



A Critical Discourse Analysis of United States Presidential Election News 2020 in Newyorktimes.com

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Abstract

This research raised the problem of the ideology of one mass media, namely FoxNews.com in its news about the news of the United States Election in 2020. Study of Critical Discourse Analysis (AWK) Teun A. Van Dijk Model is used in solving this research problem. This research uses a qualitative approach. The data source is the news text published on the online news site newyorktimes.com The data collection methods used are documentation techniques, refer methods and record techniques. Data analysis methods in this study include data reducing, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. In this study found a language structure that is divided into 3 levels, namely (1) macro structure, global meaning of a text that can be observed through the theme hats the theme raised by a text; (2) superstructure, the framework of a text, such as the introduction, content, closing, and conclusions; (3) Micro structure, local meaning of a text that can be observed through the choice of words, sentences, and styles used by the text. For overall found (1) macro structure, topics or themes put forward in a news; (2) superstructure, the structure of discourse that connects the scheme or plot of a text, how the text section is composed of the news as a whole; (3) Micro structure, small parts of a text, namely sentences, propositions, classes, and parafrase. Although consisting of various elements, but these elements are a unity that is interconnected and supports each other.

Keywords: *Macro Structure; Superstructure; Micro Structure; Van Dijk*

Introduction

As time develops, the mass media is one of the tools where humans know what happens to the world and no one doubts the mass media. The mass media increasingly showed its role in controlling the world and the sophistication of the mass media itself was inevitable. That way, the role of the mass media is very vital because the mass media is very instrumental in changing the patterns of behavior from the community because of its development (Setiawan, 2013: 1). Therefore, the information conveyed in the news must be valid and not plunged. The community needs to pay attention to the use of the language arranged in the news article. The arrangement of words and sentences in the news is arranged in such a subtle way that often the public is unconscious they are being invited to approve a particular information. Thus the importance of understanding the use of language in news needs to be examined so that people are more aware of the power of journalistic language.

In the time of information technology like today, the role of the mass media is even more crucial as a tool to meet the needs of the information, it is like it has felt in everyone's grasp which means it can

be easily accessed online through the device. With such conditions, the contents of the news read by the wider community need to be carefully examined in an effort to avoid misunderstanding in understanding the news. Unfortunately, APDA's online news is currently tends to be arranged with the nature of the airing so that sometimes the contents are less informative.

From a constructivist perspective, the media not only functions as a distributor of messages, but also as a social construction agent with its own views and orientation. The mass media is a social construction agent that defines reality. The mass media actively forms social reality by frameful the events intended to be communicated to the masses. The media is not only responsible for choosing events and news sources, but also determines the events and sources of news in accordance with the desired and needed discourse, depending on the mass media. Eriyanto (2006) defines discourse analysis as an effort to reveal the hidden purposes of speakers.

The discourse of The Hill reportedly sometimes trivial things can make one news or journalist biased. For example news about Biden who stumbled while climbing the ladder of the plane, but the White House blamed the wind and he left safely. The Daily Mail reports that several online media such as MSNBC, CBS News, Washington Post, Los Angeles Times and New York Times did not report about the Biden who stumbled when going up the peswat stairs. However, compared to how the media covered the fall of Biden, in contrast to the media that covered Donald Trump who was running slowly after he delivered a speech. Biden who is 78 years old fell and was considered only slightly slipped, but Trump, who was 74 years old, was treated as a sign of serious health potential. The New York Times reported that Trump's slow road raised new health questions as headlines in 2020. Compared to Biden news that fell, it was said to be 100% fine after tripping over Peswat. From the explanation, the New York Times online media specification appeared on one of the candidates for presidential candidates. Therefore this research will prove this assumption, with the title "Trump Defends Texas Texas Drivers Who Surrounded Biden Bus, While the President's Supporters Block Traffic in New York and New Jersey" which will be the source of the data.

