

**A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF A NEWS ARTICLE IN THE JAKARTA
POST ENTITLED “TWITTER HASHTAG #PERCUMALAPORPOLISI SPELLS PR
DISASTER FOR INDONESIAN POLICE”**

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Thesis



By:
Name Syifa Anastasia Ardhea
NPM 1811040301

Study Program : English Education
Advisor : Dewi Kurniawati, M.Pd
Co-Advisor : Nunun Indrasari, M.Pd

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTIES
ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY RADEN INTAN
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2023 M**

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ABSTRACT

The Jakarta Post is one of the mass media that has long existed in Indonesia. The Jakarta Post produces all available information in English in Indonesia. At the end of 2021, there was quite a lot of discussion about #PercumaLaporPolisi. Many mass media made news about this hashtag, one of which is The Jakarta Post.

This study used a descriptive qualitative method. To analyze the discourse released by The Jakarta Post, this study uses the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis by Teun Van Dijk. In this study, we will look for 3 dimensions of text described by Teun Van Dijk. Namely, text structure, social cognition, and social context.

The result of this study was that elements were found in the text structure, such as macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. In social cognition, it was found that there were four schemas used by The Jakarta Post in making the news. Finally, social context. In the social context, two elements are found, namely power and access. In #PercumaLaporPolisi discourse on The Jakarta Post website, they as a journalism media that has power over access that influences The Jakarta Post discourse provide an emphasis to be more critical in responding to #PercumaLaporPolisi discourse. It can be concluded that The Jakarta Post explained its discourse neutrally in making its news. Where the Jakarta Post does not take sides with any sides, Jakarta Post explained the beginning of the problem to the response from the police and the public's desire for the police in the future.

Keywords: *Critical Discourse Analysis, The Jakarta Post, #PercumaLaporPolisi*

DECLARATION

The researcher's identity, the undersigned below:

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The Jakarta Post Entitled "Twitter Hashtag
#PercumaLaporPolisi Spells PR Disaster For
Indonesian Police"

There by declared that the thesis entitled "A Critical Discourse Analysis of A News Article In The Jakarta Post Entitled "Twitter Hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi Spells PR Disaster For Indonesian Police"" is truly the reseracher's own original work. The researcher fully responsible for the publication of the thesis. The sources and structure of the wrtings in this research have complied with the provisions and ethical standards.

Bandar Lampung, 6 April 2023

Declared by



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#PercumaLaporPolisi Spells PR Disaster For Indonesian
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ADMISSION

A research thesis entitled **A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF THE NEWS ARTICLE IN THE JAKARTA POST ENTITLED “TWITTER HASHTAG #PERCUMALAPORPOLISI SPELLS PR DISASTER FOR INDONESIAN POLICE”** by **SYIFA ANASTASIA ARDHEA, NPM: 1811040301**, Department: **English Education**, has been successfully defended as Thesis Defense of the faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Raden Intan States Islamic University, Lampung, the Thesis defense was held on: Friday April 14th, 2023.

Board of Examiners:

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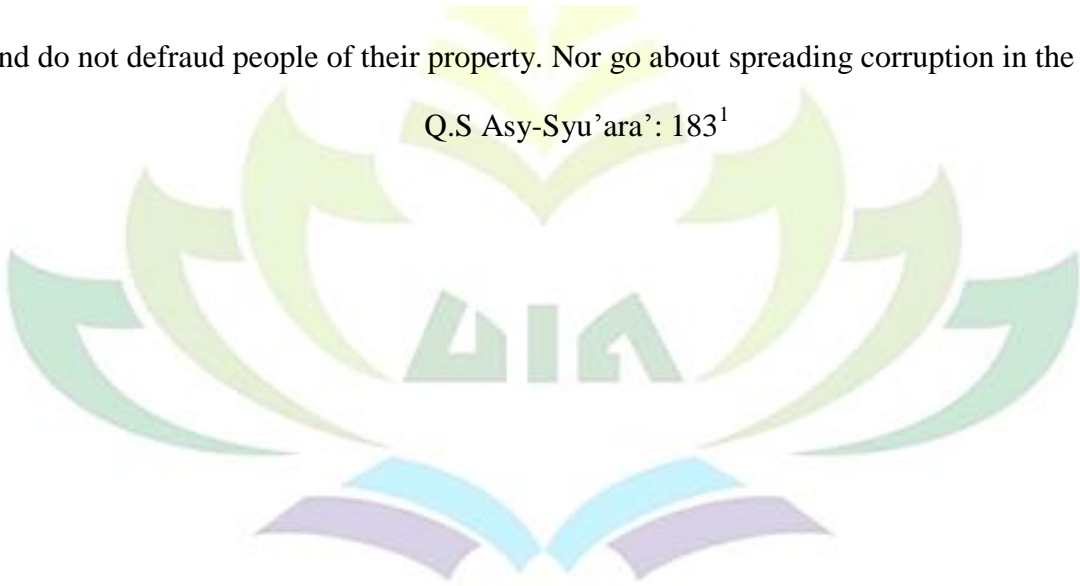


MOTTO

وَلَا تَبْخَسُوا النَّاسَ أَشْيَاءَهُمْ وَلَا تَعْتُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ مُفْسِدِينَ^١

“And do not defraud people of their property. Nor go about spreading corruption in the land.”

Q.S Asy-Syu'ara': 183¹



¹ Gramedia, *Al Quran QS Asy-Syu'ara' / 26:183*

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to the people who have given me prayers and encouragement:

1. My parent's, Mr. Karmansyah and Mrs. Rodiatul Dawiyah.
2. All lecturers and my friends in English Education, Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung who have helped
3. Last but not least, Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung is a place to study during this lecture period



CURRICULUM VITAE

Syifa Anastasia Ardhea is familiarly called Syifa. Born in Bandar Lampung, August 24, 2001. The researcher is the only child of Mr. Karmansyah and Mrs. Rodiatul Dawiyah. She studied at SD Al-Azhar 1 Bandar Lampung from 2006-2012, SMPN 8 Bandar Lampung from 2012-2015, SMAN 14 Bandar Lampung in 2015-2018, and continued her education at Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung English Language Education study program (2018-2023). In addition to lectures, researchers have also carried out KKN UIN Raden Intan Lampung activities in Kemiling Permai Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City in 2021. The researcher has conducted Field Experience Practice at SMPN 19 Bandar Lampung in 2021.



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillah robbil 'alamin, praise be to Allah Almighty for his mercy and grace and love for the researcher so that on this occasion he can complete the thesis entitled “ A Critical Discourse Analysis Of A News Article In The Jakarta Post Entitled “Twitter Hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi Spells PR Disaster For Indonesian Police”. During this thesis, the researcher received a lot of help and encouragement from various parties. Therefore, on this occasion the researcher would like to thank you:

1. Prof. DR. Hj. Nirvana Diana, M.Pd as the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of State Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung
2. Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M. Hum as the Head of the English Education Study Program of Faculty of State Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung
3. Dewi Kurniawati, M.Pd as my advisor and also as an academic supervisor. I am thankful for her patience, motivation, enthusiasm, and immense knowledge. Her guidance really help me in writing this thesis.
4. Nunun Indrasari, M.Pd as my Co-Advisor, for the guidance, direction, and patience of the researcher during the completion of the thesis.
5. All lecturers of English Education for the guidance and patience in teaching and educating the researcher.
6. All staffs of State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung and all people who have been influential in the accomplishment of this thesis.
7. My parents, Mom and Dad, who always give encouragement, motivation, and prayers that are offered from beginning to end to the researcher to be able to complete the thesis.
8. Syifa Anastasia Ardhea, i.e. myself. Thank you for working and surviving so far. You are great to have gone through a lot in completing this thesis, I am very proud of you.
9. Pratama Yuda Bagaskara, thank you so much for being a supportive partner and teach the researcher many things to complete the thesis.
10. My best friend, Priska Maharani Setiawati who always supports each other so that we can both complete the thesis well, and comfort each other so as not to be too stressed.
11. My friends, Fitri Mela, Agnes Yuni, Dewi Prita, Devi Sekar Ayu, and Rima Indriani friends who have always supported each other from the beginning of the lecture to the writing of this thesis. Thank you for being my friend during this lecture period hopefully, we will remain good friends until later.
12. Last but not least, all of my friends of 2018 that I cannot mention one by one. Thank you for everything that we have been through.

