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*Research Article*

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**Text Comprehension and Learning Interest on Online News as Teaching Material During Covid-19 (A Critical Discourse Analysis on Articles at Jakarta Post Online News)**

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to analyze and describe critical discourse on text elements and social cognition on learning interest in online news texts during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia on The Jakarta Post website. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. This study uses Teun Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis theory, namely text analysis and social cognition. The results show that the three analyzed texts show that the macrostructure of The Jakarta Post uses appropriate and representative themes, as well as the superstructure uses neutral headlines. Microstructure analyzes the semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical elements that present their meaning directly without prologue at the semantic level, and at the syntactic level, it uses an appropriate and systematic structure of subject or noun combinations, as well as the style of language used is simple. Whereas in the social cognition element there is the ideology of The Jakarta Post journalists in producing a discourse in news texts. From the three news reports, the pro-government journalists can be seen from all the decisions made by the government towards schools, parents and students regarding interest in learning during the Covid-19 pandemic which was dominated by the government in the text. In this case, students' interest in learning was low during the pandemic. This was due to the power of government and ideology of The Jakarta Post journalists so that the Covid-19 pandemic became a top priority, no longer an learning interest or maximizing education.

**Key Words:** critical discourse analysis; learning interest; online news; covid-19; the jakarta post.

## **Introduction**

As a developing country, Indonesia has interpreted the education system in a manner diverse and available change based on the conditions social society. There is no denying that diversity and changing circumstances lead to a variety of difficulties in society. Governments or educational institutions frequently take the lead in interpreting how to change education systems, sometimes with specific economic, social, or political goals in mind. Currently, the mass media in society serves as a repository for knowledge about events in Indonesia. From this explanation, letter news are an adequate mass media in presenting life events to the public. Not only that, newspapers are also used as a place to convey information in written form.

In epistemologically, letters news is the printed mass media in form of paper that has content to use for giving information or news latest about business, sport, disasters related to nature, education, economics, and politics news international or national then published daily, weekly or monthly. According to Assegaf (1991), the newspaper is a publishing medium that contains sheet news, essays, and advertisements later printed and published in a manner daily, weekly, or monthly then sold to the public general.

From 2020 to 2022, almost all media in Indonesia including The Jakarta Post reported on the change in the education system from offline learning to online learning on the basis of the Covid-19 outbreak which affected interest in learning. This case received public attention. Various discussions and speculations arose.



In this case, the letter writer has his own method. Changes in the learning system based on the Covid-19 pandemic were reported with different cases during the Corona virus pandemic, the way the authors conveyed the contents of the news was different, both in terms of language and the message to be conveyed.

Eriyanto (2001), said that the media's process of obtaining and summarizing news related to political media coverage, including the media strategy for covering events, choosing and presenting facts, and in what way these facts are presented, either directly or indirectly influences construction events.

In this regard, the author uses Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as a basis for knowing the text or its background. CDA is a discourse analysis method developed by Western linguists represented by Roger Fowler, Gunther Kress, etc. in the late 1970s and early 1980s. CDA focuses on inequality and power relations in language and aims to explore the ideology implicit in discourse, there by exposing injustice, discrimination, and prejudice in discourse.

In this case the writer is interested in discussing The Jakarta Post's online news, in which the writer analyzes text comprehension and learning interest the news made by The Jakarta Post journalists regarding the online learning system during the Covid-19 pandemic.

## Method

In this research used descriptive qualitative approach. Qualitative approach is an important approach to understand a social phenomenon and an individual perspective that are investigated. The main purposes are to describe, to study, and to explain a phenomenon. This type of research uses descriptive method that provides an accurate description of the characteristics of the data or a description of the statement according to the data. Qualitative descriptive method is a research that has a purpose to describe or to explain a social phenomenon and perspective that are investigated. In other words, qualitative analysis stresses the degree of the information acquired by researcher.

The descriptive qualitative research approach was chosen because the data analyzed and the results of the analysis were in the form of descriptive texts, not in the form of numbers, symbols or coefficient about relationship between phenomena. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative design for the reason that descriptive qualitative design can analyze news in online media using Teun Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis theory. This analytical method is commonly used to understand text elements, which include macro structure, superstructure, and microstructure. Apart from text elements, there are also social cognition elements that will reveal the author's ideology regarding learning interests. In this study, the elements of text and social cognition that will be studied include aspects of online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia.

