Critical Discourse Analysis Online News *"PPKM Darurat Jawa-Bali Diterapkan 3-20 Juli, Apa Bedanya dengan PPKM Mikro dan PSBB"* Using Teun A. van Dijk Model

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the text dimensions of Teun A. van Dijk's model in online news text discourse published on *bbc.com* with the title *"PPKM Darurat Jawa-Bali Diterapkan 3-20 Juli, Apa Bedanya dengan PPKM Mikro dan PSBB" on July 1, 2021".* Data collection methods and techniques are documentation methods with technical watch and note. The data analysis method uses content analysis with a critical discourse analysis approach to the Teun A. van Dijk model. The news consists of three macro structures, superstructure, and microstructure, based on the research results. Analysis of the macrostructure of the news results discusses the difference between Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities in an Emergency and Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities on Micro and Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). Superstructure analysis shows that summary, lead, and story show a coherent unity in the news. The microstructure analysis found several elements in background, details, intent, presuppositions, sentence form, coherence, pronouns, lexicon, and graphics. The analysis of the three structures shows the purpose of news writing, including knowing the difference between Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities in an Emergency and Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities on Micro and Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), knowing the rules that will be enforced during the Period of Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities in an emergency, and knowing the author's ulterior motives who consider the name change chosen by the government to show the restriction policy is less important.

Keywords: Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) in an emergency, Teun A. Van Dijk, Critical Discourse Analysis, news online

1. INTRODUCTION

A news text contains a message, idea, report, statement, or thought disseminated through the mass media. Media online make it easy for people to access various kinds of news. In addition, online media is the most effective means of conveying information presented in discourse to the public. The convenience provided by media *online* must be balanced with adequate discourse analysis skills, considering that someone with different abilities creates a discourse. In addition, every discourse conveyed must have a specific purpose, such as providing information, providing clarity, or even influencing.

Discourse and *discourse* are terms used in linguistic studies. Discourse is language, beliefs or assumptions, and interactions in a social context [1]. Based on this statement, discourse is the use of language to convey ideas/beliefs/assumptions that have cohesiveness between its parts used as a means of communication in a social context. Discourse refers more to writing with a structure and contains an event disseminated through the mass media [2].

The production of discourse and the author's background has a close relationship. The author's background often raises discrepancies between the discourses produced. A piece of information written by different authors may produce two different pieces of information. One of the differences in this information is influenced by the author's alignment. The difference in information requires the reader to choose a more accurate source. One way to obtain accurate information is by analyzing discourse. By analyzing a discourse, the reader will find out the hidden motives or ideologies in the news text.

Discourse analysis uses language to describe an object by linking its ideology. Eriyanto shows that

discourse analysis is used to determine the practice of ideology in the media [3]. Discourse analysis is used to find the social reality of the text to be studied. In addition, discourse analysis reveals the relationship between language, society, power, ideology, values , and opinions [4].

Various mass media online highlighted the government's policy of conducting Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) in an emergency from July 3 to 20, 2021. The implementation of Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) in an emergency is not new for the people of Indonesia. The Indonesian people, especially the Java-Bali islands, have repeatedly experienced Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM). The implementation of the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) in an emergency this time was based on a very sharp spike in positive cases of COVID-19. In addition, the entry of new variants in positive cases of COVID-19 also made the situation worse.

So many mass media uses Emergency Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) as the main topic. Emergency Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) reports are widely published in mass media online, including *bbc.com*. In contrast to most online mass media that present the rules that apply during Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency, bbc.com presents the difference in Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency compared to Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Micro and PSBB. Every policy must invite pros and cons from the community. However, the media plays a critical role in directing public views of government policies. Therefore, there is a need for discourse analysis to find out the reason for the presence of news. Based on the analysis results, it will also reveal the hidden goals and intentions of the news writer.

The news text about the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency Java-Bali was analyzed using the critical discourse analysis theory of Teun A. van Dijk. Critical discourse analysis is used to critically analyze written discourse [3]. Based on the theory of critical discourse analysis of the Teun A. van Dijk model, discourse is not enough if it is only analyzed in terms of the text, but it is necessary to analyze the text production process. Analyzing this process of text production is referred to as social cognition.