The researcher realizes that the thesis made is far from perfect because of the limitations of science and time possessed by the researcher. Therefore, all forms of criticism and suggestions of a constructive nature are highly expected in the future. Finally, hopefully, this thesis can be useful and useful for all sides.

Bandar Lampung, 3 April 2023
The Researcher

Syifa Anastasia Ardhea
1811040301



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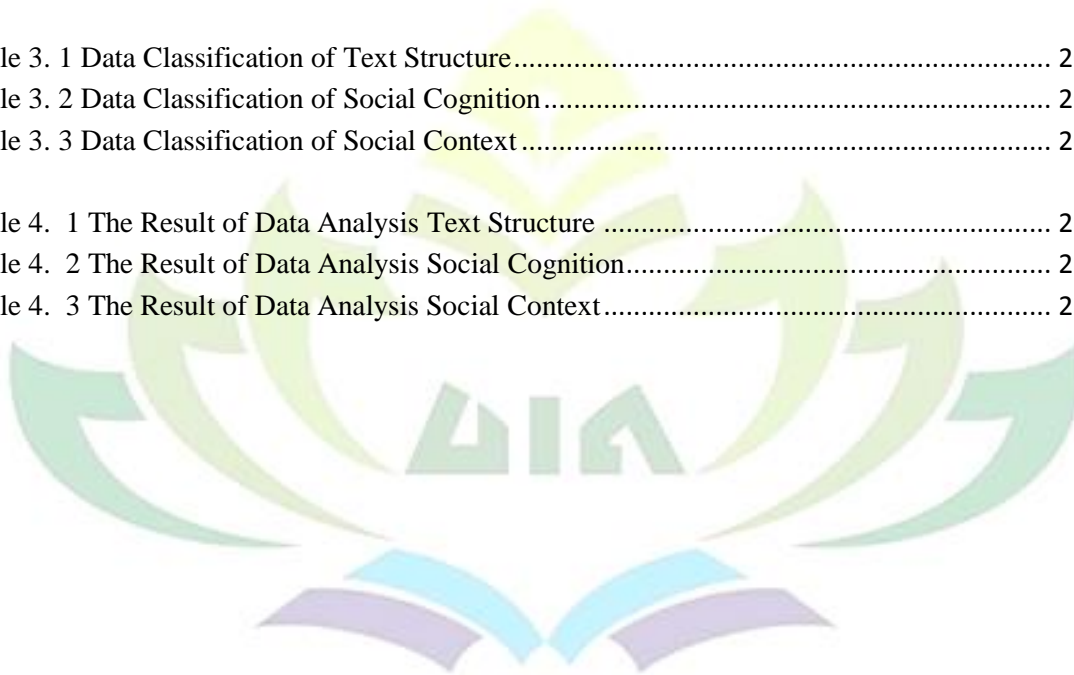
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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

In order to reinforce the subject matter of this research, it is necessary to explain the terms in the following title, namely “A Critical Discourse Analysis Of A News Article The Jakarta Post Entitled “Twitter Hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi Spells PR Disaster For Indonesian Police”.

Critical discourse analysis is a form of discourse analysis that studies the relationship between discourse and ideology. Critical discourse analysis can be interpreted as an attempt made to reveal the hidden intent of the subject (author) who submits a statement². According to Teun Van Dijk, critical discourse analysis is a field that is concerned with studying and analyzing written and spoken texts to reveal the discursive sources of power, dominance, inequality, and bias.

A news item (such as one from a daily newspaper) discusses recent or current news of general or specialized interest. (i.e. political or trade news magazines, club newsletters, or technology news websites). A news item may include one or more eyewitness statements of a recent event. It might contain pictures, stories, numbers, graphs, memories, polls, interviews, discussions on current events, and more. The reader’s attention can be caught using headlines by highlighting a particular or significant part of the content.

Hashtag is a word or series of letters consecutively placed after the pound sign(#) that people usually use on social networks, especially Twitter. Twitter hashtag is simply a way to specify a tweet’s topics, which will make it easier for users to search for other tweets about those topics. Hashtags will make the content of your posts easily accessible to another person with common interests.³

B. Background of the Problem

Nowadays, life is always related to technology and information. Human life cannot be separated from the news and information. In society, certainly, people communicate with others around them. In daily life, people need the information to know what happens around them. In this modern era, everyone can easily get the information they need through the media, such as printed and electronic media. In these ways, people can easily interact with each other and exchange information in a short time. The term “electronic media” refers to a type of material that can only be accessed via an electronic device. On the other hand, print media includes books, periodicals, newspapers, etc. Radio, television, and the internet are the most popular electronic media. This implies that the media has an important influence on disseminating ideology.

The media has a significant role in imposing their thoughts on the public. The socio-political situation cannot be driven by the existence of media that affect society. Critically, the media has an important role in politics, ideology, and economics in building realities and issues. Mass media is the main medium for society in terms of obtaining sources of information and knowledge through all forms of discourse

² Prof.Dr.Hj.Yoce Aliah Darma, M.Pd, *Analisis Wacana Kritis Dalam Multiperspektif*, Bandung, Refika Aditama, 2014, p.101

³ <https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-meaning-of-a-hashtag-on-Twitter>

presented. That way, mass media is a communication channel that reaches a wide audience and can influence public discourse (public opinion).

Language can be used to convince, persuade, entertain, promise, enlighten or inform people. Language is one of the most important things in the whole world. A language is a tool for conveying messages or information from one individual to another, either oral or written. The language function is not just a medium for sharing ideas and connecting people anymore. Language also plays an important role in communication activities in social life. The use of language in the media of time has an important role and needs to be considered its use in discourse production so that the public can understand the content of the ideas that the researcher wants to convey. Its use must be effective, logical, clear, and simple, and it should be able to avoid foreign terms that are difficult for ordinary people to understand⁴.

Discourse analysis is a method of examining discourse that contains communication messages in both textual and contextual terms. The main purpose of discourse analysis is to produce explicit and systematic unit descriptions of the use of language called discourse.⁵ Complete essays or informative pieces, like those found in newspapers, are only two examples of how discourse can take many different forms. Discourse is also used to describe things, translate information, and assess political and social news that is delivered in written form. Discourse is not only examined linguistically, but also in terms of how language interacts with a certain context. Media discourse describes verbal or written interactions that take place on broadcast platforms and are targeted at readers, listeners, or viewers. News is one way that the mass media presents conversation.

Critical Discourse Analysis is an approach to language that examines dialogue to show how inequality is expressed, produced, and perpetuated through language. To reveal misrepresentation, discrimination, or a specific position of power in all forms of public discourse, including political speeches, media, commercials, etc., CDA focuses on linguistic analysis. A unique method of examining the text and talk that emerged from critical linguistics, critical semiotics, and generally from an oppositional and sociopolitically aware approach to examining language, discourse, and communications has come to be known as CDA.

According to Van Dijk, the study of critical discourse focused on the relationship between power, discourse, and ideology is the most compatible way to analyze the basis of discourse. Critical discourse analysis not only analyzes linguistic elements but also concerns the context behind such discourses. According to Van Dijk, critical discourse analysis explains discourse analysis not only based on text analysis but also researches how text is produced. The dissemination of discourse in mass media is related to the language used by journalists in the text they compile.

