

Critical Discourse Analysis in Cyber Media Tirto.id "Penanganan Covid-19 ala Jokowi: Penolak Vaksin Dijerat Pidana"

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ABSTRACT

Writing is the result of someone's creative process that contains certain ideas. The writer's ideas in an article will show the attitude he has. The environment is one of the factors that shape the author's opinion in work. The theme chosen is clearly a theme that is often heard by a writer. News about Covid-19 Vaccination is currently hot news, so some writers have raised it as a theme in their writings. One of the media that writes about Covid-19 vaccination news is Tirto.id. One of the news about the covid-19 vaccination in cyber media is entitled "Penanganan Covid-19 ala Jokowi: Penolak Vaksin Dijerat Pidana." The headline of the news will be studied based on critical discourse analysis based on the theory put forward by Van Dijk. The elements to be studied are only text elements. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Based on the results of the analysis, several things were obtained, such as: (1) text elements (metaphors) were not found in the writing; (2) the author's disagreement with the government's handling of the Covid-19 problem by giving penalties to residents who refuse Covid-19 vaccination.

Keywords: *Discourse Analysis, Tirto.id, Van Dijk.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Writing is said to be a creative process carried out by a person to convey the intentions and thoughts [1]. It is said to be a creative process because writing activities will be related to one's creative thinking to produce a written work. In addition, the creative process is also defined as process of creating something new, in this case writing [2].

A written work will certainly contain ideas from the author. These ideas are responses obtained from the environment of a writer [3]. The environment will shape the author's opinion in producing a written work. Therefore, in the writing process, the writer will form a particular theme or topic. The provision of stimuli that occurs continuously is one of the factors that can influence the author's thinking in producing a writing [4]. In addition, the current object/issue that has received great attention from the public can also influence the writer to produce writing on the theme. There are many kinds of Themes/topics in an article. One of them is writings related to issues that are currently being discussed, namely news related to Covid-19 vaccination which is currently being discussed by the public.

Therefore, the writings on this subject are writings that are mostly written by writers.

In this context, news about the covid-19 vaccination is one of the objects that has sensitive power to think and feel a writer. News about the covid-19 vaccination became big news amid the spread of the Covid-19 virus. There is a growing issue regarding raw materials for making vaccines that are not halal, the ineffectiveness of vaccines has become a topic of public discussion which has made news about Covid-19 vaccination popular.

Several things that underlie the selection of the theme of Covid-19 vaccination are: 1) the theme/topic regarding Covid-19 vaccination is still current; 2) the existence of support and rejection related to vaccine administration is an interesting thing to study to see the author's tendency. One of the media used by the writer to convey the negative process is news.

News is a description of the current events or events that are happening. News is said to be the fastest reporting of hot phenomena/events [5]. News can be said to be an effective medium used to disseminate information [6]. Through news, a writer is even able to lead the opinion of the reader. Giving criticism of a

phenomenon that occurs in society is published in critical writing.

Critical writings related to Covid-19 vaccination are widely published as the news in the mass media, both printed, electronics and cyber. The three media have the same objective to provide information to readers. While the difference is only in the process of providing information. The process of providing information through print media is carried out in printed form. The process of providing information through electronic media is carried out in digital/electronic form, while the provision of information through cyber media is carried out in digital form accessed via the internet network [7].

Printed media provides information to readers by printing the information obtained. Unlike printed media, electronic and cyber media do not provide printed information but in digital/electronic form. In essence, the three media generally have the same purpose, even though the process of providing information is carried out in different ways.

In this research, several articles contained in cyber media will be taken. Cyber media is said to be a group of media connected to internet facilities and digital devices. Cyber media is often said to be the elite media of society [8]. The choice of cyber media is based on several reasons: 1) cyber media is easier to access anywhere and anytime, only through smartphones; 2) cyber media is currently a more popular media when compared to printed media; 3) cyber media has a more attractive appearance when compared to printed media.

