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Research Article

A Critical Discourse Analysis on “Indonesia’s Jurassic Park-Inspired Tourist Attraction Worries Komodo Dragon Fans” News

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KEYWORDS

Critical Discourse Analysis;
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A B S T R A C T

The news article is a powerful type of discourse that is often used to influence others and a medium where people can use its power over society. News is a media platform for sharing information. However, due to the journalist’s background, news can be unfair in delivering the topic. Therefore, critical discourse analysis plays a vital role in examining the true meaning of the news article. One of the current issues regarding Indonesian tourism is the development of Komodo Island. This study aims to analyze how news article from foreign media portray this issue by analyzing how the discourse structure and ideology is organized in the text by applying the theory of discourse structure, such as text structure, social cognition, and social context. The data source for this study was an ABC.com news article with the headline “Indonesia’s Jurassic Park-Inspired Tourist Attraction Worries Komodo Dragon Fans.” This study used a descriptive qualitative method with documentation, observation, and note-taking techniques. This study finds out that text structure is divided into the macrostructure, superstructure (five sub-topics), and microstructure consisting of semantic (background, details, goals, presupposition, numerical), syntactical (sentence form, pronouns, coherence), and rhetoric (brackets, dash, letter type, images, quotation mark). Social cognition includes role schemes, event schemes, and person schemes.

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INTRODUCTION

Essentially language is a tool for humans used to communicate meaning. Communication occurs in almost every part of human’s life with various context. Consequently, humans carefully choose the language following the context of communication. This happens naturally because the human’s mind consciously processes and absorbs language in communication (Corballis, 2017). According to Van Dijk (1997), discourse is a set of language that uses verbal and nonverbal communication

within a particular context and there is an implicit exercise of power on discourse because of the relation between humans and the power they have.

Moreover, Van Dijk (1997) states that the level of power is equal to the level of status one holds. Therefore, it makes sense to see a phenomenon where people with higher social status greatly influence others. In this case, language does not only have the purpose of delivering meaning but can be a form of ideology that shares specific ideas and can change the hierarchy of power (Iakhnis & Badawy, 2019)

Martin and Rose (2007) describe discourse as a bigger unit on a grammatical level that comes in text which consists of articles, paragraphs, sentences, or even words with a specific goal. It is not limited to words printed on paper. However, it covers all forms of communication, similar to films, music, images, speeches, and many more. One example of text commonly found in daily human life is news articles.

News is one form of text that provides information for society (Buckingham, 2019). Newspaper is a platform that provides a wide range of information regarding aspects of life. News article, printed and electronic, not only brings information to the readers but more profoundly acts as a reference for seeing issues that currently happen in real life (Velasco, 2021). Accordingly, writing for the newspaper requires high diligence and a wide variety of languages to deliver the news in a well-structured text. However, since humans write news with their perception, values, and idea, the fairness and objectivity of the presented news will need to be clarified to analyze (Silvhiany, Huzafah, & Ismet, 2021). This is where critical discourse analysis (CDA) plays a vital role in understanding text constructively.

Eriyanto (2009) and Matin (2017) mention that CDA attempts to disclose a specific agenda contained in a text by providing a critical explanation. CDA is not solely observed from the linguistic spectrum but profoundly investigates the relation between language and specific political and social contexts. Numerous studies try to discuss discourse from various aspects, such as mood and modality (Nurani, Mulyadi, & Sari, 2022), discourse strategies and stance in social media discourses (Ayomi, 2021, 2022; Pratistita, Ayomi, Maharani, & Tustiawati, 2022), discourse text structure on news article (Mukhlis, Al, Widyaningrum, Komariah, & Sumarlam, 2020), grammatical and lexical features (Ayomi, 2021), and so forth.

In unveiling the meaning of a discourse, Van Dijk mentions three dimensions to be examined: textual, social cognition, and social context. These three levels are a fundamental part of the analysis of critical discourse (Van Dijk, 1997). The analysis is illustrated below.

