Meanwhile, numberings are also used to facilitate ultimately the discussion on the level of linguistic analysis, for example 1), 2), 3), etc. before the data in this research.

Although there are a number of sentences in TQ and ToI, the data to observe firstly are sorted based on the meaning that represents the issue as a beneficial decision to accept for deforestation. As the result, there are 40 clauses as the total data which are analyzed based on ideational meaning in SFL of Halliday & Matthiessen (2014). This stage in Critical Discourse Study is considered as a textual analysis (Fairclough, 2013). Then, the percentage to compare total clauses in TQ and ToI are observed to disclose power in language as the next method in this research to interpret discursive practice by media and their tendency over deforestation as focused on the institutional subjects (Fairclough, 2015). Thirdly, known as the last step to analyze critically, the socio cultural contexts is to explain India and the private enterprise, EMIL. Thus, the methodology of Fairclough’s three dimensional framework supported by Halliday’s SFL in this research is applied to achieve the goal of revealing language and power over deforestation in Buxwaha forest for diamond mining.

Results and Discussion

Linguistic analysis is the first gate to conduct in CDA and one of different approaches is ‘ideational meaning’ involved in textual analysis (Fairclough, 2013), since the correlation of experience and participants is elaborated in clause as representation (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). This research describes the types of process and participants in the selected 40 clauses which are demonstrated in the table of data distribution below.

Table 1. Data Distribution (Clauses)

Source	Clauses	Percentage
The Quint (TQ)	27	67.5%
Times of India (ToI)	13	32.5%
Total	40	100%

Next, the selected clauses, word choices, nominalization, and passive forms are explored to give further details of language features investigation. On the other hand, the social agents to facilitate power and language which are the digital media through their news articles are interpreted in the discourse practice, facilitated by the table above. The final level of discussion is to explain the socio cultural background of EMIL as the responsible company to propose the mining project in Buxwaha forest.

1. Linguistic Evidence as Description of Textual Analysis

The first stage of CDA is considered as textual analysis that focuses on the investigation of features in the text as the data in this research. Firstly, the data in the form of clauses are described

based on transitivity analysis or ideational meaning of SFL by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). After discussing the process and the participant, there are additional textual features that are explored to support the result of ideational meaning analysis, which are word choices, nominalization, and passive forms. Those assist to observe the next level of CDA which is to detect a dominating figure in the text.

a. Results on Ideational Meaning

Transitivity analysis is known to expose the experiential or ideational meaning in texts (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). In this first stage of analysis of CDA, ideational meaning is focused on the processes and the participants of 40 clauses. Moreover, (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014) suggested that process, participants, and circumstances are involved in the concept of semantic categories. The following three elements correlate the most general way of our experience of the world and the linguistic structures.

- (1) but the assessment **report** submitted by Chhattarpur's Chief Forest Conservator (CFC) on 2 January 2021 claimed (TQ, 27/06/2021).
- (2) that the tribals of the area **were 'NOT DEPENDENT'** on the proposed forest and (TQ, 27/06/2021).
- (3) that **'no right** of tribals has been **recognized** in the area' (TQ, 27/06/2021).

From the data above, different processes are seen as verbal process in (1), relational process in (2), and mental process in (3). The independent clause is seen in (1) which shows CFC as the Sayer while clauses in (2) and (3) are dependent clauses which act as the verbiage or the content in (1). In (2) and (3) the participants highlighted are the tribal, as in (2) it is as the carrier of relational clause while the attribute is seen in the adjective 'NOT DEPENDENT'. In (3) the tribal that is perceived without right for the area acts as the phenomenon actively serving for the Subject of the mental clause. It means that through these clauses, the representative of government known as CFC in (1) takes the highest position of the tribals in (2) and (3). The tribals are put as the unmarked members, of the set of verbs in verbal process (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

- (4) Speaking to The Quint, Anurag Kumar, District Forest Officer (DFO), said, (TQ, 27/06/2021)
- (5) "We **regularly visit** the forest and the tribal villages. (TQ, 27/06/2021)
- (6) They (tribals) have shown **no resentment** about the project. (TQ, 27/06/2021)
- (7) Rather, they are **happy** (TQ, 27/06/2021)
- (8) that the mines would bring **employment opportunities** for them." 6(TQ, 27/06/2021)

It is seen that verbal clause in (4) with Anurag Kumar as the Sayer and clauses in (5) until (8) as the Verbiage. The material clause in (5) has important participants in which 'we' refers to officers as the Actor while the forest and the tribal villages indicate the Goals. However, 'They' are posited as the Actor in (6) and the Goal is 'no resentment'. The relational clause appears in (7) as the Carrier is the same with (6) which is the tribals and the Attribute is happy. On the other hand, the material clause in (8) has non-living entity as the Actor 'the mines'. There are various participants in (8) such as employment opportunities for the Scope and the nominal group 'them' as the Recipient. Thus, from this analysis, the tribal villages are depicted insignificantly as there is no proper job they could do before the project is proposed.