Several types of cyber media include: websites (web), e-mail, blogs, and social media [9]. One of the well-known cyber media is Tirta.id. Through the Tirta.id cyber media, the author's creative process results will be obtained. The intentions and objectives to be conveyed by the author are the basis for critical writing. By conducting critical discourse analysis, the aims and intentions of the writer can be known thoroughly. Critical discourse analysis is carried out as an effort to see whether the discourse produced by certain authors has a tendency towards certain goals or not so that the analysis process must be carried out thoroughly at every level [10]. This is relevant to the statement put forward by Van Dijk that the discourse analysis has levels and dimensions. These levels and dimensions makes the analysis become wide, from structural description to functional analysis. Van Dijk's statement means that discourse analysis has broad levels and dimensions from structural to functional [11].

This statement is supported by Van Dijk's opinion in Darma which states that critical discourse analysis is used to analyze critical discourses including politics, race, gender, social class, hegemony, and others [12]. In addition, Ratnaningsih also argued that critical discourse analysis is a discourse analysis model that can be used to

answer whether the discourse produced has been influenced by certain goals or not, and how the impact of this discourse on the reading community [13].

Fairclough and Wodak in Eriyanto, state that in critical discourse analysis, the activity of interpreting a writing will pay attention to discourse as a form of social practice [14]. Critical discourse analysis is a model/method of analyzing discourse/writing that is used to provide answers to whether the discourse/writing has a tendency to have a specific purpose or not, as well as the process of the effect of discourse/writing on society/readers [15].

Furthermore, Darma said that "critical discourse analysis is categorized as a method or process (decomposition) of giving an explanation of a writing (social reality) which will be and/or is being studied by individuals or groups that tend to have a specific purpose/goal to achieve one's desire [16]. In addition, Wijana and Rohmadi stated that "critical discourse analysis will pay attention to contexts such as settings, situations and conditions. The background, situation, and conditions will discuss the communicant and the communicator and why the communicant occurs; the type of interlocutor/audience and the situation; through what media; the type of communication used; and the relationship between the communicants" [17].

Text analysis will focus on the structure contained in the writing. The concept that the writer wants to convey will be revealed through word for word used by the author [18]. With the text component, readers will analyze the concepts the writer wants to express so that readers can react to the writing they read. There are several components of text that exist in critical discourse analysis. Following are the components.

1.1. Thematic

Thematic is a comprehensive scope in a text. Thematic is said to be the main idea/core idea/summary or things to be conveyed in a text [19]. Thematic will be related to the topic discussed on the discourse. Topic is a general/global overview of the idea as a whole.

1.2. Schematic

Schematic can be written as a series/arrangement that forms a complex text. The schematic will be related to the process of how a writer arranges every detail of the word to lead the reader's opinion to the ideas/ideas he makes. In general, schemes in news consist of 2 categories: summary and story [20].

1.3. Background

The background is assumed to be the motivation or all the things behind a writer to produce an article. The audience's views will be led by the author through the settings that are raised [21]. Through the background, the

writer will emphasize the justification of his ideas. It can be said that the setting can be the basis for finding out the intentions to be conveyed by the author.

1.4. Detail

A writer will say everything that is his goal. The details will be related to the author's tendency, the writer will reveal things or details that are beneficial to him as a writer [22]. Every detail he writes will present opinions that support his goals in writing.

1.5. Mean

Intent is defined as the goal the writer wants to achieve. How the writer produces the writing will be related to how the writer expresses his writing. Statements that are favorable / partial will be described more and more clearly when compared to statements that are detrimental / impartial [23].

1.6. Coherence

The combination will be used by a writer to create statements that support his ideas/ideas in writing. The combination of one sentence with another is done to fulfill the purpose/purpose of writing. This is why coherence is said to be closely related to intent.

1.7. Conditional Coherence

In analyzing conditional coherence, a reader can observe the use of clauses as penjeals in the core sentence. Through the presence of clauses, the writer will express his ideas/ideas/concepts in detail. The writer will shape the view of the reader according to his wishes so that the intent and purpose of writing will reach the reader. With conditional coherence, the writer can emphasize the information he wants to build. This is done as an effort to form the reader's opinion so that it is the same as the author's goals.

1.8. Distinguishing Coherence

Differentiating coherence will emphasize how 2 events/facts will be distinguished. The two events will be structured as if they were contra. With the coherence of differentiation, it will be described where the events/facts will be compared and in what way.

