

TEUN A VAN DIJK'S CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON KOMPAS.COM NEWS

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Abstract

Critical discourse analysis is the process of explaining a text (social reality) to individuals or groups who tend to pursue their goals in order to create a framework that must be achieved. Teun A. Van Dijk's theory states that the main emphasis of critical discourse analysis is on inequality and power dynamics in social phenomena. The formulation of the problem in this research is how Teun A. Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis is viewed from the dimensions of the text on Kompas.com news. The aim of this research is to describe the text dimensions of Teun A. Van Dijk's model in the context of online news on Kompas.com. The data collection technique used is content analysis technique, while data analysis uses the Teun A Van Dijk model of critical discourse analysis approach. The data source in this research is the Kompas.com website regarding three news texts about corruption cases. The news discussed reveals real examples of inequality, domination and power. The research results show that news has three text dimensions, namely macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure. Macrostructure is used to convey opinions, facts and explanations regarding corruption events that occur. The superstructure of the three news items that meet the requirements consists of introduction, body and conclusion. Microstructure contains several elements, including background, details, intent, presuppositions, sentence form, pronouns (pronominals he, his, her, and we), lexicon, graphics, and metaphors (figures of speech).

Keywords: *critical discourse analysis; macrostructure, microstructure; superstructure.*

1. Introduction

According to Fauzi (2023), critical discourse analysis (CDA) is not only the study of language but also the study of language that is closely related to context. Meanwhile, according to Nur et al. (2023), critical discourse analysis is also used to describe, translate, analyze, and criticize the ideological social life contained behind the words in texts or utterances in various forms of power. One model of critical discourse analysis is the one proposed by Teun A. Van Dijk. According to Solikhin (2023), discourse analysis by Teun A. Van Dijk is described as having three buildings or dimensions, namely text, social context, and social cognition.

According to Khasanah & Fariz (2018), critical discourse analysis of Van Dijk, is discourse analysis that is not only based on text (news) but also on social cognition (how news is produced based on individual journalists and editors) and context (discourse) developing in society. Furthermore, Mukhlis et al. (2023) emphasize that basically, Teun A. Van Dijk's model of discourse analysis combines all dimensions of discourse into one unit. In the text dimension, what is analyzed is the structure of the text and the discourse strategies used to emphasize a particular topic. At the level of social cognition, it is studied how the news process is produced. This process involves the individual cognition of the news writer. The third aspect is studying how this discourse develops in society.

According to Fitriana et al. (2019), Van Dijk divides text structure in critical discourse analysis into three categories. First, macrostructure, namely the overall meaning of a text, can be seen by examining the main idea or topic of a news article. The second is the superstructure, which is connected to the framework of a text and describes how the components of the text are put together to form the news as a whole. Third, microstructure refers to the meaning of discourse that can be inferred from separate textual elements such as words, sentences, clauses, propositions, paraphrases, and images.

In the industrial era 4.0, information has become an economic, social, and political commodity that people continue to hunt for (Mardikantoro et al., 2019). According to Winingsih et al. (2022), the form of information presented is also increasingly developing and varying. The information presented is not limited to formal writing in newspapers or professional news reading on national TV. Furthermore, according to Prihartono & Suharyo (2022), the development of media for conveying information links the presence of digitalization to journalism activities. Digitalization itself means that information undergoes a conversion process into a format that can be read by a computer. One of the newspapers that keeps up with the times is Kompas, which produces an online version of the news via the *kompas.com* page, which has a very wide reach, so it presents a lot of news from various regions in Indonesia with various themes.

One of the news stories that often graces the pages of newspapers is news about corruption. The condition of the bureaucracy in Indonesia in the reform era has not shown a good direction for development because there are still many bureaucrats who are arrogant, act like rulers, and carry out KKNP (corruption, collusion, nepotism, and waste) practices. According to Mardikantoro et al. (2019), Indonesia is the country with the highest level of corruption in the world. According to Oktafia & Ariyani (2020), the criminal act of corruption cannot be categorized as just an ordinary crime but rather an extraordinary crime. Furthermore, according to Angela et al. (2023), efforts to eradicate corruption cases have been carried out for a long time using various methods, and sanctions have been toughened, but almost every day we read and hear about corruption news.