At this time, mass media and social media are important in society. Social media is one of the media used to convey or exchange existing information. Mass media and social media both have the same function: conveying and disseminating the latest and popular information. One of the social media that has an important role in life is Twitter. Twitter is a text-based social media and can add photos or videos in one upload in one tweet. Twitter is often also used as a forum for exchanging information. This ease of exchanging information is often used to discuss a topic that can raise an important issue in the socio-political life of the community. Twitter posts cannot infrequently impact other users, which can potentially become a trending topic. A trending topic is a feature on Twitter where if a topic is being discussed by many users, it will appear in the trending topic column. The trending topic column itself is a feature

⁴ Hana Aulia, Nadia Anindita Azyadi, dkk. *Analisis Wacana Kritis Pada Liputan BBC News Berjudul Dilema Ibu Kota Baru*, *Tuah Talino Tahun XV Volume 15 Nomor 1 Edisi 25 Juni 2021*, p. 82-103

⁵ Teun A. Van Dijk, *News As Discourse*, 1988, New Jersey, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, p. 24-25

on Twitter that can help Twitter users to find out what topics are being hotly discussed at that time.

From late September to early October 2021, one of the hotly discussed topics on Twitter was the public's concern about the lack of police efforts when investigating a reported case, namely a case of obscenity by a father against his three daughters in East Luwu since December 23, 2019, ago. Project Multatuli, on October 06, 2021, released a report titled "My Three Children Were Raped, I Report the Police. Police Stop Investigation".

The investigation into the case of a father who molested his three daughters was dismissed after two months without clear details and an investigation procedure that was not in favor of the victim. #PercumaLaporPolisi was started as a form of public protest against the performance of the police, who were considered not good enough in investigating a case. This has reaped a response from Twitter users who think the police side with the perpetrator of obscenity to the detriment of the victim. Over time, many Twitter users uploaded their opinions on the case to the point of sharing their bad experiences when dealing with the police using the #Percuma Of Police Report. Finally, this hashtag appeared in the trending topic column and became the number 1 trending topic on Twitter Indonesia. With the virality of this hashtag, Twitter users discussed each other regarding the performance of the National Police.

Because this hashtag is viral, many mass media created articles or news about this viral hashtag. Currently, online media has become a public consumption and has a strong role in shaping people's mindsets regarding an existing reality. One of them is The Jakarta Post. The Jakarta Post is one of the mass media in Indonesia that speaks English. This newspaper raises national to international news in the fields of politics, economy, society, culture, and sports that are always up to date. The Jakarta Post also has its website, making it easy for the public to access. The news that will be used as the object of this study is an issue that has been discussed until now, with the news headline ' Twitter Hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi Spells PR Disaster For Indonesian Police.' This news was released on October 12, 2021, by A. Muh. Ibnu Aqil.

This study applies Teun Van Dijk's idea of critical discourse analysis to the discourse that has been published by The Jakarta Post. The purpose of this study is to ascertain the discourse's social context, social cognition, and textual organization. It is envisaged that this research would be able to shed light on The Jakarta Post's discourse by analyzing the three dimensions Teun A. Van Dijk has proposed.

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the preceding context, in this research, the researcher examines the CDA in the news article of Jakarta Post. The structure of CDA, including the text's structure, social cognition, and social context, was the focus of this study. The researcher analyzed used Van Dijk's theory.

D. Focus and Sub Focus of the Research

This research concentrates on examining discourse relevant to Van Dijk's theory. Van Dijk has three text dimensions: text, social cognition, and social context. Van Dijk classified the three types of structure used in text analysis into macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. According to Van Dijk, social cognitive is the process of the practice of the discourse. There are several types of schemas: person schema, self-schema, role schema, and event schema. Meanwhile, social context refers

to the text that readers produce. There are two aspects of social context: power and access.

E. Formulation of the Problem

According to the problem's background mentioned above, the problem might be stated as follows:

1. How is the discourse structure of a news article in The Jakarta Post entitled "Twitter Hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi Spells PR Disaster For Indonesian Police?"
2. How is social cognition of a news article in The Jakarta Post entitled "Twitter Hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi Spells PR Disaster For Indonesian Police?"
3. How is the social context of a news article in The Jakarta Post entitled "Twitter Hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi Spells PR Disaster For Indonesian Police?"

F. Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, this research aims to find out:

1. To find out the discourse structure of a news article in The Jakarta Post entitled "Twitter Hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi Spells PR Disaster For Indonesian Police"
2. To find out the social cognition of a news article in The Jakarta Post entitled "Twitter Hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi Spells PR Disaster For Indonesian Police"
3. To find out the social context of a news article in The Jakarta Post entitled "Twitter Hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi Spells PR Disaster For Indonesian Police"

G. Significance of the Research

This research is expected to be useful for the researcher and readers in general. The researcher hopes that this analysis can serve as a theoretical reference for further studies on Critical Discourse Analysis in the news. Additionally, the researcher aims to contribute to the development of Van Dijk's discourse analysis concept through this research. In terms of education, the author hopes that this research can assist students to think critically when responding to the phenomena that exist in discourse.

H. Relevant Studies

There are some similar previous research studies that are related to the researcher's research topic. Below are a few examples of such studies:

The first research was conducted by Tetty Marlina in 2018 with the title "Critical Discourse Analysis of Cable News Network (CNN) News" from the University of Sumatera Utara, Medan. Based on the data analysis of the research, the researcher used text analysis and discovered that the primary subjects of the news stories were the US and North Korea. Additionally, through text identification analysis, the researcher found that the news text producer identified themselves as ordinary people.

The second research was conducted by Riefki Fajar Ganda Wiguna in 2019, titled "A Critical Discourse Analysis Of Ideology And Political Stance Of The Jakarta Post On Their Editorial News About Muslims And Islam In Socio Political Context.". From Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta. This study looked into how Muslims are portrayed in the media in relation to the sociopolitical environment. According to the Jakarta Post, a media publication, the majority religious group is too dominant in the political process because they convey religious sentiments as a part of democracy. The Jakarta Post separated the Muslim community into two groups: the tolerant group and the intolerant group.

The next research was conducted by Sugeng Irianto in 2018, titled "The Adoption of Fairclough and Ehiterose's Concept of Critical Discourse Analysis in Appraising Articles on Negara Islam Indonesia in The Jakarta Post Headlines and Editorials" from Semarang State University. This study aimed to reveal The Jakarta

Post's ideology in relation to news articles about the Islamic State of Indonesia (NII) published in its editorial and headline sections between 2010 and 2014. The study aimed to identify and clarify the analyzed text's general organization, communication goals, and linguistic characteristics. The findings of this study demonstrate that, despite its efforts to maintain an unbiased stance, The Jakarta Post's ideology frequently supports the Indonesian government when producing headlines and editorials regarding NII issues.

Analisis Wacana Kritis Van Dijk pada Teks Berita Online Kasus Penyerangan Penyidik KPK Novel Baswedan pada Media Liputan6.com Periode 11 April 2017 Hingga 9 April 2018 (A Journal) by Maulida Khasanah and Faris(2018). Critical political discourse would be analyzed, together with linguistic elements, particularly the politics of language and news context. Using Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis, descriptive qualitative programs were used to highlight the harsh release of KPK investigator Novel Baswedan in online media over the time frame of 11 April 2017 to April 2018. The findings demonstrated that the 13 assessments of news discourse noticed a tendency to redact liputan6.com side with books as victims and make readers side with victims by selecting terms that might arouse sympathy and sentences that paint the offender as a sadistic individual.

The gap between the previous study and this study is that three of the previous studies used Fairclough's theory, while this study used the theory of Teun Van Dijk. Of the previous four studies, only one used Van Dijk's theory. In the previous study, *Analisis Wacana Kritis Van Dijk pada Teks Berita Online Kasus Penyerangan Penyidik KPK Novel Baswedan pada Media Liputan6.com Periode 11 April 2017 Hingga 9 April 2018 (A Journal) by Maulida Khasanah and Faris(2018)* researchers only examined the dimensions of the text. Meanwhile, in this study, the researcher will describe the three dimensions proposed by Van Dijk, namely text, social cognition, and social context in the news discourse of the Jakarta Post.