1.9. Denial

Van Dijk in Eriyanto states that denial is a method used by the author to hide what he wants to express [24]. Can be interpreted as the author's strategy/way to convey his opinion implicitly. The author can express things he does not agree with as if he did. The presence of denial will see how the real writer's attitude. In this case, the

denial is like how writer hide what his main purpose of writing.

1.10. Sentence Form

The form of the sentence will be related to logical thinking. The principle of causality becomes a principle that will appear in every series of sentences. The form of the sentence will pay attention to the position of the author to place the subject and predicate [25]. The subject which is the center of the sentence will be a concern for the reader, the placement of the subject will make the reader focus on the position of the subject. In the form of sentences, it will also be seen the sentence patterns that will be formed by the author. The writer can make active or passive sentences, according to what the writer wants to emphasize. This is the reason for determining the subject in a sentence that is made.

1.11. Pronouns

Pronouns will relate to the use of words such as "Saya", "Kami", "Kita". The pronoun will indicate the author's position in the statement he is making. Pronouns will also show the attitude of a writer. The pronoun "Saya" or "Kami" will be different from the pronoun "Kita". The use of the pronoun "Kita" will foster togetherness, mutual solidarity [26]. Thus, pronouns also will affect to how reader will feel the discourse.

1.12. Lexicon

The lexicon will be related to diction/word choice. The choice of words will show the taste value of the word chosen by the author. The word "sekumpulan orang" can be changed to horde, genk, and so on. The word chosen by the author will indicate a different taste value. The choice of words will clearly be related to the writer's attitude or view of what he writes [27]. From lexicon, the article taste value can be described clearly.

1.13. Presupposition

Presuppositions are facts that support other/previous facts. The facts presented are a response to previous facts [28]. Presupposition is said to be a way that the writer uses to provide a stimulus to the reader. The stimulus will lead to the expansion of the achievement of the intent to be conveyed by the author. The power of a piece of writing is also in presupposition.

1.14. Graphic

Graphics are elements that will support writing. Graphics are formed to give strength to certain words and provide illustrations that can strengthen writing. In the graph there will be an implied or explicit meaning.

Through a list of ideas/ideas that will be emphasized by the author can be done.

1.15. *Metaphor*

Metaphor is an addition to a writing style in order to attract the reader's attention [29]. Metaphors will be related to the style of language used by the author in conveying ideas/ideas. Metaphors can also be used as a way to understand writing.

2. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The research conducted by [30] has reveal that superstructure can explain about coherence and schematic text. In addition, macro structure can reveal thematic, and micro structure be found as background, detail, purpose, presupposition, sentence form, coherence, pronoun, lexicon, graphic, and metaphor. In addition, research [31] explain that there is always tendency conveyed by media. In relation to another discourse analysis theory, research [32] and [33] which used Norman Fairclough theory, states some conclusion about media tendencies in publishing text or news content. Based on the research conducted by them, it concluded that media will always have tendency in publishing their news content. The research [34] concluded that researching media discourse can integrates several dimensions. Most of media has ideology which may be expressed in news or article.

3. METHOD

Descriptive method through a qualitative approach is the method used in this research. The descriptive method will describe the research process through depiction in the form of words [35]. Sources of data in this study were obtained from news published through cyber media Tirto.id. The instruments or tools in this study were laptops and modems. The data analysis technique is done by coding based on the problem, classification, interpretation and drawing conclusions.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Van Dijk's analysis model is the analytical model used in this study. In line with some previous researchs, the results of the analysis have several similarities with previous researchs. As a comparison, in the research [30], analysis process involves superstructure component to get coherence in text. In this research, The use of hyphens "dan" is used by the author to provide cohesion between sentences which serves to determine how to add facts to them. Related to media tendencies stated by research [31], this research also shows that there are media tendencies in how they writing the text or news.

