

Critical Discourse Analysis Online News “Omnibus Law” Job Creation Case (Teun A. Van Dijk Model)

Lisdwiana kurniati

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ABSTRACT

This research describes three aspects, namely, macro structure, superstructure, and micro structure of online news in *Kompas*, *Detik*, *Sindo News*, *Republika*, and *Tribun* omnibus job creation law. The purpose of this study was to describe the macro structure, superstructure, and microstructure of the online news discourse text of the omnibus law case. The methodological approach used in this research is descriptive qualitative, while the theoretical approach of Teun A. Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis. Based on data analysis, the following results were obtained. *First*, critical discourse analysis of macro structure in online news, describes in general about the theme of "omnibus law" on each news topic, and in it there are important points that refer to the theme. *Second*, the superstructure of critical discourse interprets the theme or topic put forward by the media and the news scheme or sequence that is displayed in the news text. *Third*, the micro structure of critical discourse in the omnibus law online news represents the involvement of several elements of discourse, namely semantics, syntax, stylistic and rhetoric. So that the online news from the three discourse structures of Van Dijk's model, namely regarding the "Omibus job creation Law ", the theme is discussed for the situation and the survey on the rejection of the job creation law, but when the entire discourse is critically analyzed it relates to the situation, the institutions and social structures that make it up are used. to influence and emphasize certain things in one group.

Keywords: critical discourse analysis, online news, omnibus law, Teun A. Van Dijk

INTRODUCTION

Online media has now penetrated into the needs of the millennial community and is the most effective means of conveying information packaged in the form of discourse to the public, either by individuals, groups or government agencies. Millennial society likes online news more than news in newspapers. Online news is packaged in such a way as to become a discourse that can be consumed by many audiences. Discourse is a structural unit that can be studied by

analogy with sentences (Harris, 1951). In addition, Salkie (1995) argues that discourse is grammar which is basically about how words combine to form sentences, text analysis, and about how sentences combine to form text.

Discourse can take the form of oral or written conversations, both of which reflect the results of social interactions. There are differences in the use of terms between spoken discourse and written text. The term text refers more to oral, while the term discourse refers more to writing that has a news structure that contains an event published in a newspaper. (Coulthard, 1979; Badara; 2012)

Discourse in critical discourse analysis is not understood solely as a study of language, but by connecting contexts. According to Fairclough and Wodak (1997: 258) discourse analysis- the use of language in speech and writing-as a form of social practice. Describing discourse as a social practice causes a dialectical relationship between certain discursive events and the situations, institutions, and social structures that shape them. Discourse practice can display ideological effects: it can produce and reproduce unequal power relations between social classes, men and women, majority and minority groups through which these differences are represented in the social positions presented (Eriyanto, 2012: 7).

Critical discourse analysis sees language as an important factor, namely how language is used to see power imbalances in society. Quoting Fairclough and Wodak (1997: 268), critical discourse analysis investigates how the use of the language of existing social groups battles each other and proposes their respective versions. The discourse in both mass media and online media is believed to be completely non-neutral, there are factors that prioritize the ideology of one particular group.

The discourse in online media in this study represents the rejection of the omnibus job creation law. Ratification of the omnibus job creation law creates pros and cons between the community and the government. When society and the government have different opinions, it will trigger an action which is shown as a protest or something that deviates from the rules.

Discourse in news is packaged not only to convey reality, but based on tendencies or preferences for certain groups. Therefore, there is a difference in the packaging of discourse in mass media or online media is a necessity. Differences in the packaging of online news discourse

in *Kompas*, *Detik*, *Sindo News*, *Republika*, and *Tribun*. The selection of *Kompas*, *Detik*, *Sindo News*, *Republika*, and *Tribun* as data sources was adjusted to the needs of data variations and indications of different ideologies in each of these online media.

The four online news reports were analyzed using the Teun A. Van Dijk model of critical discourse analysis approach. Discourse by Van Dijk is described as having three dimensions / structures: text, social cognition, and social context. The essence of van Dijk's analysis is to combine the three dimensions of discourse into a single analysis. In the text dimension, what is examined is how the text structure and discourse strategy are used to emphasize a particular theme. At the level of social cognition, the process of producing news texts that involves individual cognition from journalists is studied. While the third aspect is studying the discourse building that develops in society about a problem.