The critical discourse analysis of Teun A. van Dijk's model is the most widely used analytical model. According to Van Dijk, the concept of discourse consists of three main dimensions, namely text, social cognition, and social context. The three main dimensions in Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis are combined into a unified analysis. The text dimension analyzes the structure of the text and the discourse strategies used to emphasize specific topics. The dimension of social cognition relates to the text production process that involves the cognition of the writer or news producer. The dimension of social context analyzes the building of discourse about a problem that develops in society [1].

This study focuses on analyzing the dimensions of the text. The focus of the analysis was chosen because the object under study is a news text. Van Dijk sees a text as consisting of several structures or levels that support each other. According to Van Dijk, the three levels contained in the text consist of macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. Macrostructure is the most common structure in a text that can be observed by looking at the topic or theme in a news story. The superstructure is related to the framework or arrangement. The microstructure is analyzed based on small parts in the text, namely words, sentences, propositions, clauses, paraphrases, and pictures.

2. METHODS

This research is a qualitative research method with content analysis of news texts. This method is used to classify and analyze the content of the text based on specific criteria [5]. The data collection technique used is the documentation technique and the note-taking technique. The documentation method is used to find data in notes, transcripts, agendas, magazines, and others [6]. The documentation process is directed at news discourse *online* with the title "*PPKM Darurat Jawa-Bali Diterapkan 3-20 Juli, Apa Bedanya dengan PPKM Mikro dan PSBB.*"

The data written in the discourse on the media online *bbc.com* can carry out research. The research begins with identifying, classifying, and interpreting data [6]. The study uses critical discourse analysis of the Teun Van Dijk model, which sees social phenomena in society [3].

The source of the data used in this study is a news article published in the media online *bbc.com* with the title *PPKM Darurat Jawa-Bali Diterapkan 3-20 Juli, Apa Bedanya dengan PPKM Mikro dan PSBB*. The reason for choosing this news text is because the news about Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency is still actual. In addition, in handling the COVID-19 case, the government has used almost the same policy, but the name is different, so this news is interesting to study. The news discourse used as the data source was published on July 1, 2021.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Macro Structure

Structure The macrostructure consists of thematic elements. The macrostructure analysis shows that the news topic discusses the difference between the Emergency Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) implemented from 3 to July 20, 2021, especially in Java-Bali Island with the Micro PPKM and PSBB, which had been implemented first. The news topic is supported by several subtopics about the differences between Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency, and Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Micro, and PSBB in offices, places to eat, places of worship, schools, shopping, and retail centers, marriage, and transportation. These subtopics support the formation of a general topic in the form of differences between Emergency PPKM and Micro PPKM and PSBB.

3.2. Superstructure

Based on the schema, a story will start with a title as a summary. The title section describes a reference and leads the reader to the main problem. The summary explained the difference between the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency implemented from 3 to July 20, 2021, with the PPKM Mikro and PSBB, which the government had previously implemented in dealing with COVID-19 cases. The element *lead* explains the government's reason for implementing Emergency PPKM. Here is an excerpt that shows the *lead* in the news.

> *The Indonesian government introduced the term " Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency" to suppress the surge in COVID-19 cases in the last few weeks.*

The lead word " Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency " introduces the term in the section. This is related to the summary, which discusses the differences between Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency and PPKM Mikro and PSBB. The word "introducing the term" indicates that the word Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency is familiar because it has existed before, but there is something new, namely the word "darurat."

The story explains Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency, PPKM Mikro, and PSBB. At the beginning of the news, the author explains the reasons for implementing PPKM by presenting daily case data and COVID-19 death rates. In addition, the author strengthens the implementation of Emergency PPKM for the community by quoting the statement of the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment, Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan as chairman of the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency Java-Bali directly. The author also states that the term social distancing varies and will be applied from 3 to July 20, 2021, will be added to the word "*darurat*." The difference in terms of restrictions is followed by different policies that apply to several sectors, such as offices, places to eat, places of worship, schools, shopping, retail centers, marriage, and transportation. The elements *lead,* and *story* based on the description above is coherent entities because they reveal the differences between Emergency PPKM and other limitation terms followed by evidence of the differences.