I. Research Method

The method is an important aspect of research for identifying solutions and examining results. The method is highly significant in these theses because it is utilized to find and approach the answer to the problem.

1. Research Design

Research design is necessary for conducting a study. The qualitative descriptive method was used to perform this study because it allows for a methodical description of the facts and characteristics of the data. The approach employed in social science and humanitarian research is descriptive qualitative, which aims to understand symptoms, facts, reality, and experiences. A descriptive description of qualitative data was used in the qualitative descriptive research method. The researcher was able to answer the query about analyzing critical discourse analysis in the news from The Jakarta Post by utilizing qualitative research to examine the news script.

2. Source of Data

Primary and secondary data sources are the two different categories of data sources. The researcher used first-hand information for this study. The data used in research from the original source is referred to as primary data. In other words, primary data is the data collected by the researcher itself. Secondary data is the data that already exists. The researcher used the textual data transcribed from a Jakarta Post news article as the secondary data source for this study. The news article of Jakarta Post entitled: *Twitter Hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi spells PR disaster for Indonesian Police*. The script of the data will be taken from the Jakarta Post website, which is accessed at <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2021/10/12/twitter-hashtag-percumaLaporpolisi-spells-pr-disaster-for-indonesian-police.html>, and published on October 12, 2021.

3. Research Instrument

In this research, the main instrument used to obtain the data was the researcher. The researcher read and understood the text, and a Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis table was utilized. The results of the analysis using the table were then further explained with a broader description of each point.

4. Research Object

The research object of this study was news articles from The Jakarta Post, specifically focusing on those published on October 12, 2021.

5. Data Collection Procedures

The data collected by the researcher was based on documents because the data consists of news articles. The following steps will be mentioned and explained as follows:

1) Searched the news

In the first step of data collection, the researcher used script observation by searching for news articles about #Percumalaporpolisi on various news websites. The researcher looked for relevant news articles and selected one from The Jakarta Post website for analysis.

2) Downloaded the news

After the news was discovered, the researcher downloaded it.

3) Read the news

The researcher read the news from The Jakarta Post.

4) Find the data

After reading the news, the researcher attempted to find the data within the script of the news article by The Jakarta Post.

5) Categorized the data

The researcher then applied Teun Van Dijk's theory of Critical Discourse Analysis to classify the data. The data was categorized into three types: text structure, social cognition, and social context.

6. Trustworthiness Data

The data that has been collected in the study will be analyzed to conclude the study. In qualitative research, researchers must obtain valid data. To obtain valid data or the validity of data, data examination techniques are needed based on certain criteria. Triangulation is one approach to data analysis. Data triangulation aims to increase researchers' understanding of the data and facts they have. Triangulation is a way to get valid data using a multiple-approach method. Triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data by utilizing something outside the data for checking purposes or as a comparison to the data. There are several kinds of data triangulation, namely;

1) Method Triangulation

Method triangulation is done by comparing information or data in different ways. To obtain the truth of reliable information and a complete picture of certain information, researchers can use free interviews or structured interviews.

2) Inter-researcher Triangulation

Inter-researcher uses more than one person in data collection and analysis. This technique is to enrich the repertoire of knowledge about information extracted from research subjects. However, the person invited to explore the data must possess research experience and be free from conflicts of

interest to ensure the integrity of the researchers and prevent the introduction of additional biases during triangulation.

3) Data Source Triangulation

Data source triangulation involves exploring the validity of specific information through the utilization of diverse methods and sources for data acquisition.

4) Theory Triangulation

The final result of qualitative research is an information formulation or thesis statement. Furthermore, the result is compared with relevant theoretical perspectives to avoid the researcher's individual bias on the findings or conclusions generated.

In this research, the researcher used inter-researcher triangulation to check the data's validity. The data source referred to the Jakarta Post news text that would be used in the research. The data was checked by asking the expert. The researcher has asked Mr. Susanto, S.S, M.A., M.Hum, Ph.D., to be the investigator.

7. Data Analysis Method

In order to complete the research, data analysis techniques were employed to examine the gathered data or information. The goal of data collection was to obtain additional information. The researcher in this study utilized descriptive techniques to analyze the data, aiming to make it simpler to interpret the facts.

After gathering and collecting the data, the researcher followed the steps outlined below for data analysis:

1) Identified the data

The researcher identified some elements of critical discourse analysis of the news from The Jakarta Post using Teun Van Dijk's theory.

2) Classified the data

After identifying the data, the researcher classified the data using Teun Van Dijk theory to make the data easier to be analyzed. The data classification includes text structure (macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure), social cognition, and social context.

3) Analyzed and explained

The researcher analyzed and explained the text structure (macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure), social cognition, and social context of the news. The dimensions of the text studied are how the structure of the text and discourse used by The Jakarta Post in reporting #Percumlaporpolisi. Meanwhile, the dimension of social cognition analyzed is the process of text production, which involves the mentality of journalists. Additionally, the dimension of social context examines how the discourse develops and is accepted by the community.

4) Made the conclusion

After all the data had been analyzed and explained, the writer concluded the research.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Discourse Analysis

There are several definition of discourse that explained in many of theory books. Etymologically the word discourse (discourse) comes from Latin i.e., *discurrere* (flows here and there) from the nominalization of the word *discursus* (flowing separately transmitted meaning to "engage in something" or "inform about something")⁶. Discourse analysis is a study about meaning of structure in communication and an examination about the variety of language function. Usually, discourse mean of communication in the medium of language.⁷ Discourse is a form of communication of oral and written discourse. Oral discourse can be interpreted as a form of communication that is conveyed orally. Meanwhile, written discourse is include as a form of communication delivered in writing.⁸ The term "discourse" in linguistics refers to a bigger linguistic unit of a sentence that is a reaction to a formal linguistic unit form that concerns words, phrases, or sentences while examining the relationships between these components,⁹ in either written or spoken delivery. Due to discourse's inclusion of a text's idea and concept, it occupies a wider position than clauses and sentences.

Discourse analysis is a linguistic concept that refers to a language unit that is bigger than a sentence. Language is the key component of how a subject is portrayed, and via the language of ideology ingrained in it, it is this component that is examined in the discourse analysis.¹⁰ Discourse analysis seeks to determine whether a text expresses an order. In the field of linguistic sciences, discourse analysis analyzes language components in both microlinguistics, which includes syntax, pragmatics, morphology, and phonology, and macrolinguistics, which includes sociolinguistics, pragmatics, and psycholinguistics.¹¹ Discourse analysis is used to examine the messages contained in the current exchange of communications. Some of these messages take the shape of texts like books, voice scripts, and transcripts from forum posts, newspaper articles, advertisements, or even texts in many languages.¹²

Discourse is a series of logical statements connecting ideas from one idea to another and from one sentence to another, creating a whole. Discourse brings a significant influence on the knowledge of society. Changes in people's knowledge will have an influence on the community's response mechanism itself. It will be the tangent between discourse and social change.¹³ According to Kress & Van Leeuwen, discourse

⁶ Prof. Dr. Hj. Yoce Aliah Darma, M.Pd, *op. cit*, p.1-3.

⁷ Barbara Jhonstone, *Discourse Analysis*, Blackwell Publisher, Oxford, 2002, p.2

⁸ Irwan Fadli, Analisis Wacana Kritis Model Van Dijk Menanggapi Komentar Simpatisan Pasangan Calon Presiden dan Wakil Presiden Periode 2019-2024 dalam Media Sosial Facebook, *IDIOMATIK Jurnal Pendidikan dan Sastra Indonesia*, Vol. 1, No. 1, Desember 2018

⁹ Eriyanto, *Analisis Wacana Pengantar Teks Media*, (LkiS, Yogyakarta, 2001), p.230

¹⁰ Eriyanto, *ibid*, p. 3

¹¹ Rohana, Syamsuddin, Thahir, *Analisis Wacana*, CV. Samudra Alif-Mim, Makassar, 2015, p.