Meanwhile, in relation to Norman Fairclough theory used by research [32] and [33], the result of analysis in this research also found that media or author have tendencies in publishing the news content. The researcher also found several dimensions stated by research [34]. The discussion about dimensions will be explained on further explanation. If the conclusion is generally drawn, There are several essential conclusions that can be drawn from this and previous research, namely as follows: (1) a media is very likely to insert certain ideologies or tendencies in its writings; (2) discourse analysis using Van Dijk's theory can produce more comprehensive analysis result; and (3) most studies that use Van Dijk's theory can identify trends and other things behind writing in more complex.

The text elements discussed will contain some components: thematic, schematic, background, detail, intent, coherence, conditional coherence, differentiating coherence, denial, sentence form, pronouns, lexicons, presuppositions, graphics, metaphors. The following is the component of the Tirto.id news text, "Penanganan Covid-19 ala Jokowi: Penolak Vaksin Dijerat Pidana".

4.1. *Thematic*

The theme contained in this news is "Penanganan Covid-19 ala Jokowi: Penolak Vaksin Dijerat Pidana". The theme will determine the information conveyed by the author. The presence of a theme forms a sub-theme as a support. Some of the sub-themes in the news are:

1. *Pemaparan terkait strategi yang dilakukan oleh Presiden Jokowi dalam menangani Covid-19, yakni dengan mengeluarkan peraturan presiden;*
2. *Setelah ditetapkannya peraturan president, maka akan ditetapkan sasaran penerima vaksin;*
3. *Mereka (penerima vaksin) apabila tidak mengikuti peraturan/mangkir akan diberikan hukuman administratif.*

Theme **"Penanganan Covid-19 ala Jokowi: Penolak Vaksin Dijerat Pidana"**

- Subtheme**
1. *"Strategi presiden untuk menangani Covid-19 dengan mengeluarkan Perpres nomor 14 Tahun 2021";*
 2. *"Mereka yang telah ditetapkan sebagai penerima wajib mengikuti program";*
 3. *"mereka yang mangkir dari kewajiban tersebut akan dijatuhi hukuman administratif. Antara lain penundaan atau penghentian pemberian jaminan sosial atau bantuan sosial; penghentian atau penundaan pemberian layanan administrasi pemerintahan; dan/atau denda".*

4.2. *Schematic*

Schemes are important in news structure. The schema consists of a summary and a story. In summary there are titles and leads, while in stories there are situations and

comments. The following is the summary and story in the news, **“Penanganan Covid-19 ala Jokowi: Penolak Vaksin Dijerat Pidana”**.

Schematic

Summary Title	“Penanganan Covid-19 ala Jokowi: Penolak Vaksin Dijerat Pidana”
Lead	“Penguraian tentang strategi Jokowi sebagai Presiden RI dalam menanggapi Covid-19, yaitu dengan mengeluarkan Perpres”.
Story	<p>Situations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Keluarnya Perpres nomor 14 Tahun 2021 yang berisi sanksi bagi sasaran penerima vaksin yang menolak”; 2. “Komentar para hukum terkait layanan kesehatan merupakan bentuk “hak” warga negara, yang berarti dapat diterima ataupun ditolak”; 3. “Memaksa warga untuk diberikan vaksin tidak cukup dengan Peraturan Presiden, melainkan harus melalui penetapan undang-undang”; 4. “Harus adanya pendekatan persuasive terkait pemberian vaksin bagi warga”. <p>Comment “Pemberian sanksi bagi penolak vaksin merupakan bentuk arogansi pemerintah yang dibungkus dalam instrumen hukum”.</p>

4.3. Background

The setting will form the pattern in which the writing will be directed by the author. With the background, the writer can lead the opinion of the reader to follow his aims and objectives. The reason behind the author in this news is the author's disapproval of the government's arrogance in administering the Covid-19 vaccine. With this background, the author will provide an explanation regarding the Perpres made, the penalties the vaccine targets will receive if they refuse, the opinion of legal experts regarding the right to vaccinate citizens, and conclude with the Co-Founder's statement regarding government arrogance. In detail, the following are quotes in the news related to the background.

