Critical Discourse Analysis of Rejecting the Andesite Mining in Wadas Village News on Tempo.co

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Abstract*. This study explains the dimension of the Teun A van Dijk model in online text news entitled "Rejecting the Andesite Mining in Wadas Village" by Tempo.co. Tempo's online newspaper provided survey data and data sources in text news entitled Rejecting the Andesite Mining in Wadas Village. The data collection technique in this research is used a descriptive-analytical documentation method with a critical discourse analytical approach of the Teun A van Dijk models. Investigation in Teun Van Djik's theory consists of three dimensions. Those three dimensions are superstructure, macrostructure, and microstructure dimensions. The superstructure dimension is about text consistency and schematization. The macro-structural dimension of Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis of the model discusses the problem: the discussion of the inhabitants of the village of Wadas refusing to mine andesite in their area. The microstructure dimension is background, detail, Intent, premise, sentence form (passive and active clauses), coherence (additive/additive coherence, causal coherence, and contrast coherence), pronouns (they and our pronouns), lexicons, graphics, and metaphors.*

Keywords: critical discourse analysis, news, Wadas, tempo.co

INTRODUCTION

Clashes between Wadas villagers, Bener District, Purworejo Regency, Central Java, and police who escorted the land measurement of land used as an andesite mine occurred again on Tuesday, February 8, 2022. This incident led to the arrest of residents who refused to use their land as a mining site, the same as the previous incident on April 23, 2021. Besides, President Joko Widodo planned to build the Bener Dam, who enlisted as the National Strategic Projects (PSN) regulated by Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 109 of 2020. The Bener Dam is planned to be built in Bener District, Purworejo Regency. With a capacity of 100.94 million m3, the dam can be used to irrigate an agricultural area of 1,940 hectares and provide 1,500 liters of raw water per second, 6 Mega Watt Hydroelectric Power Plant (PLTA), reduce flooding, conservation, and tourism object.

Besides being planned as the dam construction site, Wadas Village will also be used as andesite stone mining land. That stone is used as material for dam construction based on the Governor's Decree (SK) Number 590/41 the Year 2018 in June 2018. The mine construction continues despite the rejection from Wadas villagers. The Andesite mining is considered outside the construction plan, so it cannot use the land acquisition scheme for the public interest following Article 2 point (c) Government Regulation (PP) Number 19 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Land Procurement for Public Interest construction.

The media certainly noticed the incident of the arrest of a resident of

Wadas Village, one of them was Tempo. co, which is mainly known for its easy-to-read and trustworthy news. Tempo.co, previously known as Tempo interactive, is an online news and article web portal founded by PT Tempo Inti Media, Tbk (Tempo.co, 2022).

The news content can be determined by which side they stand by using critical discourse analysis (CDA) from Teun A. Van Dijk. Critical discourse analysis considers language in traditional linguistic terms and connects to its contexts that show the language is used for specific purposes. This context involves a process called social cognition. This social cognition can be described as how the media produce the text and depict the social value then absorbed by the journalist's cognition and used to compose text news. (Humaira, 2018).

Yanti et al. (2019) examined the Teun A. Van Dijk CDA in the speech text asserting the 2019 presidential electoral victory. They observed five characteristics of the CDA: action, context, history, power, and ideology. Similar research was also conducted by Maghvira (2017) regarding Tempo.co's news about the death of Jakarta STIP cadets. The study results stated that Tempo.co practiced diction selection, complex sentences with cause and effect connector, and selected interviewee's indirect quotations to produce text news. (Maghvira, 2017).

The researcher wants to examine the Van Dijk CDA model in reporting on rejecting andesite mining in Wadas Village, Bener District, Purworejo Regency on Tempo.co through the text structure element social cognition and social analysis. The results of this study are expected can find out the discourse conveyed by Tempo.co media through the text news in the form of particular messages or motives.

METHOD

The researcher uses qualitative research with a descriptive-analytic approach through critical discourse analysis in the social sciences and humanities science in micro-study rules. This research is mainly concerned with patterns and human behavior. Then, what lies behind that behavior that is difficult to measure with numbers. Everything that seems symptomatic is not always the same as what is in mind and actual desire. Qualitative research stems from inductive thinking patterns based on participatory objective observations of a social phenomenon. The descriptive-analytic approach is qualitative research that aims to understand and interpret the subject, provide all the symptoms that appear, and interpret what is behind the symptoms. On the other hand, it describes what, who, where, when, how, why, and so on the research subject (Haryatmoko, 2019).

