



Cognition-Sociocultural in Tempo Newspaper Article entitled “*Evaluasi Pemilu Serentak Mendesak*”

Rendy Pribadi¹, Yasir Riady²

¹Institut Teknologi Budi Utomo, Jakarta, Indonesia; ²Universitas Terbuka, Jakarta Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background: There was a different technique when the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) framework came into effect, from elements, Fairclough analysis frameworks that explained the historical side of text production to the impact on society and the framework of CDA van Dijk that characterized the cognition of the producer of the text (journalist).

Purpose: This study tries to find elements of cognition and sociocultural from the article Evaluation of *Evaluasi Pemilu Serentak Mendesak* from Tempo newspaper with the framework model of CDA Fairclough and van Dijk model.

Design and methods: This research uses a qualitative approach with data collection methods using library methods. Content analysis techniques.

Results: The authors found several techniques in dissecting the text; 1. CDA Fairclough model focuses more on changes in social patterns, 2. Social cognition only reads events and conveys them to the reader so that the responsibility is centered on journalists.

Keywords: Cognition, sociocultural, CDA, newspaper article

Introduction

The nature of discourse as the highest hierarchy in linguistic structure has a clear context in the delivery of complete information textually and in context. The content in the discourse in a language contains various forms of interest both visible and implied. In plain sight in this case there are language instruments such as grammar, idiom elements, and other things linguistically can be researched (Rafatbakhsh & Ahmadi, 2019). Functionally, language does not stand alone as, elements of structure, it has an ideational, interpersonal, and textual (Halliday, 2014). Quoting from Saussure's view of *signified and signifier*, 'marker' and 'marked' that meaning is formed by a mechanism of differentiation, which is the reference and then interpreted so that the emergence of consensus.

Halliday forms the basis of a form of communication-based on language not only seen as text but also there is a further meaning of language based on the three structures above, (Wodak and Meyer, 2001).

“Halliday distinguished three metafunctions of language which are continuously interconnected: firstly, the ideational function through which language lends structure to experience (the ideational structure has a dialectical relationship with social structure, both rejecting and influencing it); secondly, the interpersonal function which constitutes relationships between the participants; and thirdly, the textual function which constitutes coherence and cohesion in texts.

CONTACT Rendy Pribadi ✉ rendyp@itbu.ac.id

© 2022 Rendy Pribadi, Yasir Riady. Published by Mitra Palupi. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

But it is not enough just to analyze language because the question of language, especially discourse requires context in cohesion and coherence- this becomes an element in implied discourse. Discourse has a complete construction of meaning in determining a theme with grammar and in the context of discourse. In the order of language, discourse pays attention to linguistic aspects such as syntax, morphology, and semantics. But today discourse is not only interpreted by the level of the text but also connects it with hegemony, false consciousness, ideology, and even reading counter-discourse in this increasingly plural society. The field that has touched on the issue of critical issues, then is what the authors will discuss in this paper.

Discourse is the highest unit of language that has more completeness than any other language element. Discourse consisting of oral and written has a relationship between paragraphs and other paragraphs called coyotes. While the relationship between paragraph and reality outside himself (the situation of society) is called context. Elements in discourse that can form the unity of ideas with each other by using linguistic elements referred to as cohesion, such as ellipsis, substitution, repetition, and so on.

In other elements, discourse recognizes the term coherence. Interparagraphs in discourse always have related elements - ideas, especially logic, are very concerned in this regard, the central role because it regulates the technique of storytelling deductively and inductively so that it becomes a solid reading, the element start-tension-climax and support each other so that information becomes intact (cohesion) and solid (coherence).

The structuralists dominated at the time. The history of discourse became part of scientific activities when Alain de Beaugrande, (1981) introduced textuality with seven conditions fulfilled by a text, namely cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, contextuality, and intertextuality. After textual analysis, the analysis of discourse arrived at three paradigms after being influenced by several critical theorists such as Foucault, Habermas, and Karl Marx.

The Nature of Critical Discourse Analysis

According to Siregar et al., (2021), there are three views for knowing the language problems that exist in discourse, *empirical positivism* views, *constructivism* views, and *critical views*. Empirical positivism attempts to emphasize discourse on structural concepts and has been syntactically, logically organized, and has a relationship with empirical experience. In addition, the relationship of harmony between the two cohesion and coherence is highly regarded in this view.