Reason	“Ketidaksetujuan penulis atas arogansi pemerintah dalam pemberian vaksin covid-19”
Background	“Ancaman hukum menanti orang-orang yang menolak untuk diberikan vaksin covid-19. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 4

Tahun 2021. Pasal 13A mengatakan, Kementerian Kesehatan melakukan pendataan dan menetapkan sasaran penerima vaksin COVID-19. Mereka yang telah ditetapkan sebagai penerima wajib mengikuti program. Ayat 4 pasal tersebut mengatakan, mereka yang mangkir dari kewajiban tersebut akan dijatuhi hukuman administratif. Antara lain penundaan atau penghentian pemberian jaminan sosial atau bantuan sosial; penghentian atau penundaan pemberian layanan administrasi pemerintahan; dan/atau denda. Pasal 13B menambahkan, orang yang menolak vaksinasi bisa diberikan sanksi sesuai Undang-Undang Penanganan Wabah karena dianggap menghalangi penanggulangan penyebaran COVID-19. Dalam pasal 14 undang-undang tersebut dikatakan, orang yang menghalangi upaya penanggulangan wabah diancam dengan hukuman satu tahun penjara dan denda Rp1 juta”.

Outside of Background “Dari aspek hukum, memperoleh layanan kesehatan merupakan “hak” setiap warga negara”.

4.4. Detail

In detail, we will discuss how a writer can present the results of his creative process. The presentation of information that is beneficial will be more than the presentation of information that is detrimental. The author's tendency to present information will indicate the intent / purpose of the author. Details in the news can be seen in the writing pattern made by the author. Initial exposure related to the issuance of a presidential regulation for vaccine rejecters will be subject to administrative penalties. Even clearly written the articles used to ensnare vaccine repellents. After explaining it was stated, then the writer led the readers' opinion by explaining the opinion of legal experts that vaccination activities are the right of citizens, if it is said to be a right, then the citizens can choose whether or not to be given vaccines. Furthermore, a slightly straightforward statement was also put forward by the author through another opinion, that government activity is a form of arrogance wrapped in legal instruments. The following are details in the news.

Detail “Ancaman hukuman menanti orang-orang yang menolak vaksinasi COVID-19. Hal itu tertuang dalam Peraturan Presiden Nomor 14 Tahun 2021 tentang Pengadaan Vaksin dan Pelaksanaan Vaksinasi dalam Rangka Penanggulangan COVID-19 yang diteken pada 9 Februari 2021”.

Without Detail *“Ancaman hukuman menanti orang-orang yang menolak vaksinasi COVID-19”.*

menyebabkan krisis kesehatan masyarakat, maka negara memiliki hak untuk menerapkan upaya paksa agar hak atas kesehatan orang lain tidak terlanggar”.

4.5. Mean

The intention in the text of critical discourse analysis is the author's way of implying harmful information and delivering beneficial information. The purpose of this news is seen when the author clearly describes things such as: penalties for refusing vaccines, weakness of presidential regulations as the basis for refusing vaccines, and the opinions of experts regarding government arrogance. Meanwhile, information about "negara memiliki hak memaksa warganya jika berpotensi krisis kesehatan masyarakat" was not clearly stated.

Implicit *“Namun, Feri mengingatkan, jika berpotensi menyebabkan krisis kesehatan masyarakat, maka negara memiliki hak untuk menerapkan upaya paksa agar hak atas kesehatan orang lain tidak terlanggar”.*

Explicit *“Dari aspek hukum, pakar hukum tata negara dari Universitas Andalas (Unand) Feri Ansyari menjelaskan bahwa memperoleh layanan kesehatan, salah satunya vaksinasi, adalah hak warga negara yang diatur dalam Pasal 28H ayat (1) UUD 1945”.*

4.6. Presupposition

Presuppositions made by the author with the aim to support the statement using the premise that trustworthy. The presupposition in this news can be seen when the author explains the following quote.

“Ancaman hukuman menanti orang-orang yang menolak vaksinasi COVID-19. Hal itu tertuang dalam Peraturan Presiden Nomor 14 Tahun 2021 tentang Pengadaan Vaksin dan Pelaksanaan Vaksinasi dalam Rangka Penanggulangan COVID-19 yang diteken pada 9 Februari 2021”.