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¹² Tatum D, Nunung S, Mutia S, Budianto H, *Discourse Analysis (DA) in the Context of English as a Foreign Language (EFL): A Chronological Review*, *ELSYA: Journal of English Language Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 1, February 2020, p.1

¹³ Munawar Ahmad, *Menurut Akar Pemikiran Politik Kritis di Indonesia dan Penerapan Critical Discourse Analysis Sebagai Alternatif Metodologi*, Penerbit Gava Media, Yogyakarta, 2007, p. 135

Multiple languages instantiated together on mass media texts like streaming video, multimedia texts, and so on, may involve a number of modalities or resources of linguistic semiotic.¹⁴ Discourse can be discussed. The result of the discussion will be have It generated an understandable reaction and is widely used, so numerous encounters may occur.¹⁵

Edmonson distinguishes between discourse and text. He posited that discourse is a structured event manifested in linguistic behavior. While the text is a structured sequence of linguistic expressions that form a unified or unitary whole.¹⁶ The phrase "text analysis" employed by Van Dijk is actually a word for discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is always evolving. Whereas in the past it was only possible to analyze a text's meaning and structure, certain discourse analysts, like Van Dijk, now concentrate their analysis on the role of both textual and contextual factors (cognitive, social).

Fairclough and Foucault maintain the text with the power relationships and ideologies.¹⁷ One of the things that support the success of discourse analysis is schemata. Schemata is the knowledge that is systematically packaged in human memory. Schemata work both for listeners/readers of discourse and discourse analysis.¹⁸ Through discourse analysis not only know how the content of the news text, but also how the message is conveyed. Not only that, but discourse analysis is conducted by researchers to examine the messages used and understood.¹⁹ With the reflection of the structure of the language, discourse analysis can see the meaning of a text.

The focus of discourse analysis is on whether grammatical constructions are true or false. The constellation of forces that take place in the processes of meaning generation and reproduction are highlighted by discourse analysis from a critical perspective. In a critical perspective, language is seen as a representation that helps to shape a particular subject, a particular discourse theme, and even a particular discourse strategy. Discourse analysis is therefore employed to undermine the researchery inherent in each language process.²⁰ According to the definitions given above, discourse analysis is the study of how sentences are organized at a higher level and how they relate to other linguistic units like coherence relations, topics, schematic forms, stylistics, and rhetorical dimensions in order to reveal the textual and contextual meaning of texts.

B. Critical Discourse Analysis

CDA is the continuation of Discourse Analysis. Critical discourse analysis is a type of discourse analysis in which the researcher examines the history and context of discourse in addition to the textual level.²¹ The primary focus of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), a sort of discourse analytical research, is on how social power abuse, domination, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and challenged in the social and

¹⁴ Ade Gustia Putri, *Discourse In Mass Media: A Study Of Critical Analysis Research Agenda*, Journal of English Teaching and Research, Volume 3, Number 1, May 2018, p 40-51

¹⁵ Lull, J. (1998). *Media Komunikasi Kebudayaan; Suatu Pendekatan Global*, Terj. A Seriawan. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia, p. 225-226

¹⁶ Rohanna, Syamsuddin, Thahir, *op. cit*, p. 11

¹⁷ Paul, B. (2011). *Key Term in Discourse Analysis*. New York: Continuum International Publishing Group, p. 52

¹⁸ Prof. Dr. Hj. Yoce Aliah Darma, M.Pd, *op. cit*, p. 17

¹⁹ Tatum D, Nunung S, Mutia S, Budiando H, *op. cit*, p. 1

²⁰ Eriyanto, *op. cit*, p. 6

²¹ Ibnu Hamad, Lebih Dekat Dengan Analisis Wacana, *MEDIATOR*, Vol. 8, No. 2, Desember 2007, p. 331

political context through text and speaking. Relationships between discourse, power, domination, and social inequality are the focus of critical discourse analysis. The study of texts, theory, stylistics, and other topics is more heavily emphasized in discourse analysis. However, critical discourse analysis is concerned with how language and different facets of social life interact, as well as how ideology influences speech, social interaction, and social structure.²² Analysis in the critical paradigm is to find the dominant force in cornering the non-dominant group.²³

The critical paradigm of having views on the media and news must be understood in the process of the entire production and social structure. The media is the tool of the dominant group to manipulate and confirm its presence while getting rid of the non-dominant group.²⁴ In the analysis of news texts, the critical paradigm is of the view that news is not a neutral thing and becomes a public space of various opposing views in society. In a critical view, the analysis is directed to find the presence or absence of bias by examining the source of the news, the interviewee, the weight of the writing, and the tendency of the news. The media is seen as an instrument of existing ideology. The discourse expressed in some news media sometimes experiences inequality. Sometimes between two newspapers with the same news, different impressions are found when compared. This will make readers doubt the content of the news. Is the information reported accurate?²⁵

According to Van Dijk, the study and analysis of spoken and written texts to identify the discursive sources of power, domination, inequality, and bias are the fields of critical discourse analysis (CDA).²⁶ It looks at the preservation and reproduction of these discursive sources within unique social, political, and historical settings.²⁷ Critical discourse analysis was born from a reality that the problem were found in communication has no boundaries on sentence, articulation function but the involve of more complex and inherent meaning structure.²⁸ CDA can be use to analyze text likes, racism, sexism, exploitate, politics, and etc through the news in mass media and advertisement which is loaded in it. Almost all of texts about these topics can be analyze and it can be analyze using CDA. Someone who analyze CDA will be identify a topic to be analyze, then collect some text before finally it will be analyze to identify how the language use to produce ideology in a text. Critical discourse analysis using critical approach analyzing language is not from the language aspect, but also connect it with context.

According to Fairclough and Wodak, the use of language, whether it be spoken or written, is a type of social practice.²⁹ Fairclough defines CDA as discourse analysis to systematically study causality relationships and design determinations between (a) discursive practices, events, and texts, and (b) larger social and cultural structures,

²² Zhan Li Xia, Budianto Hamuddin, Reviewing Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) Studies: Ideas from Chinese Scholars, *Journal of Research and Innovation in Language*, Vol. 1, No. 1, April 2019, p. 24

²³ Eriyanto, *op. cit.*, p. 49

²⁴ Eriyanto, *ibid.*, p. 23

²⁵ Muhammad Mukhlis, Akbar Al Masjid, Heny Kusuma Widyaningrum, Kokom Komariah, Sumarlam ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS MODEL TEUN A.VAN DIJK PADA SURAT KABAR ONLINE DENGAN TAJUK KILAS BALIK PEMBELAJARAN JARAK JAUH AKIBAT PANDEMI COVID-19, *GERAM (GERAKAN AKTIF MENULIS)*, Volume 8, Nomor 2, Desember 2020, p. 74

²⁶ Teun A. Van Dijk, *Principles of Critical Discourse Analysis: Discourse and Society*, 1993, p. 4

²⁷ Qin Xie, *Critical Discourse Analysis of News Discourse, Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, Volume 8, Number 4, April 2018, p. 399

²⁸ Alex Sobur, *Analisis Teks Media: Suatu Pengantar untuk Analisis Wacana, Analisis Semiotik, dan Analisis Framing*, Bandung, PT. REMAJA ROSDAKARYA, 2006, P. 48

²⁹ Prof.Dr.Hj.Yoce Aliah Darma, M.Pd, *op. cit.*, p. 100

relationships, and processes in order to investigate how such practices, events, and texts arise and are ideologically shaped by power relations and power struggles.³⁰

Fairclough, outlined how textual and social analysis relate to one another. Fairclough wants to develop a discourse analysis framework that advances social and cultural understanding. In the end, Fairclough created a model that blended discourse analysis based on linguistics, social and political understanding, and also on social change³¹. Discourse analysis is divided into three categories by Fairclough: text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice.³² Fairclough discusses about 'text', which is seen as a part of people's communicating process. He claims, through analyzing the language its ultimate purpose is to raise people's consciousness towards exploitative social relations.³³

Thomas N. Huckin, The types of text analysis now available to second language teachers and scholars include critical discourse analysis. It might be described as a method or outlook for textual analysis.³⁴ According to Thomas N. Huckin, in-text analysis there are three main stages, namely (1) Realizing the text is a whole. (2) Reading the text in detail. (3) Finding words and phrases and the coherence present in the text.³⁵ The production and interpretation of texts as well as the broader social environment, which includes its relevant cultural, political, social, and other elements, are all major concerns in critical discourse analysis.³⁶ For reserachers, To conduct a critical review of editorials, advertising, and other public materials, CDA provides analytical tools. Critical discourse analysis takes an explicit stance with such dissident research to comprehend, expose, and ultimately combat social inequity.

