

POBOYA GOLD MINE, POLLUTION AND WASTE: Critical Discourse Analysis on the Environmental Topic News on Radarsulteng.id

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ABSTRACT. This study uses a qualitative approach with Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis model. The basis of this research is to analyse the discourse on environmental pollution of gold processing waste at the Poboaya gold mine in the news text of Radarsulteng.id. The object of the research is the media portal Radarsulteng.id and the unit of analysis chosen is the news text regarding the gold mine in it based on the predetermined criteria. We found that Radarsulteng.id supports the discourse on closing and stopping mining activities. However, Radarsulteng.id does not provide in-depth information about the social and economic conditions of the Poboaya people who still depend on mining as their main livelihood. In analyzing the practice of discourse, we found that Radarsulteng.id tends to strengthen the arguments of those who reject PETI activities in Poboaya. In the analysis of social practice, we connect the behavior of the Poboaya community with the socio-cultural theory of Pierre Bourdieu. The behavior of the Poboaya people still depends on the existing social conditions that their habitus is built based on social conditions. This condition is the interdependence of the Poboaya community with mining activities that have been going on for a long time, making it difficult for them to escape from it.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, News, Environmental Pollution

INTRODUCTION

Environmental problems are a major issue that occurs in almost all countries in the world depending on the environmental and geographical conditions of the country. There have been many studies that discuss the importance of environmental management in a country. It can be traced back to 1972 which resulted in several declarations. However, the most extensive in producing environmental management policies was the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 or better known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) with its Agenda 21 (Hardjasoemantri, 2005).

Indonesia is a country rich in minerals such as gold. Findings of small or large gold veins in Indonesia are still ongoing. One such example is the Poboaya gold mine in Palu, Central Sulawesi (Arianto et al., 2020; Junaedy et al., 2016). Poboaya is a gold mine that had received a permit by the government in the form of a contract of work permit to PT. Citra Palu Mineral (CPM) in 1997 to mine in the *Tahura* (*Taman Hutan Raya*, forest park) area of Central Sulawesi. The mining and exploration permit in the *Tahura* area of Central Sulawesi triggered the indigenous people of Poboaya to demand the same rights (Zainuddin et al., 2012).

The mining permit granted to companies had resulted in many illegal miners as well as groups of migrants who have been given “*permission*” by the Poboaya local ethnic leader to operate. The difficulty to find employment opportunities in Palu causes the presence of the Poboaya gold mine to be one of the community's alternatives in increasing people's income (Amelia et al., 2019; Sejati, 2020). Along with the ongoing mining activities at the community mines in the Poboaya, investors, both local and foreign investors, saw it as a good potential investment and began to invest their capital by entering into agreements with workers in the mine.

The Poboaya gold mine has good potential in accelerating socio-economic condition of Palu, because, at its peak, the gold mine absorbed more than 10,000 workers (Zainuddin et al., 2012). The Poboaya gold mine has actually been designated as Unlicensed Mining (*Penambangan Tanpa Izin*, PETI) based on the Central Sulawesi Governor's Decree Number: 180/345/Biro Hukum-G.ST/2009. As a result of this status, the Poboaya gold mine Area experienced a long conflict involving the government, Indigenous Communities, PT. CPM, PETI and NGOs (Amelia et al., 2019; Irwan & Purwanto, 2011;

Kurnia, 2015). In the midst of this prolonged polemic, illegal mining activities continued until PT. CPM obtained an environmental permit in 2017 which resulting in decrease of illegal mining activities. However, over the years, PETI activities have resulted in environmental degradation, including environmental pollution due to B3 waste. The gold miners use Mercury to process gold and dispose of its waste in the Poboya river basin which has the potential to have a detrimental impact both on human, flora and fauna survival in Palu. Based on research that measure Mercury concentrations in watersheds around the gold mining location in Poboya Village, it was found that Mercury concentrations varied from 0.005 mg Mercury/ml water to 0.08 mg Mercury/ml water (Nakazawa et al., 2016; Santoso et al., 2015; Trasande et al., 2016).

