

The Implementation of PSBB during the Covid-19 through Online Media News Text: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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Abstract

Online media has a crucial role in the news reporting during the pandemic. Various case issues and changes in people's behavior are easily accessible through online news. This study aims to explain how the structure of the text is displayed in news texts about the implementation of PSBB or social mobility control at the closing ceremony of McDonald's. The research method used is a qualitative method with the technique of critical discourse analysis of the Teun A. Van Dijk model which includes 3 dimensions, namely the dimensions of text, social cognition and social context. The data are in the form of online news published in three different media, namely *kompas.com*, *tempo.com* and *detik.com* which were issued in May 2020 with the main theme "Penutupan McDonald di Gerai Sarinah Jakarta". The result of the study shows that there have been infringements of the PSBB implementation during the Covid-19 pandemic. The infractions are committed in the form of not wearing masks, and not maintaining social distance. Utilization of social cognition and access to influence the minds of readers through discourse are used by the news sources and journalists to build public awareness in supporting the implementation of PSBB. This can be seen in the used of suggestions and persuasive sentences.

Keywords

critical discourse analysis;
online news; PSBB; covid-19
pandemic



I. Introduction

The government responded to this with the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2020 regarding the determination of public health emergencies in the context of dealing with Covid-19. Based on this Presidential Decree, Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 authorized in March 31, 2020 concerning a large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) emerged in order to accelerate the handling of *Corona virus disease 2019* (Covid-19) and Minister of Health Regulation No. 19 of 2020 authorized in April 3 regarding PSBB guidelines. The regulation contains various rules regarding PSBB. Chapter III Article 13 of the Ministry of Health Regulation No. 9 of 2020 contains the implementation of large-scale social restrictions. The implementation of the PSBB includes: school and work holidays, restrictions on religious activities, restrictions on activities in public places and facilities, restrictions on social and cultural activities, restrictions on transportation modes and restrictions on other activities. specifically related to defense and security aspects (Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020)

DKI Governor Regulation No. 33 of 2020 confirms the implementation of PSBB in Jakarta, considering that the most cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia are in Jakarta. The regulation limits the activities of Jakarta residents from crowding by limiting activities outside the residences.

News about Covid-19 has taken over the news of online media. The media is the most powerful source of public information and has inspired many critical discourses from various disciplines, especially in mass communication, linguistics, pragmatics and various news discourses or TV programs. <http://www.hum.uva.nl/~teun/cda.htm>. Moreover, Television and newspapers have shifted to online media.

Online media coverage is more attractive to the public because it offers unlimited access of any information and people are allowed to share their responses directly. The readers are provided by direct service without waiting any longer for the printing and distribution process. Events that involve many people, such as what happened at the Sarinah outlet (kompas.com, May 2020) would be very easy for the public to know and cause a quick reaction.

The outbreak of this virus has an impact of a nation and Globally (Ningrum et al, 2020). The presence of Covid-19 as a pandemic certainly has an economic, social and psychological impact on society (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020). Covid 19 pandemic caused all efforts not to be as maximal as expected (Sihombing and Nasib, 2020).

The media provides an interesting challenge for further research due to its function to show ideological discourse in a society which is a connecting line between social reality and news texts (Ghofur, Okara 2017).

Research on online news about Covid and the pandemic period has been conducted by (Fariza, 2020) which involved Corpus-based research in collocation with Covid. The research shows that there are nouns and verbs that collocate with Covid-19 .

The implementation of PSBB as a government policy in handling Covid-19 should be adhered to, by the community. Based on how the government strategy of Covid-19 pandemic, doing research on the news online using critical discourse analysis might be a significant point to discuss.