Cohesion as compatibility between grammatical relationships in discourse. Coherence is an inter-plan integration that contains ideas that concern the purpose of the discourse marker so that it can be understood by participants. Constructivism looks at the analysis of discourse by separating subjects and objects of language. The subject becomes the main study in this view because the subject (the production of discourse) is a central factor in its relation to discourse and social relations.

The last view is a critical one. In this case, the truth and untruth of grammatical structure or interpretation of constructivism are not centered on this view. Critical views criticize this. The language in this view contains representations in the formation of a particular subject, discourse themes, and strategies. With such discourse, language has always been involved in power relations, especially in the formation of subjects, and the various acts of representation that exist in a society that emphasize the relationship of meaning that occurs in the process of production and reproduction of meaning. After knowing the position of language in this view and the perspective of language, then this third type is called *Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)*.

Norman Fairclough had another idea in outlining the idea of CDA. The framework that becomes the procedure in discourse analysis is a part of the form of social praxis. Praxis that put social change in society. Fairclough makes a comprehensive form that is operational in analyzing a discourse based on three dimensions, namely 1) text dimension, 2) dimension of discourse practice, and 3) dimension of sociocultural practice (Bilqisth et al., 2021).

In text dimensions, analysis is performed on the shape and content of the text. The form referred to here is a meaning in the semiotics of language. The text has three functions: (1) the "ideational" function through the representation of experience and the world, (2) the "interpersonal" function through social interactions in discourse, and (3) the "textual" function through the wholeness of the components of text and context.

In the form of text dimensions, the thing discussed is the use of language in the text which includes vocabulary, metaphors, grammar, linguistic structures, modalities, and alternative sentences. The next dimension is the practice of discourse, this analysis is carried out on the process of production and interpretation of the text. Practice the process of text production, seeing from the maker of the discourse. How the role of the discourse maker to produce the text and how the process of distributing the text reaches the community.

The practical dimension of discourse is indeed considered as an intermediary between the text and sociocultural praxis. In the text, there is a background that contains elements of the text that are assessed as the praxis value of the symptoms in socializing. Texts that can have an impact in reflecting the cultural situation in society related to change consciously. Interpretation of a text includes the interpretation of a text.

Finally, the sociocultural practice dimension, this dimension relates to social organization, such as the context of the situation, the context of the institution, and the social context. All these charges explain the relationship between events and the text of discourse in the formation of a form of hegemony and other interests.

CDA is indeed inseparable from the ambition of Karl Marx's theory with "without class" as stated by Laclau and Mouffe (in Jorgensen and Philips, 2007). Laclau and Mouffe combined and modified two major theoretical traditions: Marxism and Structuralism.

Marxism reveals the side of social phenomena that become a foothold in composing meaning while structurally trying to apply theories related to language. Each sign in a language has its role and function that forms an interconnected network. Marxist theories that study social phenomena coalesce structurally to create a new "meaning."

According to Fairclough and Wodak, (1995), is a sign formed from social phenomena. The sign tries to be stretched into a system that has net eyes that cause it to form a special meaning. Not all existing meanings have a sign that can enter to compose a concept of discourse. Because of its nature which can be said to predict a phenomenon, it must be continuously strived to be included in discourse analysis. So, discourse analysis aims to map the process of our struggle to find out the way used in determining the meaning of signs and the process in making some meaning determinations become able to be conventionalized so that we consider it as an effort to establish meaning naturally.

Social phenomena that exist in society then become meaningful when it comes to deep discourse that becomes a medium for representing the condition. The function of discourse analysis in this theory is as a way of working in analyzing discourse that is charged with leading issues based on identity and entity. How identity can be created and how an entity (being) becomes a meaning. This discourse analysis relies on the context of the discourse with a broad interpretation of interactions between the people who have a strong meaning content as well. Thus, creating a conclusion of the meanings that exist even hidden based on discourse analysis.

Any practice that seeks to establish relationships between elements so that their identity changes as a result of *articulate* practices. The structured totality is derived from the articulate practices we call *discourse*. Different positions as they seem articulated in discourse, we call *moments*. On the contrary, we call *the element* to refer to any distinction that is not reasonably articulated.