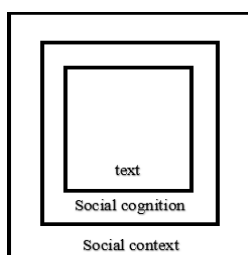


Figure 1. Van Dijk Discourse Analysis Structure

Firstly, on the next level, the analysis will be focused on how a text is constructively written and what kind of

discourse model is used to present a particular topic. Van Dijk (1997) proposes a discourse structure theory in which he divides text structure into three levels of analysis consisting of: 1) macrostructure: regarding the whole meaning of a topic that appeared in the text; 2) superstructure, dealing with how the text structurally construct, which consists of opening, body, closing, and conclusion; 3) microstructure, discussing about the semantic, rhetorical, and syntactical aspect of the text. The description can be seen below:

Table 1. Discourse Analysis Structure of Van Dijk (1997)

Discourse Structure	Case	Elements
Macrostructure General meaning and idea of the whole text	Thematic (How certain topic is highlighted in the text)	Topic
Superstructure The structural aspect of the text such as opening, body, closing, and conclusion	Schematic (The way the text is constructed)	Scheme
Microstructure To see the meaning of the text through the selection of words, sentences, and style that is used in the text	Semantic (The meaning that intends to be shown in the text)	Background, goal, detail, presupposition, nominalization, numerical
	Syntactical (Presented forms and structural sentence displayed in the text)	Sentence form, coherence, pronouns
	Rhetoric (Emphasizing something to be more persuasive)	Graphic, figurative language, expression

Secondly, social cognition examines how and who makes the discourse. At this level, the writer's background is essential because his/her personal cognition can interfere with the objectivity of the discourse. There are four models of social cognition as classified namely: 1) person scheme, related to how someone perceives others; 2) self-scheme, the opposite of person scheme where oneself is viewed by others; 3) role scheme, regarding how one's role and position in society is described by others; and 4) event scheme, how an event seen and heard and also it is the most used scheme by journalists.

Thirdly, social context is related to the reference or concept that is used by the addresser and addressee in understanding the purpose of the communication or discourse (Saifudin, 2018). This is influenced by specific values and knowledge, the construction, and production of discourse can be affected by specific event take place in society in cases like change of power dynamic, political situation, social injustice, and so forth (Matin, 2017).

News article has some aspects that need to be investigated. One of it is “Indonesia’s Jurassic Park-Inspired Tourist Attraction Worries Komodo Dragon Fans” news article. There are some aspects that need to be investigated. This news presents two opposites perspectives regarding the tourist attraction project in Komodo National Park. The Indonesian government as the stakeholder claims that this project is an effort to maximize the tourism sector in Labuan Bajo, especially in Komodo National Park. The geopark tourist attraction is trusted will bring profit for the locals. On the contrary, protests spark from conservationist and locals who believe that the construction of “Jurassic Park” project would damage the natural ecosystem. Moreover, the oppositions complain that they are not consulted by the government in the decision of developing new infrastructure in Komodo National Park.

It is obvious that this news exposes two different responds on the development project which represents a distinguish level of social status. The government as the policy maker holds a higher level of power on society meanwhile the protestors are on lower level because they do not have power of policy making. Therefore, critical discourse analysis is needed to examine why the news is made, the possibility of power abuse, and unfairness in producing the news (Machin & van Leeuwen, 2016).

METHOD

This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach to construct a critical investigation of the discourse. The descriptive qualitative method focuses on collecting data and presenting the result comprehensively (Creswell, 2014). As for collecting the data, this study will utilize documentation, observation, and note-taking techniques. These techniques specifically use to assemble data from notes, transcripts, newspapers, agendas, and so on. In collecting the data, firstly news article was downloaded from the ABC.com website. Then, reading it thoroughly and taking notes on certain utterances and dialogues that qualified with the CDA theory. Finally, the data were arranged to be analyzed based on Van Dijk’s model of discourse.

The data source for this study was an online news article from ABC.com with the headline "Indonesia's Jurassic Park-Inspired Tourist Attraction Worries Komodo Dragon Fans". This was written by Hellena Souisa and published on ABC.com on September 29, 2020 (Souisa, 2020). This news article contained the issue of the Indonesian government’s plan to build a geopark tourist destination on Rinca Island, which is a vital ecosystem for Komodo Dragon and locals. Since the announcement of this program, waves of protest come from environmentalist organizations, Komodo residents, and even UNESCO. They believe this project will damage the natural

ecosystem of Komodo Dragon and eventually ruin the environment. However, despite all the disapproval, this project continued and, as a result, lit up more anger from the public.

