

**A TEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF ANTI-VACCINE COVID-19 IN  
AMERICAN AND INDONESIAN ONLINE NEWS**

**THESIS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM MALANG  
2023**

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AMERICAN AND INDONESIAN ONLINE NEWS**

**THESIS**

Presented to  
Universitas Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

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2023**

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I state that the thesis entitled “A Textual Analysis of Anti-Vaccine COVID-19 in American and Indonesian Online News” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 29 November 2023

The researcher,

A 1000 Rupiah Indonesian postage stamp is shown. The stamp features the Garuda emblem, the text 'SEPUJUH RIBU RUPIAH', '1000', and 'METRAL TEMPEL'. A handwritten signature is written over the stamp. Below the stamp, the alphanumeric code '3C40DAKX131036166' is visible.

Imelsa Dwi Veronika

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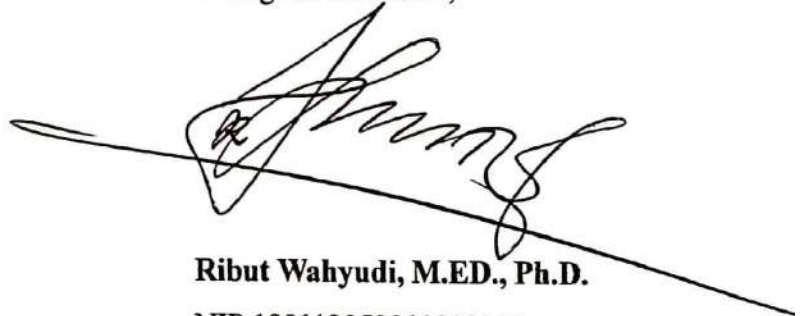
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## **MOTTO**

Life is like riding a bicycle.  
To keep your balance, you must keep moving.  
(Albert Einstein)

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is proudly dedicated to

My beloved parents,

*Bapak Slamet Wahyudi and Ibu Sunarmi*

My beloved siblings,

Irma Ike Wahyuni and Ine Tri Wahyu Utami

My advisor,

Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A

And all My family, Friends, Teachers

Who always give prays, motivations, and spirit

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

I begin this acknowledgment with profound gratitude to Allah SWT, the almighty, who has continuously bestowed upon us His mercies and blessings. May Sholawat and Salam be upon our beloved Prophet Muhammad SAW, who illuminated our path from darkness to enlightenment through the principles of Iman and Islam. With these divine blessings, I have successfully completed my thesis entitled "A Textual Analysis of Anti-Vaccine COVID-19 in American and Indonesian Online News." This thesis fulfills the requirements for the Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) degree in the English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang.

The accomplishment of this thesis owes itself to the support and guidance of several remarkable individuals. I would like to extend my heartfelt appreciation to my advisor, Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A., who provided invaluable guidance and patiently offered advice throughout the process of conducting this research. Additionally, I express my deepest gratitude to all the dedicated lecturers in the English Literature Department who imparted valuable knowledge during my undergraduate journey.

I am also deeply indebted to my beloved parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both emotionally and financially, which sustained me throughout this endeavor. Furthermore, my heartfelt thanks go to my cherished



friends, too numerous to name individually, whose support was a pillar of strength during the preparation of this thesis.

While I acknowledge that this thesis is not without its imperfections, I believe that it can serve as a stepping stone for researchers, present and future, interested in the same subject matter. Therefore, I wholeheartedly welcome and anticipate constructive criticism and suggestions, as they are crucial for the continuous improvement of this work.

Malang, 29 November 2023

The researcher,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Imelsa Dwi Veronika', written in a cursive style.

Imelsa Dwi Veronika

## ABSTRACT

**Veronika, Imelsa Dwi** (2023) *A Textual Analysis of Anti-Vaccine COVID-19 Discourse in American and Indonesian Online News*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A

Key word: *Textual analysis, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), anti-vaccine, COVID-19, Van Dijk, ideology, online news.*