Overview of Norman Fairclough Critical Discourse Analysis

Norman Fairclough based his views on building a model of discourse analysis that contributed to social and cultural analysis, particularly changes in social practice. In social and cultural analysis, Fairclough emphasizes discourse on the process of sociocultural change in society. According to Fairclough and Wodak (1995), there are eight principles in compiling a study that draws critical discourse analysis to be studied, namely:

1. Critical Discourse Analysis shows social problems
2. Power relations have nothing to do with each other.
3. In discourse, there is a social and cultural constitution.
4. Discourse is the work of ideology.
5. Discourse is history
6. A socio-cognition approach is needed to understand how the relationship between text and society is in mediation.
7. Discourse analysis is interpretation and explanation using a systematic methodology.
8. Critical discourse analysis is a social scientific paradigm.

All of the above principles can be used as a reference for each research using critical discourse analysis. This means that critical discourse analysis looks at various themes that are devoted to the eight principles above. But it does not rule out the possibility of development in the above principles in every study.

As a social practice, a discourse has implications. First, discourse is understood as an action, one presents a discourse as a form of action to represent the reality of the world. A discourse provides information that has passed or is ongoing. Because of the concept that examines the text and the author of the text, it then becomes a picture of the events of that era. Second, discourse and social structures are mutually interconnected. The role of discourse is not only to examine the social structure of a society but also to convey the information of its analysis to the wider community to become knowledgeable.

Here is the presentation of the dimensions in the Critical Discourse Analysis according to Fairclough.

Dimensions of text

In text analysis, Fairclough uses linguistic forms such as vocabulary, semantics, and phrasing in analyzing each discourse. Coherence and cohesion, how the coherence of the sentence so that it forms meaning. The elements analyzed were used to see three problems: first the dimensions of the text, namely looking at the use of language as a form of speech, imaging, and visual.

Text dimension analysis is used to see the following three problems. (Darma, 2009)

1. *Ideational* refers to a particular reference that wants to be displayed in a text, which generally carries a particular ideology.
2. *Relationships* refer to the analysis of how the relationship between the journalist and the speaker is constructed, whether, openly or closely. Like the author with

the reader whether to open or create new meaning and open memory of events in the reader in a work.

3. *Identity* refers to a particular construct of the identity of the author and the reader and how this personal identity is to be displayed.

The practice of text description that is included in critical discourse analysis is the use of formal and alternative aspects in a text. The process of text description according to Fairclough is divided into three levels of value, namely experiential, relational, and expressive. Experiential in the formal aspect is a cue in which the experience of the natural or social environment of the text-making world is represented. A formal aspect with relational values is a sign or gesture that indicates the social relationship represented by the text on the discourse. This aspect emphasizes interaction and social relationships.

Finally, the formal aspect of expressive value is the subject (language wearer) and social identity possessed, even though only one dimension and the final concept are related to the subjective. The formal aspect is the intermediary or ordinance in a conversation that refers to the formal aspects of a language. It can be said as a standard for initiating a discourse in transactional activities. Such as the opening sentence in teaching activities, buying and selling activities, and other activities that require formal aspects as standards to start the activity.

Text description practices also involve the production and consuming (interpretation of a text) which are linguistic forms, as described below:

1. Interactional control — relationships between speakers, including questions about who sets the conversation agenda.
2. Metaphor
3. Vocabulary
4. Grammar

Dimensions of discourse practice

The practical dimension of discourse is centered on how text is produced and consumed. The practice of discourse related to the production process is then interpreted according to researchers and how the process of working the text reaches the hands of consumers. In the practice of discourse, analysis is centered on how the profile of the author of the text as a discourse maker and the existing streams to create a text then how the distribution reaches the consumer.

The practice of text production attempts to analyze one by one the parties (agents) that exist in the process of appearing in the discourse of the text. Parties in this case can be text authors, text spreading agents (publishers and films), and other institutions that support access to text dissemination.

The relationship between texts and sociocultural practices is mediated by the practice of discourse. This form of practice attempts to analyze the workings of the dominant discourse delivery to the target of the discourse. This way of working can be in the form of interaction (discourse description) and how the results of the interaction (responsiveness) to the dominant discourse. Do they tend to follow or have other forms (counterpoints) in every dominant discourse that exists?