In this study, researchers used critical discourse analysis developed by Teun Van Dijk. This study will show how the identity of the Fox News mass media in writing a news because this research will analyze the news of the 2020 Presidential Presidential Election in the construction of mass media using critical discourse analysis using the Van Dijk element. The purpose of this study was to find out the ideology of the discourse on the news of the 2020 Presidential Presidential Election on the online news media portal, namely newyorktimes.com

Research Methods

This type of research is a research literature using a qualitative approach with descriptive research methods. Things that can be analyzed in a qualitative approach are data that arise in the form of words and not a series of numbers (Matthew, B. M & A. Michael, Huberman, 1992). The data from this study is a news text published on the online news portal Foxnews.com with the theme of the United States Presidential Election in 2020. The news text chosen is the news published on the newyorktimes.com Online News Portal in the October-November 2020. Engineering time span. Data collection used is documentation technique. This technique is carried out to document data sources in the form of screenshot (screenshots) from the online news portal Newyorktimes.com. Record technique is the next technique.). The observations of the data considered important in the news published in Newyorktimes.com are classified based on macro structures, superstructure, micro structures. Document analysis or content analysis is one of the analyzes suggested by Spradely to analyze the contents of the document contained in the field (Santosa, 2017: 63). The presentation of this data explained about the analysis of critical discourse in the news of the United States Election in 2020, based on the theory of Van Dijk which divided the elements of discourse into three levels, namely macro structure, superstructure, and micro structure.

Theoretical Review

Previous Research

Elvinaro Ardianto (2012) Padjadjaran University with research analysis of critical discourse in the Daily Mind and Kompas regarding Presidential Branding Reputation Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. The focus of this research is how the daily report of the people's mind and Kompas daily as political public relations in forming President SBY's branding reputation. The results showed that: Production of the text of the people's mind tends to be a negative reputation of President SBY. While the production of compass text tends to be a positive branding reputation of President SBY. Consumption of the text of the people's mind is the reader perceiving the same (negative) with the production of texts made by the people's minds. While the consumption of compass texts is the opposite (negative) reader with the production of text made by Kompas that the news tends to branding the positive reputation of President SBY.

Moh. Faridi (2014) STAIN Pamekasan with research on the analysis of critical discourse in political news texts in Madura radar. The purpose of this study is to describe and explain the ideological representation in the Radar Madura newspaper political news text ahead of the 2014 Legislative Election. The results of this study are the representation of the association's vocabulary used by journalists in the political news text ahead of the 2014 legislative elections in the Madura radar newspaper is a representation of vocabulary Certain associations to describe an event or reality are categorized (classification, limitation of views, marginalization, and discourse battle) into news texts.

Discourse

Discourse is an idea or concept. Discourse can occur because of the existence of an idea, opinion and outlook on life formed in a particular context so that it can affect the way of thinking and a certain act (Eriyanto, 2012). Sumarlam, et al (2009: 15) concluded from several opinions that discourse is the most complete language unit that is declared orally, such as speech, lecture, sermons, and dialogue, or in writing such as short stories, novels, books, letters, and written documents seen from the birth structure. A discourse can reach all parts of communication both orally and in writing.

Discourse Analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis

Analysis of discourse uses the language for the texts that are analyzed, but the languages analyzed here are slightly different from linguistics in the sense of traditional linguistics. The language is not only explained from a linguistic point of view, but also analyzed by connecting it with context. The context here means that language is used for certain purposes and practices, including the use of power (Eriyanto, 2006, p. 7).

Analysis of discourse in the political field is the practice of using linguistics, especially linguistic politics. This aspect is considered in discourse analysis because language is a central aspect in the depiction of a topic and ideology embedded in it through language. In this case, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is not only understood as language learning.

Lukmana, et al (in Humaira, 2018: 34) Analysis of non-critical discourse has different characteristics from critical discourse analysis. Discourse analysis only tends to describe the structure of a discourse, while the analysis of critical disciples will explore further a text that is considered to have a certain structure that has to do with the social parties covered in the text of the discourse. Discourse is not merely understood only as a language study but Critical Discourse Analysis (AWK) does use language in text to be analyzed. The result will be related to the context not to get a picture of a text.

