

**CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF SCMP (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST)
NEWS ABOUT THE COOKING OIL SCARCITY IN INDONESIA BASED ON TEUN**

A. VAN DIJK'S MODEL



A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University

As Partial Fulfillment to Obtain Bachelor's Degree in

English Literature Study Program

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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCE

HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

2023

LEGITIMATION

THESIS

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BY

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on Friday, May 12th 2023 and
is declare to have fulfilled the requirements.

Approved By

Board of Supervisors

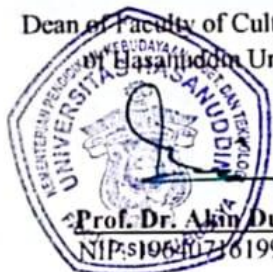
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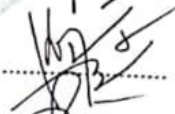

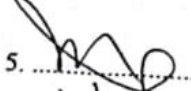

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AGREEMENT

On Tuesday, May 30th 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **Fara Alfera Muda Karib** (F041191109) entitled "*Critical Discourse Analysis Of SCMP (South China Morning Post) News About The Cooking Oil Scarcity In Indonesia Based on Teun A. Van Dijk's Model*" submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, May 30th 2023

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DECLARATION

The thesis by **Fara Al Fera Muda Karib** (F041191109) entitled "*Critical Discourse Analysis Of SCMP (South China Morning Post) News About The Cooking Oil Scarcity In Indonesia Based on Teun A. Van Dijk's Model*" has been revised as advised during the examination on Friday, May 12th 2023 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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APPROVAL FORM

With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No.644/UN4.9.1/KEP/2023 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Fara Al Fera Muda Karib (F041191109) to be examined at the English Literature Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

Makassar, 10th April, 2023

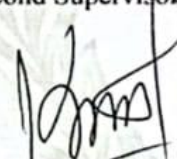
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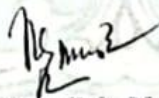
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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

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Department : English Literature

Judul Skripsi : **Critical Discourse Analysis of SCMP (South China**

Morning Post) News About The Cooking Oil Scarcity In

Indonesia Based on Teun A. Van Dijk's Model

Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas expect the quotations and references.

Makassar, 30 May 2023



Writer,

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I praise for always taking a few minutes for me as well as for the encouraging words and counsel he provided, continue to Dr. Kamsinah Darwis, M.Hum., as my second research advisor, who assists me with my research by simplifying it and offering guidance so I'm able to complete it. A great attitude is also given to all lecturers of English Department who have given me knowledge and skills.

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Makassar, April 11th 2023

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Fara Alfera Muda Karib

ABSTRAK

Fara Alfera Muda Karib. 2023. *Analisis Wacana Kritis dalam Berita SCMP (South China Morning Post) Tentang Kelangkaan Minyak Goreng Di Indonesia Berdasarkan Model Teun A. Van Dijk* (Dibimbing oleh **Ayub Khan** dan **Kamsinah Darwin**)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mendeskripsikan aspek-aspek yang terlibat dalam isu berita kelangkaan minyak goreng yang ditunjukkan melalui struktur kalimat yang disusun dalam berita, (2) mengidentifikasi pihak atau referensi yang sering disebutkan di dalam topik berita, dan (3) menjelaskan motif dan preferensi eksplisit dari berita yang dapat membawa dampak bagi pembaca.

Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis data deskriptif-kualitatif, dimana data diperoleh melalui metode yakni menyalin data, skimming dan pemindaian, mengamati dan mencatat, sampai pada mengkategorisasikan data dan diilustrasikan dengan kata-kata. Teknik dokumentasi dan analisis isi teks media digunakan dalam penelitian kualitatif ini. Metode pendokumentasian difokuskan pada surat kabar online dari pernyataan yang diterbitkan scmp.com pada saat terjadi fenomena kelangkaan minyak goreng di Indonesia, sedangkan metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan dimensi teks model Teun A. van Dijk pada Analisis Wacana Kritis.

Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa keseluruhan berita melibatkan teori Van Dijk yakni struktur makro (melibatkan tema atau sinopsis), superstruktur (melibatkan skema atau struktur cerita), dan struktur mikro (terdiri dari semantik, sintaks, style, dan retorik) yang semuanya dideskripsikan dengan baik kepada pembaca. Berita ini menggambarkan pembaca tentang bagaimana minyak goreng Indonesia punah dan harganya yang lebih tinggi dan kelangkaan menyebabkan kematian warga negara Indonesia. Oleh karena itu, pemerintah membuat peraturan baru untuk melarang ekspor minyak sawit sampai pemberitahuan lebih lanjut dengan harapan dapat menyelesaikan masalah meskipun ada pro dan kontra di baliknya. Penulis juga menemukan bahwa aspek-aspek ekonomi dan sosial telah terdampak dalam semua ini, yang sebagian besar menjadi kerugian bagi masyarakat lokal seperti warga Indonesia, petani lokal, sampai ke mitra dagang luar negeri. Selain itu, beberapa juru bicara petani lokal dan mitra dagang di luar negeri yang diwawancarai menjadi objek yang sering muncul di dalam pemberitaan dan presiden sebagai penanggung jawab masalah ini. Lebih lanjut, motif yang dipaparkan oleh jurnalis di South China Morning Post (SCMP) cenderung lebih sering menyebut satu sisi tertentu yaitu perusahaan global yang terkena dampak isu ini dan melebih-lebihkan seolah-olah harus dibela, sedangkan sisi lain warga lokalnya ditindas karena ketersediaan dan pendistribusian minyak goreng di beberapa kota di Indonesia tidak seimbang ditambah dengan harga yang ditawarkan lebih tinggi. Berita ini menunjukkan kepada para pembaca bahwa ironisnya distribusi minyak kelapa sawit terbesar di dunia justru mengalami kekhawatiran dalam negeri akan kelangkaan. Oleh karena itu, jurnalis memberikan preferensi secara eksplisit terkait motif yang dibawa di dalam berita yang bisa membawa dampak bagi pembacanya, yakni digantinya kebijakan Presiden kepada sesuatu yang lebih menjanjikan sesuai fakta yang ada seperti memastikan distribusi minyak goreng merata tanpa adanya pemberhentian ekspor minyak sehingga pembaca tidak terprovokasi terhadap kebijakan yang ada.

Kata kunci : *Analisis Wacana Kritis, CDA Van Dijk, kelangkaan minyak goreng, Indonesia, , SCMP News*

ABSTRACT

Fara Alfera Muda Karib. 2023. *Critical Discourse Analysis in SCMP (South China Morning Post) News About The Cooking Oil Scarcity In Indonesia Based on Teun A. Van Dijk's Model* (Supervised by **Ayub Khan** and **Kamsinah Darwin**)

This research was aimed to (1) describe the aspects of cooking oil scarcity issue are dominant in SCMP news as reflected in the sentence structures, (2) identify the references frequently mentioned inside the topic news, and (3) explain the online news media's explicit motives and preferences that can bring the impacts to the viewer.

This study used descriptive-qualitative data analysis, where data was obtained through the methods of copying data, skimming and scanning, observing and recording, until categorizing data and illustrating it with words. Documentation techniques and content analysis of media texts were used in this qualitative research. The documentation method was focused on online newspapers in the form of written text published by scmp.com when the phenomenon of cooking oil scarcity occurred in Indonesia, while the method used was the text dimension approach modeled by Teun A. van Dijk on Critical Discourse Analysis.