The data collection technique used is a documentation method with van Dijk's critical discourse analysis approach, descriptive data analysis was carried out through data reduction, description, classification, interpretation, and summarizing. The sources used are articles about andesite mining in Wadas Village, as shown in Table 1.

Discourse by Teun Van Dijk consists of three parts: text, social cognition, and social context. This theory underlines how social structures, domination, and ruling groups in society and how cognition/thought and consciousness shape and influence the text on the news. Each part is combined to become a unified analysis. From the text aspect, it can be analyzed how the structure of the text and the discourse strategies used to emphasize a theme. The social cognition aspect examines how text news involves journalists. The social context aspect studies how the text is further related to

TABLE 1. Data articles used in the research

No.	Title and Link	Date	Author
1	https://business.tempo.co/read/1558729/warga-wa-das-penolak-tambang-andesit-yang-captured-poli-si-diduga-berikut Wadas resident Rejecting Andesite Mining Arrested by Police and Allegedly Increase	February 8, 2022	Reporter: Fransisca Christy Rosana Editor: Martha Warta Silaban
2	https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1558800/amnes-ty-international-sebut-warga-wadas-berhak-meno-lak-tambang/full&view=ok International Amnesty state that Wadas Residents have a right to Refuse to mine	February 8, 2021	Reporter: M. Rosseno Aji Editor: Eko Ari Wibowo
3	https://business.tempo.co/read/1558969/profil-tambang-andesit-wadas-dan-isah-protes-mas-yarakat-berujung-kerasan/full&view=ok Wadas Andesite Mine Profile and Stories of Community Protests Leading to Violence	February 9, 2022	Reporter: Fransisca Christy Rosana Editor: Ali Akhmad Noor Hidayat
4	https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1560004/kom-plit-batuan-andesit-yang-tambangnya-ditolak-war-ga-desa-wadas Complete Andesite Rocks, Rejected by Wadas Village Residents	February 11, 2022	Reporter: Tempo.co Editor: Dwi Arianto
5	https://fokus.tempo.co/read/1560484/desakan-gan-jar-hentikan-mining-di-desa-wadas-menguat Ganjar is hardly state to Stop Mining in Wadas Village	February 13, 2022	Reporter: Dewi Nurita Editor: Syailendra Persada
6	https://national.tempo.co/read/1560698/ditemui-ganjar-warga-wadas-minta-mining-andes-it-terhentikan Met by Ganjar, Wadas Residents Ask To Stop Andesite Mining	February 14, 2022	Reporter: Moh. Khory Alfarizi Editor: Eko Ari Wibowo

the social structure and knowledge that develops in society.

There are three text levels: macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The macrostructure is the general meaning of a text that is easy to understand by understanding the theme of the news. Superstructure constructs discourse related to the text framework, how each part of the text is structured into each news. The text has a plot or scheme. Then, news can be categorized into two broad schemes: a summary with title and lead elements (an introduction to the outline before telling the news) and a story in the form of the entire news content. The news content is divided into processes and comments that will appear in the text.

The microstructure is the meaning

of discourse observed from a small part of a text, for example, words, sentences, paraphrases, and others. The microstructure consists of several factors: syntax, semantics, lexicon, and rhetoric. Discourse elements are classified as syntactic elements. Syntactic elements imply ideology and describe a person or an event in a positive or negative narration, including coherence, the bond between words in the text. Then, conditional coherence is characterized by the appearance of explanatory clauses. Distinguishing coherence relates to the question of how two events can be distinguished. Denial means journalists hide something implicitly inside the news. Sentence forms are related to logical thinking, namely the principle of causality in the form of the object being explained and the predicate describing or using inductive and deductive forms. Communicators use pronouns to indicate someone's point of view in the discourse(Haryatmoko, 2019).

Semantic elements are closely related to the lexicon and syntactic elements. Those are details relating to the control of the information displayed by a person. Intent, almost similar to detail, this element will be described explicitly and clearly if it benefits the communicator and vice versa; Then, perception is an effort to support an opinion by providing a premise that is believed to be accurate. The discourse elements are classified as semantic elements, including setting, which is the part of the news that is the reason for justifying the ideas in a text.