At this time, the community is facilitated with internet access. The presence of the internet which provides a variety of information and news gradually begins to beat the popularity of print media. The ease of internet sprung many news sites on the internet which present news quickly and without charging a large fee (Juditha, 2013; Peterson-Salahuddin & Diakopoulos, 2020; Rebillard & Touboul, 2010). However, the accuracy of news in online media is still being questioned by many people. The reason is, a lot of hoax news is spread in online media (Hou et al., 2022; Velichety & Shrivastava, 2022; Y. Wang et al., 2021).

The study of how news about environmental pollution, environmental conservation efforts and all types of activities related to the environment are included in the realm of environmental communication (Czvetkó et al., 2021; Hase et al., 2021; Lidskog & Olausson, 2013; G. Wang et al., 2021). Environmental communication is a field within the communication discipline, which cuts across disciplines (Banerjee & Sowards, 2022; Liang et al., 2018). This theory focuses on communication and human relations with the environment. This theory arises from the concerns of scientists who study the ways people communicate about nature, especially regarding environmental crises (Littlejohn et al., 2018). Central to environmental communication theory is that the ways we communicate influence our perceptions of the world, in turn, these perceptions help shape how we define our relationship with nature and how we act towards nature. Thus, communication not only describes but also builds, produces, and naturally relates to humans with the environment (Abdullah et al., 2014; Banerjee & Sowards, 2022; Liang et al., 2018). Theories that scientists use to investigate these assumptions range widely in epistemological and methodological orientations because human relations with nature are negotiated in cultural communication, mass media, public communication, interpersonal communication, popular culture, and so on.

Environmental communication itself is a plan and strategy through the communication process and media products to support the effectiveness of policy making, public participation, and implementation in the environment (Banerjee & Sowards, 2022; Liang et al., 2018; Wu et al., 2021). Environmental communication is an integrated component in policy. Furthermore, Environmental communication is a pragmatic and constitutive means to provide an understanding of the environment to society, as well as our relationship with the universe. It is a symbolic medium used to create environmental problems and negotiate different responses to environmental problems that occur (Jae-hyuck et al., 2022; Wallace et al., 2022; Wu et al., 2021). In other words, environmental communication is used to create an understanding of environmental issues.

There are two functions of environmental communication: (1) Environmental communication is pragmatic. It is educational in nature and helps us in solving environmental communication problems. Initially this is an instrument of communication that happens to us, communication in action. Problem solving and debate are often part of public education campaigns. (2) Environmental communication is constitutive. Environmental communication also helps in the representation of nature and environmental problems which are also the subject of understanding for us. By shaping our perception of nature, environmental communication invites us to see forests and rivers as threats or abundant wealth as well as vital life support systems and something to be cherished. It includes the voice of citizens, conflict resolution, and the voice for change of the environmental movement for social justice as part of environmental communication (Banerjee & Sowards, 2022; Jae-hyuck et al., 2022; Koulouri et al., 2017; Wallace et al., 2022).

Articles regarding the environment and its problems in newspapers is usually in the form of news, features and editorials. In reporting on environmental issues, a new form of journalism is being developed, known as process journalism. This form of journalism not only reports the facts of an event

that occurred, but also takes an in-depth picture of the ongoing process that has created the event (Assegaff, 1999; Menke et al., 2018; Rebillard & Touboul, 2010).

This study was written based on the results of research using a critical discourse analysis approach based on Norman Fairclough's argument of discourse activities are social practices. This causes a related relationship between social practice and the process of forming discourse. For this reason, the study was done on the context of text production, text consumption, and socio-cultural aspects that influence the formation of discourse (Gowhary et al., 2015; Jalali & Ansaripour, 2014). Fairclough explains that there is a dialectical relationship between social practice and the process of discourse formation. The dialectical relationship is the discourse influences social order and social order influences discourse. Therefore, discourse can shape and be shaped by society. In addition, discourse can also shape and change knowledge, social relations, and social identity. Furthermore, discourse is shaped by power associated with ideology. Thus, the critical discourse analysis approach formed by Fairclough is called the Dialectical-Relational Approach (DRA) or also known as the social change approach (Eriyanto, 2001; Gowhary et al., 2015; VanWinkle, 2017).