## Results and Discussion

### Results

#### Text Comprehension on Online News

Based on the data found on the text elements in the form of macro structure, super structure and micro structure elements, the author discusses in detail the sections in it and how the first, second and third news were produced by The Jakarta Post. The explanation is as follows:

##### A. Thematic Analysis

The main purpose of thematic analysis is to show what the discourse is about. The author uses discourse topic as the concept of topic in thematic analysis. A discourse topic has a semantic representation that defines the meaning of the discourse.

Table 1 Thematic Elements

News	Thematic
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<b>First News</b>	President Jokowi's request to be careful and patient during the Covid-19 pandemic.
<b>Second News</b>	The government's plan to reopen schools during the Covid-19 pandemic.
<b>Third News</b>	Opportunity for parents to let their children out for study during the Covid-19 pandemic

The theme in first news of The Jakarta Post explains about President Jokowi's request for parents to be careful and patient during a pandemic, this impatience can result in parents being careless about their children in terms of learning. Jokowi also gave appreciation and praise to teachers and students who quickly adapted. There is a solution from the Minister of Education Nadiem Anwar Makarim where schools in the green and yellow zones can carry out face-to-face learning.

Meanwhile, the second news theme in the same media explains about the government's plan to reopen schools during the pandemic. Parents think otherwise prolonging online learning is not a problem, the most important thing is the safety of the children. Hybrid learning will be the best solution for the plan government, with this capable skin that can be obtained while paying attention to difficulties.

A different matter was also conveyed in the third news theme in the same media which discussed the opportunity for parents to let their children study face to face during a pandemic where parents were still in a dilemma between letting him go out with the risk of being exposed to the virus or continuing to study online. National vaccination has been increased so that the government implements limited face-to-face learning.

**B. Schematic Analysis**

What is the shematic organization (superstructure) of the news about online learning during a pandemic? The formal structure of a news report analyzes two elements: Summary (consisting of Headlines and Leads) and News (consisting of Episodes and Consequences).

Summary: Headlines + Leads. Headlines and Leads have an important role in the news because they are supposed to summarize the most important points of the news and summarize these elements cognitively. The following table is a summary element of the Jakarta Post editorial.

**Table 2** Summary Elements

News	Headline	Lead
	News: Jokowi Calls for Patience as Schools Remain Closed Amid Virus Concerns	President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo has called on parents to stay cautious and patiently continue assisting their children in remote learning, suggesting that the majority of schools across the country would still be closed for the remainder of the year amid the ongoing COVID-19



First News of Jakarta Post	Hybrid Learning could be Key to Students	pandemic. When it comes to education, current public discourse focuses heavily on the government's plan to reopen schools come July, when the new academic year starts.
Second News of Jakarta Post	Transitioning from Online to Offline	However, the discourse misses the crucial issue of how to help students in transitioning from online to classroom learning.
Third News of Jakarta Post	Let the Kids Out	The question of whether we should send our kids back to school is not easy to answer, with parents caught in a dilemma between having their children exposed to a dangerous virus or having to help them study online while working at home.

The summary elements of both editorials are actually the same. The Jakarta Post wants to provide information about the problems of online learning during the pandemic. However, there are several differences between the three news stories, the first news focuses more on signs for dealing with online education during the pandemic, the second news focuses on plans for dealing with the challenges of online education during the pandemic with hybrid learning, while the third news focuses on how to make people parents can let their children study face-to-face during a pandemic.

News Story: Episodes and Consequences. The news always contains episodes and their consequences. But in the process of this analysis, the writer only analyzes the analysis of episodes. Episode analysis typically looks at the background and main events of a news report. The following table is the episode elements from Jakarta Post.

Main Event. The main event of the three news stories are the same, they both discuss online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the difference occurred at the time the incident occurred and the news was published, thus making the news different in detail. The first news in 2020 discussed the initial impact of Covid-19 on education which resulted in online learning resulting in instability in the education environment in Indonesia which made Indonesian president Jokowi make a request to parents to be careful and patient. Even Jokowi also gave appreciation to teachers and students who were able to adapt to these conditions.

Whereas in the second news in 2021 which this year can be called the middle year of the Covid-19 pandemic so the news discusses the government's plan to reopen schools with a hybrid learning system. It turns out that the opening of the school might still cause more problems because students have been studying online for too long which will make it difficult for students to adapt to face-to-face learning again, coupled with the virus which was still a concern at that time.

