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Study of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) Teun a van Dijk in Jokowi News Sentil Minister Related to Oil Price Increase in Beritasatu.com

Zey Anastasya[1], Anwar Effendi[2]
[1,2]Faculty of Languages, Arts and Culture, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Email: Zeyanastasya.2021@student.uny.ac.id

Abstract: *The development of the times and technology is giving a big enough influence, especially in the world of information and communication. The existence of information media, both printed and electronic, makes it easier for the public to obtain information and access all circulating news. The public, as recipients of the news or information, must take advantage of the critical thinking process, so that they are able to digest the news they receive until they are close to the truth of the news they enjoy. In line with this statement, this study aims to analyze the news with the headline News on the Increase in Cooking Oil Prices and Pertramax which was published on the beritasatu.com page. This research belongs to the type of descriptive qualitative research. Data collection techniques carried out in this study include documentation techniques, listening techniques, and note-taking techniques. The data analysis technique used in this research is content analysis or content analysis. The object of this research is electronic news on the beritasatu.com page with the news entitled "Jokowi Sentil Menteri Soal Kenaikan Harga Minyak Goreng Dan Pertamax Pada Laman Berita1.com Prices which was published on April 6, 2022. The object of this research was chosen because it has an actual topic, and is still widely discussed. to date. The theory used as the basis for analyzing the data is the theory of critical discourse analysis from Van Dijik's perspective, which includes text, context and social cognition. The results showed that; (1) the topic was raised because the news presenters wanted to present news that seemed to answer some of the questions that existed in the ideology of the community; (2) The meaning shown in the news discourse is to provide information to the public regarding the president's steps in dealing with the problem of rising oil prices and Pertamax; (3) the form of the sentence used is dominated by active sentences and uses a lexicon of foreign language terms; (4) the graphics shown are dominated by graphics in the form of images; (5) Based on the description presented in the news, it can be seen that the news seems to answer the opinion circulating in the community. Regarding the increase in the price of cooking oil and pertamax which are currently circulating*

Keywords: *Critical; discourse; analysis; Beritasatu.com*

I. Introduction

The development of the times and technology is giving a big enough influence, especially in the world of information and communication. The existence of information media, both printed and electronic in the current revolutionary era, makes it easier for the public to obtain information (Hakim, et al 2021). One of these media is mass media. Mass media can be defined as a work of human culture that is growing and expanding day by day. Mass media is currently the main source of circulating news (Erawati et al., 2022). The ease with which the public accesses the mass media is one of the reasons why the news circulating

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is easily accessible and accepted by the public. Mass media includes electronic and print media. Electronic mass media such as online are the main choice for people to access information and news. The media has a main power that cannot be denied. This power lies in constructing reality, the media has the power to package various existing issues, then rise to the surface into news, so that it becomes an interesting public discussion Heryanto (via Alfaritsi et al., 2020). News accessed online is considered very practical, because of the ease in accessing it.

News can be interpreted as part of the representation of language practice. News in the mass media is a form of written language, Humaira (2018) argues that, the language used in writing is a writing that contains information from the author, the writing can be in the form of a series of words or images that have meaning. Therefore, in understanding the language of various writings, it is very necessary to be careful and thorough in writing, this happens because, in the written variety, it is accompanied by the movement of giving information. News is often perceived to have qualities of neutrality and authority that it does not have and cannot be logically expected to possess. In line with Burton's opinion Burton (via Erawati et al., 2022) who argues that the value contained in the news expresses the interests and desires of a particular community. Burton Burton (via Erawati et al., 2022) emphasizes this statement through the sentence "the value can be seen as a benchmark for ideological interests.