3.3. Micro Structure

3.3.1. Semantic

3.3.1.1. Background

The background is used to find out what the author wants to convey. The background element of this news article discusses the differences between Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency, PPKM Mikro, and PSBB. Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency will be implemented from 3 to July 20, 2021. Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency is a new term after the government implemented PPKM Mikro and PSBB.

3.3.1.2. Details

Details relating to the control of the information that a person displays. Detailed information displayed in the news is the reason for the implementation of Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency, which is quoted from the statement of the President and the head of PPKM Mikro, Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan. Although with different terms, PPKM Mikro aims to suppress the spread of COVID-19. The difference in terms also brings changes to the policies imposed by the government in various sectors. Authors explain these differences from various fields.

3.3.1.3. Intentions

Are truths that serve to lay the foundations of predetermined desires, attitudes, and beliefs. The explicit intent is the regulations enforced during the implementation of Emergency PPKM. By comparing Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency, PPKM Mikro, and PSBB, readers will more clearly know the rules for implementing Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency. Comparisons are shown from several sectors, such as offices, places to eat, places of worship, schools, shopping, retail centers, marriage, and transportation. The following excerpt compares Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities

(PPKM) Emergency, PPKM Mikro, and PSBB relating to places to eat.

> *Implementing restrictions at eating places during PSBB with the emergency PPKM is not much different. Restaurants or food or beverage providers are only allowed to take home or order delivery. In contrast to the implementation of PPKM Mikro, customers can eat on-site with the provisions of 50% capacity and limited opening hours.*

3.3.1.4. Presupposition

The presupposition attempts to support an opinion by providing an accurate premise. The following quote is evidence of a presupposition.

> *"What we have prepared, I think is the most optimal, and we have reported it to the President, and the President also agrees with these steps,"* Luhut said in a press statement Thursday.

The quote above shows a presupposition that the implementation of Emergency PPKM is accompanied by policies and measures that can reduce the level of spread of the COVID-19 virus.

3.3.2. Syntax

3.3.2.1. Sentence

Forms Sentences used in the news text are active sentences and passive sentences. Passive sentences are more often used in news writing. Active sentences are often used at the beginning or main sentences, while passive sentences are often used in explanatory sentences. The following is an excerpt of the text using the active voice.

> *When the Micro-Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) was implemented, the government discussed reopening face-to-face schools starting in July.*

The quote above shows the use of the active voice in the news. The word government occupied the function of the subject, while the word had discourse occupied the function as a predicate. The word discourse is a word affixed to the basic word discourse, which gets the affix field -the kind the use of the affixes me- becomes one of the indicators of the sentence, including the active sentence.

> *Experiments were also carried out in several areas. However, in line with implementing the Emergency Community Activity Restriction (PPKM), learning activities for both schools and other educational institutions are implemented through distance learning.*

The quote above is an explanatory sentence for the principal sentence used as an example of active sentences. The explanatory sentences in the quote above use passive sentences marked using di- affixes in words that occupy the predicate function, namely "*dilakukan*" and "*diterapkan*."

3.3.2.2. Coherence

Coherence is a logical relationship between sentences in a paragraph. In the news text analyzed, there are three coherences, namely causal coherence, addition or additive, and contrast. The following is an example of a quote that demonstrates causal coherence.

> *As of Thursday (01/07), the daily case again broke a record of 24,836 cases, increasing two times from the last two weeks. The mortality rate also increased by 250% in the same period. President Joko Widodo responded to this figure by announcing an emergency policy for implementing Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM).*

The first and second sentences in the quote above are the reasons for the response in the third sentence. The causal coherence in the quote above is not indicated by the words "karena" or "akibat." However, based on its content, the sentence in the quote above shows causal coherence.

Addition coherence is indicated by the word "juga." The following is an excerpt that demonstrates the coherence of addition.

> *As of Thursday (01/07), the daily case again broke a record of 24,836 cases, increasing two times from the last two weeks. The mortality rate also increased by 250% in the same period.*

The additional coherence explained that the increasing cases were daily and the death rate.