When reading the news, we often find that there are inequalities that we get if we compare them. Of course, this can make us confused and wonder which information is truly accurate. But by trying to analyze the discourse, we will find out the motive or ideology hidden behind the news text in a simple way. To explore this, critical discourse analysis can help understand the language used in a text. According to Humaira (2018), language is not only used as a medium of communication but also as a medium to convey certain interests, intentions, or ideologies.

The interest in corruption cases is made news in newspapers because corruption cases often involve the names of officials, both government officials and political parties. The

latest news about the corruption problem that occurred in the Riau area and was published in newspapers was "Ex-Chancellor and Treasurer of UIN Suska Riau Becomes Corruption Suspect Rp. 7.6 Billion." Misappropriation of funds by individuals in these agencies is a form of criminal act that should not be committed by a leader. Second is the news "Fugitive in Corruption Case Rp. 3.4 Billion, Head of Pekanbaru BUMN Branch Arrested". This news reveals how power becomes social inequality. The third news is about "Meranti Regent, Corruption Eradication Committee Suspect: Accepting Bribes, Cutting Budget and Giving Bribes". In this third news, we discuss the abuse of power over people's money involving government officials in Meranti Regency.

Research regarding Teun A. Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis has been carried out before, namely by Fadillah (2021), who discussed Teun A. Van Dijk's critical discourse in the news text "KPK Responds to Discourse Examining Anies in the Munjul Corruption Case." This news article highlights the importance of summoning witnesses in the Munjul land acquisition corruption case. The purpose of mentioning Anies' summons regarding the corruption case in the title is clearly to annoy readers. Spokespeople for the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) usually limit their explanations to the topic of summoning witnesses and ongoing commission investigations to strengthen existing evidence. Furthermore, research by Gobang (2023) regarding elitist corruption reporting: exposing elitist reporting practices by print mass media through critical discourse analysis of corruption news. The research conclusions show that elements such as media ownership and power dynamics between local officials and law enforcement can shape corruption news texts into elite news. This can be seen in the corruption news in NTT newspapers.

This research is different from previous research, in this research using the online mass media *kompas.com*, we related to five discourses on corruption cases in the Riau area and analyzed them using critical discourse analysis according to Teun A Van Dijk. In this research, only the text dimensions of the Teun A. Van Dijk model are discussed, which consist of three dimensions, namely macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. This research aims to describe the results of Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis regarding five corruption news stories on *Kompas.com*. This research can contribute to ideas for useful updates in the development of focused discourse studies in the study of critical discourse analysis of news.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis Teun A Van Dijk

Aljuaythin (2020) explains that critical discourse analysis aims to explore contents related to gender, ideology, and identity, as well as how these issues are seen in a text. Then, Teun A. Van Dijk revealed that discourse analysis has three components, namely text, social cognition, and context. The text components studied are the structure and discourse strategies used to explain a theme. The social cognition component analyzed is the text production process, which involves the author's knowledge. Apart from that, the contextual dimension observed is the discourse that develops in society. Van Dijk's analytical model can be described as follows:

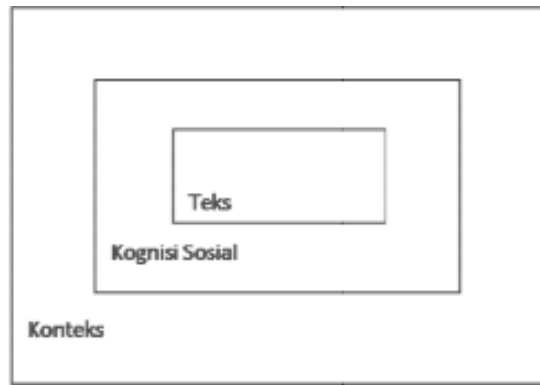


Figure 1. Van Dijk Analysis Model

Meanwhile, in looking at a text, Teun A. Van Dijk divides it into three levels which include (Mita et al., 2024):

- 1) Macrostructure, namely the general meaning of a text which can be understood by looking at the topic of a text.
- 2) Superstructure, namely the framework of a text
- 3) Microstructure, namely the meaning of discourse can be known through analyzing (a) semantics: background, details, intent, presuppositions. (b) syntax: sentence form, coherence, pronouns. (c) stylistics: lexicon. (d) rhetorical: graphic, metaphor, expression.