Likewise with the third news that occurred in 2022 which this year Covid-19 began to be overcome by vaccination but online learning was still being implemented by several schools. This news focuses on discussing the opportunity for parents to let their children go out in terms of face-to-face learning. Parents in this condition are still in a dilemma between the risk of being exposed to the



virus or continuing to help their children learn from home. However, the government requires schools to reopen with "limited" conditions.

### **C. Semantic Analysis**

In the detail element, the Jakarta Post gives the information of how President Jokowi talks to the public about safety during the Covid-19 pandemic. The Jakarta Post presents clearly and completely if this happened due to the impact of an infectious virus called covid-19. This lets the community know that they are impatient and want their children to go back to school. Jokowi said in dealing with the spread is discipline, this is a form of signs given by the community that it must be regular in carrying out activities during the Covid-19 pandemic. It can be seen in paragraph 3 and 4:

“Jokowi said “I realize that there are many parents who can’t wait until schools reopen”, “But we need to be careful, because health and safety are most crucial”.

It Implies the readers that The Jakarta Post provides more explanation about President Jokowi's instructions or requests for the public to be patient and careful in dealing with the Covid-19 outbreak, especially for parents who want schools to reopen, The Jakarta Post uses the details of these elements to change public opinion which considers Covid-19 to be very dangerous for the world of education.

Meanwhile the second news presents that the government is making plans to reopen schools with a hybrid learning system, there is the possibility of a new problem, namely students having difficulty adapting to face-to-face learning. It can be seen in paragraph 1:

“When it comes to education, current public discourse focuses heavily on the government’s plan to reopen schools come July, when the new academic year starts. However, the discourse misses the crucial issue of how to help students in transitioning from online to classroom learning”.

It Implies the readers that The Jakarta Post provides more explanation about the government's plan to reopen schools with a hybrid learning system but there are still important issues that might occur because students have studied online for too long which has resulted in difficulties adapting to the new environment, namely face to face. The Jakarta Post uses the details of these elements to change public opinion which behind the hybrid learning solution there is a new problem, namely the difficulty of adapting.

Likewise with the third news which presents how the government's efforts to provide opportunities for parents to let their children study face to face safely. parents are still in a dilemma because if they let their children go outside there is a possibility they will be exposed to the virus, but if they are allowed to study online alone, children will lack the need for learning. It can be seen in paragraph 1:

*“The question of whether we should send our children back to school is not easy to answer, with parents caught in a dilemma between having their children exposed to a dangerous virus or having to help them study online while working at home”.*

It implies the readers that The Jakarta Post provides more explanation about parents' worries about letting their children learn face to face. The Jakarta Post uses the details of these elements to change public opinion that Covid-19 in that year was still an issue that had to be considered even though schools had been allowed to open.

### **D. Syntax Analysis**

In discourse analysis, coherence is a syntactic tool for connecting words, sentences or paragraphs. Consistency is used to connect two different sentences or paragraphs using connectors. Consistency uses a consistency device to ensure the consistency of sentences within a paragraph. These relationships are: (1) Conjunctions, (2) References, (3) Sentence Structure: active and passive.

Conjunctions are words that link one sentence to another where this conjunction gives a function whether the two sentences are equivalent, opposite, or the other, for example the conjunction

"and" the word is an equivalent conjunction so that if there are two sentences using the conjunction "and" it means the sentence has an equivalent meaning.

Reference is discussed together with the sense or the properties component of such objects to express correctly the lexical meaning. The reference in the discourse analysis is using not for the true reference locating but successful reference is more important.

Sentence structure expresses the semantic roles of participants in an event by use of active and passive voices. This sentence structure is not only being the technical issues of the truly grammatical usage, but also it can determine the meaning that was forming by the sentence structure. In active voice, agent is being the subject position of a statement, as the key role or doer of an action, while the passive voice focuses on the object. In passive voice, the agent will position as an object case of statement, have less prominent role, order in the end of the sentence and event it can be deleted.

