

## The Critical Discourse Analysis Model of Teun A. Van Dijk on the Online News about the Contradiction Against the Realization of the Hajj Pilgrimage of Indonesia

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### Abstract

*This research described the textual dimension with Teun A. Van Dijk's model on the online news text discourse. The taken theme in the text was the contradiction against the realization of the pilgrimage to Indonesia. The data of the research consisted of utterances and dialogs on online media, such as Tempo.com, Cnnindonesia.com, and Republika.co.id. On the other hand, the data source was the online news page in the form of news discourse about the contradiction against the new regulations of the hajj pilgrimage by Indonesia's government. The applied method and data collection techniques were content analysis methods with the critical discourse analysis model of Teun A. Van Dijk. The results showed that the news portals of Tempo.com, Cnnindonesia.com, and Republika.co.id had the same themes about the news on contradiction against the new hajj pilgrimage rules in Indonesia. The news dominated most analyses in this Teun A. Van Dijk's model, starting from (1) the macrostructure, (2) the superstructure, and (3) the microstructure. The undetermined elements of the news were rhetoric microstructures, such as metaphors and expressions.*

### Keywords

the critical discourse analysis;  
news text; Teun A. Van Dijk  
textual dimension



## I. Introduction

Along with digital world development, information media also quickly develops, both printed and electronic media. This development facilitates people to access information. The unique features of technology products in this era are offering productivity, efficiency, speed, and cross-limit (Straubhaar & LaRose, 2006). One of the strengths is the accessibility of information anywhere and anytime by anyone. Although every person has a specific information channel, the news becomes the icon of the community to obtain information (Wang, 2021). Recent shocking information for the public deals with the contradiction against the hajj pilgrimage regulation. The news explains the contradiction occurs due to the limited pilgrim quota and age, younger than 65 years old (Tempo.co, 2022). The other matter deals with long-queue to go having the hajj pilgrimage, nearly 100 years (CnnIndonesia.com, 2022), and the increased pilgrimage cost of nearly 100 million for every pilgrim (Republika.co.id, 2022).

In this case, the media constructively provides information based on the role of information mediator for the public. Badara (cited by Hakim & Triyono, 2021) also explains that mass media becomes an effective mode of delivering information to the public in the form of individual, community, and government discourses. Baryadi(2002:2) explains that discourse term is mostly applied in linguistic study. Thus, discourse is also

defined as a complete hierarchal unit to easily understand by readers both written and orally because discourse reflects social interaction (Purwoko, 2008:10). However, discourse is mostly focused on written variety, for example, the news with some event structures and published on newspaper (Coulthard cited by Badara, 2012).

One of the communication modes to present requires non-verbal language. The production of discourse in mass media also requires carefulness and accuracy because the written mode has a different variety to verbal variety. Therefore, both verbal and written information have differences. The influential factor of the differences is the authors of certain discourses in mass media. Hermina(2014) and Payuyasa (2017) explain that discourse production is strongly correlated to the authors' backgrounds. Discourses with the same news but written by different authors will have different discourses. The differences in discourse may lead to overlapping matters. Thus, readers may find the information accuracy doubtful. Therefore, readers, as information users, must be selective to choose accurate information. By analyzing the discourses, readers will find the explicit motif of the news texts. The comprehensive reading technique to analyze the discourse is called discourse analysis.

Salim(2002:1709) A discourse analysis refers to a study of reviewing and analyzing language naturally, both in written and oral manners. The implementation of natural language refers to the implementation of language in daily communication. In information theory, language is a means to convey meaning by taking, uttering, and saying. Discourse analysis is a review of a language function as a communication mean(Forough Rahimi & Riasati, 2011). Eriyanto (2001) also explains that discourse analysis is a language use practice to describe objects by connecting the objects with the entailing ideology. From the explanation, the authors analyzed the discourse critically on online news texts about the contradictions against the realization of the hajj pilgrimage of Indonesia.

The applied analysis was language analysis as the process to explain a text or social reality. Then, the researchers reviewed and determined the primary objectives to reveal the correlation among language, community, power, ideology, value, and argument (Suwandi, 2008). Ulinuha et al.(2013) explain that critical discourse analysis could be the mode to discuss the correlation among power, practice, ideology, and social matter. Critical discourse analysis explains that the critical discourse domain dominance is strongly correlated to cultural and sociological developments. Then, the analysis aims to elaborate on the linguistic dimension of social phenomenon, cultural, and current modernity change discourse (Jorgensen & Philips, 2007; Lukman, 2006; Rashidi & Souzandehfar, 2010).