The lexicon element, related to the choice of diction, how the same actor is depicted in two different dictions will have implications for the reader's perception of the actor. Rhetoric elements, repetition, *alters*, and metaphors give positive or negative emphasis on actors or events in the news. The following are the elements of discourse that are classified

as rhetorical elements, namely graphics and metaphors. Graphics are depicted using different fonts (bold, italics, and underlined), captions, rasters, graphics, pictures, photos, and tables to suggest their correctness, accuracy, and position in the report. Metaphor uses figures of speech and expressions as ornaments of the news to reinforce the main message.

Social cognition. In van Dijk's discourse analysis, there is research on the mental awareness of journalists who compose the text. The relationship between language and ideology needs to be analyzed by showing the meaning of language in power relations and social relations. Van Dijk mentions that events can be understood based on schemas. Schema is a mental structure that includes how we view humans, social roles, and events (Bafadhal et al., 2020). Some schemas can be described as the Person Scheme, which describes how a person describes and perceives other people. Self Schema relates to how someone is seen, understood, and illustrated by a person; Role Schema relates to how a person perceives and describes a person's role and position in society; and Event scheme. It is mainly used because each event is always interpreted in a particular scheme.

The social context shows how the meanings can be shared, and social power is produced through the practice of discourse and legitimacy. There are two main points in this society analysis: power and access. Power is owned by a group of members who control other groups based on ownership of valuable resources such as money, status, and knowledge. Access is depicted as how the elite group has a more incredible opportunity than the non-powerful group. More powerful groups have more significant opportunities to access media and influence audience awareness through control over topics and discourse (Haryatmoko, 2019).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Macro Structure

The macrostructure contains elements of the topic or theme raised in the news. Those six text news that became the object of research, the topic was the rejection of the andesite mining land in Wadas Village. The description of each topic from each news is shown in Table 2. The beginning of this conflict is described in Texts 1 and 3, which discuss the arrests of residents who refused the mining increase, primarily when land measurements were carried out by the State Land Agency (BPN) and assisted by the police. Text 2 emphasized Amnesty International's opinion on the right of citizens to refuse andesite mining. Text 4 describes the andesite rock itself, while Texts 5 and 6 discuss the residents' efforts to urge Governor Ganjar Pranowo to stop mining plans and the governor's visit to Wadas Village. These six texts summarize the Wadas Village mining refusal case in February 2022.

Superstructure Analysis

Those six text news begin with the title section and the first paragraph as a summary, then continue with the following paragraph, which explains the news contents in more detail. The news content explains an event's process, and interviewees' comments strengthen the news content. It can be found in Texts 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, which complement each other to form a chronology of the Wadas Village mine rejection case in February 2022. Text 4 is slightly different because it describes andesite rocks from a scientific point of view and is helpful for readers who are new to andesite rocks. A detailed description of each text news is presented in Table 3.

Text 1 focuses on a land surveying

TABLE 2. Topics covered in each news

No	Text news Title	Topic
1	Wadas Resident Rejecting Andesite Mine Arrested by Police is Increased	The number of Wadas residents who refused andesite mines were arrested by the police is increased.
2	Amnesty International mentioned that Wadas Residents have the Right to Refuse mining	Amnesty International Indonesia stated that Wadas residents have the right to refuse mining.
3	Profile of Wadas Andesite Mine and Stories of Community Protests Leading to Violence	The violence experienced by the residents of Wadas Villager was due to their refusal to mine andesite stones.
4	Complete Andesite Rocks whose Mine Was Rejected by Wadas Villagers	Profile of andesite rocks whose mining was rejected by Wadas Village residents
5	Ganjar hardly states to Stop Mining in Wadas Village	Residents urge the Governor of Central Java to stop mining in Wadas Village
6	Met by Ganjar, Wadas Residents Ask to Stop Andesite Mining	Residents urged the Governor of Central Java to stop mining in Wadas Village during the governor's visit on February 13, 2022.

TABLE 3. Superstructure analysis of each text news.