Therefore, it is only through the practice of discourse — the place for explanations from the agents of the background of writing can be explained subjectively. The practice of discourse is also related to discourse events with the order of discourse which is an intertextual issue. Through the intertextuality component, the analysis of the dimensions of discourse practice connects historical facts with social. Intertextual analysis investigates how the author's historical and social foundations in producing text based on secondary data and

interview results related to text creation. Then the community response after reading the related text which then produces a response ---- in the form of secondary data collection results or interviews with figures or researchers who have first researched or the public who assess the emergence of the text as the emergence of a theme that comes up so that it deserves to be responded to. The distribution process has a significant role. In this case it is a publisher or other form (film) that is able to spread the text into the joints of society.

Sociocultural Practice Dimensions

Sociocultural practice dimensions relate to the various levels of social organization, namely the context of the situation, the context of the institution, and the social context of its relationship to a particular society or culture and politics. This dimension explains how events and text of discourse give rise to ideological forms of power and resistance to power, and explains how the relationship between discourse and society itself as a factor that instills power and hegemony. Discourse and hegemony view mastery over the practice of discourse as a struggle against power. Discourse related to the processes of struggle and power relations is a matter of critical discourse analysis procedures, namely explanatory (Darma, 2009).

Then in institutional terms, discourse is made based on who the discourse maker is and the institutions involved in making a discourse. Analysis of institutions can be in the form of organizations from the discourse maker or those in the discourse so as to form a conclusion that indicates the assault institution of the discourse maker. The last one is the social context. dimensions that explain the role of context in construction

Fairclough said critical discourse analysis is more than just a post-structuralism approach to discourse analysis, it emphasizes more on the process of the social dimension. Fairclough's approach essentially states that critical discourse is an important form of sociocultural practice that reproduces and transforms knowledge, identity, and social relationships that include power relationships and are at the same time shaped by other sociocultural structures and practices of (Jorgensen and Philips, 1995).

Fairclough also established social structure as the foundation of social relations consisting of elements of disaster and non-disaster. Fairclough distances himself from structuralism and leans more toward a more structuralist position when stating that the practice of pre-existing pretender but also challenging the structure by using words to describe what lies outside that structure (Jorgensen and Philips, 1995). Such as culture, culture, politics, and organizations that describe the existence of forces outside the structure. CDA Fairclough model is pictured in the chart below.

Fairclough Analysis Model is used in research with media objects by Gallant Karunia Assidik and B.Wahyudi Joko Santoso Majoring Education Indonesian, Postgraduate, State University of Semarang, Indonesia, with the title *Public Image of the President of the Republic of Indonesia on The News In The Independent Voice Daily, Tabloid Tempo, and Republika Daily: Critical Discourse Analysis Study model Norman Fairclough* (2016) and Edy Prihantoro Dinda Rakhma Fitriani with the title *Modalities in Online Media News Text* from Gunadarma University (2015).

Overview of van Dijk CDA

Macro and micro

In the preparation of the van Dijk model a discourse is arranged based on the level of a part, namely micro and macro. The use of language, discourse, verbal interaction, and communication is included in the micro level. Power, dominance, and imbalance among social groups are a number of types that fall into the macro category.

Language use, discourse, verbal interaction, and communication belong to the microlevel of the social order. Power, dominance, and inequality between social groups are typically terms that belong to a macrolevel of analysis. This means that CDA has to theoretically bridge the well-known "gap" between micro and macro approaches, which is of course a distinction that is a sociological construct in its own (Van Dijk, 2015).