This study focuses on the discussion on the text section of the Teun A. Van Dijk model. Van Dijk sees a text as consisting of three structures / levels, each of which supports each other. First, the macro structure is the global / general meaning of a text that can be observed by looking at the topics or themes that are put forward in a news. Second, superstructure, namely discourse structure that is related to the framework of a text, how the parts of the text are arranged into a whole news. Third, microstructure, namely the meaning of discourse that can be observed from a small part of a text, namely words, sentences, propositions, clauses, paraphrases, and pictures.

Research using a critical analysis text approach was conducted by Putra and Sulis (2018) with the title "Critical Discourse Analysis on Kompas. Com News: Movement # 2019 Change President" found three-dimensional analysis (macro, micro, and mezzo) using the Norman model. Fairclough. Hasanah, Alex, and Hidayat (2019) entitled "A Critical Discourse Analysis of Kim Namjoon's (RM's) Speech" analyzed the formal features of RM's speech based on two SFG metafunctions developed by MAK Halliday. Fatmawati and Cahyono (2018) "Power of Sakdiyah Ma'ruf in Stand-Up Comedy Through Appraisal Approach", found how the attitude assessment system and analyze the realization of power in the Ma'ruf stand-up Comedy Sakdiyah using the Fairclough critical discourse analysis model. Sukirlan (2010) with the title "Critical

Discourse Analysis of Newspaper Article Courtroom Quarrel Marks Student Protester's Trial" found the relationship between text and social context through Halliday's theory.

Hussein (2016) with the title "Critical Discourse Analysis of the Political Speech of the Egyptian President, Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, at the New Suez Canal Inauguration Ceremony" discusses the ideology and critical linguistic aspects of political speeches delivered by the Egyptian president and the theories used is Norman Fairclough. Kholid (2018) with the title "The Abstract of Critical Discourse Analysis of Radicalism Labeling by BNPT to Islamic Site" found the criteria for using language to be labeled radical by BNPT on Islamic pages using the Halliday-social semiotic theory.

The difference in this research is that it is carried out on five discourses obtained from online media *Kompas*, *Detik*, *Sindo News*, *Republika*, and *Tribun*. The discourse studied focuses on the discourse on the rejection of the omnibus omnibus job creation law. This study aims to describe how Teun A. Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis is on the five news.

METHODS

The approach used in this research includes methodological and theoretical approaches. The methodological approach used is descriptive qualitative, while theoretical approach to *Critical Discourse Analysis* Teun A. Van Dijk's (CDA).

The research design used in this research is critical discourse analysis by Teun A. Van Dijk's model. Teun A. Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis maps the object of research into three things, namely (a) macro structure, (b) superstructure, and (c) micro structure (Van Dijk, 1998).

The data source used is the discourse on the *omnibus law* news on the job creation law in online news *Kompas*, *Republika*, *Detik*, *Sindo*, and *Tribune* in the range of publication in October 2020.

The data collection methods used included (a) the free listening method, (b) the note-taking method, (c) the literature study, and (d) the documentation method. The data analysis method was carried out in accordance with the three main dimensions of Teun A. Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis research. The three stages are (a) macro structure, (b) superstructure, and (c) micro structure.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on an analysis of the discourse of five news from several media *online*, Kompas, detiknews, tribun, and sindo regarding the rejection of the omnibus omnibus job creation law using Van Dijk's analysis, the following points were found.

1. Macro Structure (Themes / topics)

The themes or topics in the five news stories have in common, namely regarding the rejection of the omnibus law of the work copyright law. However, each news item has a different sub-theme or category, namely the first news focuses on the story of the mass organization rejecting the omnibus law; the second news focused on workers' actions to challenge the omnibus law; the third news focused on the KSPI demonstration against omnibus job creation law; the fourth news focuses on the Omnibus Law on Employment Creation for taxpayers (WP) which is lighter than the Law on General Provisions and Tax Procedures (KUP); and the fifth news focused on omnibus law protesters entering the DPRD building.