- (9) On the question about the threat to **tribals' livelihood** if the mine materialises, Kumar said, (TQ, 27/06/2021)
- (10) "The area proposed for mining consists of only a partial forest (area) (TQ, 27/06/2021)
- (11) where the tribals **venture**. (TQ, 27/06/2021)
- (12) The rest of the forest will remain **intact**." (TQ, 27/06/2021)

The independent clause in (9) has verbal process 'said' in which a dependent clause using material process is also noticed in 'materialises' with 'the mine' as the Actor although it is a non-living thing. The Sayer is the same with clause (4) to represent the local government, while clauses in (10) to (12) are the Verbiage or the content directly conveyed by Kumar as the Sayer. Relational process appears in clauses (10) and (12). The Carrier in (10) is 'The area proposed for mining' while in (12) it is 'the rest of the forest'. The Attributes are 'only a partial forest' and 'intact' respectively in (10) and (12). On the other hand, there is material clause in (11) with 'the tribals' as Actor and it is as the dependent clause of (10) to describe further detail of the Attribute in (10). To sum up, these

clauses are arranged to construct marked information provided by the Carriers for reassuring that mining do not ruin the balance of the forest.

(13) National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) is actively pursuing **prospective** diamond blocks in these states. (TQ, 27/06/2021)

(14) The company claims (TQ, 27/06/2021)

(15) That the project, once operational, has the **potential** to become one of the largest diamond mines in the Asian region. (TQ, 27/06/2021)

It can be seen that the Actor in material clause (13) and the Sayer in verbal clause (14) is the same subject 'NMDC' emphasizing the Carrier 'the project' in relational clause (15). The Goal in (13) also resembles to the Attributes in clause (15) which are 'the potential' and 'the largest diamond mines'. Furthermore, (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014) point out that the use of relational clause indicates political rhetoric. Hence, as a powerful representative from government, the corporation shows that mining is a pride achieved by India compared to other Asian countries.

(16) Reports suggest (TQ, 27/06/2021)

(17) that the mine could generate annual revenue worth Rs 1,550 crore for the MP government. (TQ, 27/06/2021)

(18) DFO Kumar, however, dismissed the protests by citing **the rationale of jobs** (TQ, 27/06/2021)

(19) that the mining would bring. (TQ, 27/06/2021)

Dominantly, material clauses are seen in (17), (18), and (19) with the same Actor 'the mining' in clauses (17) and (19), but in clause (18) the Actor is the representative of government 'DFO Kumar'. Meanwhile, clause (16) has verbal process 'suggest' with the Verbiage in clause (17). The Sayer is a non-living subject in clause (16) which is 'Reports' which resembles to the Goal in clause (17) 'annual revenue'. On the other hand, the Goal in clause (19) is posited as circumstantial element 'the rationale of jobs' because the material processes 'generate' and 'bring' are classified in a transformative clause. As (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014) claim that the outcome in transformative clauses are affected by the Actor, it means that clauses from (16) to (19) are constructed to keep the financial benefits of mining mainly for the government while the local people are merely depicted as the workers for them.

(20) He said, (TQ, 27/06/2021)

(21) "It is only outsiders

(22) that are coming here and protesting.

(23) Locals seem to be welcoming the mine."