The propositions in this news article are evidence for conducting this study. The reason for choosing this headline is because this news represents a power imbalance between the government who created the policy and the people who challenged it, which is suitable for discourse analysis study. Moreover, this topic is still relevant and only the tip of the iceberg of more significant issues related to Komodo National Park.

As the aim of the research is to explain the discourse structure of the news article and the ideology reflected on the text, there are three steps in analyzing the data source: first, inspecting the discourse textual structure (table1), followed by interpreting and explaining the social cognition and context. The outcome is presented in a descriptive paragraph (Mayring, 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Text Structure

a. Macrostructure

Macrostructure deals with the topic of news as a whole. This topic is a general summary of the event within the news. To conclude the global meaning of the news article, it is necessary to see the news’s lead, story, content, and closing (Mukhlis et al., 2020).

Lead reflects the universal news topic and acts as a persuasive tool and initial signal for readers to have a general idea about what the news will talk about (Mukhlis et al., 2020). On this news, the lead is about a government development project in Komodo National Park that sparks backlash from people. Later, based on the story, content, and closing, this news talks about the negative impact of the “Jurassic Park” project and closes with positive claims from the government regarding this project. To summarize, the main topic of this news is the controversy over the Indonesian government development project in Komodo National Park.

b. Superstructure

At this level, superstructure shows the overall scheme to support the main idea of news in the form of particular sequences. This scheme is constructed into subtopics to support the core message of the news (Mukhlis et al., 2020). For example, from this news article, five subtopics hold up the main idea, namely: 1) Komodo National Park

is protected conservation for Komodo Dragons; 2) the Indonesian government declared contentious tourism advancement projects in Komodo National Park; 3) Conservationists and locals are averse to the new projects; 4) The government assures that the project is not dangerous for environment; 5) The project is still running regardless the backlash. These points are delivered in coherence with the core topic and thoroughly explain the news.

In supporting the lead, subtopic 1: “Komodo National Park is a protected conservation for Komodo Dragons” provides background knowledge of Komodo Dragons and their habitat.

Data 1: *“The world's largest lizards are the venomous Komodo dragons, a reptile with an ancient lineage that can only be found on handful of Indonesian islands, isolated from the rest of the world.”* (Paragraph 1)

Data 2: *“Indonesia's Komodo National Park is home to around 4,000 of the creatures, which are believed to have roamed the region for around a million years.”* (Paragraph 2)

Data 3: *“The park sprawls across three large islands — Komodo, Rinca and Padar — as well as 26 smaller islands, covering a total surface area of more than 1,800 square kilometres.”* (Paragraph 3)

Data 4: *“Established in 1980, the Komodo National Park was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1991. The area is also a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.”* (Paragraph 4)

From data (1) and (2), the news writer frames the endangered status of Komodo Dragons and how Komodo National Park has been their habitat for centuries. Further, based on data (3) and (4), the news writer explains that Komodo National Park consists of several small islands and points out that these islands are titled UNESCO World Heritage. Therefore, the depiction of the critical living environment of Komodo Dragons violates its legitimate status as World Heritage.

Later, in subtopic 2: “The Indonesian government declared contentious tourism advancement projects in Komodo National Park” acts as the following story to support the main idea. It introduces the status quo in the news, which will be elaborated further in the content. This subtopic discusses the beginning of an altercation between the government and the people on new tourist attraction plans.