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach based on Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis model. Qualitative research itself is a particular tradition in the social sciences that fundamentally depends on observations of humans both in its area and in its terminology (Cresswell, 2014; Moleong, 2014). Meanwhile, Fairclough's critical discourse analysis views the position of discourse in the text as a meaning transfer practice based on certain ideologies as part of strengthening the domination and subordination of society (Jorgensen & Philips, 2010; Sobur, 2015).

The basis of this research is the discourse on environmental pollution regarding gold processing waste at the Poboya gold mine in the Online News Portal Radarsulteng.id. To find out the discourse on environmental pollution, critical paradigm is used. Critical paradigm believes that the media is a means where the dominant group can control the non-dominant group and even marginalize them by controlling and controlling the media (Eriyanto, 2001; Jorgensen & Philips, 2010; Sobur, 2015). In other words, using a critical paradigm, we will be able to see the different forces that control media discourse.

Data analysis in this study uses the Norman Fairclough scheme which includes three main points of analysis: representation, relations, and identity (Baig et al., 2019; Eriyanto, 2001; Sobur, 2015). In detail. Representations describe how situations, people, events, groups, circumstances, or whatever are displayed and narrated in the news on the online news portal Radarsulteng.id regarding environmental pollution by waste from gold processing. The analysis of discursive practice focuses on how texts are produced and consumed. In this case, we investigate the production conditions of news texts published on Radarsulteng.id regarding environmental pollution by gold processing waste, what processes a news text goes through before it is printed.

Table 1. Research Analysis Unit

No	News Title	Year Published
1	<i>Teluk Palu Tercemari Zat Berbahaya Merkuri</i> (Palu Bay Polluted with Hazardous Substances of Mercury)	17 April 2017
2	<i>Palu Dikepung Zat Berbahaya Merkuri</i> (Palu is Surrounded by The Hazardous Substance of Mercury)	12 April 2017
3	<i>Polda Sulteng Hentikan Aktivitas Pertambangan Emas di Poboya</i> (The Central Sulawesi Regional Police Stop Gold Mining Activities in Poboya)	24 December 2017
4	<i>DPR RI Bawa Masalah Tambang Poboya ke Pusat</i>	26 April 2018

	(The House of Representatives of Republic Indonesia Brings the Poboya Mine Problem to the Central Governmental Bodies)	
5	<i>Ditutup, Polda Sulteng Terus Awasi Tambang Emas Poboya</i> (The Mine was Closed, The Central Sulawesi Police Continues to Monitor)	17 February 2018
6	<i>Maraknya PETI, Lemahnya Penindakan Aparat Hukum</i> (The rise of PETI, the weakness of legal enforcement)	26 April 2018
7	<i>Stop Penggunaan Merkuri Untuk Keselamatan Alam dan Manusia</i> (Stop Using Mercury for Nature and Human Safety)	21 April 2020

In the social and cultural analysis, we investigate social conflicts and the relationship between news discourse practices on the online news portal Radarsulteng.id regarding environmental pollution by gold processing waste and social practices in Palu. However, in this analysis, it is necessary to trans-disciplinary other theories, such as social theory or cultural theory in order to be able to explain the relationship between discursive practice and social practice (Jorgensen & Philips, 2010). For this reason, we collected various literatures related to the conflicts that occurred in the Poboya and communities affected by environmental pollution.

RESEARCH RESULTS

In this study, we discuss the representation developed by Norman Fairclough. The representation in this study is a group contained in the news text on Radarsulteng.id. Representation is to see how a person, group, action, or event is displayed in a text. Fairclough divides 3 parts of representation, thus we used the representation theory in this research (Eriyanto, 2001). In discussing the results of this research, the abbreviation PETI (*Penambangan Tanpa Izin*, Mining Without Permit) will often be used.

The first is the representation of the clause. In the aspect of the representation of the clause, the text relates to how a person, group, event, and action is displayed, in this case the language used (Eriyanto, 2001). In this study, we wanted to see the representation of the main actors who caused the publication of the discourse on environmental pollution in Palu, namely the Poboya gold mining groups or parties. In this case, we will also see whether the representation of the group is carried out as an action or an event.