This view is reinforced by Paul Watson (via Alfaritsi et al., 2020), which states that the concept of truth used in news in the mass media is not the true truth, but the news is only something that is considered by the public as truth, in this case, in short the media. the masses determine the truth. Based on the description above, it can be seen that the mass media, especially electronic media, make a fairly large contribution to the development of news in society. The public as recipients of the news or information, must take advantage of the critical thinking process, so that they are able to digest the news received until it is close to the truth (Alfaritsi et al., 2020). Some of these explanations are very closely related to discourse. The term discourse comes from Sanskrit, vacana, which means reading. Furthermore, the word discourse (vacana) entered into Old Javanese and New Javanese, meaning 'talk, word, and speech'. Absorbed into Indonesian into discourse, which means "speech, conversation, lecture". Next, the word discourse is used as a translation of the word discourse which comes from English (Humaira, 2018). Discourse can be defined as one of the parts of linguistic literature that has the highest level (Setiani et al., 2021).

In line with this description, Suwandi (2008:145) argues that discourse analysis is an analytical study that is closely related to the function of language or the use of language as a means of communication. The presence of critical discourse analysis as an approach that is closely related to the description, is currently very important to use. In Indonesia itself, critical discourse analysis is widely used to see how the ideology of a mass media, both printed and electronic (Paramita, 2019). Discourse is understood as a unit and form of speech from interactions that are part of linguistic behavior and are in speech situations (Erawati et al., 2022). Discourse is a form of social practice (Subagyo, 2010). Discourse can have a purpose to convey form or achieve authority (Ginanjar et al., 2022). Critical discourse analysis has the view that no mass media is completely neutral (Nurlailly et al., 2018). The media is not a free rule, the media can be said to be individuals who construct reality, take sides and complete with biased views (Musyafa'ah, 2017).

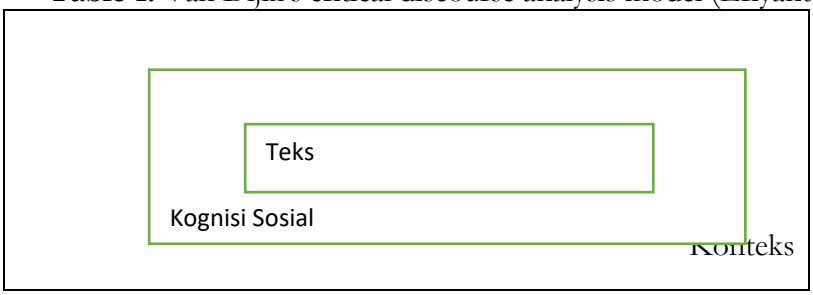
II. Review of Literature

2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis

Van Dijk, defines discourse as text "*in context*". In the discourse contained the meaning of a broader context. In the context of the theory of linguistic behavior, it is important to define the "text", whose material is made up in the text, separated from the general speech situation which is only the receptive behavior of the reader, the basis is generally understood in a systematic sense, not a historical meaning. Van Dijk elaborates the elements contained in the discourse so that it can be used and used practically. The model used by Van Dijk is often referred to as "social cognition". Van Dijk argues that research on discourse is not enough just to be based on an analysis of the text alone, because the text is only the result of a production practice that must be observed. In addition, it is also seen how a text is produced, in order to obtain a knowledge of why the text can be like that. (Eriyanto, 2001: 221).

Based on this opinion, it can be seen that Van Dijik's perspective discourse analysis is designed in a practical and interesting way by looking at the social context in a text. Text analysis in Van Dijik's model of discourse analysis is not only based on the text, but also pays attention to the production of the text, so that conclusions can be drawn, why the text was produced like that, what is the purpose, what is the meaning and what are the benefits in it. The same opinion was conveyed by (Hakim et al., 2019) who stated that Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model is often referred to as social cognition discourse analysis because van Dijk does not only look at the structure of the text, but also sees how a discourse can be formed. In concept, the discourse analysis model of Teun A. van Dijk combines all dimensions of discourse consisting of text, social cognition, and social context. In the text dimension, the part that is analyzed is how the structure of the text and the strategies contained in the discourse influence and emphasize a certain topic (Mukhlis et al., 2020). Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model can be seen in the following figure.