Data 5: *“Yet, despite these protections, in October last year the Indonesian Government unveiled*

controversial plans to turn part of the site into a Jurassic Park-style tourist attraction.” (Paragraph 5)

Data 6: *“Earlier this month, the architects behind the idea shared a video rendering of the proposed attraction, accompanied by music from the Jurassic Park film franchise.”* (Paragraph 6)

Data 7: *“The Indonesian Government plans to spend 69 billion Indonesia Rupiah (\$6.5 million) on the Rinca Island development, which will include a 1.3-hectare geopark and a 4,000 square metre information centre.”* (Paragraph 8)

Data (5) tells that despite UNESCO protection, the government released controversial development plans in Komodo National Park. This government plans to build a new tourism infrastructure inspired by Jurassic Park. Then, data (6) reveals a video of the design of the Jurassic Park project shared by the architect with background music from the film franchise. Moreover, data (7) describes the project in detail, which consists of 69 billion Indonesian Rupiah funding, 1.3 hectares for geopark, and 4000 square meters for the information centre. Finally, in this subtopic, the news writer explains the government projects that will be built in Komodo conservation sites.

For the content of the news, two discussions are presented by the journalist. The first one is subtopic 3: “Conservationists and locals are averse to the new projects”, which outlines the disagreement towards the project. The protests come from conservationists and some residents, and the journalist provides some of their statements as evidence for this subtopic.

Data 8: *“Some locals and conservationists are opposed to the new development and say the proposed concrete-based construction would harm the dragon's natural habitat.”* (Paragraph 7)

Data 9: *“He told the ABC residents were not consulted or involved in the decision to develop more tourism infrastructure on the islands.”* (Paragraph 10)

Data 10: *“There's concern that a plan to drill wells supporting the proposed facility may eventually damage Rinca Island's wildlife habitat, which depends on the island's natural water sources.”* (Paragraph 13)

Data (8) shows that the protest comes from residents, and conservationists focus on the project's adverse effect on the Komodo Dragon's living environment. The project plans to build a tourist attraction based on concrete. In data (9), residents are not considered when making plans. For this

reason, they express objections to the government's decision. Data (10) exposes that a drill wells plan will harm natural wildlife. This is aligned with the main issue that the protesters fight for.

The second argument in news content is subtopic 4: "The government assures that the project is not dangerous for the environment". This subtopic displays the beneficial side of the projects. The governments state the positive point of the project by rebutting arguments from the opposition side.

Data 11: "*Shana Fatina, managing director of the local tourism authority, said the development on Rinca Island was in accordance with regulations and would not interrupt conservation efforts.*" (Paragraph 19)

Data 12: "*...the proposal had gone through a long process, which required an environmental impact assessment, and that the natural habitat of the Komodo dragons had been taken into account.*" (Paragraph 20)

Data 13: "*She said UNESCO and the Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry had been consulted.*" (Paragraph 21)

From data (11), (12), and (13) seems that the government counter-back at protesters' claims. First, they say the development plans have passed conservations standard, which the opposition takes issue at. Second, they already considered the possible environmental impact and Komodo Dragons. Third, to support their points, they mention that the plans have been examined alongside UNESCO and Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

For the closing part of the news, subtopic 5: "The project is still running regardless of the backlash affirms this topic's latest situation". It also concludes the overall topic in this news.

Data 14: "*Environmentalists opposed to the national park development have protested three times since February but are yet to receive a response from the government.*" (Paragraph 22)

In data (14), despite numerous protests voiced by environmentalists, the projects keep going ahead. This shows that the governments do not pay attention to the backlash and are still on track with their plans. In this case, the public concern might be elevated even higher, eventually fitting this news headline.

Microstructure

a. Semantic

Semantic examines the meaning of this news text, which comprises background, detail, goals, presupposition, and numerical.

1) Background

In the background, the journalist explains fundamental topics within the news. The journalist's message can be seen in the background (Van Dijk, 1997). This news article's background is the protests towards the Indonesian government's tourism development project in Komodo National Park. The journalist takes the protesters' point of view as the background of the story.

2) Details

Details deals with how control of information is held by an individual or group (Eriyanto, 2009). This news information comes from the Indonesian government, which is launching a new tourist attraction in Komodo conservation sites, but it faces environmentalist fallouts. The control of information is held by the government as the stakeholder of this project.

3) Goals

Goals contain what this news article aims for, which is to point out the objections voiced by conservationists and locals towards the new project proposed by the government.