The second is the representation in the combination of clauses. One clause and another can be combined to form an understanding that can be interpreted coherently. The combination of these clauses will form a view of understanding, namely a combination of different clauses but can be combined to form a causal sentence. Coherence has three forms, the first is elaboration which is a description of one clause that explains the other clauses, the second is extension that the first clause is an extension of the other clause, and the third is heightens which describes the position of the clause. The first clause is higher than the second clause because the first clause causes the second clause to appear.

The third is representation in a series of sentences. In this aspect of representation, it relates to which part of the sentence stands out more compared to others. One important aspect is how the participants are described (independent or reacted) in the news text (Eriyanto, 2001). In this study, we will look at some of the responses from the parties involved in the writing of the news text that affect the background of the environmental pollution incident.

In analyzing the text, we also analysed the relationship of the parties involved in this environmental pollution incident which was written in the news text on Radarsulteng.id. The relationship referred is the relationship between how participants in the media are connected and displayed in the text (Eriyanto, 2001). There are three main categories of participants in the media: journalists, media audiences and public participants. In this study, the point of concern in this analysis

is how the relationship between the three actors is shown in the text. All relationship analyses were observed in the news text.

Next is the identity analysis. In this study, the identity aspect looks at how the identity of journalists is displayed and constructed in the news text. In this case, it refers to how journalists position and identify themselves with the problems or social groups involved (Eriyanto, 2001). The following are excerpts of some of the news analysis results that are displayed.

1. News Title:

Teluk Palu Tercemari Zat Berbahaya Merkuri

(Palu Bay Polluted with Hazardous Substances of Mercury)

- Representation in clauses

(1) Massive use of Mercury in the illegal gold mine of Poboya, **in addition to as well as water air pollution.**

(2) "From the results of the research we did (ed: Tadulako University Rector, Dr. Isrun SP MP, and 3 Professors from Japan) it was proven that the water along the river from Poboya to Palu Bay was positively **contaminated** with Mercury," said Dr. Isrun SP MP to the media, met at his residence, not long ago.

- Representation in combination of clauses

(1) The contamination process of hazardous substances of Mercury into water, said Isrun, can be directly from Mercury waste due to gold mining activities in Poboya and it can **also** be indirectly through Mercury content in the air and then enters water bodies when it rains.

(2) in addition to evaporating which causes the air in the Palu area to be dangerous, **because** it exceeds the standards of the World Health Organization (WHO).

(3) ...until Professor Soeryo Adiwibowo from the Bogor Agricultural Institute (*Institut Pertanian Bogor*, IPB) made a firm statement **that** what happened in Poboya was a crime against humanity.

(4) In addition to the Rector of Tadulako University, Isrun, and 3 Japanese professors **who** conducted research on Mercury content in water, Tadulako University Environmental Chemistry lecturer, Dr. Irwan Said M Si had also conducted research specifically related to Mercury in water.

(5) In addition to water and fish, to find out whether there are residents **who** have been identified as a result of Mercury spreading both through air and water, some hair from residents in Poboya Village were taken for research.

- Representation in a series of clauses

(1) "The fish that was sampled at that time, continued Irwan Said, was a *balanak* fish **that** lived on the shores of Palu Bay. If the fish is consumed, according to him, the accumulation of Mercury content **that** enters the human body at a certain level will become a disease like **what** happened in Minamata, Japan."

"If Mercury levels continue to increase and are not stopped, the Minamata case in Japan will be repeated in Palu," he said.

In the quote above, the researcher finds that there is a representation in a series of clauses. This aspect relates to two or more sentences which are combined so that the resulting clause is more prominent than the other clauses so that the quote above produces a reaction as the most prominent sentence that appears after the combination of clauses.

(2) In the case of Minamata, said Irwan, the diseases **that** appear are strange diseases after Mercury has accumulated in the human body for 15 years. The disease, in addition to occurring in physical disorders, also appears in the mental disorders of the sufferer.

"It's terrible if the Minamata case happened in Palu. Even the families of people suffering from the disease in Minamata at that time requested that the photos and publications of their families suffering from Mercury not be disseminated again because of the strangeness of the disease," he concluded. (saf)

2. News Title:

Palu Dikepung Zat Berbahaya Merkuri

(Palu is Surrounded by The Hazardous Substance of Mercury)

- Representation in clauses

(1) In addition to damaging the environment around the mine site, gold mining activities in Poboya also **threaten the lives of all people in Palu City.**

(2) The hazard is caused by the use of Mercury type hazardous substances. Even the usage of **Mercury in Poboya exceeds**

(3) "Worrying and ironic. **Because Mercury levels in Palu have exceeded world standards,**" said Dr Isrun SP MP when asked about his response to the current state of Palu.