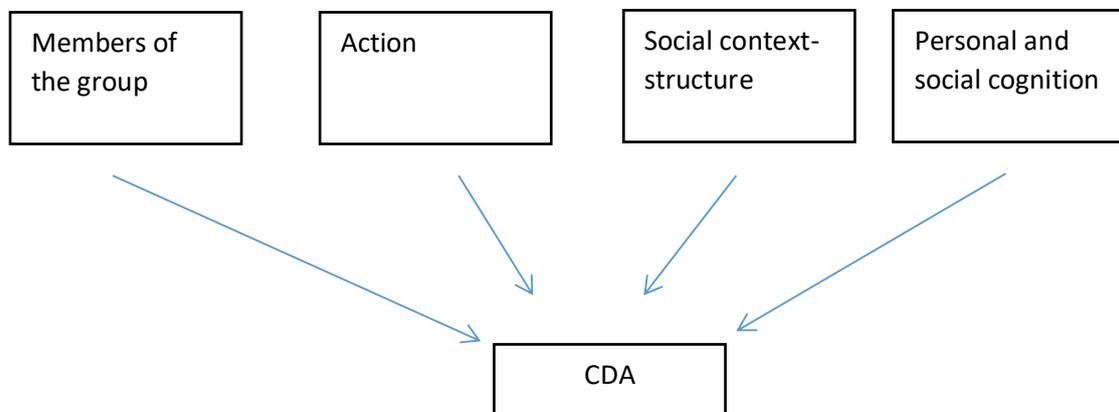
In micro and macro situations, there is a link between these two bases which then becomes a form of study. In this ha these levels become a separate domain in the scope of van Dijk model study. The liaison in this study is

1 Member – group: Language-engaged users of discourse as members of (some) social groups, organizations, or institutions; and vice versa, groups can act "by" their members.

2 Actions – processes: The social actions of individual actors are thus constituent parts of group actions and social processes, such as legislation, news making, or the reproduction of racism. This one link tries to produce the product of a pattern that exists in the individual.

Social contexts: Situations of discursive interaction are equal parts or are equal social structures; For example, press conferences may be a typical practice of media organizations and institutions. Namely, the "local" and more "global" contexts are closely related, and both have constraints in discourse.

Personal and social cognition: Language users as social actors have personal and social cognition: personal memory, knowledge and opinions, as well as those shared with members of the group or culture as a whole. Both types of cognition influence the interactions and discourses of individual members, while shared "social representations" govern the collective actions of a group. Knowledge, beliefs, and memories are characteristic in the formation of cognition of each of these individuals (van Dijk, 2015).



Methods

The method used in this study uses qualitative methods with content analysis procedures with the Fairclough and van Dijk model Critical Discourse Analysis framework to trace the form of ideas, cognition, and sociocultural changes in a Tempo newspaper article entitled *Evaluasi Pemilu Serentak Mendesak 24 April 2018*. According to Moleong (2002: 6). This method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words whose properties of an individual, the circumstances or symptoms of a group can be observed.

The qualitative approach in Mayring (2002:6) is the approach that became the method in this study. The technique of analysis of the text of the discourse that indicates paragraphs

both in the form of dialogue or statements that arise from existing speakers in the discourse of the text charged with a particular idea or intention. Content analysis is a research analysis technique that draws conclusions through valid data by paying attention to the context of the data. Content analysis can be a valid technique and can be replicated to create specific conclusions of a text. Content analysis can be controlled methodologically and empirically by following the rules of analysis gradually without quantification too early.

According to Krippendof (2004: 18) The construct of content analysis can be obtained from 1) existing practices or theories, 2) knowledge or experience from experts, and 3) previous research. Then these three processes are reformulated as a form of value contained in conversations, statements, and other forms of metaphor and grammar (modalities). From several forms of linguistics, conclusions are drawn in the form of situations from the addressee and presenter which indicate the scope behind the social conditions in the text.

Content analysis also attempts to unlock social content (hegemony) in interpretation. This interpretation is done to look at hegemony in the language aspects in the article text, hegemony in the practice of discourse involving the production and consumption of article text, and hegemony in article discourse as social practices that interact with socio-cultural situations and conditions.

The method of analysis of content in the text is divided into two stages of analysis, namely syntagmatic and paradigmatic analysis of the text. The first analysis of the text is syntagmatic is a discourse that explores the structure of language to draw conclusions from the results of its analysis. There are two types of syntagmatic text forms used in this study.

1) Conversation Analysis Methods (AP)

According to Titscher (2000: 55) A method that aims to find the principles and procedures used in producing the structure and rules of a communication situation. In perspective this method a conversation between two or more people is analyzed by paying attention to the way they interact such as turn patterns in conversations and communication situations that occur.