The results of the study indicated that the whole news had involved Van Dijk's theory, namely macro structure (including themes or synopsis), super structure (including story schemes or structures), and micro structure (consisting of semantics, syntax, style, and rhetoric) which all news story was well-explain to its readers. The news story described the reader about how Indonesian cooking oil went extinct and its higher price and scarcity caused the death of Indonesian citizens. Therefore, the government made a new regulation to ban the export of palm oil until further notice in hopes of solving the problem even though there were pros and cons behind it. Therefore, the author found that economic and social aspects have been involved in all of this, which was most of all the disadvantages turning into disadvantages for local communities including Indonesian citizens, local farmers, and foreign trade partners. In addition, several spokespersons for local farmers and trading partners abroad who were interviewed became subjects that were often mentioned in the news and the president was in charge of this matter. Furthermore, the motives explained by journalists in the South China Morning Post (SCMP) tended to mention one particular side, namely global companies that were affected by this issue and exaggerate as if they had to be defended, while on the other local people were being oppressed due to the unbalanced availability and distribution of cooking oil in several cities in Indonesia with the higher price offered. This news shown the readers that ironically the world's largest distribution of palm oil was experiencing domestic fears of scarcity. Therefore, journalists gave explicit preferences regarding to the motives carried in the news, namely replacing the President's policy with something that was more promising according to the facts, such as ensuring an even distribution of cooking oil without stopping oil exports so that readers do not provoked by existing policies.

Keyword : *Critical Discourse Analysis, Van Dijk's CDA, cooking oil scarcity, Indonesia, SCMP News*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

The e-newspaper is an inner, maintainable, and associated with the project version of a traditional newspaper that obtains and stores information electronically. Media organizations play a major role in displaying latest features of the situation and attempting to keep their readers updates. News article is one of the forms of communication that employs nonverbal language in its message. Because the information presented in the textual version is not as adequate as in the spoken type, its use necessitates level of accuracy. As a result, the information transmitted through articles published is occasionally innacurate. In fact, an author's capacity to create discources that are published in the news media has an impact on this. The appearence of discourse production is intrinsically linked to the author's perspective. There are times when the speech delivered is unbalanced. When considering multiple news websites with the same information, there seem to be situations when the results are different. This will allow the reader to have hesitations about the news' message whether the information provided acceptable or not. The receiver will discover the implicit meanings in the source text by examining the discourse.

Discourse analysis is a particularly in-depth and critical reading technique. Taylor (2013) stated that discourse analysis is connected with language use as a social phenomenon, so it should further than one speaker or one newspaper article to identify characteristics that

have a more broad implications. Eriyanto (2009) also added that discourse analysis illustrates the usage of distinctive language characteristic which closely connected with ideology through media. Discourse analysis in online news of Cooking Oil Scarcity in Indonesia, as a result, is required to determine why the news is widespread, as well as whether the aspect of political influence, dominance, and injustices established in the source text has been neglected.

The online news published in South China Morning Post (SCMP) or scmp.com regarding to the Cooking Oil Scarcity in Indonesia also have deviations in its information that is incompatible with reality in line with the fact that Indonesia, Kalimantan in particular, is the largest exporter of the edible and palm oil in the world, but the locals is struggling with the scarcity at its domestic markets since the last 2021. Obviously there are individuals, groupings, or even some collectives in topic in the news that is discussed. Apparently from the spreading news, this issue results of high global prices caused by a few factors, that are, the unequal distribution in some areas around Indonesia which indicates of black-market from irresponsible people, the Russia's invasion of Ukraine which has caused shortage of others oil, as well as disappointing production targets in other palm oil producing countries like Malaysia. On the other hand, the Indonesian goverment is supposed to be responsible with this obstacle to maintain the welfare of society as locals rely to the cooking oil in daily household life.

The online news will be analysed by using Teun A. Van Dijk's model of discourse analysis. According to Eriyanto (2009), Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is used to be a method for analysing the written discourse sistematically, that ethnicity, political, social status, gender, hegemonic, and other discourses are among them. In principle, it is indicated that

analysing a discourse entirely through texts is insufficient, thus it is also necessary to notice how the text is constructed. In his concept, this method is referred as social cognition approachment.