3. Research Method

Qualitative research methodology was used in this research. Research that uses a qualitative approach produces descriptive information from people's written or spoken words and from the actions they observe (Mulyani et al., 2020). The data collection technique used is content analysis. The data source in this research is the kompas.com web portal regarding corruption news. The first news is "Meranti Regent, KPK Suspect: Accepting Bribery, Cutting Budget, and Giving Bribes." This news was published on April 8, 2023. Second news: "Ex Chancellor and Treasurer of UIN Suska Riau Becomes Corruption Suspect Rp. 7.6 Billion." This news was published on November 21, 2023. The third news story, "Fugitive in Corruption Case Rp. 3.4 Billion, Head of Pekanbaru BUMN Branch Arrested," was published on January 19, 2024. Researchers use a discourse analysis approach developed by Teun van Dijk, which focuses on the macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure of the text. There are several steps involved in this process. The first step is analysis based on Van Dijk's theory and certain symbols, then the data are categorized using certain criteria, and in the third step, predictions are made using certain criteria or theories.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Macrostructure

According to Yanti et al. (2019), the macrostructure covers the themes or topics in a text. The themes or topics in the three news stories have something in common, namely corruption cases. However, each news story has different subthemes or categories. The topic of each news item can be seen in Table 1 below:

No	News Title	Analysis Results
1	"Regent of Meranti, Corruption Eradication Committee Suspect: Accepted Bribery, Cut Budget and Gave Bribery"	Informing about abuse of power over people's money

2	"The former Chancellor and Treasurer of UIN Suska Riau Becomes a Corruption Suspect of Rp. 7.6 Billion"	Informing about the manners of a leader in an agency in Riau Province
3	"Fugitive in Corruption Case Rp. 3.4 Billion, Head of Pekanbaru BUMN Branch Arrested"	Informing about the disclosure of a corruption case of embezzlement of funds involving the head of the Pekanbaru BUMN branch.

Table 1. Results of Macrostructure Analysis on Kompas.com News about Corruption

In the first news story, it was explained about the abuse of power involving government officials in the Meranti Islands. Several corruption cases committed by the Supreme Court are a form of social inequality that exists in society. The second news item informed us about the misappropriation of funds involving unscrupulous educational institutions. Misappropriation of funds involving the head of the agency is a form of criminal act that should not be committed by a leader, because a leader should have a trustworthy nature and reflect good things. A leader's attitudes and behavior influence the public's view of him. The third news item informed about the disclosure of a corruption case involving the embezzlement of funds involving the head of the Pekanbaru BUMN branch. This news reveals how power becomes social inequality.

From the various explanations and analysis results of the five news stories above, it is clear that there is a thematic structure used on Kompas.com's reporting regarding the five news stories about corruption cases in Riau that were used by news writers in each story. The use of macrostructure in thematic elements supports the coherence of the main titles in the five discourses. In these five stories, the news writer wants to convey to the public the names of suspects involved in criminal acts of corruption and other witnesses who are motivated by the ideology and specific intentions of the news writer. According to Alifia & Widyaningsih (2023), the thematic structure is oriented from the perspective of the news writer, which is based on certain cognitions or mentalities, as can be seen from the topics raised in the review. This finding is in line with Haryatmoko (2016) statement that macrostructure shows that critical discourse studies begin by looking for global meanings, topics, or themes.

4.2 Superstructure

According to Mita et al. (2024), based on the scheme, every report begins with a title as a summary. The lead section describes the subject, which becomes a reference and accompanies the reader to the main discourse. Based on the results of the analysis of news 1 to 3, it can be seen that each news story starts with a title. The results of the superstructure analysis can be seen from Table 2 below:

No	News Title	Analysis Results
1	"Regent of Meranti, Corruption Eradication Committee Suspect: Accepting Bribery, Cutting Budget and Giving Bribery"	The summary element explains the title, namely the Regent of Meranti, who was involved in a corruption case and received bribes, while the lead element explains the KPK's success in uncovering the Supreme Court corruption case and how the KPK succeeded in confiscating billions of rupiah

		during the OTT. In terms of story, content, and conclusion, it tells the process of the arrest and detention of the MA, who is being held in the KPK detention center. The news is closed regarding the Supreme Court's expression of apology to Meranti residents.
2	"The former Chancellor and Treasurer of UIN Suska Riau Becomes a Corruption Suspect of Rp. 7.6 Billion"	The summary element explains the title, namely the former chancellor and treasurer of UIN Suska Riau, who committed a criminal act of corruption. Meanwhile, the lead element explains AM and VA as suspects. In terms of story, content, and conclusion, it tells about the health condition and position of the suspect, as well as the occurrence of the corruption case and articles related to acts of corruption committed by AM that have caused losses to the state's money. The news is closed regarding VA having been detained in the Pekanbaru women's prison for the next 20 days.
3	"Fugitive in Corruption Case Rp. 3.4 Billion, Head of Pekanbaru BUMN Branch Arrested"	The summary element explains the title, namely embezzlement of funds involving MI as head of a BUMN branch. Meanwhile, the lead element explained that MI had committed corruption with state losses of IDR 3.4 billion. In terms of story, content, and conclusion, it tells the story of two individuals who were involved in a corruption case by carrying out their crimes using several methods. The news is closed with Nasriadi's statement regarding the suspect making false accountability notes and ignoring procedures.

Table 2. Superstructure Analysis Results on Kompas.com News about Corruption

From the analysis the three news stories above, it can be seen that each news story begins with a title that summarizes its contents. Then the introduction, content, conclusion, and conclusion are superstructure aspects that are fulfilled in the three news items published on kompas.com. In addition, the news structure follows an inverted pyramid structure, prioritizing the most important information before moving on to less important information. This is in accordance with Hakim & Triyono (2021) explanation that good news contains superstructure components, such as a cohesive introduction, content, and conclusion. In addition, Setiawan et al. (2022) state that news writing can begin with a title that arouses the reader's interest, give an introduction that summarizes part of the news conveyed, reveal facts as part of the discussion or content of the news, and end with criticism of the existing news.

4.3 Microstructure

In the three news stories, microstructural elements were found in the form of semantics, syntax, lexicon, and rhetoric. The results of the analysis are presented in Table 3 below:

No	News Title	Element	Analysis Results
	"Regent of Meranti, Corruption Eradication Committee Suspect: Accepted Bribery, Cut Budget and Gave Bribery"	Semantics: Background Details Meaning Presupposition	<p>Setting: Explaining the condition of the regent of the Meranti Islands who was arrested by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) on suspicion of corruption</p> <hr/> <p>Details: "In the OTT, the Corruption Eradication Committee (KPK) arrested 25 people, including the Supreme Court, regional secretaries, heads of services and agencies, heads of divisions, and a number of other officials within the Meranti Islands."</p> <hr/> <p>Meaning: to explicitly convey the abuse of power of a government official in Riau</p> <hr/> <p>Presumption: explaining MA's condition after being named a suspect and already in the press conference room "Based on Kompas.com monitoring, after being presented to the press conference room, MA was taken back by officers to the second floor of the red and white building to undergo examination"</p>
		Syntax: Sentence form, Coherence, Pronouns	<p>Sentence form: In the first news there is a verb, namely confiscate money</p> <hr/> <p>Coherence: additional coherence as a form of confirmation or explanation of the previous statement, namely the presence of the word determine</p> <hr/> <p>Pronouns: there are 4 pronouns used in the first news, such as he, her, me, and us. The pronouns he and Nya are third person pronouns, the pronoun I is the first person pronoun, the meaning of the word I in the data above is MA, while the pronoun we is the first person plural pronoun which in the data we means MA and the Meranti community.</p>