Theo Van Leeuwen, introduced a model of discourse analysis to detect and examine how a person is marginalized in a discourse. In general Van Leeuwen's analysis, shows how a party and an actor are shown in the news.³⁷ Van Leeuwen focuses on two things: exclusion and inclusion. Exclusion is a decision taken by a text producer to disguise the main actor in an event and instead highlight the victim as the subject of attention in the news. Whereas inclusion is, an attempt by text producers to include and represent a person as a social actor in society through preaching.³⁸

The purpose of CDA is to establish a clear link between discourse, social practices, and social structure, which is unclear to many. To address the issue of multiple kinds of power, critical discourse analysis also seeks to reveal ideological underpinnings hidden in language. Moreover, CDA investigates the social setting of the sociopolitical. The relationship between language use and the social-political setting in which it occurs is then explored from a critical perspective on discourse analysis. This is done in a way that engages critically with the expectations and norms of specific discourse groups and raises concerns about social, economic, and political issues, while

³⁰ Jaffer Sheyholislami, *Critical Discourse Analysis*

³¹ Prof. Dr. Hj. Yoce Aliah Darma, M.Pd, *op. cit*, p. 126-128

³² Syafira Rafiq, COMPARISON OF THE MODEL CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS BY MILLS AND FAIRCLOUGH AT ONLINE MEDIA IN CASE REPORTING OF "IKAN ASIN", *HORTATORI: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, Volume 3 Number 2 (2019), 73-80, p. 75

³³ Ke Liu, Fang Guo, A Review on Critical Discourse Analysis, *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 55, May 2016, p. 1077

³⁴ Thomas N. Huckin, *Critical Discourse Analysis*, The Journal Of Tesol-France, Section III-Social Approaches, p.95-110

³⁵ Busmin Gurning, *Analisis Wacana Kritis: Analisis Bahasa Berdasarkan Fungsi Sosial*, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Medan

³⁶ Tom Miller, *Functional Approaches to Written Text: Classroom Applications*, United States Information Agency, Washington, D.C, 1997, p. 88

³⁷ Eriyanto, *op.cit*, p. 171

³⁸ Diah Kristina, *op. cit*, p. 23

still aiming to provide students with the tools they need to succeed. Fairclough cites the following as the intent behind CDA:

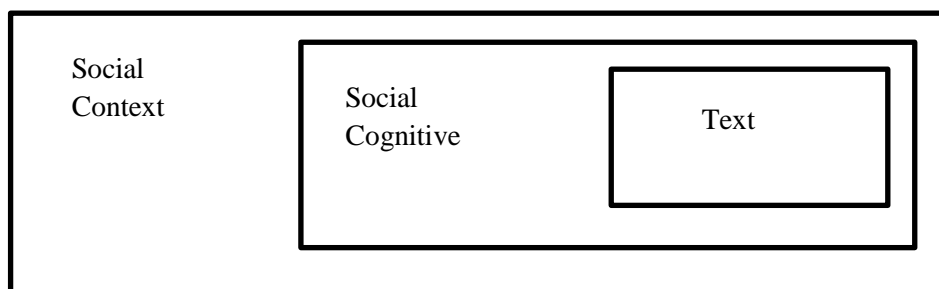
1. CDA focused on social issues
2. The power relationship is discursive
3. Discourse shape society ad culture
4. Discourse on studying (doing work) ideology
5. Discourse is historical
6. Relationship between the text and society is mediated
7. Discourse analysis is interpretive and explanatory
8. Discourse is a form of social action³⁹.

C. Teun Van Dijk Theory

Teun Van Dijk theory is one of many theory that used to analyze a discourse. Van Dijk contends that analyzing the text just through discourse analysis is insufficient because texts have practical productions that must be taken into account. For the readers to understand why the text must be written in a certain way, they must understand how the content is created. If there is a text that discriminates against women, it needs to be examined as to why it had to be written that way and why it had to make women the minority. Van Dijk's model of critical discourse analysis investigates the researcher's or society's social and psychological perspectives. So, it can be inferred that the core of Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis is to view a discourse not just through the language it uses, but also through the context in which it was created.⁴⁰

Van Dijk observes how the dominant and powerful community in society functions. Discourse, in Van Dijk's view, is divided into many levels, each of which is interconnected. Van Dijk's discourse serves as an example of how to construct texts using three different textual elements: text, social environment, and social cognition. The text's structure and the discourse method utilized to support a theme are studied in terms of the text's dimensions. The process of producing news texts, which involves the journalist's cognition, has been investigated in terms of social cognition (text maker). While there will be a difficulty with the third component of researching the development of discourse in society.

Table 2. 1 Van Dijk's Discourse Analysis Concept



³⁹ Supriyadi, *Analisis Wacana Kritis: Konsep dan Fungsinya Bagi Masyarakat*, Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo

⁴⁰ Nur Sarah, "Analisis Wacana Kritis Perspektif Teun A. Van Dijk Terhadap Media Sosial Pada Akun Instagram @Indonesiatanpapacaran", Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel, Surabaya:2019, p.33

1. Text Structure/Analysis

Van Dijk perceived a text made up of many supporting systems. He split it into three sections. Although having multiple components, all of the components, in Van Dijk's opinion, function as one cohesive entity and support one another. The structure of the text and the words and sentences chosen to support the overall meaning of a document (theme). The text sections in Van Dijk's model are seen as supporting each other, containing a coherent meaning to each other.

Table 2. 2 Van Dijk's Discourse Analysis Concept of Text Structure

Macro Structure
By examining the topic and theme that was mentioned in the text, one can examine the overall meaning of the text.
Super structure
Text structure, including the introduction, body, and conclusions.
Micro structure
By looking at the word choices, sentence structure, and rhetorical devices used in the text, the local meaning of the passage will be examined.

Table 2. 3 Van Dijk's Discourse Text Elements

Discourse Structure	Case That Observed	Element
Macro Structure	Theme The topic that appeared in the text of news.	Topic
Super structure	Scheme The arrangement the part of the news paragraph are schemed in the news text.	Schema
Micro structure	Semantic The meaning of the text that delivered in the news text by giving the details or another details.	Background, Detail, Presupposition, Nominalization
Micro Structure	Syntax The sentences forming and composition that used in the news text.	Sentence form, Coherence, Reference
Micro Structure	Stylistic The word choice are used in the news text.	Lexical choice
Micro Structure	Rhetorical The rhetoric as the stressing techniques is used in the news text.	Graphic, Metaphor, Number

A. Macro Structure

a. Thematic

Eriyanto⁴¹ says that in the macrostructure analysis of Van Dijk, the theme is the most crucial structure to look at. The general description of a text is referred to as thematic. Macrostructure can be

⁴¹ Eriyanto, *op. cit.*, p. 229

used to examine themes. The macrostructure of a work serves to highlight its central theme or idea. Because it highlights the most crucial information that the speakers are conveying, the theme is frequently connected to the topic..

To clarify what discourse is about, Van Dijk uses the phrase discourse topic. The essence or summary of the text could be used to define the discourse topic. The discourse's theme reveals the purpose, the idea, and the speaker's objective. The researcher must therefore comprehend the entire text to identify the text's theme. Each speech or writing has a different theme to show what the speaker will address in a public dialogue.