2. Superstructure

Based on the scheme, each report begins with a title as a *summary*. The lead section describes the subject that becomes the reference and guides the reader to the core discourse. Based on the analysis framework of news tables 1 to news 5, it can be seen that every news starts with a title. The first story was entitled "Rows of Mass Organizations to Hold Action 1310 Against Omnibus Law, Are We Really Coming In to Mobilize the Mass?"; the second story entitled "Workers Want to Sue Omnibus Law, Palace Prepares the Best Lawyers"; the third story entitled "Not November 1st, KSPI Ensures that a Massive Demo 2 November 2020"; The fourth news is entitled "Omnibus Law on Job Creation Makes Developing Tax Devader Happy, Why ?, and the fifth news is entitled" Thousands of People who Reject the Job Creation Law Enter the courtyard of the Lampung DPRD office ".

3. Micro Structure

a) Micro Structure (Semantics: Background, Details, Purpose, Presumption)

Micro structure elements in the form of Background, Details, Purpose, and Presuppositions are found in the five articles. The background that is highlighted in the news has similarities, namely the connection to the case of omnibus rejection of the omnibus job creation law, but each news has its own description of the background of each news. Likewise, the details, intentions, and presuppositions in each news will vary.

b) Micro Structure (Syntax: Sentence Form, Coherence, Pronouns)

Micro structure in the syntax in the five stories is found in deductive sentence forms, namely the delivery of the main discussion first and followed by several explanatory sentences that support the initial delivery. Coherence in the form of repetition is found in several stories. The pronouns that are most often found are *we* and *we*.

c) Micro Structure (Stylistics: Lexicon)

Micro element stylistics is found in five news stories. It is written to give the same meaning to the original word and can add to the reader's vocabulary.

d) Micro Structure (Rhetorical: Graphic, Metaphor, Expression)

The microstructure of the rhetorical elements in the five news stories was found entirely using graphics in the form of submitting data related to the rejection of the omnibus law of the job creation law. The data is in the form of photos of the omnibus law rejection of the job creation law. In addition, the use of metaphors is also found in these stories. But there is no element of expression.

Discussion through the Framework of Analysis

News Text 1

"Rows of Mass Organizations Holds 1310 Actions Against Omnibus Law, Are We Really Coming In to Mobilize the Mass?"

Discourse Structure

Elements of

Analysis Results

Macro Structure	Thematic: Themes / topics	The case of rejection of the omnibus law job creation
Superstructure	Schematic The	element <i>summary</i> describes the title, namely a number of mass organizations holding actions against the omnibus law. Meanwhile, the element <i>lead</i> explains things that accompany the reader, such as explaining the demonstration, which has previously been notified via Whatsapp messages to all mass organizations to conduct a demonstration against the omnibus law. The <i>story</i> , <i>the content</i> , and the <i>conclusion</i> tells that a series of mass organizations will hold a demonstration at the presidential palace to reject the omnibus job creation law. The end of the news was closed with an invitation notification via Whatsapp for a series of mass organizations regarding the implementation of the action.

Micro Structure	Semantics: Background Details mean presupposition Nominalizations	Element <i>background</i> discusses US organizations involved in the rejection of the omnibus job creation law. The elements <i>detailed</i> discussing OUR mass organizations are mobilizing to reject the omnibus law of the work copyright law. The element of <i>intent is to</i> explain explicitly that our mass organization provides support for demonstrations carried out in the context of rejecting the omnibus job creation law.
Micro Structure	Syntax: Sentence form Coherence Pronouns	Describe a deductive pattern because it displays the elements of rejection carried out by a series of Islamic Defenders Front mass organizations to be emphasized and then clarified with explanatory sentences. The element of <i>coherence</i> that can be seen from Yani's statement is interrelated. The element <i>pronoun</i> describes him as a substitute for the chairman of the WE organization.
Micro Structures	Stylistic: Lexicon(choice of words)	The element <i>lexicon</i> describes the 1310 action word destined for October 13

Micro Structure	Rhetorical: Graphic Metaphor of Expression	Theelement <i>graphic</i> describes the postor of rejection of the omnibus law with a hand drawn both of them. Theelement <i>metaphorical</i> explains the meaning of Indonesian society who rejects the omnibus job creation law.
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(Source: Republika, 12 October 2020)

News Text 2

"Workers Want to Sue Omnibus Law, Palace Prepares the Best Lawyers"