Van Dijk's discourse analysis is the most applied discourse analysis model. Eriyanto(2001) groups the discourse analysis of Van Dijk into three dimensions: textual, social-cognitive, and social-contextual dimensions. Basically, Teun A. Van Dijk's model connects all discourse dimensions into a unit. Figure 1 provides the model of Van Dijk's analysis.



**Figure 1.** Van Dijk's Analysis Model

*Teks* = Text

*Kognisi Sosial* = Social Cognition

*Konteks* = Context

(1) at the textual dimension stage, the model analyzes the textual structures and the applied discourse strategy to assert a certain topic (2) at the social cognitive level, the model analyzes the production of the news. This process involves the authors' individual cognition of the news. (3) at the social context stage, the model studies the development of the discourse in a community. A text and the entailing context are important to understand a certain discourse completely. Context is important to determine the correlation between a text and the external phenomena of the language, such as social and cultural matters. Thus, the obtained information can be recognized completely (Sumarlam, 2019).

In this research, the researchers focused on the textual dimension of the investigated object, the news text. The textual dimension of Van Dijk's model is grouped into three dimensions. These dimensions are assumed to be inter-correlated. They are macrostructure as the global meaning of an observed text based on the theme or topic of the news; superstructure as the dimension to discuss the arrangement of an argument in a textual framework; and the arrangement process of the parts into complete news. Microstructure studies the observed meaning of discourse by focusing on the word, sentence, proportion, sub-clause, paraphrase, and figure implementations (Eriyanto, 2001). Table 1 shows the details.

**Table 1.** The Textual Structure of Teun A. Van Dijk's Discourse Analysis Model

<b>The Discourse Structure</b>	<b>The Observed Aspects</b>	<b>Elements</b>
<b>Macro Structure</b> The global meaning of a text by observing the given topic of a text	<b>Thematic</b> (a topic seen in a text)	Topic
<b>Superstructure</b> A textual framework consisting of an introduction, content, closing, and conclusion	<b>Schematic</b> (the process of an arranged argument in a text)	Scheme
<b>Micro Structure</b> The meaning of an observed text is based on the dictions, sentences, and applied styles in a	<b>Semantics</b> (the emphasized meaning in a text, for example by providing the details on a certain side and reducing the details on the other side)	The background, the detail, the intention, and the prejudice.

text.	<b>The syntax</b> (reviewing the forms and the sentence arrangement)	The sentence forms, the coherences, and the pronouns.
	<b>Stylistics</b> (the dictions of a text)	The lexicon (the diction)

This research analyzed the discourse critically with Teun A. Van Dijk's model. Some researchers ever used the same method, for example, Fitriana et al. (2019); Humaira (2018); Mukhlis et al. (2020); Musyafa'ah (2017); and Payuyasa (2017). Musyafa'ah (2017) and Humaira (2018) also used Van Dijk's model to review the daily news from Kompas and Republika. Payuyasa (2017) also did similar research but the object was a TV program, Mata Najwa. The most similar researches were by Mukhlis et al. (2020), Fitriana et al. (2019), and Setiawan et al. (2022) although they took online news as the research object. The novelty of the current research dealt with the implementation of three discourses from online media, such as Tempo.com, Cnnindonesia.com, and Republika.co.id. The investigated discourses were focused on the discourses about the contradictions against the realization of hajj pilgrimage regulation. This research analyzed the discourses critically with Teun A. Van Dijk on four news.

## II. Research Methods

This research applied the content analysis method with a qualitative approach. The applied method was useful to classify and analyze the text content based on certain criteria (Bungin, 2010). The applied data collection techniques were documentation, reading, and noting techniques. The applied documentation method was useful to find data about some objects, such as notes, transcripts, agendas, magazines, etc (Arikunto, 2013:265). The process of documentation was focused on online news discourses with the theme of contradiction against the hajj pilgrimage realization of Indonesia. The applied data analysis techniques were data reduction, display, and conclusion Miles & Huberman (1994).

The obtained data from the discourses about online news became important evidence for the research. This research applied Teun A. Van Dijk's model to investigate the social phenomena in the community (Eriyanto, 2001:227). The data of the research consisted of utterances and dialogs on online media, such as Tempo.com, Cnnindonesia.com, and Republika.co.id. On the other hand, the data source was the online news page in the form of news discourse about the contradiction against the new regulations of the hajj pilgrimage by Indonesia's government.