The presupposition in the above quotation is seen in the author's way of adding premises to support the statement he is making. The statement of the existence of a legal threat to vaccine rejectionists is supported by the premise of the fact that a presidential regulation was established.

4.7. Denial

The neglect in critical discourse analysis can be marked by looking at the use of words. Words that are indicators of denial include: "tetapi" or "namun". The following is an example of a quote denial in the news.

“Dari aspek hukum, pakar hukum tata negara dari Universitas Andalas (Unand) Feri Ansyari menjelaskan bahwa memperoleh layanan kesehatan, salah satunya vaksinasi, adalah hak warga negara yang diatur dalam Pasal 28H ayat (1) UUD 1945. Namun, Feri mengingatkan, jika berpotensi

The denial in the news is seen in the use of word **namun**. The previous statement, the authors disclosed that giving vaccines is a right, which can be accepted or rejected by residents. In the next paragraph, the author makes a denial that citizens cannot refuse if it causes a public health crisis. This indicates a denial made by the author.

4.8. Sentences Form

The use of sentence forms in critical discourse will emphasize the use of active and passive sentences. The writer will use the active voice to emphasize the subject. Meanwhile, the passive voice is used when the writer tries to emphasize certain events. The use of sentences in news is more likely to use active voice. Active voice is used to emphasize the subject as a source of attention. The following is an example of using active and passive voice in the news.

Sentences Form

- Active**
1. *“Ancaman hukuman menanti orang-orang yang menolak vaksinasi COVID-19”;*
 2. *“Kementerian Kesehatan melakukan pendataan dan menetapkan sasaran penerima vaksin COVID-19”;*
 3. *“ia mengatakan orang yang menolak vaksin tidak hanya membahayakan diri sendiri”;*
 4. *“Feri mengingatkan, jika berpotensi menyebabkan krisis kesehatan masyarakat, maka negara memiliki hak untuk menerapkan upaya paksa”.*
- Passive**
1. *“Mereka yang telah ditetapkan sebagai penerima wajib mengikuti program”;*
 2. *orang yang menolak vaksinasi bisa diberikan sanksi sesuai Undang-Undang”*

4.9. Coherence

Coherence is defined as the coherence of meaning in a sentence. Coherence in critical discourse analysis can be identified by paying attention to the use of the conjunctions "**dan**" and "**akibat/sebab**". The following is an example of a quote in which there is coherence.

“Dalam pasal 14 undang-undang tersebut dikatakan, orang yang menghalangi upaya penanggulangan wabah diancam dengan hukuman satu tahun penjara dan denda Rp1 juta.”

The quotation above is an example of a quote in which it uses a hyphen "**dan**". The use of hyphens "**dan**" is used by the author to provide cohesion between sentences which serves to determine how to add facts to them. The author uses the hyphen "**dan**" to add penalty information for vaccine rejectionists.

4.10. Conditional Coherence

Conditional coherence in critical discourse analysis is characterized by the use of explanatory sentences. The word that is an indicator in determining the conditional coherence is the conjunction "yang". The following is an example of a supportive quote.

"Ancaman hukuman menanti orang-orang yang menolak vaksinasi COVID-19."

"Mereka yang telah ditetapkan sebagai penerima wajib mengikuti program."

"Ayat 4 pasal tersebut mengatakan, mereka yang mangkir dari kewajiban tersebut akan dijatuhi hukuman administratif."

Based on the quote above, author needs conditional coherence as a form to provide an explanation for each statement. The quote **"yang menolak vaksinasi covid-19"** is an explanatory sentence for the statement **"ancaman hukuman menanti orang-orang"**. The quotation **"yang telah ditetapkan sebagai penerima"** is a descriptive word for **"mereka"**. The quote **"yang mangkir dari kewajiban"** is a description of the word **"mereka"**.

4.11. Distinguishing Coherence

Differentiating coherence will relate to how a writer distinguishes two events or facts. It is as if the events/facts will be presented contrary to this coherence. The following is an example of a quote that supports this statement.