- Representation in combination of clauses

(1) The hazard is caused by the use of Mercury type hazardous substances. Even the use of Mercury in Poboya exceeds the standards **set by** the world health organization or the World Health Organization (WHO).

(2) Even though currently there is no visible impact of the spread of Mercury on human health, **but** according to Isrun, looking at the phenomenon in the same case in Minamata Japan, within a period of 15 years, it has only been seen that there is an effect of Mercury pollution on human health.

(3) The results of this study, apart from being published in international journals, were also presented in an International Symposium **with** the theme Environmental Pollution and Degradation in Indonesia at Tadulako University on September 17, 2011.

(4) Isrun also firmly stated that the issue of Mercury pollution due to the Poboya gold mining activity has become an international issue even academics have carried out scientific research together with academics from abroad **which** revealed surprising facts related to Mercury levels in the air that enveloped the entire city of Palu.

(5) Isrun continued, when he asked the three Japanese professors, it turned out that his fear was **due** to the very high levels of Mercury in the air in Palu City.

- Representation in a series of clauses

(1) Isrun also firmly stated that the issue of Mercury pollution due to the Poboya gold mining activity has become an international issue even academics have carried out scientific research together with academics from abroad **which** revealed surprising facts related to Mercury levels in the air that enveloped the entire city of Palu.

"Really very concerned about our situation here (Palu, ed). It's just a matter of concern, even the concern of the local government, including the police, which we hope for. Because academics have revealed the facts, even together from foreign universities. But we ourselves here are not sensitive," he concluded. (saf)

(2) Isrun firmly said that there was no other way but to stop gold mining activities in Poboya. Actually, according to Isrun, it is not difficult for the police to stop the illegal mining activities, simply by stopping the supply of Mercury, **which** is actually not allowed to circulate freely. What's more surprising, said Isrun, is **that** the Poboya mine is the only gold mine operating in the city.

"It's impossible for a dangerous substance like Mercury to circulate freely. If the supply can be stopped, the above activities (Poboya, ed) will also stop automatically," he said

3. News Title:

Polda Sulteng Hentikan Aktivitas Pertambangan Emas di Poboya

(The Central Sulawesi Regional Police Stop Gold Mining Activities in Poboya)- Child Sentence Representation

- Representation in clauses

The termination was related to **the discovery of hazardous chemicals, a type of Mercury, at the mine site**

- **Representation of Combination of Sentences**

In a release **which** was submitted to the editor of radarsultengonline.com, the decision was taken by the Kapolda Brigadier General Pol. Rudy Sufahriadi after conducting a direct inspection with the Dirreskrimus, Head of Mobile Brigade **and** Police Head of Palu to the mine site

- **Representation in a series of sentences**

In a release submitted to the editor of radarsultengonline.com, the decision was taken by the Kapolda Brigadier General Pol. Rudy Sufahriadi after conducting a direct inspection with the Dirreskrimus, Head of Mobile Brigade **and** Police Head of Palu to the mine site, Saturday (23/12/2017).

The day before, the authorities arrested a man for possession of five kilograms of Mercury at the mine site

Text Analysis Results

In general, the content of news texts on Radarsulteng.id from 2017 to 2020 is dominated by narratives regarding the process of how gold processing waste containing Mercury from the Poboja gold mine pollutes the environment to the process of how law enforcement and environmental experts responded to this case. Several texts state that the Poboja gold mining activity were based on the rules of the Minamata Convention which regulates the use of Mercury for human health and safety (Nakazawa et al., 2016; Sherman et al., 2015). In addition, there is also a text that narrates the quality standard of Mercury content in river flows in Palu which proves that the Mercury content in the river flow in Palu has been contaminated by Mercury where the Mercury content has exceeded the specified quality standard (Nakazawa et al., 2016; Trasande et al., 2016).