Table 1. Van Dijik's critical discourse analysis model (Eriyanto, 2001)



Eriyanto (2001) states that the analysis of Van Dijk's model, in the *dimension of the text* studied is the structure of the text and the discourse strategy used for certain themes. The text can be obtained from the results of analyzing how the discourse process is used to describe a certain person or event. At the level *of social cognition,* studied how the process of news is produced. This process involves individual cognition in this case is the news writer. Eriyanto (2001) argues that for Van Dijk this stage of social cognition is the most important, the author describes a discourse through his life background. It is easier to say that social cognition is the reason the author makes the discourse of the text. Critical discourse analysis has various models, each model has different characteristics and studies (Oktavia et al., 2016). This stage differentiates Teun A Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model from other discourse analysis figures.

The third aspect is the *context* studying how the discourse develops in society. At this level, we can analyze how a discourse is developing in society. More simply, we understand the social context related to the discourse building that develops in society towards the discourse. Understanding a discourse is not only through self-perception, but it is necessary to have a response or public response about a discourse (Mukhlis et al., 2020).

Table 2. Three Levels of Critical Discourse Analysis of the Teun Van Dijik Model (Eriyanto, 2001)

Struktur Makro **Makna global dari suatu teks yang dapat diamati dari topik/tema yang diangkat oleh suatu teks**
Superstruktur Kerangka suatu teks, seperti bagian pendahuluan, isi, penutup, dan kesimpulan
Struktur Mikro Makna lokal dari suatu teks yang dapat diamati dari pilihan kata, kalimat dan gaya yang dipakai oleh suatu teks

In this regard, Musyafa'ah (2017) argues that Van Dijk sees a text as consisting of several structures or levels, each of which supports each other. Van Dijk divides some of these things, into three levels. Consist of; (1) *macro structure*; (2) *superstructure* and; (3) *micro structure. The macro structure* is the global meaning of a text that can only be seen through a theme or topic put forward by a news item; *Superstructure* is a discourse structure related to the theoretical framework of the text and the parts composed in the text; *Microstructure* is the meaning of discourse that is observed through the smallest part of a text, it can be in the form of words, sentences, propositions, clauses, paraphrases, and pictures.

The microstructure in Van Dijik's critical discourse analysis consists of several analyzes. First, semantic analysis. Analysis of the semantic perspective in Van Dijik's critical discourse analysis model, argues that a news or report will include; (a) setting which is an element of discourse that can influence what is to be conveyed; the next (b) detail, this is closely related to the control of information displayed by a journalist in conveying a news, in this case it will show some things that are in their favor, and will reduce things that degrade their image; (c) the intent and presupposition in the discourse is an element that sees whether the text is conveyed explicitly or not, this is very closely related to the facts of the news, how it is presented and the presentation of these facts into the news; (d) Presumption is another strategy that can give a certain image when accepted by society or the general public. (Musyafa'ah, 2017).

The next analysis, which is very much in line with the description above, was conveyed by Van Dijik (via Musyafa'ah, 2017). Is a sentence analysis (Syntax) which consists of; (a) coherence which is a relationship or relationship between words, propositions or sentences. Coherence can easily be observed, including conjunctions (Oktavia et al., 2016); (b) denial, which is a discourse practice, which provides a description of how journalists hide what they want to express implicitly; (c) sentence form, which is closely related to the relationship between logical thinking and using logical thinking; (d) pronouns that can be used as a means to manipulate language. There is also a lexicon analysis that examines the meaning of words, the words referred to in this case are words made by journalists and presented to the public. Finally, stylistics is closely related to writing style, which includes description, exposition, argument, narration and persuasion. One of the news or information that is currently being widely discussed through electronic mass media, both locally, nationally and internationally is

the news about the lack of cooking oil and Pertamax, which causes the prices of these cooking oil and Pertamax to be high.