The Jakarta Post can locate and put some correct arrangement sentences on the paragraph. The good coherence will imply the coherence text (co-text). Co-text is not only seen from its structure (in syntax) but also it will effect to the co-text meaning (in semantic). The varieties cohesive devices that the Jakarta Post used (uses) are: the additive: and (paragraph 1), or (paragraph 11). And used the contrast: but (paragraph 4). They are will be written below:

- 1) President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo has called on parents to stay cautious and patiently continue assisting their children in remote learning, suggesting that the majority of schools across the country would still be closed for the remainder of the year amid the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic.
- 2) The government recently gave local administrations, school administrations and parents the power to decide whether their schools should reopen for in-classroom learning for the remainder of the 2020-2021 school year, or from January to July next year, regardless of the risk level of Covid-19 infection in their region.
- 3) But we need to be careful, because health and safety are most crucial.

The first paragraph uses the connective and to show what Jokowi did in making requests for parents to help their children learn, not only with care but also with patience. Whereas in paragraph eleven is or which expresses the possibility of the time it is permissible to implement the reopening of schools, between the remainder of the 2020-2021 school year or starting from January to July next year. In paragraph 4 using connection but to make contrastive between two facts, even though parents want schools to open immediately, they have to be careful.

Then, the coherence that appears in the second and third news of the Jakarta Post are (is) various coherence, they are the additive such as and. Those demonstrate how the coherences that appear in the text.

Second news in paragraph 4: "However, many parents think the opposite. Extending online learning for another semester or two would not hurt the children. Their children's safety is the main priority for parents, and they are willing to wait until herd immunity is achieved before they will let their kids go back to school". In this connective and explains that not only safety is prioritized, but also immunity.

Third news in paragraph 3: "It has been nearly two years since children were asked to stay at home and learn remotely using computers and other devices. A consensus has been reached among parents and teachers that online learning, as it stands, does not really work, as it fails to provide the same experience and quality as an in-person education". In this connective and explains that distance learning students not only use computers but also use other devices.

### *E. Stylistic Analysis*

Stylistic is defined as the study of style, variation, or choice of words in speaking or writing to create a different connotation or effect as a result. (Jacobs: 1046). The word choice used to denote such neutral, negative and positive designations of the news actors and events in the news report.





Van Dijk observes that the reporters do the lexical choices to imply a particular semantic implication. Some newspapers use neutral terms "demonstrators", "squatters", and "occupants" to denote the people doing the demonstration action to get their right. On the other hand, a negative interpretation is also indicated by using some words such as "hooligans", "rioter" or "rowdy" to imply a negative evaluation of the demonstrators. Moreover, some words such as "coup", "crime", "bad policy", or "Blunder" is also used to give negative terms to the police (Dijk: 277).

Based on the data found in the analysis of the three selected news stories, The Jakarta Post uses a positive style of language such as the following sentence "I realize that there are many parents who can't wait until schools reopen," Jokowi said" (t1, p3), in the word "can't wait" which means that it is a positive style of language. Likewise in the second news "extending online learning for another semester or two would not hurt the children" (t2, p4), the word "hurt" is a positive word style, it could have used the word "torturing" but it didn't. At the same time, positive language style is also displayed as in the sentence "It is only natural for some parents to be apprehensive" (t3, p13), the word "apprehensive" shows a positive language style, even though journalists could use negative language styles such as "harmed".

#### ***F. Rhetoric Analysis***

Based on van dijk's (Dijk:87), rhetorical analysis considers graphic, metaphorical and numerical elements. As a graphic element, journalists always display bold words in the headline of the news body, as well as pictures showing semiotic interpretations. Bold typographical words (used) in the title of the discourse text. Headings represent the main idea or subject of the discourse of the text as a whole, and readers can know exactly what the discourse is trying to say just by looking at the headline. Based on the explanation above, the authors found and discussed the following data:

Jakarta Post Headline "Jokowi Calls for Patience as Schools Remain Closed Amid Virus Concerns", "Hybrid Learning could be Key to Students Transitioning from Online to Offline", and "Let the Kids Out" are written in the hope that the journalist will address these two issues in order to raise the reader's awareness of these issues and persuade them to consider continuing reading the text. It was used as another Jakarta Post editorial that I used to highlight. In this way, they can understand what the central ideas and messages of these discourse texts are.

In the other section, The Jakarta Post uses the (a) quotation mark (—...l) to reference people nick names. In this news, the Jakarta Post utilizes the —Jokowil as the nick name of Joko Widodo. This quotation mark (—...l) (is) used to reference for some people calling names that functions to know more the prominent figure that represented by that signals.