"Dari aspek hukum, pakar hukum tata negara dari Universitas Andalas (Unand) Feri Ansyari menjelaskan bahwa memperoleh layanan kesehatan, salah satunya vaksinasi, adalah hak warga negara yang diatur dalam Pasal 28H ayat (1) UUD 1945"

"Namun, Feri mengingatkan, jika berpotensi menyebabkan krisis kesehatan masyarakat, maka negara memiliki hak untuk menerapkan upaya paksa agar hak atas kesehatan orang lain tidak terlanggar"

In the quotation above, there are two events / facts. The first incident related to the explanation from a legal expert who stated that the provision of vaccines is the right of citizens, which means that it can be rejected or accepted. Meanwhile, the second incident is related if Covid-19 has the potential to cause a public health crisis, then residents can be forced. Through the use of coherence of distinction, the writer attempts to present contradictory facts or events. This is done as an attempt to cover the writer's side of a problem.

4.12. Pronouns

Pronouns are the next element in text analysis. Pronouns will indicate the author's position in a

discourse. The pronouns "saya" and "kami", will show the attitude of the author as officially as possible. Meanwhile, the pronoun "we" will indicate a shared attitude between the writer and the reader.

The use of the pronoun "saya", "kami", and "kita" is not used by the author in this news. The pronoun is not used because the writing patterns in the news describe a lot of things related to the punishment that will be received by every person/citizen who does not want to participate in vaccines. Therefore, the authors prefer to use the pronouns "mereka", "orang-orang" and "warga negara". This is done as a form of subject generalization.

4.13. Lexicon

The lexicon will be related to the meaning in the word chosen by the author. Through the lexicon, the writer can describe the same two events/facts. However, with a different choice of words. The choice of words used by the writer will show the author's tendency to a certain statement. The use of the lexicon also determines the ideology of a writer. An example of the lexicon in the news **"Penanganan Covid-19 ala Jokowi: Penolak Vaksin Dijerat Pidana"** are as follows.

Lexicon

Threat	<i>"Ancaman hukuman menanti orang-orang yang menolak vaksinasi covid-19"</i>
Ultimatum	<i>"Ultimatum hukuman menanti orang-orang yang menolak vaksinasi covid-19"</i>
Warning	<i>"Peringatan hukuman menanti orang-orang yang menolak vaksinasi covid-19"</i>

The choice of the word "threat" can be said to have a "lower" taste value when compared to the word "ultimatum" and "warning". This word was chosen by the author to represent his attitude regarding the news **"Penanganan Covid-19 ala Jokowi: Penolak Vaksin Dijerat Pidana"**. Through the choice of these words, the writer seems to try to lead the readers' opinion to assume that there is government arrogance on the handling of Covid-19.

4.14. Graphic

Graphics in critical discourse analysis can be seen from the use of letters, graphs, pictures, and tables. The graphic used in the news **"Penanganan Covid-19 ala Jokowi: Penolak Vaksin Dijerat Pidana"** is a picture. In the news, the author added a picture of President Jokowi being injected with a vaccine. Providing images, as a form of relevance between titles and images. This is usually done by a writer to increase the attractiveness of the writing. Apart from that, there are other tendencies that the writer seems to want to convey. The author seems to want to show that the president is trying to set an

example so that citizens follow his actions to be given vaccines.

4.15. Metaphor

Metaphors will be related to giving figures of speech in a sentence. The use of metaphors can be in the form of expressions, proverbs, or statements in scripture. Metaphorical elements are not found in the news **“Penanganan Covid-19 ala Jokowi: Penolak Vaksin Dijerat Pidana”**.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the result and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn: (1) there is only one text element (metaphor) which is not found in writing; (2) the writer's attitude in the news is explained by quoting statements from other people; (3) In general, the authors show a disagreement with the way the government provides penalties for citizens who refuse Covid-19 vaccination. The results of the analysis of this article have several similarities with previous research. There are several essential conclusions that can be drawn from this and previous research, namely as follows: (1) a media is very likely to insert certain ideologies or tendencies in its writings; (2) discourse analysis using Van Dijk's theory can produce more comprehensive analysis result, such as analysis about text dimensions; and (3) most studies that use Van Dijk's theory can identify trends and other things behind writing in more complex. Thus, the use of Van Dijk theory in critical discourse analysis can representatively produce comprehensive and deep analysis.

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