Critical Discourse Analysis is a type of discourse research that studies the abuse of social power, domination, inequalities that are formed, produced and opposed by texts in social and political contexts. The function of critical discourse analysis is to provide real awareness of their role (Van Dijk: 1998)

Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis has been carried out and published in several journals even though it is not related to the Covid- 19 condition . Sekarwati (2016) writes about the macro structure of the superstructure in Ria Yunita's instagram account. Wardah (2018) wrote an article about the reports on Republika newspaper and analyzed their microstructure and superstructure of the news story. Meanwhile, Bakri et al . (2020) used Van Dijk's lens to analyze the role of women in politics with the data from Lombok Post newspaper in 2019. Bakri analyzed using micro structure, superstructure and macro structure.

Critical discourse analysis is not only limited to the structure of the text but how the text is produced so that it relates to social cognition and to a particular social context. The theme of the news about the *crowd at the closing of McDonald's (kompas.com)* had shocked the news on the internet, namely *kompas.com*, *detik.com* and *tempo.com* almost at the same time. This topic is interesting because the circumstance occurred during the implementation of the PSBB in Jakarta in the context of preventing Covid-19. It is not surprising that this incident caused various public reactions. Even the reading community also put a serious response.

The news about the closing ceremony of McDonald's became a public concern because the news stated that the event was crowded by thousands of people. Even though the management carried out health protocols, because of the large number of visitors, the

management was overwhelmed. The government authorities quickly responded to the crowd and the event was disbanded by Satpol PP. (*kompas.com*)

The partisanship of journalists often appears in the news. This can be seen from the utterances conveyed by the figures who appear in a news report in the form of utterances of actions taken by the subject of the news. The opinion of the news subject is emphasized again by journalists through responses to the reported events. The emphasize of the authors appears at the end of the news as a conclusion, appeal or recommendation to the reader towards the direction of the news. *Critical Discourse Analysis* (AWK) or *Critical Discourse Analysis* (CDA) is not a stand-alone theory. AWK is the result of combining various disciplines and approaches such as in the humanities and also in other social sciences such as sociolinguistics, ethnography, discourse analysis and so on (Van Dijk, 1998).

Van Dijk (in the 1998 draft) states that critical discourse analysis is a type of discourse research that studies ways to abuse domination and social inequality produced by texts or discourses in social and political contexts. Based on several studies, critical discourse analysis explicitly wants to comprehend, display, and finally reject these social inequalities.

Van Dijk's discourse has three dimensions, namely text, cognition thought and social context. In the text dimension, what is being studied is how the structure of the text and discourse strategies are used to emphasize the theme. The structure of the text includes the superstructure, macrostructure and microstructure. The dimension of social cognition studies how journalists are involved in producing texts. While the dimension of social context studies the development of discourse buildings in the community's permission about a problem (Eriyanto, 2011).

The text that is embodied in a news story is in the social cognition of the author who writes news with various social conditions. A news is produced through a thinking process, the author's understanding which is influenced by the social context.

Van Dijk's model of discourse analysis is widely used for news texts. News texts emerge through the production process. A journalist writes a text based on observed events and observations. However, during the time of text production, the journalists are influenced by social cognition and social context.

The structure of discourse refers to the text (at the level of the text). According to Van Dijk, the analysis of the discourse structure includes the analysis of the superstructure, macrostructure and microstructure.

The superstructure includes the scheme or appearance of a discourse consisting of titles, *leads* and content or news bodies. In advertising discourse there are several additions to the superstructure of a discourse.

Superstructure is the basic framework of a text which includes the arrangement or series of structures or elements of a text in forming a unified coherent form. In other words, superstructure analysis is an analysis of the schema or flow of a text. Like a building, a text is also composed of various elements such as introduction, body and closing which must be arranged in such a way, to form a complete and interesting text.

In hypothetical news discourse, there are 2 schema categories, namely the first *summary* which is marked by two elements, namely the title and the lead pointing to the theme. Lead is generally an introductory summary before entering the content of the news. The second is the *story*, or the content of the news as a whole. The news content also has two sub categories, namely the process or course of events and comments about the news that is displayed (Eriyanto, 2011).