Discourse Structure	Elements of	Analysis Results
Macro Structure	Thematic: Themes / Topics	Cases of rejection of the omnibus law job creation law
Superstructure	Schematic Schematic	Theelement <i>summary</i> describes the title, namely a number of workers taking legal channels through the Court The Constitution to reject the Act Omnibus Law on Job Creation. Meanwhile, theelement <i>lead</i> explains that the palace admits that it is ready to meet labor challenges. The <i>story</i> , <i>content</i> , and <i>conclusion</i> tells of parties / laborers who object to the Omnibus Law on Job Creation to take legal action. The end of the news was closed with a sentence. The government will prepare the best lawyers for those who wish to argue at the constitutional level.

Micro Structure	Semantics: Background Details mean presupposition Nominalizations	elements <i>background</i> discuss theof workers remain confident points into objections to the Omnibus Law Copyright Labor Law although the points mentioned hoax. The element <i>detailedof</i> discussing the government allows workers to argue in legal channels, not through coercion or violence. The element of <i>intent is to</i> explain explicitly that the government will serve those who wish to argue on the legal track about the rejection of the omnibus on the job creation law.
Micro Structure	Syntax: Sentence Form Coherence of Pronouns The	Syntactic element describes the deductive pattern because it displays the element of rejection by taking the legal route through the Constitutional Court to be emphasized and then clarified with explanatory sentences. The element of <i>coherence</i> that can be seen from Dony Gahril Adian's statement is interrelated. Theelement <i>pronoun</i> describes them as substitutes for government.
Micro Structures	Stylistic: Lexicon (choice of words)	The element <i>lexicon</i> describes the word palace for the government
Micro Structure	Rhetorical: Graphic Metaphor of Expression	The element <i>graphic</i> describes the omnibus law rejection poster with a picture of a row of workers raising their hands with poster writings stating their rejection of the omnibus law regulations. The element <i>metaphorical</i> explains the meaning of Indonesian society who rejects the omnibus of the job creation law.

(Source: Detik News, October 10, 2020)

News Text 3

"Not November 1, KSPI Ensures a Massive Demo 2 November 2020"

Discourse Structure	Elements of	Analysis Results
Macro Structure	Thematic: Themes / Topics	Cases of rejection of the omnibus job creation law.
Superstructure	Schematic Schema	The element <i>summary</i> explains the title, namely KSPI corrects the schedule demo action. Meanwhile, the element <i>lead</i> explained that the schedule for the omnibus law rejection demonstration which should have been on November 1 was replaced by November 2. The <i>story</i> , <i>the content</i> , and the <i>conclusion</i> tells that KSPI workers held a demonstration on November 2nd. The end of the news coverage was closed with the sentence that the KSPI workers carried out a massive action.
Micro Structure	Semantics: Background Details Purpose presuppositions Nominalizations	Elements <i>background</i> Conference discusses labor of Indonesian Trade Unions (KSPI) national labor action demanding that the Constitutional Court annul the omnibus job creation law and asking the president to issue a regulation to cancel the Copyright Law Work.elements <i>Detailed</i> discuss the KSPI submitting a review of the work copyright law to the Constitutional Court and holding an action during the trial of the action claim and asking for an increase in the 2021 minimum wage of 8 percent throughout Indonesia. The element of <i>intent to</i> explain explicitly the KSPI and other labor unions' actions are anti-violence 'non violence'.
Micro Structure	Syntax: Sentence Forms Coherence of Pronouns The	Syntactic element describes the deductive pattern because it displays the element of rejection of the omnibus law not being implemented on November 1, which is more highlighted and then clarified with explanatory sentences. The element of <i>coherence</i> that can be seen from Said's statements are interrelated. An element <i>of pronoun I</i> explain as a substitute for one of the KSPI.

Micro Structures	Stylistic: Lexicon (choice of words)	The element <i>lexicon</i> describes the word massively intended for tens of thousands of KSPI workers.
MicroStructure:	Rhetorical Graphic Metaphor Expression	Elements <i>graphic</i> explain the omnibus law poster with an image rejection row KSPI workers. The element <i>metaphorical</i> explains the meaning of Indonesian society who rejects the omnibus job creation law.