(24) "If the project is approved

(25) and the mining starts,

(26) as per the rules, the company will have to compensate for the forest **diversion** due to the project by way of afforestation in another area,"

(27) Kumar said. (TQ, 27/06/2021)

There are quotation marks from clause (21) to clause (26), it shows that these clauses have important function as the Verbiage, especially for quoted clauses with the same Sayer 'Kumar' both in clauses (20) and (27). Yet, the material clauses are seen in clauses (22), (25), (26) which are 'coming', 'protesting', 'starts', and 'compensate'. The Identifier in (21) 'outsiders' is in fact the Actor for clause (22). Meanwhile, in clause (23) although there is 'seem', this process is not included into relational clause because 'to be welcoming' does not correlate to main types of relation 'intensive', 'possessive', and 'circumstantial'. Hence, clause (23) is material clause due to 'welcoming' is seen as the real process with the Actor 'Locals' and the Goal 'the mine'. Similarly, in clause (24) 'the project' acts as the Goal because of passive construction. The Actor in clause (24) is not mentioned since the figure with high supremacy to give the approval for the mining project is the government. The Actor in clause (26) is 'the company' that is depicted as a reliable participant in the mining project for taking responsibility after deforestation. Thus, 'forest diversion' participates as the Goal. Additionally, (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014) suggest that material clause constitutes a quantum of change in the flow of events. It means these various processes in clause (20) to (21) highlight the involvement of participants to reclaim that the protest against mining is not from the local people and there is further step taken by the company to ease up the deforestation issue.

- (28) On Wednesday, the minister visited Kasera village of Buxwaha and held a public meeting in **the small dusty hamlet** of Bundelkhand and talked about the ‘benefits’ of the project. (ToI, 02/07/2021)
- (29) The minister, who is from neighbouring Panna district,
- (30) promised the villagers of ‘**overall development** after the diamond mining’.
- (31) He told villagers,
- (32) “diamond mining will lead to setting up of **English medium schools, jobs for unemployed, and drinking water.**” (ToI, 02/07/2021)

There are two material processes visited’ and ‘held’ in clause (28) ‘, yet ‘talked’ is classified into a verbal process. The Actor or Sayer in these clauses is ‘The minister’, in which the Goals are Kasera village and a public meeting. Yet, a new participant is brought as the Verbiage ‘the benefits of the project’ that becomes the Actor in clause (32). A relational clause is seen in (29) with ‘The minister’ as the Carrier and ‘from neighbouring Panna district’ as the Attribute. Meanwhile, both clauses (30) and (31) have verbal clauses ‘promised’ and ‘told’ with the same Sayer ‘The minister’ and the same Receiver ‘the villager’. However, the Verbiage of clauses (30) and (28) is in fact the simplified message of the quoted verbiage in whole clause (32). The Actor in clause (32) is ‘diamond mining’ while the Goal is a nominal group ‘English medium schools, jobs for unemployed, and drinking water’ in order highlight the Verbiage of clauses (28) and (30). (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014) point out that there is beneficiary which means a targeted participant to take the benefits of the process. Hence, it can be concluded that villagers of Kasera village which act as the Receiver and Goal become the facilitated group if they agree with the mining project socialized by the minister.

- (33) The minister said (ToI, 02/07/2021)
- (34) that 17 villages would be affected by the project
- (35) and they would be given **employment** by the company.
- (36) He said,
- (37) “As an emissary of the chief minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan I am here to meet the villagers to understand their issues.” (ToI, 02/07/2021)

There are three processes in the clauses (33) to (37). Firstly it is verbal clauses in (33) and (36) with the same Sayer ‘The minister’, yet in fact clauses (34), (35), and (37) are the Verbiage of these verbal processes. Secondly, material clauses appear in clauses (34) and (35). The Goal of clause (34) is ‘17 villages’ because it is constructed in passive form, and the Actor is an inanimate participant ‘the project’. Similarly, the Actor in clause (35) appears in the end of the clause which is ‘the company’ with the same Goal ‘they’. As a quoted Verbiage, clause (37) has relational process ‘am’ with the Carrier ‘I’ and Attribute ‘here’, but there is also a circumstantial element in term of material process ‘to meet’ and the Goal is ‘the villagers’. As Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) suggest that in transitive clause, the Actor gives impact to the Goal through the process, it means that clauses (34) and (35) are correlated to emphasize that the private company would serve the villagers jobs in the mining project. Yet, the most significant message is that these remarks are conducted by the minister as the representative of the government. Thus, it can be concluded that their government prefer the private company than to protect and help villagers to save the forest.