Analysis of Critical Discourse Van Dijk Model

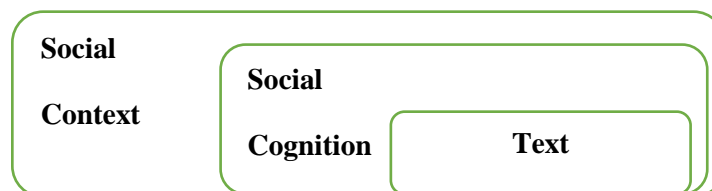
Van Dijk (1998) in Syawaludin (2019) states that "Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted Context ". So the analysis of critical discourse is a type of discourse analysis research that focuses on the study of how abuse of power, domination, and disobedience is made, produced, and rejected through text or oral in social and political contexts. Among the many models of discourse analysis that are introduced and developed by many experts, the Van Dijk model is the most widely used model. Because Van Dijk formulates the elements of discourse in such a way that it can be applied in practice. The model used by Van Dijk is often called "social cognition". According to Van Dijk in Eriyanto (2001: 221), discourse research based on text analysis is not enough, because the text is only the result of observed production practices. Here you can also observe how the text is made and gain knowledge about how they are structured.

Analysis of critical discourse van Dijk focuses on analysis of language discourse and linking it to ideology. This analysis becomes more specific when we consider grammatical aspects. The core idea of this analysis is to see how grammatical language carries a certain ideological position and meaning. Ideological aspects are observed through the choice of language and grammatical structure used. Language is understood as an option, both through the choice of words and grammatical structures chosen to be disclosed with a certain ideological meaning. Language is a classification system that allows you to choose certain vocabulary that leads to certain meanings. From this it can be concluded that the analysis of critical discourse van dijk not only focuses on text (news) but also on social cognition (how journalists and editors make news based on whom they are) and the context (discourse that develops in society).

The discourse by Van Dijk is described as having three dimensions or buildings, namely text, social cognition, and social context. The essence of this Van Dijk analysis is to combine the three discourse dimensions into one unit of analysis. The text dimension examines how the text structure and discourse strategy are used to emphasize certain themes. At the level of social cognition, the process of making text, including the personal cognition of the writer of the text, is considered. The dimensions of the social context examine the construction of discourse that developed in the community about issues. These three aspects are an inseparable part of the Van Dijk analysis (Eriyanto, 2006). Critical Discourse Analysis Model Van Dijk Model can be described as follows:

Structure
Text: Analyze how the discourse strategy used to describe a person or certain event. How the textual strategy used to get rid of or marginalize a group, ideas, or certain events
Social Cognition: Analyze how journalists' cognition and understand a person or certain events to be written
Social Cognition: Analyze how journalists' cognition and understand a person or certain events to be written

Van Dijk Analysis Model



Source: (Eriyanto, 2006:225)

Van Dijk (1988) believes that the text consists of several structures or levels that support each other. Van Dijk divided it into three levels: macrostructure, superstructure and micro structure. Macro

structure is the general meaning of a text that can be understood by looking at the subject of the text. Superstructure is a text frame. Text generally has a scheme or plot from beginning to end. The plot shows how the parts in the text are arranged and arranged in such a way as to form a unity of meaning. Micro structure is the local meaning of a discourse that can be seen and observed through words, sentences, statements, clauses, phrases, and stylistic choices used in the discourse. Using certain phrases, words, statements, and rhetoric is part of the journalist strategy. The use of certain phrases, certain words, and certain styles is seen as a way to influence public opinion, arouse support, eliminate opponents, or increase legitimacy. Words can be used to shape political awareness or strengthen attitudes (Eriyanto, 2006: 28). The following is a summary of the Van Dijk discourse element, as summarized by Eriyanto.

Discourse Element by Van Dijk

THE STRUCTURE OF DISCOURSE	THINGS OBSERVED	THE ELEMENT
Macro Structure	Thematic Themes/topics put forward in topic news	Topic
Superstructure	Schematic How the section and sequence of news discussed in the whole text	Schema
Micro Structure	Semantics The meaning to be emphasized in the news text, for example with details on one side or explicit and reduce the details of the other	background, details, intentions
	Syntax How the sentences (form, arrangement) chosen	sentence forms, coherence, pronouns
	Stylistic How the choice of words used in news text	Lexicon
	Rhetorical How and by emphasis is done	Graphics, metaphor, expression

Discussion

A. Macro Structure (Thematic)

Macrostructure or thematic elements are core ideas or general text themes. The topic of discourse gives an overview of the topic conveyed by the author of the discourse.