## III. Results and Discussion

The analysis results and the obtained data discussions were from the news, starting from Tempo.com., Cnnindonesia.com, and Republika.co.id. The online news published by Tempo.com was titled "*Aturan Haji 2022: Kuota Dibatasi dan Usia di Bawah 65 Tahun, Apa Lagi?*" The Regulation of 2022 Hajj Pilgrimage: the Quota Limit and Maximum Age Requirement, Younger than 65 Years Old. What else would it be?) (Tempo.co, 2022). On the other hand, the online news from Cnnindonesia.com had a different topic of discussion although the news still had some correlations. The title of the news by *cnnindonesia.com* was "Kemenag Buka Suara Soal Daftar Tunggu Haji Nyaris 100 Tahun" (The Ministry of Religious Affairs Reveals the Waiting List of Hajj Pilgrimage, almost 100 years) (Cnnindonesia.com, 2022). The last news was by *Republika.co.id* titled "*Biaya Haji Diperkirakan Naik Hingga Rp 100 Juta per Jamaah*" (the Hajj Pilgrimage Cost Gets Higher, 100 million IDR for every pilgrim) (*Republika.co.id*, 2022). The textual

components of the three online news met the discourse analysis model of Teun A. Van Dijk, starting from textual structure, social cognition, and social context. The online news portal consists of the following components.

**Table 2.** The First News Text  
 “Aturan Haji 2022: Kuota Dibatasi dan Usia di Bawah 65 Tahun, Apa Lagi?”

The Discourse Structure	Elements	Analysis Results
Macro Structure	Thematic: Theme/Topic	The limited hajj pilgrimage quota for the pilgrim candidates with a limited maximum age of 65 years old
Superstructure	Schematics Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The summarized elements: The title explains the limited hajj pilgrimage quota for pilgrim candidates with a maximum age limit of 65 years old</li> <li>• The leading element: The news directs readers to be aware of the hajj pilgrimage quota limitation and the maximum age limitation of 65 years old</li> <li>• The story, the content, and the closing The news explains the realization of the hajj pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia with a limited quota. The new regulation also applies the maximum age limitation of 65 years old and cannot facilitate pilgrim candidates with high-risk diseases. The closing of the news consists of a statement by the government of Saudi Arabia. The government begins to accept foreign pilgrim candidates.</li> </ul>
The First Micro Structure	Semantics: Background Details Intention Prejudice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Background Element The news discusses the contradiction against the realization of the hajj pilgrimage of Indonesia due to the applied regulation: limiting the quota and the maximum age of the pilgrims, younger than 65 years old.</li> <li>• The detail element: The news discusses the given hajj pilgrim quota by the Saudi Arabia government, 100.051 pilgrims.</li> <li>• The Intention Element: The news explains explicitly the reasons for limiting the quota and applying maximum age for pilgrims, younger than 65 years old.</li> <li>• The Prejudice Element: The news explains the authority of Saudi Arabia regarding the regulation of hajj pilgrim requirements in 2022.</li> </ul>

The Micro Structure:	Second	Syntax: Sentence Form Coherence Pronoun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Sentence Form Element: The news applied a deductive pattern because the news explains about age limitation for the pilgrim candidates and explains with supportive clauses.</li> <li>• The Coherence Element: The statements of the Minister of Religious Affairs, YaquchoililQomarus, and the Saudi Arabian Minister of Hajj and Umrah Pilgrimages, Tawfiq F. Al-Rabiah, are correlated.</li> <li>• The Pronoun Element: The news explains the singular third person. The pronoun refers to Tawfiq as the party of the Saudi Arabia government.</li> </ul>
The Micro Structure	Third	Stylistics Lexicon (Diction)	<p>The Lexicon Element: The news explains the term authority which is a euphemism for domination or author.</p>
The Micro Structure	Fourth	Rhetoric: Graphics Metaphor Expression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The graphic element explains the data about the hajj pilgrimage quota given by the Saudi Arabia government to Indonesia's government.</li> <li>• The researchers did not find any metaphors or expressions.</li> </ul>