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The advent of the COVID-19 virus prompted the development of COVID-19 vaccines as a crucial tool in combatting the pandemic. However, reports from various online news sources have shed light on the presence of anti-vaccine sentiments surrounding COVID-19. In an effort to examine and dissect this anti-vaccine discourse, this research employs Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) with a focus on textual analysis as formulated by Van Dijk (1985, 2006). The data for this study is drawn from selected online news reports originating from American and Indonesian media outlets, all of which pertain to the discourse surrounding anti-vaccine sentiments in relation to COVID-19. Data collection was carried out through online news searches on the internet, followed by a comprehensive analysis using Van Dijk's three-dimensional framework: macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The results of the macrostructure analysis reveal notable disparities in the thematic emphasis of American and Indonesian media. American online news predominantly centers on topics concerning protests and critical assessments of the COVID-19 vaccine. In contrast, Indonesian online news places a greater emphasis on the factors influencing the development of anti-COVID-19 vaccine attitudes within their context. Moving on to the superstructure, American online news exhibits a more extensive narrative structure compared to Indonesian online news. The narrative segments in American news reports tend to be more comprehensive in their coverage. Lastly, within the microstructure of both American and Indonesian online news, certain linguistic elements were found to be recurrent. Word choice elements emerged as the most frequently used, followed by semantics, grammar, and rhetorical elements. It is important to note that Critical Discourse Analysis is a broad and multifaceted field, and this research, by design, offers a limited scope by concentrating solely on textual analysis. However, it is hoped that this study contributes to a deeper understanding of the nuances surrounding anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse in American and Indonesian online news.

## ABSTRAK

**Veronika, Imelsa Dwi** (2023) *Analisis Tekstual Anti-Vaksin COVID-19 dalam Berita Online Amerika dan Indonesia*. Tesis Sarjana. Jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A

Kata kunci: *Analisis tekstual, CDA, anti vaksin, COVID-19, Van Dijk, ideologi, berita online.*

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Kemunculan virus COVID-19 mendorong pengembangan vaksin COVID-19 sebagai alat penting dalam melawan pandemi ini. Namun, laporan dari berbagai sumber berita online telah mengungkapkan keberadaan sentimen anti-vaksin terkait COVID-19. Dalam upaya untuk mengkaji dan menganalisis lebih dalam diskursus anti-vaksin ini, penelitian ini menggunakan Analisis Wacana Kritis (CDA) dengan fokus pada analisis teks seperti yang diformulasikan oleh Van Dijk (1985, 2006). Data untuk penelitian ini diambil dari berbagai laporan berita online yang berasal dari media Amerika dan Indonesia, yang semuanya berkaitan dengan diskursus seputar sentimen anti-vaksin terkait COVID-19. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui pencarian berita online di internet, yang kemudian diikuti oleh analisis komprehensif menggunakan kerangka tiga dimensi Van Dijk: makrostruktur, superstruktur, dan mikrostruktur. Hasil analisis makrostruktur mengungkapkan ketidaksesuaian yang signifikan dalam penekanan tematis dari media Amerika dan Indonesia. Berita online Amerika cenderung lebih banyak berfokus pada topik-topik yang berkaitan dengan protes dan penilaian kritis terhadap vaksin COVID-19. Sebaliknya, berita online Indonesia lebih menekankan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perkembangan sikap anti-vaksin COVID-19 dalam konteks mereka. Berpindah ke superstruktur, berita online Amerika menampilkan struktur naratif yang lebih ekstensif dibandingkan dengan berita online Indonesia. Segmen naratif dalam laporan berita Amerika cenderung lebih komprehensif dalam cakupannya. Terakhir, dalam mikrostruktur berita online baik Amerika maupun Indonesia, beberapa elemen linguistik ditemukan menjadi berulang. Elemen pemilihan kata muncul sebagai yang paling sering digunakan, diikuti oleh semantik, tata bahasa, dan elemen retorika. Perlu dicatat bahwa Analisis Wacana Kritis adalah bidang yang luas dan multifaset, dan penelitian ini, sesuai dengan desainnya, menawarkan cakupan terbatas dengan fokus hanya pada analisis teks. Namun, diharapkan bahwa penelitian ini dapat memberikan kontribusi untuk pemahaman yang lebih dalam tentang nuansa-nuansa seputar diskursus anti-vaksin COVID-19 dalam berita online Amerika dan Indonesia.

## مستخلص البحث

فيرونيكا، إميلسا دوي (2023) تحليل نصي للخطاب المضاد للقاحات كوفيد-19 في الأخبار الأمريكية والإندونيسية على الإنترنت. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي كلية العلوم الإنسانية جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المستشار د. اجوين ديجاف، M.A.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل النص، التحليل النقدي للخطاب (CDA)، مكافحة اللقاح، كوفيد-19، فان دايك، الأيديولوجية، الأخبار عبر الإنترنت.