The sub-category which belongs to the selected situation of the process that describes the news generally has two parts: *the events* of the episode or a major story in the incident and *the background* of the emergence of such events. The comments of sub category describes how the parties involved commented on the event. The comments are in the form of verbal reactions from the quoted figures and conclusions drawn by journalists from the comments of various figures.

Eriyanto (2011: 130) refers to Van Dijk states that discourse is formed in the general rules (*makrorule*) that emerge a global coherence as a general view which is known as *sifanya* coherent.

Macro structure is a discourse analysis in the meaning of critical discourse globally. Power, dominance and *inequality between* social groups are included in the macro-level analysis. The main component of the macro structure is the theme, which is the main or main idea in a text.

Microstructure is an analysis at the local level of a text related to linguistic elements. Microstructure includes

- a. The semantic structure is the meaning that you want to emphasize in the news text including background, details, presuppositions and nominalization
- b. Syntactic structure by analyzing word form, coherence and pronoun
- c. The stylistic structure includes lexical choice of words or diction
- d. Rhetoric structure, rhetoric includes graphics, metaphors and expressions

According to Van Dijk (1998), Discourse analysis is not limited to the structure of the text because discourse shows the signification of meaning, opinion and ideology. To find out the hidden meaning, it is necessary to know the analysis of cognition and social context. The cognitive approach is based on the assumption that the text becomes meaningful through the process of mental awareness of the language user. So, it is necessary to pay attention to the cognition and strategy of journalists in producing the news.

According to Van Dijk (1998) social analysis is related to two things, which are control (practice of power) and access. Discourse is defined as a complex communication event which is referred to as context.

Power is defined as the ownership of one group to control another group. Power is also a form of persuasion that might affect a person's mental state, attitudes and beliefs.

Access is usually owned by elite groups. They have a greater opportunity in the media so that they have the power to influence public awareness (Eriyanto, 2011).

II. Research Method

This study is a qualitative method in nature which uses a critical discourse analysis (AWK) approach. The method and analysis of the Van Dijk AWK model was chosen because this study discusses social practices that emerged in the news "McDonald's Closing" for PSBB violations during the 2020 Covid-19 Pandemic.

Titsches (2000) refers to Fairclough, Van Dijk and Wondak who stated that the concept of language in AWK is a form of social practice. There is a reciprocal relationship between language and social practice. The object of this research is language at the level of words, phrases, sentences to explain the relationship. The data is in the form of lexicon and syntax level. The sentences contained in the news are read carefully. Sentences are analyzed based on the existing linguistic elements. After the sentence is analyzed then the data are interpreted according to the AWK.

This study uses analysis based on the theory of AWK Teun A. Van Dijk (1998), namely the analysis of 3 elements of Van Dijk's AWK, namely text analysis, cognitive analysis and social analysis. Text analysis based on microstructure, superstructure and microstructure. Cognitive analysis is used to see the effects of the reporters' mind that cause their partiality in a text message that is produced. Additionally, social analysis is applied to see the social conditions that occur in society when a news is published.

The data collecting technique is conducted through library research in which the main data are gained from online news texts. The main data are taken from *kompas.com* news on 11 May 2020 and the supporting data are taken from *kompas.com* news on 10 May 2020 and *detik.com* on 15 May 2020, and *tempo.co*. The main data is used to analyze the structure of the text while the supporting data is used to analyze social cognition and the context that supports the theme, which is the closing of McDonald's as a form of PSBB violation.

There are three main online newspapers that become the data of this research, which are *megapolitan.kompas.com*, *metro.tempo.co* and *news.detik.com* which presents news about the closing ceremony of McDonald's in the Sarinah building.

III. Results and Discussion

The following chapter of this research shows the results and discussion of critical discourse analysis of online media news texts on the implementation of PSBB during the COVID - 19 pandemic .

The results of collecting news text data on the implementation of the PSBB that occurred at the McDonald's closing ceremony for words or sentences related to Covid-19, PSBB and violations can be seen in the following two tables.