2) Functional Pragmatic Method (PF)

This method discusses speech *actions* and speech acts to find the purpose of participants in a conversation. The way this method works is focused on procedural and conversational patterns. The procedural in question is the smallest unit of conversational action such as the use of pronominal I or decyclical *here* and *now*.

3) Method of Objective Hermeneutics (HO)

This method seeks to understand meaning as something objective based on social structures that appear interactively. It pays attention to aspects of the internal and external context of a discourse, performs extensive interpretations, thorough interpretations, and proposes individual hypotheses about the economic interests of actors. In this method, meaning is considered the result of mutual interaction. The perpetrators of the interaction cannot access the meaning so it takes outsiders to research it. The analysis begins with a sequential one, then continues with a detailed analysis.

Overall, the three syntagmatic methods above attempt to interpret the structure of text in the form of sentences, paragraphs, and other text structures explicitly and implicitly in the unity and coherence of the dominant discourse building. From the search of the core structure of the text it can be confirmed that from the discourse of the text contained the hegemony contained in the article *Article Evaluation of Simultaneously Urgent Elections*.

The data in this study is in the form of vocabulary, grammatical metaphors, and interaction control that goes into the dimensions of text, humane practices, and sociocultural practices contained in the article *Evaluation of Simultaneously Urgent Elections*. The source of the data is the article *Evaluation of Simultaneously Urgent Elections*. In this article

researchers found indications of cognition processes and sociocultural changes based on the working tools of Critical Discourse Analysis of women based on three dimensions that have been described so as to give clues in analyzing the text in depth.

Findings & Discussion

The findings in this article from the dimensions of the text, social praxis, and sociocultural are,

Dimensions of the Text of the Election Article *Evaluasi Pemilu Serentak Mendesak*

Tempo newspaper has consistent diction in an effort to build cohesion and coherence of a text. The logical consequences of a journalist's product in the name of journalist ethics without hesitation to deliver consistent news. Diction such as "workload" is almost pronounced by all sources. But what is interesting is the effort to invite readers to recall the legality of holding an election, namely election law no. 1 of 2016 and election law n0 7 of 2017. The public seems to see historically an election journey and elections are then introduced to the source of simultaneous elections by previous presidents.

Practical Dimensions of Election Article Discourse *Evaluasi Pemilu Serentak Mendesak*

The dimensions of the text attempt to explore the origin of the production of the text, namely the Tempo newspaper. Tempo's role has long existed in cross-journalism in Indonesia. Published since 1971 when it became a form of magazine then in 2001 was born tempo newspaper published by limited liability companies to compete in the "lapak" daily media. Tempo newspaper which became a pioneer as a newspaper in compact format in Indonesia is superior in coverage of the eradication of corruption, politics and economy. In accordance with the jargon "readable and necessary. Balanced when reading because tempo institutions are "strict" with journalist ethics and always confirm the events to expert sources. Journalistic representative products in Indonesia.

Sociocultural Dimensions of *Simultaneously Urgent Election* Articles

In sociocultural analysis, explanations focus on situations, institutions, and social. The whole thing in this analysis. Criticism of the implementation of simultaneous elections against the government so as to urge the evaluation of elections. Be a reliable reference in any information related to public events. Alternatives in the news by using all reliable references (sources).

Van Dijk Text Dimension Analysis

In Macro discourse structure, *Evaluasi Pemilu Serentak Mendesak* is written in bold. It reveals Subjects in a completed title (community or otherwise). In addition, Fatigue due to increased workload due to all elections (President, DPR, MPR, DPRD, DPD, regents, and mayors) based on PKD Law no. 1 2016.

In superstructure, it forms a deductive storytelling effort scheme. The event was preceded by common causes then the legal basis regarding the existence of simultaneous elections under the pretext of budget savings. Because of the fall of victims in simultaneous elections- there are arguments from KPU members (workload objections). Also, author arguments about the legal basis of simultaneous elections, evaluation by Achmad Baidowi.