Contrast coherence is indicated by the conjunction "*namun.*" Here is an excerpt that demonstrates the coherence of contrasts in the news.

> *Shopping centers or malls had stretched when the Micro-Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) took effect. At that time, people could go to the mall with health protocols and operating hours were limited. However, with the imposition of emergency Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM), shopping centers will be closed for the next two weeks.*

The word "*namun*" in the quote above contrasts the mall's operating hours when implementing the Micro PPKM with the Emergency PPKM.

3.3.2.3. Pronouns

Pronouns are words used to refer to or refer to other words. There are three pronouns, namely first, second, and third-person pronouns. In the analyzed news texts,

the pronouns used are first-person singular and plural pronouns, namely I and we. The following is an excerpt showing the first person singular and plural pronouns.

> *"What we have prepared, I think is the most optimal, and we have reported it to the President, and the President also agrees with these steps," Luhut said in a press statement Thursday.*

The pronoun "*Saya*" in the following quote refers to Luhut. The pronoun "kami," a plural first-person pronoun, refers to the government as the policymaker of Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency.

3.3.2 Stylistics

Stylistics at the micro-level is realized in the form of a lexicon. Lexicon is a way of choosing words from the different possible words available. The choice of words used in news writing is not a coincidence but is related to the author's ideology in responding to a fact or reality.

> *Since the pagebluk occurred in early 2020, the government has implemented various strategies to control cases.*

The word "pagebluk" is preferred over the word "pandemic." The word "pagebluk" means plague or disease. The choice of the word "pagebluk" makes it easier for people from various circles to interpret the current state of the pandemic. This is because the word pandemic will only be understood by some people, while the word pagebluk will reach the elderly, considering they have experienced various difficult times caused by the epidemic and is known as the pagebluk period.

In addition to the word pagebluk, another lexicon is an additional work as in the following quote.

> *Nevertheless, this time, the name is new again with the addition of the "emergency" appendage.*

The word "frills" in the quote above shows that "emergency" is not that important. This is due to the word "addiction," which is more general and has a positive value in the public's view than "frills." In addition, the unimportance of the word "emergency" is due to the background of giving various names to almost the same activities by the government. In the restrictions as one of the preventions of transmission of the COVID-19 virus, the government has the name PPKM Mikro, PSBB, *Lockdown*, and the like. The author considers various names to explain the same concept less meaningful.

3.3.4. Rhetoric Graphics

The graphic is a part that can show the part that is emphasized and highlighted by the author and can be observed in the text. In the analyzed news, graphics are shown through photos, maps, and tables. The author includes nine photos in the written news. The photo displayed after the title is a photo of the closure of the Borobudur Temple tourist area due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The author displays a "Sorry for Independent Isolation" photo in the middle. The other seven photos included in the news are placed after each subtopic. Photos in each subtopic show people wearing masks in a quiet place. This describes the situation at the time of the restriction.

The map image included by the author in the news is a map of the islands of Java and Bali with the title of the emergency PPKM area coverage in Java and Bali. The picture contains a description of the areas included in the PPKM area. The figure shows that almost all areas on the islands of Java and Bali, including level 3 and level 4, must implement emergency Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM).

The third graphic contained in the news is in the form of a table. The table contains a list of districts and cities in Java and Bali that implement Emergency Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM). The level of transmission of COVID-19 accompanies the table. The three graphic forms contained in the news show territorial restrictions.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the critical discourse analysis results of the news text entitled Emergency PPKM Java-Bali Applied 3-20 July, what is the Difference with Micro PPKM and PSBB using the Teun A. van Dijk model with a focus on text research, several conclusions were obtained. Based on the macrostructure analysis of the news, the results show that the news discusses the difference between Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency and Micro PPKM and PSBB. The superstructure analysis shows that the *summary*, *lead*, and the *story* is coherent. The microstructure analysis found several elements in background, details, intent, presuppositions, sentence form, coherence, pronouns, lexicon, and graphics. The analysis of the three structures shows the purpose of news writing, including knowing the difference between Emergency Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) and Micro PPKM and PSBB, knowing the rules that will be enforced during the Emergency Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) period, and knowing the author's ulterior motives who consider the name change chosen by the government to show the restriction policy is less important.

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