Data 15: "*...concrete-based construction would harm the dragon's natural habitat.*" (Paragraph 7)

Data 16: "*...residents were not consulted or involved in the decision to develop more tourism infrastructure on the islands.*" (Paragraph 10)

Data 17: "*...a plan to drill wells supporting the proposed facility may eventually damage Rinca Island's wildlife habitat...*" (Paragraph 13)

From the data above, it is evident that the journalist mentions these issues to show the backlash received by the government. The construction, which is planned to be concrete-based, might damage the natural environment. Moreover, this is because conservationists and locals need to be consulted beforehand. Another main issue is a drilling well that would ruin the ecosystem.

4) Presupposition

It means an idea assumed beforehand as a premise of another opinion, which the truth is justified (Van Dijk, 1997). It can alternate an already existing or create a new idea, thus affecting the meaning of that idea perceived by others.

Data 18: “...*despite these protections, in October last year the Indonesian Government unveiled controversial plans to turn part of the site into a Jurassic Park-style tourist attraction.*” (Paragraph 5)

Data 19: “*Our definition of conservation has nothing to do with making financial benefits...*” (Paragraph 11)

Data 20: “*According to our ancestors, conservation means to live together with the Komodo dragons within its own ecosystem...*” (Paragraph 12)

Data (18) suggests that the governments do not care about the protections and choose to build the projects in conservation sites. Data (19) infers that the projects aim for economic profit for Indonesian governments. Later, on data (20), it deduces that the government plans will wreck the natural environment. In addition, these presuppositions give an understanding that the plans are contrary to locals' portrait of conservation.

5) Numerical

Numerical data emphasizes truthfulness by implying precise numbers (Van Dijk, 1997). It shows the more significant impact of a course of action within the news.

Data 21: “*Indonesia's Komodo National Park is home to around 4,000 of the creatures...*” (Paragraph 2)

Data 22: “*...as well as 26 smaller islands, covering a total surface area of more than 1,800 square kilometres.*” (Paragraph 3)

Data 23: “*Established in 1980, the Komodo National Park was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1991.*” (Paragraph 4)

Data 24: “*The Indonesian Government plans to spend 69 billion Indonesia Rupiah (\$6.5 million) on the Rinca Island development, which will include a 1.3-hectare geopark and a 4,000 square metre information centre.*” (Paragraph 8)

The number from data (21) indicates the number of Komodo dragons living on the site. This number also depicts the status of the creatures which is vulnerable to endangered. Data (22) refers to small islands inhabited by the reptiles and illustrates the limited range of areas they live in. Data (23) informs the time Komodo National Park was established and became UNESCO World Heritage Site. This timeline explains that conservation effort has existed for a long time. Finally, data (24) contains information on the amount of money spent on this project and the total area needed for it.

b. Syntactical

Syntactical feature explores the forms and how the sentence is arranged, entails of sentence form, coherence, and pronouns.

1) Sentence form

It refers to utterances formed by subject and predicate that have meaning (Finoza, 2005). There are two types of sentence forms namely active and passive. Active sentence has higher occurrence than passive sentence. The journalist highlights the subject as the point of an action.

Data 25: “*Jatna Supriatna, chairman of the Research Centre for Climate Change at the University of Indonesia, said such worries needed to be addressed by both the government and the site architects.*” (Paragraph 14)

Data (26): “*...the Komodo National Park was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1991.*” (Paragraph 4)

From data (25), “*Jatna Supriatna*” is the subject meanwhile “*said*” is the predicate in form of a verb. On the opposite, the noun phrase “*Komodo National Park*” in data (26) is the subject, whereas passive voice “*was declared*” is the predicate.

2) Coherence

Coherence is a logical integration between sentences in a discourse (Ayomi & Pratama, 2018). This relationship creates a cohesive idea and the continuity of information. From this news, there are two types of coherence; they are temporal coherence and contrast coherence.

Temporal coherence refers to the relation of time interpretation between utterances.

Data (27): “*Established in 1980, the Komodo National Park was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1991.*” (Paragraph 4)

Data (28): “*..., in October last year the Indonesian Government unveiled controversial plans to turn part of the site into a Jurassic Park-style tourist attraction.*” (Paragraph 5)

Data (29): “*Earlier this month, the architects behind the idea shared a video rendering of the proposed attraction...*” (Paragraph 6)

Data (30): “*Environmentalists opposed to the national park development have protested three times since February...*” (Paragraph 22)

Utterances above share the same meaning of time which are implicated in “in 1980”, “in 1991”, “in October last year”, “earlier this month”, and “since February”.