- (1) *Trump defends Texas drivers who surrounded Biden bus, while the president's supporters block traffic in New York and New Jersey. (Tru/03/1-2/NYT/SMa)*
- (2) *In several instances over the last few days, supporters of President Trump have disrupted traffic. In Texas on Friday, Trump supporters surrounded a Biden campaign bus, and in New York and New Jersey on Sunday, Trump supporters halted traffic on two major highways. (Tru/03/4-6/NYT/SMa)*
- (3) *But Mr. Trump defended the Texas drivers in a post on Twitter on Sunday night, saying, "In my opinion, these patriots did nothing wrong. Instead, the FBI & Justice should be investigating the terrorists, anarchists, and agitators of ANTIFA, who run around burning down our Democrat run cities and hurting our people!" (Tru/03/9-12/NYT/SMa)*

The macro structure in the third text entitled "Trump Defends Texas Drivers Who Surrounded Biden Bus, While The President's Supporters Block Traffic in New York and New Jersey" by

Newyorktimes.com obtained as many as 6 data containing elements of macro structure. The six data represents the topic of discourse, namely Trump supporters to make a commotion on the streets of Texas, New York, and New Jersey by blocking several streets and surrounding Biden support buses that are campaigning.

B. Superstructure

Superstructure or schematic elements are further divided into two by Van Dijk. Namely summary and story. The Summary element is marked with the title and lead, while the story element is in the form of the contents of the text as a whole. Superstructure or schematic elements are further divided into two by Van Dijk. Namely summary and story. The Summary element is marked with the title and lead, while the story element is in the form of the contents of the text as a whole.

(4) *In several instances over the last few days, supporters of President Trump have disrupted traffic. In Texas on Friday, Trump supporters surrounded a Biden campaign bus, and in New York and New Jersey on Sunday, Trump supporters halted traffic on two major highways. (Tru/03/4-6/NYT/Superstruktur/Lead)*

In data (4) the author explains further from the title of the news text that Trump's supporters interfere with traffic for the last few days. Trump supporters surround the bus that is being used for Biden campaigns in New York and New Jersey. Moreover, Trump's supporters made a commotion and make the two main streets traffic jams.

(5) *During the Texas incident on Friday, multiple vehicles bearing Trump flags and signs surrounded a Biden-Harris campaign bus heading from San Antonio to Austin, forcing the Biden campaign to scrap two events, according to reports by Democratic officials. (Tru/03/17-19/NYT/Superstruktur/Story)*

(6) *A number of them exited their vehicles in the rain and waved Trump banners and American flags as motorists honked their horns. (Tru/03/28-29/NYT/Superstruktur/Story)*

The author added that many vehicles carrying Trump flags and signs surrounded Kamapanye Biden-Harris and forced to cancel the campaign. Some of them came down and waved Trump banners and American flags and sounded the horn.

C. Micro Structure

Semantics defines important parts of the structure of discourse and also accompanying a certain direction from an event. Semantics is also a meaning shown by the text structure. In the discourse of the meaning of the word is understood as the practice that you want to be communicated as a strategy

a) Background

(7) *In several instances over the last few days, supporters of President Trump have disrupted traffic. In Texas on Friday, Trump supporters surrounded a Biden campaign bus, and in New York and New Jersey on Sunday, Trump supporters halted traffic on two major highways. (Tru/03/4-6/NYT/Latar/SMi)*

In data (7) the author explained the conditions in Texas and New Jersey a few days disturbed by traffic, because Trump supporters who surrounded the Biden campaign buses and stop traffic in the two main highways.

b) Details

- (8) *“We are so much better than this,” Mr. Biden said during a campaign stop in Philadelphia on Sunday. “It’s not who we are. And we got to change it.”* (Tru/03/20-21/NYT/Detail/SMi)