Table 1. Results of Lexical Data

Words that collocate with Covid-19	Covid-19, outbreak, infectious , infected, virus, corona , corona virus disease, corona virus type 2, patient , positive , isolation , self-quarantine , mask, hand sanitizer , temperature check , physical distancing,
Words that indicate a violation of social distancing	A number of residents , enlivened , flocked , crowded , queues , people , snaking, gathering , crowds , excessive visitors , overload capacity

Table 2. Statement Relating to Offenses

	Statement	Actor
1	Disbandment of activities	Satpol PP, TNI, Polri
2	Rebuke to management	Satpol PP
3	Asking residents to leave the building area	Satpol PP
4	Viral news on social media	Public
5	10 million fine	DKI Provincial Government to the management
6	Isolation and self-quarantine	People who attended the event
7	Information about the increase in the number of positive patients, the number of patients exposed to Covid-19 and the number of patients who died	Journalist
8	Investigation into the cause of the crowd	DKI Provincial Government

3.1 Analysis of the Structure of News Text Discourse

Discourse analysis on the news text includes analysis of the structure of the text which consists of the superstructure, macrostructure and microstructure. Cognitive analysis is used to determine the aspects of journalists' cognition of the events reported. This relates to journalists' access which allows a journalist to convey messages implicitly to the news he writes. Social analysis shows how the social conditions of society when the news emerged. The preceding events and subsequent news that is still related to the news theme are raised in the news text.

Analysis of the structure of the text was once carried out by Hera regarding newspaper coverage with the theme "Pemilih Pemula Dinilai Pasif" (Jurnal Literasi, 2018). The research focuses on the structure of the text and does not arrive at cognitive analysis and social analysis

3.2 Macrostructure

According to Van Dijk (via Eriyanto, 2011:230) discourse is generally formed in general rules called macrorules . The text is not defined as a reflection of a particular view but a coherent general view called global coherence, namely the parts in the text if traced to show a general idea point, and support each other to describe a general topic. The premise that was drawn was that there was an outbreak of Covid-19 that hit the world, the Government issued various rules to prevent the spread of the epidemic. The public is urged to obey the rules.

The case of the news text "Acara Penutupan McDonald's Sarinah Langgar PSBB, Satpol PP Tegur Manajemen" was followed by other news related to crowding activities and disobeying health protocols. This shows that there has been a violation of the regulation of the minister of health regarding the PSBB rules. The general theme is that a violation occurred during the implementation of the PSBB. The theme was supported by the sub-topic of crowds of residents during the closing of restaurant outlets while Jakarta was still implementing PSBB.

3.3 Superstructure

In hypothetical news discourse, there are 2 schema categories, namely the first summary which is marked by two elements, namely the title and lead. (Eriyanto, 2011:232) The title and lead designate the theme. Lead is generally an introductory summary before entering the content of the news. The second is the story, which is the content of the news as a whole. News content also has two sub categories which consists of the process or course of events, the second is a comment about the news that is being displayed

The summary contained in the news consists of the news title "Acara Penutupan McDonald's Sarinah Langgar PSBB, Satpol PP Tegur Manajemen" indicating that the theme of the news is a violation of the implementation of PSBB or a large-scale social restrictions during that time.

The concerns of crowd people are expressed in the style of language. The details of the news are described in the lead , as in the following example.

Kerumunan warga saat acara penutupan gerai restoran cepat saji McDonald's di Gedung Sarinah, Jakarta Pusat, Minggu (10/5/2020) malam, dibubarkan Satpol PP karena melanggar aturan pembatasan sosial berskala besar (PSBB).

(The people's crowd at the closing ceremony of the McDonald's fast food restaurant in Sarinah Building, Central Jakarta, on Sunday night (10/5/2020) was disbanded by Satpol PP for violating the rules of large-scale social restrictions (PSBB)).