Contrast coherence is related to contrary meaning between one sentence to another.

Data 31: “*Yet, despite these protections, in October last year the Indonesian Government unveiled controversial plans...*” (Paragraph 5)

Data 32: “*The Jurassic Park-style development is a small part of an Indonesian Government tourism investment program, which is still aiming to create “new Balis” around the country, despite the ongoing coronavirus pandemic.*” (Paragraph 18)

Data 33: “*Environmentalists opposed to the national park development have protested three times since February, but are yet to receive a response from the government.*” (Paragraph 22)

The relator “yet”, “despite”, “but” convey the contradiction meaning among sentence in the discourse.

3) Pronouns

A pronoun is a word used to refer to another noun. There are three personal pronouns: first person, second person, and third person. This article uses the second person pronoun *he* and *she*.

Data 34: “*He told the ABC residents were not consulted or involved in the decision to develop more tourism infrastructure on the islands.*” (Paragraph 10)

Data 35: “*Shes said UNESCO and the Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry had been consulted.*” (Paragraph 21)

From the data above, pronouns use to refer to the source person. For example, in data (34), “*he*” refers to a Komodo Island native who opposed the projects. Meanwhile, “*she*” from data (35) refers to the manager director of the projects.

c. Rhetoric

Rhetoric emphasizes specific points to make news persuasive. Rhetoric from this news is graphic. A graphic consists of brackets, quotation marks, images, dash, and letter type (Van Dijk, 1997).

Brackets appear in two sentences; they are parentheses and square brackets. Parentheses are for additional

information, whereas a square bracket adds context to existing information.

Data 36: “... (\$6.5 million) on the Rinca Island development...” (Paragraph 8)

Data 37: “*When it comes to [the debate of using] concrete or not...*” (Paragraph 15)

Data (36) displays additional information on the amount of money in U.S currency. Then, in data (37), “*the debate of using*” is added as the context of the sentence. The punctuation of these sentences is to highlight the backlash.

Quotation marks appear in three utterances from the source person and one in the noun phrase as extra information.

Data 38: “*Our definition of conservation has nothing to do with making financial benefits,*” Mr Allayubi said.” (Paragraph 11)

Data 39: “*According to our ancestors, conservation means to live together with the Komodo dragons within its own ecosystem,*” Mr Allayubi said. (Paragraph 12)

Data 40: “*When it comes to [the debate of using] concrete or not, I would say the materials have to be adjusted to the nature of the island,*” Dr Supriatna said.” (Paragraph 15)

Data 41: “...which is still aiming to create “new Balis” ...” (Paragraph 18)

Data (38) and (39) are utterances from one of the protesters, Allayubi. He expresses objection towards the project in his statements. Data (40) is a statement from a Climate Change expert of Universitas Indonesia, Dr Jatna Supriatna. She suggests the material use for the projects must be suitable to Komodo’s natural environment. These remarks lean towards the harm of the projects. Meanwhile, data (41) is the name of government tourism investment projects. This program aims to enhance tourism in another regions of Indonesia to be like Bali. Moreover, the “Jurassic Park” is one of the plans.

Images give supplemental idea to the discourse (Van Dijk, 1997). Six pictures are on this news, and they depict the situation currently happens in Komodo National Park.

Data 42:



Figure 2. Komodo Dragon (Source: Bryan Fry)



Figure 6. Komodo is vulnerable of endangered (Source: Mark Dumont)

Data 43:



Figure 3. Komodo National Park (Source: George Roberts)

Data 47:



Figure 7. President Joko Widodo and his officials visit in Labuan Bajo (Source: Ministry of Tourism and Creative Industry)

Data 44:



Figure 4. Komodo on its habitat with a deer (Source: Agus Elang)

Data 45:



Figure 5. The development on Komodo conservation (Source: supplied for ABC)

Data 46:

Data (42) and (46) show the picture of the Komodo Dragon. The journalist frames Komodo as rare species and only can be found in Komodo National Park. Data (43) and (44) display the creature’s conservation of Komodo National Park. The beauty of the natural environment can be seen in the picture as the dragon lives with its prey. Data (45) reveals the process of the projects. It highlights the damage created by the development of the environment. Then, in data (47), President Joko Widodo and the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Industry monitor the tourism project in Labuan Bajo. It indicates the governments are serious and optimistic about the new development plan for Labuan Bajo, including Komodo National Park.