Generally, Teun A. Van Dijk's model analysis unifies all of the discourse's dimensions from Eriyanto (2009), i.e. text, social context, and social cognition into a single whole and this research will focus on text dimension. What is evaluated in the text dimension is how the article's structure and discourse methods highlight a certain theme. In this research, the author will merely highlight the text's dimension because the subject of study is online news text. In Teun A. Van Dijk theory, it is separated into three dimensions that are related to each other, that are, the macro structure refers to the overall meaning of the text in which it can be recognized depending on the news's concept or topic, the superstructure concept deals with how ideas are constructed in a textual frame through the entire news, and the microstructure investigates how words, sentences, subordinates clauses, propositions, paraphrases, and illustrations are used to underline significance in a discourse.

One of the example taken in the data related to microstructure element is stated :

"On Thursday, queues continued to **snake** around minimarkets in Kalimantan where **one local resident** who did not want to be named told *This Week in Asia* this was the second time in recent weeks **she** had to queue for the basic commodity"

The data involves rethoric type of the metaphor which refers "snake" as the word to represent making a long line of the queue in the minimarkets, and the data indicated that people

are waiting for their turn to get the Cooking Oil because of the distribution has turned deadly. The data also have syntax type of pronoun which the author choose the "one local resident" who is unidentified into "she" to represent the person. The local indicated that they have been overwhelmed of the scarcity of cooking oil and feeling unsatisfied for several times.

B. Statement of Problem

As this research will be focus on online news article, the author carries on several problems as follows :

1. The unclarify appearences of who is behind the turned deadly of Indonesian's cooking oil shortage for several months.
2. Several communities questioned to Indonesian goverment which are able to stop and limit the distribution.
3. The invasion of conflict between Russia and Ukraina which limit the access of palm oil among the trading partners globally.

C. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, the author will analyze several questions as follows :

1. What aspects of cooking oil scarcity issue are dominant in SCMP news as reflected in the sentence structures?
2. Who are the references frequently mentioned inside the topic?
3. How is the online news media's explicit motives and preferences that can bring the impacts to the viewer?

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions, the author will determine the research as follows :

1. To describe aspects of cooking oil scarcity issue are dominant in SCMP news as reflected in the sentence structures.
2. To identify the people that are the references frequently mentioned inside the topic.
3. To explain the online news media's explicit motives described that can bring the impacts to the viewer.

E. Significance of The Study

This research is expected to indicate the person in charge inside the cooking oil scarcity phenomenon, the reasons pointed to the Indonesian goverment in ceasing and restricting such phenomenon, and how it caused the appearences of phenomenon in Indonesia as the country is

barely having restricting in their cooking oil production in several years according to CNN. Not to mention during the World War II, some countries have been experienced the impact of the invasion World War II among Ukraine and Russia, such as Indonesia for their resources producing the household ingredients including the cooking oil. In conclusion, the author aims to encounter the problems through the media about cooking oil scarcity in Indonesian and carry out several studies to overcome those problems using the Van Dijk's theory in media usage.

In line with the usage of Van Dijk's theory in online media, this research outcome is expected to educate and enhance the detail information in behind those abrupt obstacles to prevent any misinformation in online news, so that it is able to stabilize the economical sustainability as well as the welfare of social economy related to the spreadness of cooking oil among Indonesian's citizen. Furthermore, this research also can help social development in a variety of ways, such as pragmatically produced by the internet monitor workers to manage the media's ability in presenting various news, especially the news involved the interests of the public. Aside from the social impacts, this at least can make content analysis more conscious for the texts they produce. All in all, the author also suggests this to implement how the Indonesian government overcome this issue as cooking oil has been a major part of household life; thus in the future, there will be not such extinction since Indonesia is mainly known for the wealth of its natural resources.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Research

The author considers different category from three different research in the prior research conducted, i.e. “Critical Discourse In Online News of Nadim Makarim’s Statement in Covid-19 Case (Model Teun. A Van Dijk)” by M. nazar, et al.; “Critical Discourse Analysis of Trump’s Tweets Based on Van Dijk Model” by Kalantari Khandani Ezatollah, et al.; and “The development of Teun A. Van Dijk Model : A Discourse Analysis Towards News Report of Jakarta Regional Election on Media Indonesia.com Published From November Until December 2016” by Ayub Dwi Anggoro, et al.