The content of the news is referred to as a story, what is contained in the discourse. Story also consists of two parts, which are events and opinions. Events displayed in the discourse is a rallying events Sarinah many outlets as part of closing ceremony of McDonald.

The second story is an opinion which consists of two parts, which is the opinion of the public figure displayed, in this case is Arifin as the head of Satpol PP in Jakarta. The figure shown represents those who are pro and contra. This can be seen in the statement of the head of the Satpol PP as an element of the government with the objects affected by the regulations which are the people and management trustees.

In the opinion of figures representing law enforcement agencies, the ceremonial event that caused a crowd at McDonald's was a fault because it violated the PSBB so that the figure dispersed the crowd and gave a warning to the management. The statement is explicitly quoted in the form of direct sentences.

"Semalam langsung kami bubarkan sekitar pukul 10 malam". (kompas.com)

("Last night we immediately disbanded the crowd at around 10 pm". (kompas.com))

"Kami menegur dengan keras pihak penyelenggara kegiatan itu karena seharusnya tidak perlu lagi ada kegiatan-kegiatan yang sifatnya seremoni, apalagi itu kan di pinggir jalan". (kompas.com. 11 Mei 2020)

("We strongly rebuke the organizers because any ceremonial activities are unnecessary, moreover, they are on the sideways." (kompas.com. 11 May 2020))

The second opinion is the opinion/response raised by journalists who wrote the news. At the end of the news, it was written that the condition of Jakarta was implementing PSBB so that all activities outside the home were restricted. Residents are prohibited from gathering more than five people. The restrictions are intended to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19 and even the next article contains data on records of Covid-19 cases in Jakarta. The Journalists also presented various data related to patients exposed to Covid-19.

3.4 Micro Analysis Includes

Table 3. Micro Analysis

1	<p>The semantic structure is the meaning you want to emphasize in the news text</p> <p>Background : The Crowd of people at the closing ceremony of a fast food restaurant.</p> <p>Details : the crowd of citizens when the closing of a fast-food outlets on Sunday, 10 May 2020 in the Sarinah Building. The crowd at McDonald's in the Sarinah Building, Central Jakarta, was dispersed by the Satpol PP for violating the rules of large-scale social restrictions (PSBB). "Last night we immediately dispersed around 10 pm," said the head of the DKI Jakarta Satpol PP, Arifin, when confirmed by Kompas.com, Monday (11/5/2020). Arifin explained that the government officials gave a stern warning to the event organizers for holding an event which caused a crowd of people in the midst of the PSBB.</p> <p>presumption: Covid-19 emergency condition. PSBB implementation</p> <p>nominalization: The pronoun used is <i>kami</i> or <i>we</i> in direct statements, meaning it describes an official attitude</p>
2	<p>Syntactic structure by analyzing word form, coherence and pronoun</p> <p>Active sentence is used to assert the subject who had access and authority to act after being informed about the event, he said, officers of Satpol PP along with the Police officers <i>went to</i> the location and <i>asking</i> residents to leave the Sarinah building area</p>