Regarding the relevant research that was previously carried out in line with the Critical Discourse Analysis in the News of the Increase in Cooking Oil Prices on the Beritasatu.com page: The Perspective of Teun Van Dijk. Conducted by (Erawati et al., 2022) with his research entitled Nourman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis of Jokowi Who Flicked His Minister Regarding the Increase in Cooking Oil Prices. The first equation of this research is to analyze the news of rising cooking oil prices through a critical discourse analysis approach. The second equation, this study both analyzes the news of rising cooking oil prices which is currently being discussed. The difference is, if in research (Erawati et al., 2022) analyzing the theory of critical discourse analysis of Nourman Fairclough's perspective, this study analyzes the theory of Van Dijik's perspective critical discourse analysis. The contribution given is related to the research conducted by (Erawati et al.,2022) to this research, namely, providing references related to critical discourse analysis, as well as providing an overview related to examples of analysis, as a basis for conducting research.

Second, the relevant and earlier research was carried out by (Musyafa'ah, 2017) with his research entitled *Students Become Killers"* Achievable-analyze a news text with Van Dijik's theory or critical discourse analysis approach. The difference is, if the research (Musyafa'ah, 2017) analyzes texts or news about "Students with Achievements Become Killers" published in Kompas news, November 10, 2012 *edition* . in three mass media in 2022. The research contribution given by (Musyafa'ah, 2017) to this research, namely, providing references related to critical discourse analysis theory, Van Dijik's model as a foothold in carrying out the data analysis process in research.

Third, relevant research which was previously carried out by (Paramita, 2019) with his research entitled *Critical Discussion Analysis In Online News Tempo. Co About Pilpers 2019 (Critical Discourse Analysis on Tempo. Co Online News About Pilpers 2019).* The similarity of this research is that they both analyze the text on electronic news with the perspective of critical discourse analysis. The difference is if the research (Paramita, 2019) analyzes news related to the 2019 presidential election. This study examines the news of rising cooking oil prices and Pertamax. The research contribution given to this research, namely providing a reference contribution on how to examine data in research, which can be used as an alternative footing in conducting the research data analysis process. Based on the description that has been submitted, research on *Critical Discourse Analysis in News of the Increase in Cooking Oil Prices on Online News Pages: The Perspective of Teun Van Dijk*, is very important to do. This research has a novelty of information that lies in the object of study. The object of the study regarding the news of rising prices for cooking oil and Pertamax, which is currently being discussed, has not been widely analyzed using the perspective of critical discourse analysis, so this is a novelty of information that can be shown in this study. Next, this research will discuss critical discourse analysis, related to the news, using a critical discourse analysis approach from Van Dijk's perspective. This study will examine the object of research using the three dimensions pioneered by Van Dijk, so that the findings produced in this study can be presented as a whole, and can be used as a basis for conducting relevant research and will be carried out further.

III. Research Methods

This research belongs to the type of descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research is research that is in the process of collecting data using data in the form of words or pictures (Setiani et al., 2021). Qualitative descriptive research utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. The theory used in this research is Van Dijik's critical discourse analysis theory. Data collection techniques carried out in this study include documentation techniques, listening techniques, and note-taking techniques. Documentation techniques are carried out to obtain data about things in the form of notes in the news being analyzed, listening techniques are used to listen, some descriptions by paying attention to critical discourse analysis techniques according to Van Dijik, and note-taking techniques are used to record some research findings.