		Rhetoric: Graphic Metaphor	<p>Graphics: graphic elements in the form of abbreviated forms of important words or institutions marked by brackets (KPK, OTT, SKPD, UP, GUP, BPKAD, BPK, Rutan, Ministry of Finance)</p> <p>Metaphor: a byword is an expression of words that has the meaning of what people are talking about or talking about</p>
		Lexicon: Abbreviation	<p>Abbreviations: KPK, BPKAD, BPK, OTT, and SKPD</p> <p>Acronyms: regional secretary, detention center, district government</p> <p>Coat: Rp</p> <p>Vocabulary: fee</p>
2	“The former Chancellor and Treasurer of UIN Suska Riau Becomes a Corruption Suspect of Rp. 7.6 Billion”	Semantics: Background Details Meaning Presupposition	<p>Background: Discusses campus officials who commit criminal acts of corruption. This is a misappropriation of funds by the leader of an educational institution.</p> <p>Details: conveying a corruption case by campus officials, namely the former Chancellor and Treasurer of UIN Suska Riau.</p> <p>Meaning: to expose work fraud committed by the Chancellor and the campus Treasurer, while the implicit intention is to explain that people who are made leaders cannot always be trusted</p> <p>Presumption: the corruption case involving these two suspects has harmed the state "According to the Riau Province BPKP Auditor, there has been a state financial loss of Rp. 7,616,174,803.00”</p>
		Syntax: Sentence form, coherence, Pronouns	<p>Sentence form: In the second news there is a transitive active sentence, namely disbursement</p> <p>Coherence: contrast coherence is coherence that shows resistance, which is shown by the presence of temporary words.</p>

			<p>Pronouns: namely he and his. The pronoun he in data 1 is VA, while the pronoun he in data 2 is AM.</p>
	Rhetoric: Graphic Metaphor		<p>Graphics: graphic elements in the form of abbreviated forms of important words or institutions marked by brackets (kejati, BLU, UIN)</p> <p>Metaphor: being thrown in has the meaning of being put in</p>
	Lexicon: Abbreviation		<p>Abbreviations: BLU, UIN, DIPA, BPKP, Criminal Code</p> <p>Acronym: prosecutor's office</p> <p>Coat: Rp</p>
3	"Fugitive in Corruption Case Rp. 3.4 Billion, Head of Pekanbaru BUMN Branch Arrested"	Semantics: Background Details Meaning Presupposition	<p>Background: Discussing fugitives. Fugitive corruption cases by BUMN branch heads. This is embezzlement of funds which has harmed the country</p> <p>Detail: presents facts related to corruption cases involving BUMN individuals</p> <p>Meaning: corruption involving two suspects was carried out through methods and engineering</p> <p>Presumption: explanation of the corruption case involving the head of the Pekanbaru BUMN branch and his colleague being detained "The suspect was detained on suspicion of corruption over the receivables of PT. Dwipayana Semesta and PT. Yodya Karya (Persero) region II Makasar to PT. Pekanbaru branch of the Indonesian classification bureau, said Nasriadi"</p>
	Syntax: Sentence form, coherence, Pronouns		<p>Sentence form: In the third news there is an active sentence, namely there are verbs that express actions, deeds and circumstances (detention, engineering)</p> <p>Coherence: Coherence of causality. This is marked with the word so. Then also found contrast coherence which shows resistance, found in the word whereas.</p> <p>Pronouns: he and his.</p>

Rhetoric: Graphic Metaphor	Graphic: quotation marks indicating that the sentence is a form of disclosure to emphasize the content of the news Metaphor: containment means placement
Lexicon: Abbreviation	Abbreviation: - Acronym: - Coat: Rp Vocabulary: <i>Corruption, suspect, review, verification</i>

Table 3. Results of Microstructure Analysis on Kompas.com News Regarding Corruption Cases

Through microstructure analysis, there are backgrounds, details, intentions, and presuppositions that form the semantic microstructure in the three news stories above, which explain the events reported regarding corruption cases that occurred in Riau Province. The backgrounds of the three news stories are different, as are the other elements. There are elements in the news article that indicate that the author is attempting to construct a narrative that introduces the main suspect in a corruption investigation. Each news story has a unique style related to the background story. The three news stories also have different information limits. Information control is a writer's tendency when writing texts. The news displayed does not merely inform, but *kompas.com* tries to convey its opinion neutrally by presenting various facts related to the news. By presenting the facts, the information conveyed will gain trust in the public.

Each news item displayed also has a specific purpose. If the information conveyed is profitable, then the information is conveyed explicitly and firmly. On the other hand, if it is detrimental, it will be conveyed with an opposing opinion. So within the intent element, there are explicit and implicit intents. After the author's intention, information limits, and intentions contained in the news, the news also displays presuppositions.