In Microstructure, the words 'exhaustion' and 'legal foundation'. There are efforts to avoid the case of the victim's fall by forming the meaning of "will be evaluated". The details of the budget in this article are in the form of dictions such as the word 'evaluation' which seems to heed the loss of life in the election process simultaneously. Also, in coherent terms, the

arrangement of articles starts from the sum of them. The next paragraph is a strengthening of the KPU members. The next paragraph again writes the number of victims but there is a legal basis for simultaneous execution and then ends with an anticlimactic evaluation

Van Dijk Socio-cognitive analysis

Text production, Tempo journalists are more producing text in storytelling able to attract the attention of readers through the departure of stories. The story starts from the narrative of the number of victims, then turns into the speech of witnesses who seem to "blame" the rules with the strengthening of a Perpu from the President. Dictions from each witness expressed a heavy "workload" to at least support the simultaneous election process that "took" many lives. Until it comes to a legal source that makes all "legal". Lastly, there is a wise quote from the country's top brass about the basis of the need for elections that are not in unison.

Social Context are divided by two. They are the practice of power and access to power. The practice of power, the dominant practice of power is shown from the arguments of experts so as to support the big theme of the "heavy burden" of simultaneous elections that cost lives. The election results in the form of "heavy burdens" that are continuously produced for the reason of saving more state spending so that it is free from budgetary spending sentiment. Perpu becomes as if the one to blame for the higher material value of his accountability than weighing the rules that become a polemic.

Access to Power, Tempo newspaper is one of the founders of AJI (Alliance of Independent Journalists). This access is not intended for the ruler to remain more counter to the ruler in the Orba era. But now Tempo becomes a partner of the ruler and will control the defense as long as the indentpedence is still "attached" to them.

Conclusion

As an outline of this approach I will give the dichotomy of these two analyses, Norman Fairclough model CDA are 1) analysis in the fields of communication, economics, politics, and even literature; 2) Its strength lies in the sociocultural dimension of changing the structure of society when the text is disseminated or vice versa; and, 3) The institutional element also plays a role in this, because he sees the historicity of the discourse-producing.

model van Dijk CDA are 1) Analysis in the fields of communication, economics, politics, social, and law; and, 2) Elements of journalist cognition become a major role because, the spreader (journalist) is highly emphasized. Cognition determines the interpretation of events to the media and is read by the public at large. What journalists think is derived from their cognition when writing in the media.

Modernism in its intellectual development has always presented an 'extension' towards postmodernism. But the development of postmodernism is considered not to be able to fully become an "extension" because the essence of postmodernism arises due to dissatisfaction with methods and lines of thought so that postmodern is only as an initiator, critic, and propaganda maker. That's what happened to both models. The second borrows Derrida's idea of deconstruction in the philosophical realm to dissect the material problems that exist in an increasingly plural world. This material will continue to be reread with the framework will be "divided" into social and political units.

References

Bilqisth, R., Kriyantono, R., & Sujoko, A. (2021). Critical Discourse Analysis of the Suicide Bombings at Three Churches in Surabaya on the News Published by

- Vice.Com. *International Journal of Science and Society*, 3(2), 263–268.
<https://doi.org/10.54783/ijssoc.v3i2.337>
- Darma, Y.A., (2009) *Critical Discourse Analysis*. Bandung: Yrama Widya
- Fairclough & Wodak (1995), *Critical Discourse Analysis* in van Dijk (Ed), *Discourse as Social Interaction*, London:Sage
- Halliday, M. A. K. (2014). Language as social semiotic. *The Discourse Studies Reader*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 263-272.
- Jorgensen, M W and Philips, L J. (2007) *Discourse Analysis: Theory &Methods*. Abdul Syukur Ibrahim (Ed.). Imam Suyitno et al. (Penerj.). Yogyakarta: Student Library,
- Rafatbakhsh, E., & Ahmadi, A. (2019). A thematic corpus-based study of idioms in the Corpus of Contemporary American English. *Asian-Pacific Journal of Second and Foreign Language Education*, 4(1), 11. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40862-019-0076-4>
- Siregar, I., Rahmadiyah, F., & Siregar, A. F. Q. (2021). Linguistic Intervention in Making Fiscal and Monetary Policy. *International Journal of Arts and Humanities Studies*, 1(1), 50–56. <https://doi.org/10.32996/ijahs.2021.1.1.8>
- Van Dijk, T. A. (2015). Critical Discourse Analysis. In *The Handbook of Discourse Analysis* (pp. 466–485). John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118584194.ch22>
- Wodak, R. & Meyer, M. 2001. *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis*. London: Sage Publications