Data analysis techniques used used in this research is content analysis or content. This analysis technique is carried out through several steps; first, analyzing using certain symbols according to Van Dijk's theory. The second stage is to classify the data according to certain criteria. The third stage is to make predictions based on certain Bungin criteria or theories (Mukhlis et al., 2020). The object of this research is electronic news on the beritasatu.com page with the news entitled "Jokowi Sentil Menteri Soal Kenaikan Harga Minyak Goreng Dan Pertamax Pada Laman Berita1.com Prices which was published on April 6, 2022. The object of this research was chosen because it has an actual topic, and is still widely discussed. to date. The research steps carried out in this study, to obtain data or research findings, are: (1) adopting the news online through the beritasatu.com page; (2) read carefully the news and mark matters related to and in accordance with critical discourse analysis of the text according to the theory of Teun A. Van Dijk; (3) recording data and sorting data in accordance with the theory used, the theory is a text analysis theory in the critical discourse analysis of Teun A. Van Dijk's model; (4) perform data analysis and re-adjust the selected data with relevant theories and research that has been carried out beforehand; (5) conclude the data and (6) present the data and summarize it into research findings.

IV. Results and Discussion

The *on* Beritasatu.com published on April 06, 2022 on the beritasatu.com page. The components contained in the news are very appropriate and in line with the critical discourse analysis of Vaan Dijik's model, which consists of; (1) *macro structure*; (2) *superstructure* and; (3) *micro structure*. The description of the table related to the results of the analysis can be seen as follows.

4.1 Macro Structure (Theme or Topic)

Macro structure is the global meaning of a text that can only be seen through a theme or topic put forward by a news item (Musyafa'ah, 2017). The macro structure in van Dijk's method is about the theme or topic found on online news pages, the theme or topic of the news is "*"Jokowi Sentil Menteri Soal Kenaikan Harga Minyak Goreng Dan Pertamax Pada Laman Berita1.com. Prices* which were published on April 06, 2022 on the beritasatu.com page. In the title section, President Jokowi wrote, *alluding to the Minister regarding the increase in the price of cooking oil and Pertamax*. Overall, the title describes the content of the news.

In the text of the news, Jokowi as the president quipped the ministers in his cabinet, who were reluctant to move in overcoming the problem of rising prices of basic commodities, especially cooking oil and pertamax, both of which have greatly affected the prices of other basic necessities. Based on this description, it can be seen that the president as a leader of the

country mocks the ministers in his cabinet, who work less than optimally, especially in dealing with the problem of rising cooking oil prices and pertamax. This is an illustration of the topic of discussion in the news.

4.2 Superstructure (Schematic and Schematic)

Musyafa'ah (2017) argues that *Superstructure* is a discourse structure related to the theoretical framework of the text and the parts composed in the text. The superstructure in the online news page, the theme or topic of the news is "“*Jokowi Sentil Menteri Soal Kenaikan Harga Minyak Goreng Dan Pertamax Pada Laman Berita1.com* which was published on April 6, 2022 on the beritasatu.com page. Consists of a schema; (1) The title contained in the text of the news is *Jokowi Sentil the Minister regarding the Increase in Cooking Oil and Pertamax Prices.*

Based on the title, it can be seen that the title describes the conclusion of the news conveyed. By looking at the title, the president as head of state should not only act by smacking the ministers who are not working hard enough, in dealing with the problem of rising oil prices, the president must act harder, in dealing with these problems.

Regarding the *content, in this news the contents are very in line with the topic or title written at the beginning of the news, the contents of the news describe*Joko Widodo insinuating the Ministers who are members of his cabinet, this was done in a speech at the plenary session held at the State Palace. Jokowi alluded to his ministers who were reluctant to provide information regarding the increase in basic commodities, especially oil and Pertamax. So, the perception of people who judge the government is not working will disappear, because they see the seriousness of the government in overcoming this.

At the conclusion of the news, the journalist as a news presenter, provides information to the public that Jokowi asks his staff to formulate appropriate policies, take quick steps and leadership in the field, and provide statements that empathize with the people. does not work, can be lost from public opinion.