**Table 3.** The Second News Text  
“Kemenag Buka Suara Soal Daftar Tunggu Haji Nyaris 100 Tahun”

The Discourse Structure	Elements	Analysis Results
Macro Structure	Thematic: Theme/Topic	The statement of the Ministry of Religious Affairs about the waiting list for going hajj pilgrimage, almost 100 years.
Superstructure	Schematics Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The summarized elements: The news explains the title of the news: the Ministry of Religious Affairs shouts out the waiting list for the hajj pilgrimage, almost 100 years.</li> <li>• The leading element: The news directs the readers to understand the longer estimation of the hajj pilgrimage as explained.</li> <li>• The story, the content, and the closing The news explains the statement of the Ministry of Religious Affairs that the hajj pilgrimage waiting list is almost one decade. The closing of the news consists of expectations of the Ministry of Religious Affairs that Indonesia will have a normal hajj pilgrimage quota in the future years.</li> </ul>

The First Micro Structure	Semantics: Background Details Intention Prejudice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Background Element The news discusses the contradiction against the long-awaited hajj pilgrimage of Indonesia, almost a decade of waiting.</li> <li>• The detail element: The news discusses the causes of the long-awaited hajj pilgrimage of Indonesia due to the quota limitation in 2022, about 46% of the normal quota in previous years.</li> <li>• The Intention Element: The news explains explicitly the causes of the long-awaited hajj pilgrimage estimation.</li> <li>• The Prejudice Element: The news explains that the Ministry of Religious Affairs still applies the realized hajj quota of 2020 for the year 2022.</li> </ul>
The Second Micro Structure:	Syntax: Sentence Form Coherence Pronoun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Sentence Form Element: The news applies a deductive pattern because the estimated data of the long-awaited hajj pilgrimage is entailed by supportive clauses.</li> <li>• The Coherence Element: The statements of the Ministry of Religious Affairs are coherent as observed in the supportive clauses and focused on the reasons beyond the estimated long-waiting list for almost a decade.</li> <li>• The Pronoun Element: The news explains the third singular person with the reference to Hasan Afandi as the party of the Ministry of Religious Affairs.</li> </ul>
Micro Structure 3	Stylistics Lexicon (Diction)	<p>The Lexicon Element: The lexicon element explains the word estimation.</p>
Micro Structure 4	Rhetoric: Graphics Metaphor Expression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The graphic element explains the data about the hajj pilgrimage quota given by the Saudi Arabia government to Indonesia's government.</li> <li>• The researchers did not find any metaphors or expressions.</li> </ul>

**Table 4.** The Third News Text  
“Biaya Haji Diperkirakan Naik hingga Rp 100 Juta per Jemaah”

The Discourse Structure	Elements	Analysis Results
Macro Structure	Thematic: Theme/Topic	The estimated cost of a hajj pilgrimage is almost 100 million IDR for every pilgrim.
Superstructure	Schematics Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The summarized elements: The news explains the estimation of increased cost for the hajj pilgrimage, almost 100 million IDR for every pilgrim.</li> <li>• The leading element:</li> </ul>

		<p>The news explains and directs readers to understand the reasons for increased hajj pilgrimage costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The story, the content, and the closing</li> </ul> <p>The news describes the agreed cost of hajj pilgrimage realization by the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the House. The news closing contains the statement of the Seventh Commission of the House. The House attempts to ensure the realization of the hajj pilgrimage in 2022 running smoothly.</p>
The First Micro Structure	Semantics: Background Details Intention Prejudice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Background Element</li> </ul> <p>The news discusses the increased cost of the hajj pilgrimage cost, reaching 100 million IDR for every pilgrim.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The detail element:</li> </ul> <p>The news discusses the agreed cost of the hajj pilgrimage realization by the Indonesian and Saudi Arabia governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Intention Element:</li> </ul> <p>The news explicitly explains the increased cost of hajj pilgrimage realization in 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Prejudice Element:</li> </ul> <p>The news explains the applied cost of the hajj pilgrimage before the recently published policy by the Saudi Arabia government.</p>
The Second Micro Structure:	Syntax: Sentence Form Coherence Pronoun Lexicon (diction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Sentence Form Element:</li> </ul> <p>The news applied a deductive pattern because the increased cost estimation is entailed by supportive clauses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Coherence Element:</li> </ul> <p>The supportive statements of the Ministry of Religious Affairs are coherent and focused on the underlying reasons for the increased pilgrimage cost, 100 million IDR for every pilgrim.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Pronoun Element:</li> </ul> <p>The news explains the pronouns of <i>it</i> and <i>that</i> refers to the year 2022 and the situation of increased hajj pilgrimage cost.</p>
The Third Micro Structure	Stylistics Lexicon (Diction)	<p>The Lexicon Element:</p> <p>The news explains the proportional words as the euphemism for the word proportion and balance.</p>
The Fourth Micro Structure	Rhetoric: Graphics Metaphor Expression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The graphic elements explain the correlated data with the cost of hajj pilgrimage realization by the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the House.</li> <li>• The researchers did not find any metaphors or expressions.</li> </ul>