The first research is “Critical Discourse In Online News of Nadim Makarim’s Statement in Covid-19 Case (Model Teun. A Van Dijk)” by M. nazar, et al. In this research, the study aims to analyse the macro and micro structure of the online news discourse text in the Ministry of Education and Culture’s statement in the midst of Covid-19 case. The result of analysis is carried out on text elements which are separated into macro and micro structures. The finding revealed that the three discourses fulfill most of the macro and micro elements. The elements that are not found are the rhetorical micro elements of metaphor and expression elements.

The second research is “Critical Discourse Analysis of Trump’s Tweets Based on Van Dijk Model” by Kalantari Khandani Ezatollah, et al. In this research, the preceding principles linked to the Van Dijk model are used to assess Trump’s tweets with 400 of Trump’s posts

from his Twitter feed were examined, and then extensively analysed using Van Dijk's (2003 & 2006) language signs and methods. The results revealed that Trump employs these tactics to shape his own ideas and he utilize hyperbole rather than logical argument. The data indicated that the tweeter follower are continually open to diverse ideologies. Additionally, all arguments have their own immediate effects on societies, forming new sociological theories, playing important roles in people's lives, and forming new social concepts.

The last research titled "The development of Teun A. Van Dijk Model : A Discourse Analysis Towards News Report of Jakarta Regional Election on Media Indonesia.com Published From November Until December 2016" by Ayub Dwi Anggoro, et al. In this research, it aims to identify the case of regional election in Jakarta as the media is having a power to lead the stakeholders to certain political interest. This study is specifically analysing and describing the reporting scheme of political-related matter of regional direct election in Spacial Capital Region of Jakarta. The results indicated that in the scheme for production of textual discourse, the cognition and the context are intervened by an ideology as its own dimension.

Three studies above are equally used the Teun A. Van Dijk's model of discourse analysis and investigated online news' text through three types of processes including micro, macro and super structure. The researches also apply the same method which is qualitative method to gather the data. Meanwhile, this research is different compared to the researches above in which use the source from international online news media of South China Morning

Post or the scmp.com's website in order to acknowledge whether the discourse applied is spreading and utilizing well or vice versa in International's perspective.

The current news, whether it be online or in print, may be used as a fantastic resource for learning how to analyze language in usage and it also provides intriguing content to consider. It takes more than merely interpretation or scanning to convey current concerns and trending topics from news outlets like magazines, newspapers, and media platforms; instead, it necessitates a additional technique that promotes critical discourse analysis.

Therefore, the author require a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) framework in order to help students become more aware of it and critical of the news mentioned in the news (papers or media social). Additionally, it can aid in the development of the students' critical thinking skills in the context of ELT (English Language Teaching) classes. Thus, by employing Critical Discourse Analysis, which is based on Fairclough's three dimensional frameworks, among others: textual, argumentative, and social practice, the students are able to see news preferably from three different levels in Discourse Analysis lesson.