- (38) The minister also asked the villagers “not to be misled by campaigns against the project of prosperity.” (ToI, 02/07/2021)
- (39) Hearing two petitions seeking cancellation of diamond mining rites to M/s Essel Mining and Industries Ltd., the principal bench of National Green Tribunal at New Delhi on Thursday directed the respondents in the case and the PCCF, Madhya Pradesh, to ensure
- (40) that there is no tree felling in the jungles of Buxwaha in Chhatarpur district without forest clearance for the project. (ToI, 02/07/2021)

Related to the previous analysis, clauses in (38) to (40) are constructed in various processes, yet the Agent is similarly demonstrated. Clause (38) has verbal process ‘asked’ followed by a quoted Verbiage ‘not to be misled by campaigns against the project of prosperity’. The Sayer of verbal clause (38) is ‘The minister’ with the Receiver ‘the villagers’. Meanwhile, there is a new participant introduced in clause (39) that takes a role as the Actor ‘the principal bench of National Green Tribunal’ in material process ‘directed’. The Goal is ‘the respondents’ that refers to circumstantial element ‘two petitions seeking cancellation of diamond mining rites’ in the dependent clause of (39).

Moreover, existential clause appears in clause (40) with the Existent ‘no tree felling in the jungles of Buxwaha’. As Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) convey that although the appearance of existential clauses is not significant in numbers of the whole clauses, it contributes to introduce new phenomena as a specialized participant. Thus these clauses demonstrate that human necessity for prosperous future is prioritized although the environment should be sacrificed. It also means that if the campaigns to cancel the mining project do not show further progress based on the law or legal system, the deforestation still possibly happens.

Hence, it can be concluded through the textual analysis that both texts posit powerful figures to highlight the acceptance of the project for ultimately economic advantages. The affected group which is the villagers living near the forest is also constructed to gain benefits in term of material matters for example salary of working in the project. Moreover, to support the linguistic analysis an investigation of word choices, nominalization, and passive forms is conducted in the following results.

b. Results of Word Choices, Nominalization, and Passive Forms

There are a number of bold words in the clauses that are noteworthy to strengthen the analysis of textual analysis. In the clauses (2) the word ‘**NOT DEPENDENT**’ is arranged in negative construction to emphasize that the tribal villages do not have companion towards the issue of mining in the forest. Meanwhile, in clause (2) both negative and passive forms are applied. The word ‘**no right**’ refers to a powerless group without important role to react on the mining. Meanwhile there is subject omission in clause (2) that the recognition should be given by the government towards the right owned by the tribal villages in the forest. Hence, those words demonstrate that the tribal villages are not allowed to express their reaction towards the mining project in Buxwaha forest. It is explained in (5) about regular visitation by the government to Buxwaha forest and traditional residents living in villages around it. The word ‘**regularly**’ indicates that it is not only once or twice the government gives surveillance there. But, it is also used to show the continuity of intense control, as it leads to the meaning of ‘habitual’ sense (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Furthermore, it demonstrates that adverbial group includes intensity shown in the circumstantial degree of manner (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). However, in (6) there is nominalization used in terms of double negativity which leads to positive meaning after being controlled by the government. The word ‘**no resentment**’ is included into nominalization in which the process or the verb ‘resent’ is changed into a noun. It gives important impact to the reader, as (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014) conveyed that it is aimed to develop arguments step by step. Similarly, the word ‘**happy**’ contradicts the previous word ‘**resentment**’ to highlight the actual reaction on the mining project.

Having a remarkable change for society in term of material goals, diamond mining yields a socio-cultural shift implied in the nominal groups ‘**employment opportunities**’ in (8), ‘the rationale of jobs’ in (18), ‘overall development’ in (30), and ‘**English medium schools, jobs for unemployed, and drinking water**’ in (32). (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014) state that a nominal group is considered as a particular subclass indicating correspondence of Classifier and circumstance or participants. Being employed with greater chances demonstrates the existence of hegemony, as (Fairclough, 2013) emphasizes that a conscious and strategic intervention is to reshape discursive practices and spread wider hegemonic and ideological effects. Additionally, it means that it is not merely geographical elements or some areas of the forest converted into mining sites full of highly integrated technology. It seems that the strategy to convince them is done by elaborating the future of education for their next generation that they should not worry about. Yet, this illustrates an unequal society leading towards capitalism, with substantial poverty and social deprivation (Fairclough, 2013). As the lexical unit ‘unemployed’ is to highlight the insufficiency suffered by the villagers, here the oppression of the participants in this text is revealed. Due to an underdeveloped area in a developing country, the vulnerable side of India is exposed in the water stress. Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) suggest that water is involved in the concrete substances of generalization processes. Moreover, the use of ‘present-in-present’ in ‘drinking’ also guides the readers about the importance of basic necessities of life given to the villagers as they find difficulties to have it.