### **3.1. Macro Structure (Theme/Topic)**

Macrostructure focuses to review topics on news (Pelangi, 2019). The macrostructure of Teun A. Van Dijk's model consists of global meaning in a text based on the observation of the topic in the text. The themes or topics of the news from Tempo.com, Cnnindonesia.com, and Republika.co.id had a similarity. The news told about the contradiction against the new regulations of promoting the hajj pilgrimage in Indonesia. In this research, each piece of news had different categories. The first news focused on the quota limitation by prioritizing the pilgrims younger than 65 years old to depart. The second news focused on the long-awaited hajj pilgrimage list for almost 100 years. Then, the third news focused on the pilgrimage cost in 2022, reaching IDR 100 million for every pilgrim.

### **3.2. The Superstructure (Schematic)**

Superstructure refers to a correlated discourse structure with a textual framework and the arranged textual parts of news completely (Suciartini, 2017). The superstructure model of Teun A. Van Dijk consists of a textual framework, starting from the introduction, content, closing, and conclusion. Based on the schemes, each news begins with a title as the summary. Then, the leading part describes the reference and directs readers into the core discourse. From the analytical framework, all news begins with a title. The first and the third news have the titles "Aturan Haji 2022 Kuota Dibatasi dan Usia di Bawah 65 Tahun, Apa Lagi?"; "Kemenag Buka Suara Soal Daftar Tunggu Haji Nyaris 100 Tahun"; and "Biaya Haji Diperkirakan Naik hingga Rp 100 Juta per Jemaah".

### **3.3. The First Micro Structure (Semantics: Background, Detail, Intention, and Prejudice)**

The microstructure of the applied language dimensions in the news (Silaswati, 2019). The first microstructure consists of background, detail, intention, and prejudice. All news has microstructures, starting from backgrounds, details, intentions, and prejudices. Although all news had a similar background, the contradiction against the new regulation of the hajj pilgrimage of Indonesia, they had different descriptions about each background. The same matter was also observable in the details, intentions, and prejudices of the news. They were different.

### **3.4. The Second Micro Structure (Syntax: The Sentence Form, Coherence, and Pronoun)**

The second microstructure focused on reviewing the syntax. Syntax refers to dictions by the journalists as the news writers (Setiawan dkk., 2022). All news had deductive sentence patterns by providing general things based on the titles and were entailed by supportive clauses. Coherence refers to the questions of the mentioned parties in the news. On the other hand, the most applied pronoun was the third singular pronoun. This pronoun was useful to refer to the respondents in the news.

### **3.5. The Third Micro Structure (Stylistics: Lexicon)**

The third microstructure consists of an element, lexicon. The lexicon in this microstructure falls within the stylistic domain, studying the language styles and diction. From the online news, the researchers found diction with lexicon. The first news had a lexicon of authority. Then, in the second news, the researchers found a lexicon of estimation. In the third news, the researchers found a lexicon of proportional or balance. The dictions of the lexicon element were useful for the authors to adjust some dictions in the written news themes to support the readers' understanding.

### 3.6. The Fourth Micro Structure (Rhetoric: Graphic, Metaphor, and Expression)

The fourth micro structure deals with graphics, metaphor, and expression. All news applied graphics in the forms of related data and the contradictions against the new regulation of the hajj pilgrimage of Indonesia. The data consisted of hajj quota and hajj pilgrimage costs. However, the researchers did not find the implementation of metaphors and expressions.

## IV. Conclusion

From the research results with critical discourse analysis of Teun A. Van Dijk's model, the three news from three different online media, Tempo.com, Cnnindonesia.com, and Republika.co.id, consisted of the contradictions against the hajj pilgrimage realization of Indonesia. The analysis results of the textual elements consisted of macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The analysis results of the three news had the similarities, such as consisting of new regulations to promote the hajj pilgrimage by Indonesia's government. In this research, each piece of news had different categories. Thus, readers could easily understand the content of the news. The superstructure analysis results of the three different news portals showed the achieved elements, such as the introduction, content, and closing. The news began had interesting titles for the readers, chronological elaboration and news content, facts as discussion, conclusions, and expectations. The analysis results showed that most news met the microstructure elements, starting from semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric. The undetermined elements of the news were rhetoric microstructures, such as metaphors and expressions.

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