B. South China Morning Post (SCMP)

The South China Morning Post (SCMP) is a Hong Kong-based English-language newspaper sponsored by Alibaba Group, featuring a Sunday edition called the Sunday Morning Post. Since British colonial administration, it has been Hong Kong's national newspaper, launched in 1903 by Tse Tsan-tai and Alfred Cunningham. In 2016, executive producer

Tammy Tam took over from Wang Xiangwei. In Hong Kong, the SCMP publishes paper versions and maintains an online news website. The publication of the newspaper has remained steady for years, with an estimated average readership of 100,000 in 2016. The SCMP was recognized as the most reputable paid newspaper in Hong Kong in a 2019 assessment by the Chinese University of Hong Kong. SCMP.com began as a premium service website that now enables users to access archive items dating back to 1993. It first went online in December of 1996. SCMP.com reopened on May 30, 2007, with a modern version, functionality, and digital content. The headlines and introductions to storylines are now free to visit, but only subscribers have access to the complete pieces. SCMP.com started its first-ever video clip promotional campaign on July 16, 2007, aimed at a worldwide audience and emphasizing the website's new interactive elements.

C. Discourse Analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis

The words discourse and Critical Discourse Analysis are employed in linguistic terms, according to Baryadi in Fitriana (2019). Discourse is the most central unit in a completed hierarchy, because it can be fully grasped by readers both orally and in writing, and it always reflects the outcomes of social activities. (Purwoko, 2008: 10; Kridalaksana, 2008: 259). There are distinctions in the way concepts are used in spoken and written speech. The term text is linked to spoken communication, whereas discourse relates to writing with a news format that includes an action that was released in a newspaper.

According to Eriyanto (2006) Critical Discourse Analysis is a technique for analyzing both written and spoken discourse in which the language is the subject of critical discourse analysis. Meanwhile, not only characteristics of language are examined, but also the environment in which they occur. Critical discourse analysis has been used to analyze how words is employed by members of society competing for status, as Fairclough and Wadok have stated. Certain discourse aims can be identified by critical discourse analysis. (S Ismail).

Van Dijk (2004) states that "Critical Discourse Analysis is a sort of discourse analysis research that particularly analyzes how processes socially abuse of powers, domination, and injustice are performed, repeated, and rejected by textual and speech in social and political situations" In order to create a solid framework and technique that may aid in the analysis of the news from a critical point of view, this study recommended discourse analysis, more specifically written discourse analysis since we are dealing with newspapers, the concept of establishing Critical Discourse Analysis and Discourse Analysis in Discourse in the research of Media.

According to Fairclough and Wodak (1997), the critical discourse analysis's fundamental ideas are as described in the following: First, both political and social issues are covered in critical discourse analysis. By furthermore, power dynamics are unpredictable (discursive). An aspect of society and culture is third subject. Fourth, ideological projects are carried out by discourse. Fifth, discourse is historical, and sixth, texts and societies are connected through mediation. Seventh, interpreting and explaining are two functions of critical discourse analysis. Last but not least, critical discourse analysis is a type of direct action.

There are numerous different varieties of critical discourse analysis, and these might be fairly different structurally and conceptually from the ones stated above in terms of their goals. As Taylor and Francis (2018) revealed that discourse differs from critical analysis of the annual articles in the media or of curriculum and instruction in schools. Because of this, many academics who study critical discourse analysis tend to use language that includes concepts like "authority," "worldview," "politics," "gender," "status," "racism," "ethnicity," "desires," "organizations," "procreation," "society," and "social system."

The Van Dijk method is among the most extensively applied. Text, social cognition, and social context are the three components of discourse according to Van Dijk. Van Dijk's analysis is based on the idea of combining the three aspects of discourse into a single process. What is investigated in the text dimension is how the text structure and discourse approach are employed to highlight a specific theme. The method of making news texts that requires considered individually from journalists is investigated at the level of social cognition. The third element is the analysis of the discourse that builds in society about an issue.

The focus of this study is on the text's dimension. A text, according to Van Dijk, is made up of numerous structures/levels, each one appears to support the others. He separated it into three sections. The macro structure comes first, and is the text's overall/general meaning, which may be seen by checking at the topics or issue presented in the article. Second, there's superstructure, or discourse structure, which is linked to a text's arrangement, or how the components of a text are organized into such a news. Third, microstructure, or the

interpretation of discourse visible in a limited amount of a text, such as words, sentences, propositions, clauses, paraphrases, and illustrations.