Presupposition is a term used to define meaning in conversation by stating premises that are accepted by the general public as true and which form the basis of arguments that support a particular point of view (Wahyudi, et al., 2021). This is in accordance with the opinion of Syakur & Sumarlam (2021) that the language used in news articles has several possible interpretations. Research conducted by Ayuningtyas & Erika (2018) supports the findings of this research, which shows that speech texts are created using linguistic components of lexicality, namely semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric, to initiate a social process known as "perpetuation of power".

Syntax is the next microstructure. The linguistic study of words and groups of words that are combined to produce phrases, clauses, and sentences is known as syntax (Gani & Arsyad, 2019). This is in accordance with Lestari (2021) statement that news readers may be influenced by syntax. Two types of coherence are observed in the three news stories above. Coherence is the relationship between sentences in a paragraph (Purnomo, 2021). The coherence found is explanatory coherence and contrast coherence. Explanatory coherence is due to the existence of a cause-and-effect relationship. Furthermore, contrast coherence is coherence that shows resistance. In the three corruption news stories above, it was also

found that there were sentence forms with a deductive pattern. This relates to the pattern of conveying information, which begins with a general statement and continues with supporting explanatory sentences. In line with Bakri et al. (2020), which state that word order has two purposes, namely that it can be used to infer meaning by placing important elements at the beginning (deductive) or end (inductive) of a phrase. Apart from that, the pronouns contained in the five news stories above are first person singular (me), third person (he, she, his), and first person plural (us). According to Pertiwi et al. (2022) the pronoun element is a language manipulation tool that builds creative communities.

The next microstructure is the lexicon. Lexicon is the way a writer chooses the words to use in his writing. The lexicon includes abbreviation, according to Kridalaksana in (Sari, 2021), stating that abbreviation is a way to shorten a word or group of words to produce a new, shorter word arrangement. From the three news stories above, the results showed that one news stories did not have abbreviations, while the other two news stories used abbreviations related to corruption, namely KPK, PPA, KKP, and KUHP. Rhetoric is the ultimate microstructure. The graphic component is one aspect of rhetoric that can be found in news articles in various writing styles, such as bold, italics, underlining, brackets, and other typical forms that highlight the subject matter (Angela, 2023). Apart from that, there are metaphors. According to Erfiani & Neno (2021), a metaphor is a language style that compares one object with another, using appropriate comparisons based on similar or almost identical characteristics.

5. Conclusion

The conclusions derived from the research findings on the dimensions of Teun A. Van Dijk's news texts, analyzed using critical discourse analysis, are as follows:

1. **Macrostructure (Thematics):** Kompas.com's reporting employs a thematic structure to present a point of view that integrates opinions with facts and explanations of corruption incidents in Riau. This thematic approach allows the articles to effectively convey complex issues through a coherent narrative.
2. **Superstructure (Text Organization):** The superstructure analysis of three news items reveals that they adhere to a conventional structure, comprising an introduction, content, and conclusion. Each article begins with an engaging title designed to capture the reader's attention, followed by an introduction that sets the stage. The main content provides a detailed discussion of the facts and events, and the articles conclude by summarizing the key points or providing a final perspective.
3. **Microstructure (Detailed Elements):** The microstructure analysis uncovers various linguistic and stylistic elements, including:
 - **Background Information:** Providing context and additional details that enhance the reader's understanding.
 - **Details and Intent:** Specifics that support the main narrative and the underlying purpose of the text.
 - **Presuppositions:** Assumptions embedded within the text that guide the reader's interpretation.
 - **Sentence Forms:** The syntactic structures employed to convey information clearly and effectively.
 - **Pronouns (Pronominals):** Usage of pronouns such as "he," "she," "her," and "we" to create coherence and involve the reader.

- **Lexicon, Graphics, and Metaphors:** Choice of vocabulary, visual elements, and figurative language that enrich the text and aid in illustrating the issues discussed.

Overall, Kompas.com's reporting on corruption incidents in Riau demonstrates a sophisticated use of thematic, structural, and detailed linguistic elements to craft informative and engaging news articles. This comprehensive approach not only informs but also influences the reader's perception and understanding of the events.

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