	<p>and <i>admonish</i> the management.</p> <p>The passive voice is used to affirm the justification of the action by the subject while the community and management are considered as objects of action. A crowd of residents during the closing ceremony of the McDonald's fast food restaurant at the Sarinah Building, Central Jakarta, Sunday (10/5/2020) was <i>dispersed by the</i> Satpol PP. (<i>kompas.com</i>)</p> <p>Coherence between words or sentences is indicated by the use of words: because, and, so, after,</p> <p>For example: Well, <i>because</i> there are <i>so</i> many people, several viral events appeared on social media.</p> <p>The used of pronouns that shows the plural form</p> <p>For example: Last night <i>we</i> immediately disbanded...</p> <p>Mentioning plural in the object of the news does not use <i>their</i> pronouns but is more often stated with plural nouns .</p> <p><i>Jakarta residents</i> are enlivening... <i>the public, visitors, a number of people,</i></p>
3	<p>The stylistic structure includes lexical choice of words or diction.</p> <p>Diction or word choice uses words that implicitly refer to activities that have a negative connotation (persuasively) on the theme of the discourse, namely PSBB violations: <i>disbanded , reprimanded , crowds, violated, severe reprimand, requested isolation.</i></p> <p>Lexicon related to the pandemic:</p> <p>Covid-19, corona, isolation, virus, infected, patient, quarantine, mask, hand sanitizer, physical distancing , PSBB , positive, temperature checking,</p>
4	<p>Rhetoric structure</p> <p>It is seen to be dominant at the dissolution of the event.</p> <p><i>Last night we immediately dismissed the crowd. We harshly rebuked, all activities outside the house were restricted. Residents are prohibited from gathering more than 5 people in one place,</i></p> <p>Some sentences appear to be firm and clear</p> <p><i>There must be public awareness...</i></p> <p>The expressions of people's defense against violations by ignoring the risks and still coming to the place.</p> <p><i>Just a photo of the front.</i></p> <p>It's a bit <i>scary</i> to go into such a crowded place.</p> <p><i>Only for a memory.</i></p> <p>This means that people are actually aware that crowded places are dangerous places. Their <i>mere</i> presence , <i>it just</i> means that they do not consciously come to the place in groups and without the intention to carry out or ignore the PSBB. The style of speech poured by the author represents the innocence of society</p> <p>The use of metaphors shows that the event is attended by many people</p> <p>Even queue <i>snaking</i> up outside outlets marked that visitors are overload and exceed the capacity.</p> <p>McDonalds visitors Sarinah Thamrin are <i>carving</i> the memories.</p>

3.5 Social Cognition Analysis

Discourse is not only limited to the structure of the text but how the text is produced. (Eryanto, 2011). Before the text of the news appears, the Ministry of Health regulates a guideline number 9 in 2020 which contains rules for large-scale social restrictions in order to speed up the overcoming of Covid-19. So, the journalists consciously wrote the statement where he wrote on the related news.

At the end of the text, the reporters wrote a statement which has no correlation to the crowd at the McDonald's Sarinah event. It shows that the journalist cognition is influenced by the understanding of PSBB is associated with the prevention of Covid-19 virus. It is an affirmation of the journalists toward their support for dismissing the event due to the PSBB violation

Jakarta was still implementing PSBB and until May 22, 2020. During PSBB, all of the communities' outdoors activities are restricted. Residents are prohibited from gathering or crowding more than five people in one place. The restrictions were carried out to halt the transmission of the Covid-19 respiratory infection outbreak. Based on the Corona.Jakarta.go.id website, the number of infected positive Covid-19 patients in Jakarta reached 5,140 people as of last Sunday (Kompas.com, May 15, 2020). This number increased by 182 people from the previous data, which amounted to 4,958 positive Covid-19 infected patients. The total number of patients were infected with the type 2 corona virus.

It can be interpreted that the journalists supported the statement that the ceremony during the closing of McDonald's was a violation.

The journalists are people who have access to convey messages through the news they write. The position of journalists appears in the narratives written, even journalists have room to conclude or to give an impression at the end of the news.

The journalist's statement that the crowd can only be done with a maximum of 5 people, implicitly states that he is in line with the government in order to enforce the regulations. The journalists try to persuade readers that the events told were wrong ones according to the regulations that have been set by the government.

At the end of the text, there is no mention of the ceremony at the Sarinah outlet at all. However, the statement can encourage the reader's mind to relate the statement of the journalists to the text of the news conveyed.

3.6 Social Analysis

The third dimension of Van Dijk's analysis is social analysis. Discourse is part of the developing discourse in the society. So, it needs an intertextual analysis of how a text appears in society (Eryanto, 2011). The text "Acara Penutupan McDonald's Sarinah Langgar PSBB, Satpol PP Tegur Manajemen" displayed during the PSBB in Jakarta. The occurring events were brought up in the media because they were considered not to support the implementation of PSBB activities and were considered as a violation.