Text news	Introduction	Contents	Closing
1	The number of residents of Wadas Village arrested by the police increased to 25 people on Tuesday afternoon, February 8, 2022, including the legal team of LBH Yogyakarta.	1. The siege by the police has been started in the morning. 2. There was a power outage and communication network.	1. The governor stated that 160 400 people still refuse to acquire land for andesite mining. 2. The governor emphasized the need to hear statements from both parties in addressing this case.
2	Amnesty International Indonesia stated that Wadas residents have the right to refuse mining, and the siege by the police has intimidated the citizen.	1. Wadas residents have the right to refuse mining peacefully. 2. The refusal occurred because residents were worried that it would be challenging to meet their daily needs due to mining.	The government must fulfill residents' rights in constructing the Bener Dam national project.
3	Wadas Village residents' rejection of andesite mining for raw materials for the construction of the Bener Dam has been going on since 2017. Previously, clashes occurred, resulting in eleven residents' arrest and their legal counsel for LBH Yogyakarta in April 2021.	1. The clash occurred again on February 8, 2022, triggered by land surveying by BPN. A siege by thousands of police accompanied this measurement. 2. Wadas Village will open one hundred fourteen hectares of land for andesite mining.	1. The residents asked the Governor and the Head of Police to withdraw the officers from Wadas Village and stop intimidating and criminalizing the police against residents. 2. BBWS Serayu claims that the black stone reserves in Wadas Village meet the technical requirements as a stockpiled material for the Bener Dam.
4	The rejection of andesite mining by Wadas Village residents. This andesite stone will be used in the Bener Dam construction project.	The explanation of andesite rock includes definition, location, type, mineral composition, and use.	Andesite is similar to basalt because it has a dark color, but andesite tends to be lighter.

5	Police arrested Wadas residents who refused the measurement and acquired land for andesite mining.	Komnas HAM found that there was violence in the handling of protesters. The police argued that the arrests were made to prevent riots—chronology of land acquisition refusal for andesite mines.	The governor and *Komnas HAM* promised a solution to the residents.
6	The visit of the Governor of Central Java to Wadas Village meets residents who reject andesite mining.	The act of sieges and arrests of residents traumatized the residents. Residents asked the governor to revoke the designation of andesite mining areas.	The governor apologized and listened directly to the existing problems.

incident that ended in chaos. Then, in the perspective of LBH Yogyakarta as the party that was also arrested by the police and representing the Wadas residents, the explanation of the Central Java Regional Police and the response of Governor Ganjar Pranowo. Text 2 emphasizes the residents' requests represented by the Coordinator of the Wadas Village Community Cares for Nature Movement to stop mining plans and land measurement. Text 3 presents Amnesty International's opinion that supports the right of the Wadas people to refuse the mining plan. The efforts of Wadas Village residents to fight for their rights reached their climax in Text 4, where Governor Ganjar Pranowo has begun to coordinate with the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM). Then efforts were made to resolve the issue with the governor's visit to Wadas Village in Text 6.

Micro Structure

Microstructure includes semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical elements. These elements are primarily seen in the text news that describes the injustice experienced by Wadas Village residents fighting for their land rights. The land is undoubtedly significant in fulfilling the villager's needs and preserving the environment. Although the text news is detailed with the descriptions of the various parties involved, it is undeniable that Tempo.co seems to favor the residents of Wadas Village. Through the news published, Tempo.co seems to be voicing that the government can be wiser in taking steps in constructing the Bener Dam. The residents of Wadas Village also did not refuse at all. They are asking the government to stick to the existing regulations in carrying out this National Strategic Project so that no party feels disadvantaged.

Syntactic elements include sentence form elements, logical connection between sentences in a paragraph or coherence, and pronouns. The Wadas Village Community represented Wadas Village residents Cares for Nature and LBH Yogyakarta. Then, Walhi and Amnesty International also provided views that sided with the residents of Wadas Village. The government was represented by the Central Java Regional Police, *Komnas HAM*, and the Governor of Central Java. The residents of Wadas Village are described as helpless victims when thousands of police officers

TABLE 4. Semantic and syntactic elements in the research object text news.