Furthermore, the news reports excessive use of numbers whether it is correct or not to signal rhetorically their exactness and hence their objective (Dijk: 16). The first news uses the word COVID-19 to express the year the emergence of the COVID virus in 2019. Then in the second news it says 181 million people in mid-January which is the target of mass inoculation, then the word 2.7 million nationally in 2020 describes the number of teachers who already vaccinated. In the third news there is the number 500 which explains that Indonesia has succeeded in flattening the infection curve after the deadly Delta virus wave, then there are more than 80 percent of teaching staff who have been vaccinated, More than 78 percent of students aged 12-17 years have received the first dose of vaccine, 58 percent of whom had been fully vaccinated, at 40 percent and 10 percent explained that vaccinated elderly could only continue face-to-face education with 50 percent of students for four hours per day.

#### ***Discussion***

##### **Learning Interest on Online News**

Not only analyzing texts, Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis also analyzes social cognition. Social cognition discusses how texts can be produced because one's responses are sometimes wrong. A text can have meaning depending on the author, so many authors construct the text. In addition to meaning, the text also describes the author's ideology. The data that will be presented and analyzed in this section

is data that contains elements of learning interest from the point of view of The Jakarta Post journalists regarding online learning news during the Covid-19 pandemic on The Jakarta Post website.

In analyzing the interest in learning about news, the authors hope to be able to express learning interest in detail and clearly by using Van Dijk's CDA theory which focuses on the second element, namely social cognition, in social cognition there is Ideology, which is defined as the abuse of power, so this social cognition seeks to reveal hidden ideologies that are reflected, strengthened, and constructed in everyday and institutional discourse. In this case, the author has three news stories to analyze, the first news entitled Jokowi Calls for Patience Because Schools Remain Closed Amid the Virus Outbreak, the second news entitled Hybrid Learning Can Be the Key to Students' Transition from Online to Offline, while the third news entitled Let the Kids Out. The sections below are the data findings and their discussion:

### **Text 1**

#### ***Jokowi Calls for Patience Because Schools Remain Off Amid Virus Concerns***

*I realize that there are many parents who can't wait until schools reopen," Jokowi said (p 3)  
Education and Culture Minister Nadiem Anwar Makarim previously allowed some students in certain regions to go to school, news agency Antara reported (p 12)*

### **Discussion:**

In paragraph 3 Jokowi said "many parents are impatient" where parents control their children, in the sense that what parents feel is a representation of their children, as well as the word "impatient" which represents low interest in learning in online learning activities because there are many obstacles for parents to help their children study at home. Behind the understandable assumption, Jokowi is the president who leads a country where in the context of the discourse there is the ideology of the Jakarta Post journalists who are more supportive of President Jokowi in conveying his instructions, this can be seen from the textual discourse which is written in such a way as to be heard and obeyed. Maybe if journalists are more pro towards the community or parents who are categorized in a discourse there will also be a discourse on the best solutions for education that defy Jokowi's orders which only ask to be patient or just go with the flow in dealing with the Covid-19 virus which has a huge impact on the world of education.

In paragraph 12 there is the word "allowed" which represents a number of students from parents or also the school who are trying to ask to study offline, this can be interpreted that interest in learning offline is still very high while interest in learning online is very low. In this case Nadim Makarim is the Minister of Education who has power regarding decision-making in the world of Education, which in the context of solving in an offline settlement or a settlement in increasing interest in learning only for a few places that is justified and supported by the Jakarta post guard, so at a glance journalists are pro towards the minister of education, which is actually quite contrary to the public's interest in learning or the school institution itself. On the other hand, the author also seems to give assumptions to the community from one side only, that only students in certain areas have access, what is meant is the green or yellow zones, but what about the red zone where these zones dominate.