دفع ظهور فيروس كوفيد-19 إلى تطوير لقاحات كوفيد-19 كأداة حاسمة في مكافحة الوباء. ومع ذلك، فقد سلطت التقارير الواردة من مصادر إخبارية مختلفة عبر الإنترنت الضوء على وجود مشاعر مناهضة للقاحات تحيط بكوفيد-19. في محاولة لدراسة وتشريح هذا الخطاب المناهض للقاحات، يستخدم هذا البحث تحليل الخطاب النقدي (CDA) مع التركيز على تحليل النص كما صاغه فان ديك (1985)، (2006). تم استخلاص بيانات هذه الدراسة من تقارير إخبارية مختارة عبر الإنترنت صادرة عن وسائل إعلام أمريكية وإندونيسية، وجميعها تتعلق بالخطاب المحيط بالمشاعر المناهضة للقاحات فيما يتعلق بكوفيد-19. تم جمع البيانات من خلال البحث عن الأخبار عبر الإنترنت، متبوعاً بتحليل شامل باستخدام إطار فان ديك ثلاثي الأبعاد: البنية الكلية، والبنية الفوقية، والبنية المجهرية. تكشف نتائج تحليل البنية الكلية عن تباينات ملحوظة في التركيز الموضوعي لوسائل الإعلام الأمريكية والإندونيسية. تركز الأخبار الأمريكية عبر الإنترنت في الغالب على موضوعات تتعلق بالاحتجاجات والتقييمات النقدية للقاح كوفيد-19. في المقابل، تركز الأخبار الإندونيسية عبر الإنترنت بشكل أكبر على العوامل التي تؤثر على تطوير مواقف اللقاحات المضادة لكوفيد-19 ضمن سياقها. بالانتقال إلى البنية الفوقية، تعرض الأخبار الأمريكية عبر الإنترنت بنية سردية أكثر شمولاً مقارنة بالأخبار الإندونيسية عبر الإنترنت. تميل المقاطع السردية في التقارير الإخبارية الأمريكية إلى أن تكون أكثر شمولاً في تغطيتها. وأخيراً، في البنية المجهرية لكل من الأخبار الأمريكية والإندونيسية عبر الإنترنت، وجد أن بعض العناصر اللغوية متكررة. وبرزت عناصر اختيار الكلمات باعتبارها الأكثر استخداماً، تليها العناصر الدلالية والنحوية والعناصر البلاغية. من المهم أن نلاحظ أن التحليل النقدي للخطاب هو مجال واسع ومتعدد الأوجه، وهذا البحث، بحكم تصميمه، يقدم نطاقاً محدوداً من خلال التركيز فقط على تحليل النص. ومع ذلك، من المأمول أن تساهم هذه الدراسة في فهم أعمق للفروق الدقيقة المحيطة بالخطاب المضاد للقاحات كوفيد-19 في الأخبار الأمريكية والإندونيسية عبر الإنترنت.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the world has witnessed an unprecedented global effort to develop and distribute vaccines to combat the coronavirus. Recently, the COVID-19 vaccination campaign has been a critical strategy in combating the ongoing pandemic. However, this endeavor is not without its challenges, as it is intertwined with the presence of the anti-vaccine movement. The roots of anti-vaccine discourse trace back to the early 19th century, coinciding with the introduction of vaccination into the medical community by Edward Jenner, often regarded as the father of immunology (Maci, 2019). During this era, the promotion of vaccination was widespread, primarily aimed at countering the prevalent smallpox outbreaks in England and North America. Opposition to vaccination emerged due to mandatory vaccine mandates, which were perceived as constraints on individual freedoms (Dube' et al., 2015; Sherman, 2022). This historical backdrop laid the foundation for the contemporary anti-vaccine discourse, characterized by deep-seated beliefs in the dangers of vaccines and a pervasive distrust in government authorities.

As time progressed, vaccine hesitancy persisted, encompassing a range of vaccines, from smallpox to childhood immunizations, and most recently, the COVID-19 vaccine, a response to the global viral outbreak. Despite the widespread availability of scientific data online, elucidating the safety and



efficacy of the COVID-19 vaccine, a segment of the population continues to harbor anti-vaccine sentiments. Factors contributing to this hesitancy include cultural influences, distrust in government institutions, limited access to healthcare, and various others (Scannell et al., 2021). Moreover, the digital age has fueled the proliferation and dissemination of anti-vaccine discourse through online platforms (Smith & Graham, 2019).