(Source: Kompas, 26 October 2020)

News Text 4

"Omnibus Law Creating Work Makes Tax Divers Happy, Why?"

Structure Discourse	Element	Analysis Results
Structure Macro	Thematic: Themes / Topics	Case refusal omnibus job creation law.
superstructure	Schematic Schematic	Elements <i>summary</i> explains the title of which administrative penalties stipulated in Law Omnibus Law of Human Work for taxpayers (WP) lighter than the rules of the Act Provisions General and Tax Procedures (KUP). Meanwhile, the element <i>lead</i> explains that the amount of the fine is reduced to below 2% in the omnibus law. The <i>story</i> , <i>content</i> , and <i>conclusion</i> tells that tax sanctions are lower to less than 1% in a year.

Micro Structure	Semantics: Background Details mean presupposition Nominalizations	Element <i>background</i> discusses tax penalties on lower omnibus law and tax benefit recipients. The element <i>detailed</i> discusses the late payment of tax sanctions which will have an impact on the value of money. The element of <i>intent to explain</i> explicitly the rules in the omnibus law are considered more mitigating to tax doubts.
Micro Structure	Syntactic: Sentence Form Coherence of Pronouns	Unur <i>Syntactic</i> describes the deductive pattern because it displays the taxation regulations of the omnibus law being lighter than KUP, which is more emphasized and then clarified with explanatory sentences. The element of <i>coherence</i> can be seen from the interrelated statements of the Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani. The element <i>pronoun</i> describes him as a substitute for finance minister.
Micro Structure	Stylistic: Lexicon (choice of words)	The element <i>lexicon</i> describes the word development intended for tax arrears.
Micro Structure	Rhetorical: Graphic Metaphor of Expression	The element <i>graphic</i> explains that the tax arrears poster is happy with the omnibus job creation law. The element <i>metaphorical</i> explains the meaning of tax delinquency in the omnibus law.

(Source: Sindo, 19 October 2020)

News Text 5

"Thousands of people who enter the courtyard of the Lampung DPRD building"

Discourse Structure	Elements of the	Result of Analysis
Macro Structure	Thematic: Themes / Topics	Reject the work creation law Cases of rejection of the omnibus job creation law.
Superstructure	Schematic The schematic	Element <i>summary</i> explains the title, namely thousands of students reject the copyright law work. Meanwhile, the element <i>lead</i> explains things that accompany the reader, such as explaining the demonstration against the omnibus law on the courtyard of the DPRD building. The <i>story</i> , <i>the content</i> , and the <i>ending</i> tell the story of the demonstrators who are represented by students and students. The end of the news coverage was closed with a notification that the police lowered the water cannons to disperse the unscrupulous student masses.
Micro Structure	Semantics: Background Details mean presupposition Nominalizations	Elements <i>background</i> and discusses the student uprising of students in the omnibus regulation law. The element <i>detailed</i> discussing Twitter occurred because of the high school students who participated in the demonstration. The element of <i>intent</i> explains explicitly the students' distrust of the Indonesian Parliament in the case of the omnibus job creation law.
Micro Structure	Syntax: Shape sentence coherence pronoun	Unsure <i>syntactic</i> explain deductive pattern for displaying an element of distrust of students to the Parliament more highlighted and then clarified with an explanatory sentence. The element of <i>coherence</i> can be seen from the students' statements which are interrelated. The element <i>pronoun</i> describes <i>us</i> as a substitute for students.

Micro Structure	Stylistic: Lexicon (choice of words)	The element <i>lexicon</i> explains the word menggeruduk which is intended to come to the DPR RI building
MicroStructure:	Rhetorical Graphic Metaphor Expression	Element <i>graphic</i> describes photograph a rally of students and workers for the rejection of the omnibus law element of <i>metaphor</i> to explain the meaning of Indonesian people who reject their omnibus job creation law.

(Source: Tribunlampung, 7 October 2020)

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings in this study, there are macro structures, superstructures, and micro structures in the five news which come from online media Kompas, Tribune, Sindo, and detik news. The analysis was carried out on text elements which were divided into macro, superstructure, and micro structures. The findings show that the discourse sentences fulfill most of the macro, superstructure and micro-structure elements. The elements that were not found the rhetorical micro-elements of the expression elements.

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