### **Text 2**

#### ***Hybrid Learning Can Be the Key to Students' Transition from Online to Offline***

*However, many parents think the opposite. Extending online learning for another semester or two would not hurt the children. Their children's safety is the main priority for parents, and they are willing to wait until herd immunity is achieved before they will let their kids go back to school (p 4)*

*However, the longer children continue to learn at home, the greater the risk that students will fall behind. Losing interest in learning can occur when they have no engagement with their teachers or their peers (p 6)*





**Discussion:**

In paragraph 4, the author describes the way parents think in handling education cases during a pandemic into two things, namely cause and effect, which is the cause of Covid-19 while the result is online learning, in this discourse parents are described as prioritizing cause and secondary to effects meaning that the interests of Covid-19 are prioritized over online learning which is a problem in terms of interest in learning. From this it can be concluded that the interest in learning is low. The author has an ideology that society prioritizes matters related to Covid-19 rather than students' learning interests. In this condition, it is the condition of Covid-19 which has been protracted into the world of education and there is no best solution for dealing with low interest in learning so that journalists seem pro towards regulatory groups such as the government or schools, because this discourse at first glance seems to blame, parents do not prioritize student learning interests and so on.

In paragraph 6 describes the condition of Covid-19 which is starting to improve so that the government has planned hybrid learning. In this paragraph, there is a sentence that is the focus of research in this section, namely matters relating to interest in learning, namely "loss of interest in learning can occur", the sentence describes interest in learning is already very low because it is on a line where it is likely that interest in learning will disappear. On the other hand, the authors also say that the involvement of teachers and friends influences learning interest. The author looks pro towards the government's plan for hybrid learning by writing this text, which aims to lead readers' opinions so that readers can conclude that offline learning is one of the solutions that has the most impact on high interest in learning. So that people can take part in government programs for hybrid learning

**Text 3**

***Let the Kids Out.***

*The risks of infection have not disappeared. The government has made it clear that that it will require schools to start "limited" in-person teaching activities (p 9)  
But there is no doubt that children struggle more with their online studies, having been deprived of the opportunity to play with and learn from each other. It's been too long, folks. Let the kids out (p 13)*

**Discussion:**

in paragraph 9 the government requires schools to start face-to-face learning, from the instructions that are obligatory in nature it can be concluded that the school's response to opening the school again is not good, which means asking to learn from students or the community's response is not good which proves that interest in learning is starting to disappear, students are starting to feel comfortable in their comfort zone by not having to bother coming to school, they are already able to get good grades or can graduate from school, likewise parents no longer think about the large cost and simply let their children study at home, because this is already used to them. From the discourse conveyed in this news, the Jakarta Post journalists are more pro towards government regulations, this can be seen from the powerful one-way communication that is shown, as in other paragraphs data and statistics from the government that appear while how parents, students and schools are facing the reopening of face-to-face learning is difficult or not and how the solution is not discussed in this news of the Jakarta post.

In paragraph 13, the journalist for The Jakarta Post explained that interest in learning online has become commonplace and is no longer a problem for parents and their children, even though they have to lose the opportunity to meet each other's study buddies but it is not a problem for them. The problem is that parents have to let their children go out because of the risk of being exposed to the Covid-19 virus. However, in conditions of online learning that are used to or are no longer a problem, it does not mean that interest in learning can improve the quality of students, but rather an interest that can reduce the quality of students, on the grounds that learning facilities are incomplete. On the other hand, the journalist also said "it's been too long folks, let the children out." From this sentence, the journalist is pro towards the government who wants schools to start again in face-to-face learning.

## Conclusions

The text element begins with a macrostructure, In macrostructure The Jakarta Post uses neutral headlines. Three of his articles published in the Jakarta Post do not use provocative language in the headlines or introductions. The structure above analyzes the sequence of key information listed in the first paragraph and systematically organizes it up to the last paragraph, showing schematic elements to convey messages to readers in an orderly manner. In microstructure The Jakarta Post presents its meaning directly without a prologue (without involvement) at the semantic level, and at the syntactic level, it uses the appropriate subject or noun combination structure. The Jakarta Post notes in its article the use of a simple style of language. In the element of social cognition, there is the ideology of The Jakarta Post journalists in producing a news text. As expressed by the government in texts which are instructions or information that are packaged by the author as if they are in favor of the government and this discourse can at a glance provide a paradigm for the community so that people follow orders or rules from the government. Likewise matters relating to interest in learning, the ups and downs of interest in learning are still heavily influenced by the government so that from the school, parents and students just follow it, even from the discourse there is no objection or an editorial which denies the government which is solutive, so that some domination in the text indicates that journalists are pro towards the government in regulating matters related to government decisions in carrying out learning during the Covid-19 pandemic, which at this time students' interest in learning was still low due to the impact of restrictions with a lack of appropriate learning facilities. incomplete to increase students' interest in obtaining their best knowledge.

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