Next, ‘**tribals livelihood**’ in (9) refers to exclusive groups in South Asia based on the definition provided in the Oxford Dictionary. They live near forest as it is the priceless source which only can be relied on for gaining earnings or fulfilling their daily basis. Other words which are

‘venture’ and ‘intact’ in (11) and (12) have complementary roles to support the project of mining that would not disturb the tribals’ surroundings. It leads assumption that these words relate to tribals’ risky efforts of unpleasant activities. Moreover, the adjective ‘intact’ brings a calming effect given for the tribals although the mining will be started in the forest. Yet, the three lexical units were formed in different classifications of noun, verb, and adjective. It means that the semiotic features are completely considered through language, as (Fairclough, 2013) suggested that a distinctive meaning potential correlates to the orders of discourse. Thus, it is arranged that the tribals' traditional life and Buxwaha forest would not be affected by the proposed project of mining. To focus on the particular place in which the mining would be started, there are some lexical units referring to rural areas. As Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) emphasize that adjectives denoting quality are called the Epithet. It is defined by the determiner ‘the’ as it also is categorized as experiential Epithet indicating specific Deictic to define the harsh situation. Additionally, the use of ‘**the small dusty hamlet**’ in (28) suggested to the readers the size and the condition in the village near Buxwaha as full of weakness and unease. However, the project is regarded as the chief support to help the development by using the word ‘benefit’ in introducing a favorable guarantee. Fairclough (2013) described the discursive practice that is related to wider social and cultural change. After exposing the discomfort near the forest, the word ‘benefit’ highlights the discursive practice in the text to convert the inferior settlement into prosperous scopes.

In considering the inferiority to depict villagers by the representatives of government and the mining company, there are prospective in (13), potential in (15), and prosperity in (38). These words contain powerful meaning to persuade readers into the social welfare provided by the benefits of mining. They convey bright and continuous future given by the diamond mining through the chosen words. The words prospective in (15) and prosperity in (38) have a unique relationship as they are merely different in term of part of speech. Yet, based on the meaning these two special words facilitate the agreement towards the diamond mining as potential in (13) also has equal meaning with prospective in (13). As Fairclough (2015) states obstacles in social life like poverty can be solved by works facilitated by government, it means that these three words are the success gained by villagers after working in the mining. Hence, it can be figured out that by constructing these correlating words, both texts suggest the identical message about the prosperous life given by the diamond mining.

Moreover, there are some passive constructions seen in the clauses (3), (24), (34), and (35). Three of these clauses posit the villagers as the Goal and obviously put the project or the company as the Actor. Yet, the passive form in clause (24) in fact gives a hint that there is another powerful figure to approve that project which is the government. The use of passive forms is powerful to lead reader’s perception that the important figure is the villagers as the Goal without rethinking that the project approval should be done by the government as the responsible subject to allow the company starts the mining. Similarly, employment in (35) obviously is equal to works for achieving prosperity. Hence, it can be concluded that discursive practice happens as the government and the company take important roles as the villagers are depicted as weak or powerless group. Without the mining, the social change for prosperous life seems insurmountable to reach by the villagers.

To sum up, these linguistic features facilitate the purpose to guide readers that diamond mining is beneficial project without elucidating the potential environmental damages as the effects of mining. The implied hints about capitalism by the dominant figures do not convey the possible negative environmental impacts, instead of focusing on the high salary that will be obtained by villagers to reach daily requirements for instance jobs, education, and hygiene mineral water.

2. Power Relations as the Discursive Practice in the Texts

Having differences in percentage, the number of data in TQ is higher than in ToI, but both sources of data show similar result. Material and verbal processes dominate the total clauses. Similarly, Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) suggest that the most frequent process is material type, as it indicates the change in the flow of events. While relational, mental, and existential processes appear respectively.