The text clearly shows the practice of power when the Head of the Satpol PP disbands ceremonial activities at the Sarinah outlet and gives a warning to the management.

According to the opinion of the figure who represents the practice of power, the ceremonial event that caused a crowd at McDonald's was wrong because it violated the PSBB. So, the figure dispersed the crowd and gave a warning to the management. The statement is expressly quoted in direct sentence form.

"Semalam langsung kami bubarkan sekitar pukul 10 malam". (kompas.com)

("Last night we immediately disbanded the crowd at around 10 pm". (kompas.com))

"Kami menegur dengan keras pihak penyelenggara kegiatan itu karena seharusnya tidak perlu lagi ada kegiatan-kegiatan yang sifatnya seremoni, apalagi itu kan di pinggir jalan". (kompas.com. 11 Mei 2020)

("We strongly rebuke the organizers because any ceremonial activities are unnecessary, moreover, they are on the sideways." (kompas.com. 11 May 2020))

At the end, the journalists also tried to influence the readers with statements about data related to Covid-19 patients. This proves that journalists have access to influence the discourse.

The text appeared beginning with various previous reports 'Masyarakat Serbu McDoald's Sarinah untuk foto-foto sebagai kenang-kenangan, (kompas.com 10/5/2020). Some photos of capital citizens enlivening the outside area of McDonald's to witness the permanent closing of the outlet (Kompas, Sunday 10/5/2020. This raises the presumption that the restaurant has created a lot of memories for the citizens so that they need to capture the activities in the form of photographs (. , Sunday 10/5/2020.) This triggers the presupposition that the restaurant has many memories for the residents so that they feel the need to revive those memories.

This is a contrary due to the emergency conditions for preventing Covid-19 which result in the implementation of PSBB. So, it causes a conflict that is visibly displayed through the news, in the form of disbanding the activity and warning the organizers.

Table 4. Analysis Conclusion Table

		Analysis Results
Text	Macro structure	The government's efforts to protect the citizens from contracting the disease that is endemic to the world, namely Covid-19. Various regulations are made to prevent the disease. One of the government regulations is the implementation of PSBB. In one of the news displayed, there has been a violation during the PSBB.
	Superstructure	The title is supported by leads and stories which state that there is a PSBB violation. In the story section, cases/events found are considered to have violated the PSBB and are supported by the opinions of several sources, even confirmed by the journalists themselves
	microstructure	The components of the text in the form of news that lead to violations are shown in imperative sentences, the use of passive verbs, persuasive diction, and firm expressions. The choice of words and sentences are arranged to emphasize the existence of PSBB violations against the news that is being displayed
Cognitive analysis	The role of journalists in producing texts	Involves the process of producing texts during the pandemic and efforts to prevent Covid-19. Journalists' thought and creative processes are influenced by various rules and social realities in society regarding the Covid-19 pandemic. This is used by the journalists in delivering the narratives to educate the public awareness of the importance in implementing PSBB
Social aspect	Social conditions that influence discourse	The condition of the community is in fear of contracting the disease during the Covid-19 pandemic. The government's role is to protect citizens by issuing various regulations.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the analysis that has been carried out on the text of “Acara penutupan McDonald’s Sarinah Langgar PSBB, Satpol PP Tegur Manajemen”, it has a complete text structure which includes macro structure, superstructure and macro structure.

There is no difference in the perspectives of the journalists from various online newspapers regarding the dissolution of McDonald's which is considered as a violation of the PSBB. That mass gathering activities will have a negative impact on social and health so, they need to be well-maintained even though the PSBB has been revoked, even after Covid-19 has passed.

Until the end of the year 2020 the cases of Covid-19 infected patients still continue to rise. It brings an awareness, especially in terms of prevention and stay safe which means always wearing masks, frequently washing hands and keeping a distance and avoid the crowd. The action is an effective way to protect ourselves from various diseases especially Covid-19.

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