Data (8) shows the writer takes a quote from Biden which explains that Biden and supporters are better than what Trump's supporters have done. From that sentence, it further clarifies that Trump's supporters make a commotion and even though the streets are jammed.

c) Meaning

- (9) *New Jersey State Police did not immediately respond to requests for comment.* (Tru/03/46/NYT/Maksud/SMi)

Data (9) explained that the New Jersey police did not immediately respond to requests from the comments.

d) Presupposition

- (10) *“He seems to be pouring fuel on fire of fear and hatred,” said Wendy Davis, a Democrat and city commissioner in Rome. “We have reason to believe that there might be people looking for trouble today and our friends in law enforcement were busy protecting the president here locally as they should have been. Out of an abundance of caution, we said, we’re going to de-escalate.”* (Tru/03/53-56/Praanggapan/SMi)

In data (10), it is explained that there is a possibility that there are people who are looking for problems today and our friends in law enforcement are busy protecting the President here locally as they should.

e) Coherence

- (11) ***But Mr. Trump defended the Texas drivers in a post on Twitter on Sunday night, saying, “In my opinion, these patriots did nothing wrong. Instead, the FBI & Justice should be investigating the terrorists, anarchists, and agitators of ANTIFA, who run around burning down our Democrat run cities and hurting our people!”*** (Tru/03/9-12/NYT/Koh/SMi)

Data (11), Trump defended his supporters who surrounded the road, he said his supporters of Patriot were innocent. The author uses the word but indicates a mismatch of conditions that should be a commotion and siege of the road is cleared but Biden calls it patriot.

f) Sentence form

- (12) ***But Mr. Trump defended the Texas drivers in a post on Twitter on Sunday night, saying, “In my opinion, these patriots did nothing wrong. Instead, the FBI & Justice should be investigating the terrorists, anarchists, and agitators of ANTIFA, who run around burning down our Democrat run cities and hurting our people!”*** (Tru/03/9-12/NYT/BK/SMi)

Data (12) uses active sentences as evidenced by the word defended. In this sentence he wants to explain that Trump defended his supporters who made traffic jams.

g) Pronouns

- (13) *Videos taken by motorists showed **the president's backers** parked in the middle of the westbound lanes of the bridge, which carries Interstate 287 across the Hudson River and is named for the father of the current governor, Andrew M. Cuomo.* (Tru/03/25-27/NYT/KG/SMi)

Data (13) pronouns taken are The President's Backers. The choice of the word has a bad impression than using the word supporter.

h) Lexicon

- (14) ***The episode** happened around mid-afternoon, with the caravan lining up on the interstate's shoulder in Tarrytown, N.Y., before driving onto the span, which replaced the Tappan Zee Bridge and connects Rockland and Westchester counties.* (Tru/03/30-32/NYT/Lek/SMi)

The author chose the word *the episode* to explain that the riots that occurred had occurred before. Then the author uses the word The Episode to explain the riots does not occur just once.

i) Graphics



In Figure 4, illustrates Trump's supporters who got down by using a car with an American flag and Trump's symbols. The author describes the text according to the written title.

- (15) *The battle for the presidency is **hitting the road**.* (Tru/03/3/NYT/Met/SMi)

The meaning of the word hitting the road is to start a journey. It was explained that the presidential election battle had begun.

Conclusion

The text structure that built the discourse of the 2020 presidential election of the President of the United States includes macro structures, superstructure, and micro structures. Macro structure or the theme of discourse is about the global meaning captured from the topics or themes of the four discourse. At the superstructure level, the discourse of the 2020 presidential elections in the 2020 was also arranged according to the scheme, namely sequential starting from the preliminary, core, and closing text. Micro structure in this discourse includes semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical shapes. In the semantic form, the meaning of the discourse is well constructed into the background elements, details, intentions, and presidents. The syntactic element in this discourse is described through the elements of sentence shape, coherence, and pronouns. The author also uses a stylistic element that is described through lexicon elements or interesting word selection such as the word *The President's Backers*, *Crucial Battlegrounds*, and *vow*.

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