Table 2. Process Distribution in the Selected News

The Quint	Times of India
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Process	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Material	13	48.15%	5	38.46%
Mental	1	3.7%	-	-
Relational	6	22.22%	2	15.38%
Verbal	7	25.93%	5	38.46%
Behavioral	-	-	-	-
Existential	-	-	1	7.7%
Total	27	100%	13	100%

*The six types of process are based on Halliday's SFL 2014

Considering the different number of data, the background of the media, The Quint and Times of India, becomes the reasonable factor behind it. This also correlates to the power of the media that tries to reach its purpose. Firstly, TQ is financially supported by Quintillion Media Pvt Ltd (Nielsen & Sen, 2016). It means that this media is independently founded with its purpose as for-profit content-based start-up. This media is in effort to gain investments from other enterprises to survive in the industry. Hence, in order to provide business and financial news, TQ merges with Bloomberg since 2016. It shows that this company is an evolving enterprise targeting younger readers or active users of smartphones to be their market because it focuses on the economy. On the other hand, based on the report by UNESCO, as a news organization, TQ is included as one of media industries which cover fake news and counter information disorder (Ireton & Posetti, 2018). The number of dominant data provided by TQ correlates to its aim which is to highlight the economy issue. Moreover, this factor demonstrates the power of dominant figure to spread the financial benefits of diamond mining in Buxwaha forest.

Meanwhile, Times of India was considered as the largest media group of India in 2010 (Siewierska-Chmaj, 2010). Bennett, Coleman and Company Ltd (BCCL) published this media in 1838 in which this company is a part of The Times Group. It means that as the most accessed news platform using English, ToI tends to focus on their targets which are medium and higher society who are able to understand English. Thus, it can be seen that English-language digital media also contribute to spread the issue for larger audiences. Due to the main image is as legacy news, it seems logical that ToI has fewer data compared to TQ. Hence, it reveals the historical background of India as a common-wealth country. Furthermore, to keep the boundary between this country and Great Britain, they need to develop deeply the resources shared. Murthy (2018) states there is mutual connection between India and the UK. It is underlined that based on reports, the UK intends to safeguard its economic and trade interest with India. Yet, to enhance trade, India is interested in using the Commonwealth. It shows that India is still under control by a developed country leading to the term of new hegemony, as Fairclough (2013) stated that 'network of power' is restructured in institutional practices and culture. It means that ToI highlights the government's support for the diamond mining as a source for empowering their economy system without considering the potential environmental effects. In summary, it clearly portrays that the government as the discursive agent who did not defend the justice for their residents, especially those living near Buxwaha forest. The hegemonic control represses the villagers both successfully through education and work promised by the mining company.

As a result, since (Fairclough, 2013) suggests that new capitalism acts to solve problems related to crises, TQ and ToI are means to succeed this ideological element on their texts. The diamond mining is illustrated as the most powerful solution for the matters faced by villagers, such as salary and education. It becomes the medium to transform the power and facilitate the company and government to oppress subordinate group. The economic sector is realized as the superior factor than the green environment to sacrifice Buxwaha forest for diamond mining.

3. Socio-cultural Context of Mining in a Protected Forest, India

Explanation related to social and cultural context is included as the most macroscopic stage at Fairclough's CDA theory. Historically, since over 30 years ago India has lost a total about 14,000 km² of forest loss and it was legally cleared due to the combination of mining, defence, and hydroelectricity sectors (Ranjan, 2019). It means the forest loss in India is unconsidered serious issue. Furthermore, together with the private company, the government especially mining ministry set their orientation merely for economic shifts. As a branch of Adhitya Birla Group which is known in the fourth ranked of financial strength of international corporation (Malik, 2016), EMIL won the bid by local government for mining in Madhya Pradesh in 2019. Through this context, these powerful social agents accommodate capitalism to convert the protected forest into mining areas, known as deforestation.

In a broader view, Australia as a developed common-wealth country support and approve mining projects in India, as Rosewarne (2016) states that the investments of Australian governments for India will consequently contribute to maintaining the momentum of the recourses and energy economy. In sum, the powerful agents are firmly supported and they start practicing the hegemony control to local residents living near Buxwaha forests and larger audiences to agree this project. The possibility of ecological damage and social problems is simply ignored for primarily financial advantages. This power inequality among social actors depicts unawareness of ultimate function of nature, especially Buxwaha forest.

Conclusion

Deforestation in the protected forest for mining is highly supported by power represented by local government and mining ministry. They tend to accede to the proposed project without considering the ecological collapse. Both texts are considered to show support for the company as the dominant figure in an unequal society. The subordinate class seen as the villagers living near the forest was depicted under the hegemony control. Due to prosperity goals prioritized in the data, capitalism as the ideological element was inserted in the texts. Even though there was a campaign to refuse the diamond mining project through online media by using hash tag #Savebuxwahaforest, the superior agents such as the government and EMIL as the company to mine diamond demonstrated intensely their power to control the oppressed class.

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