The report on Radarsulteng.id regarding environmental pollution narrates that law enforcement officials have received support from several domestic and foreign researchers who have helped uncover the Mercury content that has polluted the environment around the Poboja gold mine area to the watershed area in Palu through scientific research and health checks on the Poboja community in the gold mining area (Nakazawa et al., 2016). Foreign researchers from Japan contribute and collaborate with domestic researchers. Apart from researchers, law enforcement officials and police officers also participate in reviewing the mining area to dig up information and see the condition of the community and the environment from the Poboja gold mining activity itself.

However, there is also debilitating news, such as the weakness of law enforcement officials, lack of supervision to the occurrence of covert activities that are mutually beneficial between gold mining parties and officials so that mining activities are not stopped. Even law enforcement and health officials are said to be irresponsible and negligent in overseeing this case even though it is a big threat to the safety and health of the environment to the community, including Flora and Fauna (Irwan & Purwanto, 2011; Kurnia, 2015; Zainuddin et al., 2012).

The news text regarding support for PETI activities, especially the Poboja gold mine, is very minor. But in the analysed news, we found one narrative that supports Poboja mining activities. The support came from the people of Poboja themselves by taking actions that hindered the apparatus to close the mine. This explains that the community is quite worried if the mining activity will be stopped due to the fact that the mining area is one of the biggest and most promising livelihoods for the Poboja community (Sejati, 2020; Trasande et al., 2016; Zainuddin et al., 2012).

The news text on Radarsulteng.id regarding the case of environmental pollution by waste from gold processing tends to be pro-government with the aim of preventing Poboja gold mining activities which include PETI for environmental and human safety and health. The news text explaining the Mercury content in the river flow from the Poboja gold mining area to the river flow in Palu aims to convey how dangerous the Mercury-containing chemical is and as an education.

The text aims to attract readers' sympathy regarding this case so that the reader's awareness, especially the people of Palu. Based on the representation theory by Norman Fairclough, sentence sequences and the use of vocabulary in news texts on Radarsulteng.id are closely related. Many of the sentences found by the author relate to one or more of the three representations put forward by Norman Fairclough. So far, Radarsulteng.id has presented several important points regarding the possible negative impacts on the environment that will occur if mining activities without permits continue and

do not follow quality standards. Quality standards in this case include how to properly treat waste and the maximum allowable waste limit.

Discursive Practice Analysis Results

We discuss how the production process of Radarsulteng.id discourse is based on an interview with one of the managing editors and the person in charge of the news at Radarsulteng.id, namely Rony Shandi who will often be referred to in this study as Rony. Based on the results of the interview with Rony, the online news portal Radarsulteng.id is more concerned with the interests of the large number of people (Rony Shandi, Interview, 23 August 2021). In his work system coverage, Rony relies heavily on Radarsulteng.id journalists.

As a news editor, Rony determines the issues and content to be posted on the online media portal Radarsulteng.id, starting from the news category and standardizing the news writers that will be published. The managing editor in his performance is under the Chief Editor/Person in Charge who controls the situation and daily work. But apart from ideas from the Radarsulteng.id editorial team itself, there are also ideas provided from community reports, such as environmental activities and communities around mining sites.

After getting ideas through the existing issues, the editorial team who also served as journalists at Radarsulteng.id held a morning rally every morning to finalize what issues would be covered at the Poboya gold mine. After these issues have matured, the editorial team and journalists of Radarsulteng.id will go directly to Poboya gold mine. However, access to the Poboya gold mining location is difficult to obtain. So, the Radarsulteng.id team of reporters carried out investigative news coverage using investigative journalism.

Based on the interviews with Rony, they sent several female journalists to observe firsthand the environmental conditions and activities carried out at the Poboya gold mining site and its surroundings. It was found that the Poboya gold mining activity was not handled by professionals and paid little attention to the environmental impact. Thus that the gold processing waste is not processed professionally and is dumped into the river and or buried in the ground.