D. The Types of Text Dimension

Van Dijk have seen a text with several components, each of which was closely interrelated, and he split it into three main levels: macro, superstructure, and microstructure (Eriyanto, 2001: 224). The three levels are explained in the dimension text by van Dijk as described in the following:

1. Macro Structure

Macro structure is the text's overall/general explanation, which may be seen by checking in at topic or theme presented in a news article. The term "thematic aspects" belongs to a text's explanation. A text's fundamental idea, synopsis, or primary point is another term for it. According to van Dijk, as cited by Sobur, we can determine the issue and the communicator's acts in addressing it from the theme. The macro structure of a discourse might be seen as activities, determinations, or perspectives. Several subfields will guide each issue. Each of these sub-topics complements, enhances, and even modifies the major issue. (Sobur, 2009: 76).

2. Super Structure

The arrangement of a text, or how the pieces of the text are structured into the news overall, is referred to as superstructure. From beginnings to end, most texts and discourses have a scheme or storyline. The following displays how the text's elements are structured and organized to create a sense of unity (Eriyanto, 2001: 232).

3. Micro Structure

Microstructure is the interpretation of speech visible in a tiny segment of a text, such as words, sentences, propositions, clauses, paraphrases, and illustrations. In this microstructure, four steps stand out: semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric.

a) The meaning you would like to highlight in the writing is called semantics. The intended message in traditional linguistic studies is related with the definition found in a dictionary, however in discourse analysis, the meaning of a word is a practice aimed to be conveyed as a strategy. Local interpretations, or meanings that come from interconnections among words or propositions that establish certain interpretations in a text structure, are classified as semantics in van Dijk's theory.

This semantic contains multiple parts, including setting, detail, intent, presupposition, and nominalization. Setting is a discourse aspect that can be utilized to validate concepts given in a text or to indicate what the authors intend to express (Eriyanto, 2001: 235). Details refer to a person's ability to present the information in order to support himself or project a positive image (Eriyanto, 2001: 238). The goal is to determine whether or not the message is transmitted clearly and unambiguously. Presupposition is

a remark that provides an assumption that is thought to be true in supporting the meaning of a text. The problem of whether journalists perceive things as a group is addressed through nominalization.

- b) Syntax is the linguistic term for grouping words or phrases altogether (Sobur, 2009: 80). Sentence form, coherence, and pronouns are among the elements analyzed. The concept of causation is a syntactic feature of logical thought that is connected to sentence form. The subject is clearly displayed or implicitly in the news text depending on the form of this sentence (Sobur, 2009:81). Coherence is the correlation or interwoven within words, propositions, or sentences in discourse analysis. Coherence is used to combine two phrases or propositions that express separate information, allowing even irrelevant facts to appear linked when the speaker unites them (Sobur, 2009: 81). Speakers use pronouns to identify where a person's place in a conversation is (Eriyanto, 2001: 253).
- c) As a result, style can be defined as a linguistic style (Sobur, 2009: 83). A vocabulary of stylistic features can be identified. The lexicon in discourse analysis focuses on how individuals selects words from a large population of possibilities (Eriyanto, 2001: 255)
- d) In terms of how journalists communicate their views on current events. Rhetoric has a persuading purpose and is strongly linked to how information should be communicated to the general public. Graphics, metaphors, and expressions are among the elements analyzed. Graphics are used to evaluate what has been underlined or noted by anyone who can be seen in the text. Metaphor is the component of a text that comprises

sentences in the form of figures of speech, phrases, and metaphors, and it can be one of the most tasks related to understanding the meaning of the text. In a transmission of ideas, expression is a type of communicator tone that can advise to the addressee to pay attention to or disregard a specific part.