4.3 Micro Structure 1 Micro

Structure is the meaning of discourse that is observed through the smallest part of a text, it can be in the form of words, sentences, propositions, clauses, paraphrases, and pictures of Musyafa'ah (2017). The structure, micro 1 in the text consists of semantic elements.

a. Background

, which is an element of discourse that can influence what is to be conveyed. Setting, in the text, the setting starts from information about ““*Jokowi Sentil Menteri Soal Kenaikan Harga Minyak Goreng Dan Pertamax Pada Laman Berita1.com* can be seen from the fourth and sixth paragraphs of the news. Here, the quote.

"*There is no statement, there is no communication, the price of cooking oil has been four months, there is no explanation as to why this happened," said Jokowi (4)*

"*Secondly, Pertamax, the minister also did not provide any explanation regarding this. Careful. Why (price) Pertamax (rise)* please *tell the people, “Explained Jokowi (6)*

The background to be shown in the excerpt of the text is that the news writer wants to provide information to the public, that President Jokowi has asked the Ministers to explain why the price of oil and Pertamax could rise. This is used as a bridge to answer people's questions, who wonder why the price of cooking oil and pertamax can go up, and it is rare.

b. Details

In conveying a news, in this case it will show some things that are in their favor, and will reduce things that degrade their imagejournalistto the public, that President Jokowi has taken action to overcome the rising prices of cooking oil and Pertamax, which caused shortages, and resulted in the prices of several basic commodities rising drastically. Based on this description, it can be seen that the news writer wants to provide an answer, related to public curiosity regarding why, cooking oil and pertamax prices have increased and become scarce, causing shortages and causing prices of other basic commodities to rise.

c. Intent

is conveyed explicitly or not, this is closely related to the facts of the news, how it is presented and the presentation of these facts into the news. textThe explanation, described in an explicit manner, means that the news is intended to let the public know that the president invites the Minister to take action to deal with the problem of rising prices for basic commodities, which lies in the increase in the price of cooking oil and Pertamax.

d. Presumption

Another strategy that can give a certain image when accepted by society or the general public. (Musyafa'ah, 2017). The presupposition in the text lies in processing the preparation of paragraphs in the news, paragraphs three to eight. This paragraph explains how the president pokes his ministers. This is a form of reinforcement from the first to the second paragraph. The final paragraph in that paragraph, is a concluding form of the entire content of the news, which explains why the president has insulted his ministers, and how the president has insulted his ministers, who are not really working, especially in solving the problem of rising cooking oil prices and Pertamax.

4.4 Micro Structure 2

a. Sentence form the sentence

Form used in the news, uses active and passive sentences. However, active sentences using the affix **Me-** dominate. In the news the active sentence is shown in the following fragment.

Jokowi stressed that the public will assume the government is not working and remain silent seeing the difficulties of the people, if the ministers/heads of institutions do not provide any explanation or information regarding this matter. (6)

These sentences are presented by the news writers to support, and provide explanations related to the topic of the news conveyed. In the paragraph above, it can be seen that President Jokowi is working, trying to ask his ministers to be active in solving the cooking oil and Pertamax problems, so that there will be no more public opinion, which thinks the government, especially the Minister, is silent and does not work.

b. Coherence

Coherence is an arrangement, description or view, so that one part is related to another (KBBI, 2016). Cohesion can also be said as a cohesiveness, related to the relationship between sentences in discourse. Coherence is also a harmonious reciprocal relationship between elements in a sentence (Amin et al., 2016). In the news, the arrangement of coherence is closely related, the coherence found is dominant in repeating words. The example of coherence in the news can be seen from the following fragment of the text.

"Especially, I really ask that this related to basic needs be formulated properly. It's not just about cooking oil, but one by one, what kind of rice is there, what will the soybean business be like, what will the wheat business be like," said Jokowi (8).

The sentences in the news, use conjunctions to connect one problem to another. The problem in question is the increase in the price of all basic needs.that are affirmative, between one sentence and another, in

c. words

The. paragraphone In addition, the use of name pronouns, used in the news, which is intended to describe President Jokowi asking his ministers to act immediately to deal with the issue of rising cooking oil and Pertamax**.** This can be seen through the fragment of the news sentence below.