Dash functions to emphasize additional information in a sentence (Van Dijk, 1997). There is one use of the dash in this news.

Data 48: *“The park sprawls across three large islands — Komodo, Rinca and Padar — as well as 26 smaller islands, covering a total surface area of more than 1,800 square kilometres.”* (Paragraph 3)

The sentence above talks about the size of Komodo National Park. In this sentence, Dash highlights three large islands inside the national park: Komodo, Rinca, and Padar. Government projects will be built on these islands.

Letter type refers to the type of letter used in a sentence. It marks important information within the discourse (Van Dijk, 1997). There is one occurrence of different letter types used in the text.

Data 49: *“Wide opposition to new development”*

Sentence above is a sub-headline of the news. It signals the news is talking about the objections towards the development plans. In this sub-headline, the journalist provides arguments from opposition side.

2. Social Cognition

At this level, the journalist is looking at the power held by the government that affects society, how the government is perceived by the public, and the chronological course of events of the news.

First, the government of Indonesia is described as the policymaker, which means every decision created by the government will apply to society. As the people’s representative, the public expects that the decision made by the government will bring advantages for them and not the contrary. Nevertheless, here, the government revealed a controversial plan which led to backlash from the public. In this news, the journalist highlights how the government proceeds with the new development of Komodo conservation despite its fragile status and all the protection efforts. In this case, the governments perform their power upon the people.

Second, the decision made by the government is perceived by the people as ignorant action on the community’s needs. The journalist accentuates the disappointment of the local community regarding the plans by providing a sub-headline focusing on the objections. There are three sources to support the protests compared to only one for the government. Further, the government is marginalized by this news. It can be seen in the picture of Joko Widodo smiling on his official visit to Labuan Bajo, which might imply excitement from the government for this project despite the protests. Then, the journalist concludes the news with the fact that the government has not responded to the objection, yet the project is still running ahead.

Third, the journalist links some governments’ projects related to “Jurassic Park” plans. She explains that the new development in the Komodo conservation site is one of the projects to create a new tourism similar to Bali. Another punctuation made by the journalist is comparing this project to the current situation of the COVID-19 pandemic. It implies that the government do not concern about the ongoing pandemic but instead still spending money on tourism projects.

In addition, the mental awareness of the journalist is lean toward the people. The framing of this news heavily relies on the suffering experienced by the community. Meanwhile, the government is portrayed as the cause of all the commotions.

3. Social Context

As explained before, social context examines the ideology or values in society (Ningsih, Nurlaksana Eko, & Karomani, 2014). It means the issue delivers on the discourse related to values held by the community. In this news, the main issue is a new development project that potentially damaged the conservation environment. It is safe to assume that society, especially the local community on Komodo Island, is concerned about the issue because they depend on the environment. Therefore, they publicly opposed the new tourism projects as an effort to protect the living environment.

The environmental problem is a big topic in recent times as global warming has become the primary concern of most nations. This topic has become the main headline on many news platforms. Thus, when the “Jurassic Park” issue emerged, almost all media tried to discuss it as their news. ABC.com, as part of ABC news company, takes the issue as a news headline. This is an effort from ABC to spread awareness of the environment.

In short, it can be seen that both society and ABC.com share the same value in receiving and making this discourse. The ideology of keeping the environment safe is the central understanding of both parties.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result and discussion, this study found that the text structure of the news, which consists of macrostructure, superstructure, and linguistic microstructure, carries the ideology of the news. The present study confirms the previous studies that news articles usually considered objective are sided to a specific value and predispose people to see something from a particular perspective. Social cognition on this news appears on the journalist's mental awareness, which tends to support the environmentalists and local community.

In the social context, the people and the journalist are projected to believe in the same value, which is protecting the environment, while the Indonesian government policy is being questioned.

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