If there are news reports about student demonstrations, then the main theme of the news is that student demonstrations tend to be anarchic and use violence. According to Van Dijk framework, a text will be supported by several subthemes. Each subtheme will support, and strengthen, thus forming one coherent general sense.⁴²

B. Superstructure

a. Schema

The text's superstructures or schema are comparable to its outline. A text often follows a plot or schema from beginning to end. A plot demonstrates how a text's components are arranged to create a sense of unity. According to Van Dijk⁴³, By organizing components in a certain order, schematics is a journalistic technique to support the theory that is intended to be communicated. For the example, when there is a traffic accident, there are victims and perpetrators of the accident. Each individual has their background, and how the accident happened. Here journalists must be able to compile the news they want to display. Whether to display the identity of the victim first or the chronology of how the accident occurred.

In general, news has two categories of schemes, there are:

1) Summary

It has two elements: there is a title and a lead. The title is at the top of the news report. In general, the title indicates the theme that the journalist wants to display. The opening sentence or paragraph of the news report serves as the lead. Before introducing the news's content, use the first line or paragraph to introduce the summary of what you want to say.

2) News Story

News story is a whole news. News has two categories. First, is the situation or background of the story. Second, is main event that display on the text. A news story is whole news. News has two categories. The first is the situation or background of the story. Second is the main event that displays in the text.

C. Micro Structure

a. Syntax

Syntaxes are one of the important elements used to implement an ideology. Political manipulation through the use of syntax is done by

⁴² Eriyanto, *ibid*, p. 230

⁴³ Eriyanto, *ibid*, p. 234

exploiting sentence structure, coherence, and pronouns.⁴⁴ Sentence form is a syntactic element related to the logical way of thinking, namely the principle of causality. Coherence is a sentence in the text. Where two sentences describing different facts can be connected so that they become coherent. The speaker's use of coherence to help the listener understand the notion they heard in the speech. Another aspect is a pronoun, which is used to control the language by imagining a community.

Two sentences explaining a different fact can be connected so that it becomes coherent. Thus, facts that are not related at all can become coherent when connected. For example, "student demonstrations" and "weakening rupiah exchange rate" are two different facts. This sentence can be related to causation when it is connected with the hyphen "resulting" so that the sentence changes to, "student demonstrations result in the rupiah exchange rate weakening". The sentence cannot be related when using the hyphen "and", where the sentence changes to "student demonstrations and the rupiah exchange rate weakens".⁴⁵

b. Semantic Styles

Semantics is the study of meaning in spoken or written language. Semantics constantly deal with meaning; according to Van Dijk, this includes the categorizing of local meaning and the sentences and word counts that combine to create a text's superstructure or specific meaning. A semantic analysis might be performed on every statement, regardless of word count. deals with the fact that discourse analysis distinguishes between explicit and implicit meaning. The goal of semantic analysis is to determine the text's meaning. The type of semantic style used in the text, which is a presupposition and background information, reveals the meaning of the text. For instance, by emphasizing one side while downplaying the other's details.

If there is news about a clash during a student demonstration with the researcherities. It can be seen and read from the news, whether the news shows the details and intentions of why and what caused the clash between students and officials. As well as the details described are positive or negative towards the parties involved in the news.⁴⁶ In Eriyanto, the detail element relates to the information displayed. The communicator will over-display information that is judged to be quite favorable to him, or vice versa he will display a small amount of information if it is judged to be detrimental to him.

Detail is a journalist's strategy in expressing his attitude.⁴⁷ The element of intent, the same as the element of detail. the element of intent of seeing information in favor of journalists will be clearly addressed, otherwise if the information judged to be detrimental will be vaguely deciphered.

c. Stylistic Styles

Stylistic is style of writing. Stylistic elements are known as lexicons. Lexicons are used to show how a person performs word selection. Word selection is used to indicate a particular attitude and

⁴⁴ Safitri D. *a Critical Discourse Analysis of Racism in Nbc News Online Mass Media of Michael Brown 'a Case in Ferguson, Missouri*, Surabaya: UINSA, 2015, p. 78

⁴⁵ Eriyanto, *op.cit*, p. 242

⁴⁶ Eriyanto, *ibid*, p.240

⁴⁷ Eriyanto, *ibid*, p. 238

ideology. Student demonstrations can be labeled as "security vandals", or they can also be referred to as "folk heroes". The death of Trisakti students can use the words, "murder", "accident", or "massacre".⁴⁸

According to Van Dijk, "News" is a conversation on style. "Style was described as an indication or marker of the speakers' social characteristics and the speech event's sociocultural context. As a result, social factors like age, gender, status, class, or ethnic background predominantly affect layers of surface structure like phonology, morphology, syntax, and the lexicon. Language users may employ alternative sound patterns, phrase patterns, or words to convey a specific meaning depending on a variety of social factors."⁴⁹

The specific way a speaker uses language as a tool to express their intention is known as their stylistic style. Stylistic style is related to the rhetoric used by the speaker in a specific style (metaphor, alliteration).

d. Rhetoric Styles

Rhetoric is the use of linguistic style to convince and support the specific information that is intended to be conveyed to the reader or listener. Typically, a visual or metaphor is used to signify rhetorical use. In textual analysis, the researcher emphasizes the points that should stand out to the reader, frequently using illustrations, visuals, or secret passages that should be revealed. It serves as the principal argument in support of a specific viewpoint to the general public. The purpose of graphics is to visually represent what is being emphasized in the text. A journalist uses metaphors in conversation in addition to text to communicate the core idea. The employment of metaphors can be the key to deciphering a text's meaning.

In a report about a missing person, journalists put a photo of the person into the news so that people who read the news can recognize the missing person and if they find it can report to the local police or contact the contact person provided.

According to CDA Van Dijk's explanation, there are three things to understand about the text's structure. The goal of the study was to infer the speaker's meaning from its structure. Almost like the macro, micro, and superstructure elements.

2. Social Cognition

In Van Dijk's view, analysis is not just confined to the analysis of the text's structure, but also to the activity of producing discourse that contains actions and ideologies.⁵⁰, powers and others who interfere in the management of complex texts. Social cognition is the second stage of the process of text formation. This stage is a link between events and discourse texts where the writing is influenced by the researcher's mental consciousness and the mental consciousness of the discourse reader. It is in this stage that communication takes place in the presence of the message received so that it affects the process of forming the text of the discourse.⁵¹

The cognitive approach is predicated on the idea that the text does not have meaning; rather, meaning is provided by language users. Specifically, the process of the language user's mental awareness. Therefore, a study is needed on the representation of

⁴⁸ Eriyanto, *ibid*, p. 255

⁴⁹ Van Dijk, T. A. (1988). *News as Discourse*. New Jersey, *op-cit*, p.72-73

⁵⁰ Eriyanto, *op.cit*, p. 260

⁵¹ Febrina Yusar, Sukarelawati, Agustini, Socia Cognition in the Process of Analysis of Critical Discussion Model Van Dijk in a Motivation Book, *Jurnal Komunikasi*, Vol 6, Nomor 2, Oktober 2020, p.69

journalists' cognition in producing news.⁵² Social cognition is concerned with the mental awareness of the journalist who wrote the text. According to Van Dijk, the event can be understood and understood based on the scheme.⁵³ The definition a schema is a mental framework that incorporates how we interpret social situations, individual actors, and events. The following list of schemes and models includes a variety of them:

- a. Person Schema
This scheme describes how a person describes and perceives others. For instance, how Islamic journalists see and comprehend Christians will have an impact on the news they write.
- b. Self Schema
This scheme relates to how oneself is viewed, understood, and portrayed by a person. This scheme illustrates how a journalist is positioned. For example, journalists who are in student positions have different understandings and views than journalists who are in police positions.
- c. Role Schema
This scheme relates to how one perceives and describes the role and position that a person occupies in society. An example is, how should the position of men and women in society and so on. A view of the role a person should play in society will have an effect on the news.
- d. Event Schema
Because we see and hear about events virtually every day, this plan is the most popular. Each event will be interpreted and interpreted in a particular scheme. In general, this event scheme is most widely used by journalists. An example is, in a discourse about the transfer of the capital city of Jakarta. Journalists interpreted how Jakarta would be abandoned. Also, journalists also explained the impact of the relocation of the capital city of Jakarta.