Text news	Semantics	Syntax
1	1. The background in this article is the increasing number of Wadas Village residents arrested by the police due to refusal to mine andesite stones. 2. The details of the violence in this article include arresting 25 residents and cutting off electricity and cell phone signals. This article also explains the ratio of residents who refuse and agree to land acquisition for andesite mining. 3. This article reports the increasing number of Wadas Village residents arrested by the police due to their refusal to mine andesite stones.	1. The active sentences are nine sentences, while the passive sentences are eight. Examples include, "*Currently, the communication network in Wadas Village is suspected of being cut off. Tempo tried to contact several residents, but their phone numbers were not active.*" 2. Sentence of cause: "*Head of Public Relations of the Central Java Police, Senior Commissioner Iqbal Alqudusy, said that initially, the resident took pictures around the Bener Police Headquarters.*" Consequence sentence: "*The photo taken is suspected to be uploaded on social media against mining in Wadas Village. "It is suspected that they will upload images to accounts against the dam's construction with negative narratives,*" said Iqbal.
2	1. The setting in this article is that Amnesty International Indonesia states that Wadas residents have the right to refuse mining, and the siege by the authorities has intimidated the community. 2. The details contained in this article include that residents have the right to express their refusal peacefully, land measurements do not need to be accompanied by sieges and arrests of residents, and the concerns of residents who refuse to mine. 3. This article's purpose is to desire that the Wadas people's rejection of andesite mining can be responded to peacefully.	1. The active sentences used in the article are nine sentences, namely "*Amnesty International Indonesia assesses the massive presence of police officers in the village Wadas, Bener District, Purworejo, Central Java has intimidated residents.*" 2. This article uses a deductive pattern, explaining the main topic at the beginning of the article and explaining the details afterward. 3. The coherence in the article is, "*Wirya said the government must understand that residents are worried that the existence of the mine will complicate their lives. Residents face difficulty to fulfill their socio-economic rights such as food, water, work and home with their presence of the mine.*"

3	1. The background in this article is the recurrence of violence experienced by the residents of Wadas Village due to the rejection of andesite mining. 2. This article's details of the violence include arresting 40 residents and cutting electricity and cell phone signals. This article also describes the profile of andesite mining in Wadas Village. 3. This article aims to report on the recurrence of violence experienced by the residents of Wadas Village due to their rejection of andesite mining.	1. The active sentences used are seven sentences. There are eight passive sentences: "Various violations allegedly committed by police personnel have colored residents' resistance in recent years." One example of an active sentence is " *Wadas villager refused to open an andesite mine in his village since 2017.*" 2. The coherence contained in the article is, "*On Tuesday, February 8, 2022, Wadas Village was surrounded by police personnel whose numbers are maybe thousands. As many as 40 residents were allegedly arrested. Police personnel was escorted to carry out land surveys for the next stage. Along with the action, residents complained about power cuts and cell phone signals are dropping.*"
4	1. The background of this article is the rejection of andesite mining by residents of Wadas Village to be used in the Bener Dam project. 2. The details in this article include an explanation of the characteristics of andesite stones. 3. This article explains the characteristics of andesite rocks used in the Bener Dam project.	The active and passive sentences contained in this article are five sentences each. An example of an active sentence is "It follows the arrest of dozens of residents by force by the police due to the refusal." While the passive sentences in the article include "Andesite rock mining *Wadas is to used to build Bener Dam project in Purworejo Regency, Central Java.*"
5	1. The background of this article is the violence and arresting the residents who refuse policy to measure and acquire land for andesite mining. 2. The details in this article include the chronology of the rejection of andesite mining by the Wadas village residents and the residents' insistence on the Governor of Central Java to stop that project. 3. This article aims at the residents' pressure on the Governor of Central Java to stop the andesite mining project in Wadas Village.	There are 25 active sentences and seven passive sentences in this article. One of the active sentences is, "The government is suspected of using violence to handle the protesters." The passive sentence is "64 residents were arrested because they refused to measure and construct mining andesite in their land."

6	1. The background in this article is that the Governor of Central Java visits the Wadas Village to meet residents who reject andesite mining.	This article uses eight active sentences: "After performing the midday prayer, Ganjar, sitting on the mosque's terrace, started his speech by apologizing to the residents of Wadas for the unfortunate incident on Tuesday, February 8."
	2. The details contained in this article include sieges and arrests of residents that result in traumatized residents. Residents asked the governor to revoke the designation of andesite mining areas.	
	3. The purpose of this article is that the governor's visit to Wadas Village intends to apologize for the events on February 8, 2022. He wants to hear about the existing problems directly.	

surrounded them. The citizens' efforts to obtain justice through legal channels have failed to produce results, so residents expected that the government's policy would pay more attention to their rights. Semantic and syntactic analysis of each text news is shown in Table 4.