"Don't let us act as usual and not be seen by the public as doing nothing," said Jokowi. (3)

Jokowi asked that policies related to basic needs must be formulated properly and carefully. Not only cooking oil matters, but also have to look in detail one by one food commodities such as rice, soybeans, wheat and so on. (7)

"If the work is not detailed, the work is not really seen properly, and we are all silent. There *are no* statements*. Be careful, we don't think we* are doing nothing, not *working or maybe* not doing anything, not *working," said Jokowi. (10)*

In the quote, the pronoun is used to describe President Jokowi who asks his ministers to work hard, while the pronoun "Kita" is used to move all Ministers, including Jokowi, to work harder, in addressing the issue of rising oil prices and Pertamax.

4.5 Micro Structure 3

a. Lexicon

Analysis examines the meaning of words, words made by journalists and presented to the public. The lexicon used in the news text can be seen through the news fragment below.

> *"There is no* statement*, there is no communication, the price of cooking oil has been four months, there is no explanation whatsoever, why this happened," said Jokowi. (4)*

The word *statement* in the sentence above means a statement. This sentence, gives the meaning that, as if the news writer wrote, Jokowi's sentence that poked his minister, Jokowi revealed that there was no statement from the Minister, there was no communication, regarding the increase in cooking oil prices. Journalists seem to use foreign terms, in order to strengthen the discourse above, which was written to convince the public regarding the news presented.

4.6 Micro Structure 4

a. Graphics

Graphics presented in the news, President Jokowi wearing white clothes, is giving a speech on the pulpit. The graphic depicts the president advising the Ministers through his speech, and the Ministers listening or listening carefully to the advice or speech delivered by President Jokowi.

4.7 Discussion on Social Cognition Analysis "“*Jokowi Sentil Menteri Soal Kenaikan Harga Minyak Goreng Dan Pertamax Pada Laman Berita1.com.*

Based on the results of the analysis of social cognition contained in *“Jokowi Sentil Menteri Soal Kenaikan Harga Minyak Goreng Dan Pertamax Pada Laman Berita1.com, it can* be seen that the narrative description presented in the news is used to carry out construction to the public regarding the increase in the price of cooking oil and Pertamax. still confusing in society. This news seems to answer questions from the public who are wondering about the government's attitude in dealing with the problem of rising cooking oil prices and the increase in pertamx prices, which of course will lead to price increases for other basic commodities.

This statement occurs because the beritasatu.com page always presents news that seems to answer public opinion, in every issue that is reported. This is in line with the statement (Husna et al., 2021) which states that Along with the development of mass media, digital media BeritaSatu.com often provides news that answers current public opinion. In relation to beritastu.com, it is ranked 814 with the number of visitors reaching 3 ,4 M (Yusman, 2017).. The news contained in the beritasatu.com page is intended for policy and decision makers, as in the news entitled "*Jokowi Sentil the Minister About the Increase in Cooking Oil and Pertamax Prices.* The policy makers referred to in the editorial are the president and his ministers. Based on this description, it can be seen that social cognition which is how the news is produced in this news, can be seen from Most of the news contained in beritasatu.com often supports government discourse with individual contributions from the media, who always present news to support government opinion. This happened because the founder of beritasatu.com named Petter F. Gontha who is the Indonesian ambassador to Poland, is known to have a big role for the Indonesian government, so that in presenting opinions on the beritasatu.com page he often supports the government's opinion or discourse regarding the news circulating among the community.