3. Social Context

It is easier for us to understand that the social context is related to the building of discourse that develops in society towards the discourse. Understanding a discourse involves more than just one's view of it; it also involves the requirement for a reaction or communal response. The social context will go over how readers will interpret the material. Additionally, social context will talk about the text's vocabulary, power, and access as well as the background, circumstance, incident, and social context of a conversation. According to Van Dijk's theory, there are two social context points: power and access.

a. Power

Power is not one of social group's continuous and unavoidable characteristics.⁵⁴ The relationship between speech and society can be understood through the concept of power. Critical discourse analysis pertains to certain social, political, economic, and cultural factors and situations in addition to the text's specifics.⁵⁵ Van Dijk defines power as the possession of a group that can control another group. Typically, power is based on valuable possessions such as money, position, and knowledge. Power involves control, from one group to another. This kind of control may be related to action and cognition: a strong

⁵² Eriyanto, *op. cit.*, p. 260

⁵³ Eriyanto, *ibid.*, p. 261

⁵⁴ Dwi Santoso, Ahmad Satria ASji, Critical Discourse Analysis on Joko Widodo's Speech Using Thomas N. Huckin's Theory, *Advances in Social Science Education and Humanities Research*, Vol 584, p. 888

⁵⁵ Eriyanto, Analisis Wacana Pengantar Analisis Teks Media, LKis, Yogyakarta, 2011, p. 11

group can limit the freedom of action of others, but it can also affect their thoughts⁵⁶. Weiss and Wodak⁵⁷ agree that the control over a person's social event is determined by the text's genre, not just the grammar used in the text. Power relationships, a connection between values and norms, and discourse cannot exist in an environment without power relationships.⁵⁸

b. Access

Discourse analysis pays attention to access and access among community groups. The relationship between power and access is covered in the discourse analysis concept. People who lack authority do not have access to all of their wants and needs. Typically, elite groups have more access than weaker groups. The elites have control over who has access to the most significant and influential types of social discourse.⁵⁹ Therefore, those who are more powerful have a greater chance of having access to the media and a greater opportunity to influence the consciousness of the audience. Having greater access allows controlling the consciousness of a larger audience and determines what topics and content of discourse can be disseminated and discussed to the audience.⁶⁰ For example, media coverage of land disputes between farmers and PTPN. Between farmers and PTPN having different access to the media, PTPN has a greater opportunity so that its views are more accepted than those of farmers. PTPN can do a press release, to the media by explaining and can influence public opinion, this is something that farmers cannot do. Greater access can control the awareness of a large audience, but also the topic and what content of the discourse is shared and discussed with the audience⁶¹.

⁵⁶ Teun A Van Dijk, *Principles of Critical Discourse Analysis*, University of Amsterdam, p. 254

⁵⁷ W Weiss, *Critical Discourse Analysis; Theory and Interdisciplinary*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan Ltd, 2003, p. 15

⁵⁸ Ke Liu, Fang Guo, *op. cit.*, p. 1079

⁵⁹ Teun A Van Dijk, *Aims of Critical Discourse Analysis, Japanese Discourse*, Vol. I, 1995, p.

⁶⁰ Eriyanto, *op. cit.*, p. 272-274

⁶¹ Eriyanto, *ibid.*, p. 273-274

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APPENDICES

The Jakarta Post Website

Twitter Hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi Spells PR Disaster For Indonesian Police

Abandoned: An illustration of the sexual abuse in East Luwu, South Sulawesi. (Project M/Muhammad Nauval Firdaus - under Creative Commons BY-NC-ND 2.0 license)(Project Multatuli page/Courtesy of Project Multatuli)

A. Muh. Ibnu Aqil (The Jakarta Post)
Jakarta Tue, October 12, 2021

The National Police have struggled with a public relations (PR) problem for so long that two recent police chiefs—Gen. Tito Karnavian and the incumbent Gen. Listyo Sigit Prabowo—chose to make it a personal crusade to change the public perception of the force.

The negative image of the police was so baked into society that in the early 1990s the legendary metal band Rotor released a song called “Pluit Phobia” (Whistle Phobia) to describe the police’s tendency to instill a sense of fear rather than security.

Nearly three decades after the song was released, and despite numerous efforts by Tito and Listyo to improve their image, the police are still facing the same problem.

In the past few days, police officials have scrambled to counter the viral hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi (no use going to the police) that has sent the law enforcement institution into one of its worst PR crises in recent years.

The hashtag, which has set off a trend among internet users of telling stories of the bad experience they have had when dealing with the police, went viral after alternative media platform Project Multatuli published a story casting a bad light on the force.

The story follows a mother in East Luwu, South Sulawesi, who claimed to have reported her ex-husband to the local police for allegedly sexually abusing her children, but the police decided to drop her case citing a lack of evidence.

Counter hashtags

The viral hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi demonstrates that the public is not happy with the police performance, analysts have said.

“The East Luwu case raised by Project Multatuli is a just a trigger that set off the disappointment among the public,” Institute for Security and Strategic Studies analyst Bambang Rukminto told The Jakarta Post on Tuesday.

Bambang called on the police to use the viral hashtag as a rationale for overhauling their services to the public and to refrain from reacting defensively by introducing counter hashtags such as #PolriSesuaiProsedur [police work according to procedures] or #PolriTegasHumanis [police are assertive and humanist].

The counter-hashtags have been used by the official accounts of the police and also members of the force who are active on social media. The move has pitted the police against their critics on social media in a war of conflicting narratives.

In response to the critical hashtag, National Police spokesman Brig. Gen. Rusdi Hartono said that the police would follow up on any public reports it received but whether or not cases would go to prosecution depended on the availability of evidence.

“If the evidence for a report [from the public] is sufficient and the investigators do believe that a crime has taken place, then we will follow through with the investigation,” Rusdi said as quoted by *kompas.com* on Friday.

Tito, who now serves as the home minister, vowed to reform the police by rooting out the “culture of corruption, hedonism and consumptionism” when he took the job as the National Police chief. The current police chief, Listyo, is also seeking to change the negative image of the force by taking a more “humane” approach to law enforcement.

Reform falling short

The police have a lot to do change their image. The Indonesian Ombudsman reported that throughout 2020 it had received 699 complaints about the police and that it was only able to resolve about 115 of them.

The Commission for Missing Persons and Victims of Violence (Kontras), meanwhile, claimed that at least 12 high-profile cases reported by the public were not followed through by the researcherities.

Kontras deputy coordinator Rivanlee Anandar said that the hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi showed that the public's expectations of obtaining justice and a fair service from the police, whether it be a simple stolen goods report or violations by police officers, were far from satisfactory.

“The case in East Luwu is one among many similar cases that require public attention to receive a just settlement,” Rivanlee said in a statement on Monday.

He also said that the police often refused to proceed with a case, which led to undue delays. “This is because the police culture often disregards the interests of the plaintiffs, in addition to the fact that there is still no clear regulation on the limit on how long the police can hold off an investigation,” Rivanlee said.

He said that the hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi and the preceding public criticisms of the police had shown that the attempts at reforming the police force fell short.

“The hashtag #PercumaLaporPolisi should be seen by the police and the government as part of the effort to reform the police, instead of regarding it as an attack against the police institution,” he said. (ahw)

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Nearly three decades after the song was released, and despite numerous efforts by Tito and Listyo to improve their image, the police are still facing the same problem.

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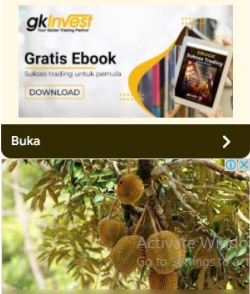
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