Stylistic elements in the form of lexicon elements describe the news easily understood by various groups and attract public sympathy. Tempo.co even published article 4, explaining the characteristics of andesite rocks. It is expected that the people who read it will understand its impact on the Wadas Village environment. Photos of Wadas Farmerette reinforce the rhetorical element. They are members of *Wadon Wadas*. They are on guard at the Randu Parang post in refusing the land measurement by BPN, which will be used as an andesite mine. The explanation of each stylistic and rhetorical element of the text news understudy can be seen in Table 5.

Social Cognition

Van Dijk mentions that events are understood based on schemas. Based on the observation of text news on Tempo. co, journalists mostly use event schemes. The incident that emerged was the arrest of Wadas Village residents who refused to use their land for andesite mining.

Several expert opinions were cited to confirm that this project has many legal and environmental deficiencies that need to be reviewed and improved in its implementation.

Social Context

The social context includes two essential elements, namely power, and access. The governor as a representative is described as the party in power issuing a decree regarding the Bener Dam project. It is also supported by the police, who secured the measurement for land acquisition by sieging Wadas Village. It caused intimidation for residents and isolation because they could not leave the village. Tempo.co guides public opinion by criticizing the government and presenting expert opinions.

It is expected that access to news on Tempo.co will be more straightforward because more people are connected to the internet. Tempo.co guides the reader to direct the reader to understand and take action towards the news about Wadas Village by compiling the viewpoints of various parties.

CONCLUSION

Van Dijk's CDA strategy can ease the readers to analyze and understand news content. This convenience is because

TABLE 5. Stylistic and rhetorical elements in the research object text news.

Text news	Stylistic	Rhetorical
1	1. Officers in full uniform depict police officers. 2. Negative narrative	The article attaches a photo of a Wadas Farmerette member of *Wadon Wadas* on guard at the Randu Parang in refusing land measurement by BPN, which will be used as an andesite mine.
2	This article uses the word bullying to mean behavior that would cause someone to feel "fear of injury" or danger.	This article attaches a photo of the location of the construction of the Bener Reservoir in the Purworejo district.
3	The words used are clashes, criminalization, and intimidation. It describes the behavior of the police officers who guard the measurement of land to be acquired for andesite mining.	1. The article attaches a photo of a Wadas Farmerette member of *Wadon Wadas* on guard at the Randu Parang in refusing land measurement by BPN, which will be used as an andesite mine. 2. The emphasis was made by quoting the statement from the Coordinator of the Community Movement for Nature Care for Wadas Village, Insin Sutrisno, namely, "*We also ask (the Governor and the head of police) to withdraw police from Wadas Village and stop criminalizing and intimidating the apparatus against Wadas Village,*"
4		This article attaches a photo of the location of the construction of the Bener Reservoir in Purworejo Regency.
5	Repressive actions are suppressing, restraining, restraining, or oppressing.	This article attached a photo of the police officers on guard when the previously detained residents arrived at the Wadas Village mosque.
6	Trauma means a condition that occurs due to a harmful event that befell a person. In this case, the violence traumatized residents, especially mothers and children.	This article attaches a photo of the location of the construction of the Bener Reservoir in Purworejo Regency.

Van Dijk's CDA strategy composes the sound components to be collaborative. Then, they can be used practically. After using Van Dijk's CDA strategy, the assumption is that discourse is not enough to understand from the text analysis. The text is only the result of productive operations that must be observed. It needs to consider how text is created until it reaches the hidden discoveries behind the

process of creating a discourse.

The news report from Tempo. co gives readers its point of view and criticizes the government's failure to acquire the land peacefully and without administrative defects. That six news studies form a brief conclusion in developing the Wadas Village mining refusal in February 2022. The text news begins with the title section and the first paragraph as a summary. Then, it continues with the following paragraph, which explains the news contents in more detail. The microstructure, which includes semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical elements, is broadly visible in the text news that describes the injustice Wadas Village residents experienced. They are fighting for their rights to their land. In terms of social cognition, reporting tends to use event schemes. Meanwhile, the social context uses government power elements, such as the governor and the police, and reader access to the news.

The media greatly influences public opinion, so the news preparation must be done carefully without obscuring the facts. Readers must be careful in understanding each news text by comparing various sources with good credibility. The ease of access to information is expected of every news portal can present credible and accurate news.

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