From the point of view of producing text. The ideology of news presenters tends to be a government tool to construct society, the construction in question is to answer public opinion which has been wondering, related to the government's performance and efforts in overcoming rising cooking oil prices, Pertamax which causes a shortage of these materials, thus affecting the rising prices of other necessities. . The sentences conveyed through the text of the news always convey the meaning that the president is sarcastic, and even considers the Minister to have made a mistake, because he is not responsive in handling and informing the public about the increase in the price of cooking oil and Pertamax, which will affect the prices of other basic necessities.

4.8 Discussion of Social Context Analysis in Social News "*Jokowi Sentil the Minister About the Increase in Cooking Oil and Pertamax Prices on the Berita1.com page*

Mass media as a government tool to disseminate information to the public, and is considered as one of the parties who have partnered with the community to present news about rising cooking oil prices, with the aspect that is highlighted is the president's efforts to regulate his ministers to overcome rising oil prices and Pertamax. The news contained the president's satire against his ministers, who were reluctant to move in dealing with rising oil prices. The news seems to describe the president's movement which invites his ministers to move, and work to overcome the increase in oil and Pertamax prices, as well as immediately informing the public why this event could occur.

Based on this description, there are impacts that occur due to the circulation of the news, in the perspective of the social context in society. These impacts are as follows; raises pros and cons, how is the president's steps in moving his ministers to work more actively in

overcoming the problem of rising oil prices and pertamax among the public. Through this news, many people think that *the president is just a smack, not taking more action to direct his ministers, to immediately move and work immediately, to overcome these problems; the pros and cons, then what was present among the people, namely, how is it possible, a president as head of state does not know, the beginning of the problems that occurred in his government, especially concerning the needs of the community such as the need for cooking oil and pertamax; The next assumption, circulating among the people, is, how is it possible that Indonesia, as the largest oil producer, can experience the phenomenon of oil scarcity and must spend* large *to meet the needs of oil, as an alternative to basic commodities in the community*.

Based on the description presented in the news, it can be seen that the news seems to answer the opinions circulating in the community. The news presenters seem to show some things that are circulating in the community, so that the public as news connoisseurs, who have an ideology or opinion about it, are enlightened. The meaning of the discourse in the news seems to answer the public's thoughts regarding the performance of Jokowi and the government in an effort to overcome the increase in oil prices and Pertamax.

V. Conclusion

Discourse analysis is an analytical study that is closely related to the function of language or the use of language as a means of communication. The presence of critical discourse analysis as an approach that is closely related to the description, is currently very important to use. News presenters produce news about "Jokowi Sentil the Minister about the Increase in Cooking Oil and Pertamax Prices on the Berita1.com page. This topic was brought up in the news, because the news presenters wanted to present news that seemed to answer some of the questions that existed in the ideology of the community, regarding the increase in the price of cooking oil and Pertamax. Based on Van Dijik's perspective critical discourse analysis, the text can be said to be a text that has an arrangement according to 3 aspects in Van Dijik's critical discourse analysis model. This is evidenced by the composition of the text consisting of themes, topics, contents, closings, and all aspects that support these descriptions.

The meaning shown in the news discourse is, to provide information to the public, regarding the president's steps in dealing with these problems, one of the steps shown is to insinuate the Minister who is reluctant to move to inform the public, regarding the causes of the rise in oil prices and Pertamax.

The form of sentences presented in the news is dominated by active sentences which are shown through the president's appeal in moving his ministers to overcome the problems of cooking oil and pertamax. The lexicon used is a lexicon that comes from a foreign language, the word is intended to strengthen opinions, meanings and intentions in the news, The graphics shown in the news are pictures of President Jokowi giving a speech on the pulpit, and pictures of Ministers listening to the president's persuasive speeches.

The social construction shown in the news shows that the news presented by news presenters becomes a tool to influence the public, and convince the public of the president's performance in overcoming the problems of rising oil and pertamax. The social context shown can be seen from the news presented by news presenters, as if to give a sense of trust to the public, that the president and his government, which at first were considered not working, did not act in dealing with the problems of cooking oil and Pertamax, has changed, with the actions shown in news.

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