The purpose of Radarsulteng.id journalists in covering news and seeking information using investigative journalism methods is none other than because it is for the benefit of the wider community (Mert, 2009) in supporting information and knowledge about environmental pollution caused by gold processing waste. The permit to enter the Poboya gold mine area is one of the main obstacles in the process/discourse practice in reporting on the Poboya gold mine (Zainuddin et al., 2012). In the investigation process, Radarsulteng.id journalists tried not to reveal the identity of their journalists by sending several journalists or alert journalists to dig up information by going directly to the field or observing around the gold mine and conducting investigative interviews with the surrounding community. This is done to hide their identity because the miners are very protective of their activities from the reach of journalists and outside parties (Choi & Yang, 2021; Ismail et al., 2014).

The support is in the form of moral justification from environmental figures or experts to strengthen arguments from parties who reject illegal mining activities, such as writing arguments about the perspective of environmental activists or experts who are really concerned about this issue. Then the text published by Radarsulteng.id tends to weaken the Poboya community's argument through statements from environmental experts. People who defend the Poboya gold mine from being closed must realize that this action has violated existing standards and could endanger human safety and the environment.

Social Practice Analysis Results

We analysed that there are social practices that are discoursed in news texts published on Radarsulteng.id that affect the production process of the news texts. The first is the discourse that mining is closed so that people will lose their jobs. The second is the discourse of cooperation between miners and law enforcement which makes the supervision of the Poboya gold mining weak. The third is the research process on the content of Mercury that has polluted the environment in Poboya and Palu. The fourth is the FGD meeting held by the Governor of Central Sulawesi to discuss the activities of PETI that pollute the environment. The fifth is the raising of the issue of environmental pollution and PETI to the Central Governmental Bodies by the House of Representatives.

We connected it with the Socio-Cultural Theory from Pierre Bourdieu which states that habitus is a mental or cognitive structure with which people relate to the social world (Joseph, 2020). People are provided with a series of internalized schemas that they use to perceive, understand, appreciate, and evaluate the social world. Dialectically, habitus is a product of the internalization of the structure of the social world. We can think of habitus as common sense (Israel, 2021; Joseph, 2020). They reflect the objective divisions within the class structure, such as age group, gender, and social class. Habitus is obtained as a result of occupying a position in the social world for a long time. Thus, habitus varies depending on the nature of one's position in the world. However, those who occupy the same position in the world tend to have the same habitus (Delva et al., 2021; Israel, 2021; Joseph, 2020; Rojas-Rivas et al., 2019).

Press Social Responsibility and Results Analysis

How a media reports news, as in a neutral or impartial manner, to an individual and does not discriminate against an individual who can pose a threat to that person or party relates on social responsibility. First, we focus on the social responsibility theory of press and connects these points with the results of this study. Social responsibility relates to how the press presents their news to the public fully and can be accessed according to the needs of the community. We found that Radar Sulteng presented their news through print media and online media. For readers who want to read news for free and practically, Radar Sulteng provides an online media portal that can be accessed using the internet. However, the public can also read the news in newspapers printed by Radar Sulteng which can be purchased at various distributor locations. The press also presents basic services as a forum for discussion and exchanging ideas. On the radarsulteng.id online media portal, radarsulteng.id also provides comments and suggestions for readers as a form of providing or providing follow-up services.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, Radarsulteng.id contains a lot of information that is of public interest, especially in maintaining environmental and safety measures. Some of the texts seem pro law enforcement and their actions in taking action against the gold mining. Then, there is no support regarding the rejection of the closure and termination of mining activities. However, there are texts that describe descriptively the social and economic conditions of the people of Poboya village who still depend on mining activities.

We found that Radarsulteng.id represents or represents environmental pollution through words that state events and actions. The incident in question is the pollution of the environment caused by the Poboya gold mining activity which has not treated the waste properly and correctly, and the action in question is what action the mining party has taken in polluting the environment. We also found that Radarsulteng.id tends to strengthen the arguments of those who reject PETI activities in Poboya. From the perspective of the Poboya community, Radarsulteng.id tends to weaken the community's arguments through statements from environmental experts. In topic of social practices, we found several social practices that were discussed in news texts published on Radarsulteng.id that influenced the production process of the news texts.

There are obstacles for the government to handle this case, such as the Poboya community who have made gold mining their main livelihood in the area. This relates to the socio-cultural theory put forward by Pierre Bourdieu regarding the formation of human habitus based on social class and position in the social world to the behavior of the Poboya people who have made gold mining a habitus that is difficult to break.

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