The COVID-19 virus has precipitated profound impacts on various facets of society, including the economy and social life. Governments worldwide are grappling with the challenge of containing the virus's spread and orchestrating effective COVID-19 vaccination programs (Ali Alqaysi & Mehar Singh, 2022). Consequently, discussions concerning the COVID-19 vaccination have become prevalent in the media landscape, with news about vaccination efforts circulating widely (Widayati & Ratnaningsih, 2021). Broadcast, print, and online media wield substantial influence over public opinion, shaping individuals' stances on the COVID-19 vaccine. This underscores the pivotal role of news media as a conduit of communication between policymakers and the general populace (Abbas, 2022b).

Technological advancements have expedited the dissemination of anti-vaccine discourse for COVID-19 through digital media channels. Presently, medical information is readily accessible to the general public, unlike in the past when it was confined to medical libraries and repositories (Sun, 2020). The discourse surrounding anti-COVID-19 vaccines began by articulating recurring themes, which found their way onto online platforms, including online news

outlets. This discourse delves into linguistic and ideological patterns, central elements of any discourse. Numerous studies have explored the linguistic, ideological, and media dimensions of the COVID-19 pandemic (Abdulwahid & Jameel, 2023).

To comprehensively investigate the linguistic and ideological facets of this discourse, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) becomes indispensable. Van Dijk's CDA methodology, primarily focusing on textual analysis, enables a thorough examination of these dimensions, with online news as the primary subject of this research. Within his textual analysis framework, Van Dijk discerns three dimensions within news texts: macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure (Husna et al., 2021). While the concept of ideology may appear elusive, it is a commonly employed term in social sciences and media studies (Van Dijk, 2006), often denoting a system of ideas or beliefs.

Several researchers have previously explored textual analysis in the context of pandemic-related news. For example, Abbas (2022), Fouad & Manjet (2022), Anwar (2022), Nazar et al. (2022), Pratiwi (2020), and Yasin et al. (2021) have primarily presented textual analysis in the form of news schema paragraphs. Furthermore, previous research has also discussed anti-vaccine discourse, as demonstrated in the research conducted by Sun (2022). In addition, Van Dijk's CDA research is closely linked to understanding the ideology of discourse, with previous research, such as that of Al-Ghamdi (2021), Dezhkameh et al. (2021), and Elyas et al. (2023), exploring ideological analysis.

Previous findings regarding textual analysis in the form of news schema paragraph Abbas (2022), Fouad & Manjet (2022), Anwar (2022), Nazar et al. (2022), Pratiwi (2020), and Yasin et al. (2021) revealed that news of COVID-19 has been politicized and used for ideological interests. Furthermore, in the findings of research discussing anti-vaccine discourse, Sun (2022) found prominent themes and recurring language practices in the anti-vaccine community. And finally, finding of Van Dijk ideological analysis, Al-Ghamdi (2021) find that the ideology of fear and hope in online news on Covid-19 reports in Saudi Arabia, Dezhkameh et al (2021), pinpointing the micro and macro-strategies that newspapers employ to promote particular ideologies and attack others of an essence versus their own multi-faceted gain and Elyas et al. (2023), revealed that the US implied that China was the origin of the virus, headlines in Arab newspapers showed that Saudi Arabia blamed travel to Iran for the early increase of COVID-19 cases. Previous research findings have not uncovered textual analyses of anti-vaccine COVID-19 news.

This study seeks to bridge existing research gaps by incorporating linguistic theories and unique research objects not previously explored. In this research, CDA, as developed by Van Dijk (1988), is applied to online news content. Van Dijk's CDA emphasizes textual analysis within news texts. Additionally, online news has increasingly become the primary source of information, particularly for younger generations (Mitchelstein & Boczkowski, 2010; Trilling & Schoenbach, 2015; Boumans, 2018). In the past, individuals primarily relied on local print-based newspapers for news consumption. However, the advent of the

internet has ushered in new methods for accessing news, shifting the paradigm from traditional broadcast and print media to web-based news sources (Bentley et al., 2019). This shift has expanded the array of options available to individuals for gathering news, particularly given the decline of some local newspapers.

This research aims to conduct a textual analysis and elucidate the prevailing ideology within the discourse on anti-vaccine COVID-19, as presented in American and Indonesian online news outlets. Anti-vaccination sentiments are highly prominent online, whether through static websites or social media, and often exert a more significant influence on individuals than pro-vaccine sources (Davies et al., 2002; Kata, 2012; Smith & Graham, 2019). Following Van Dijk's framework for critical discourse analysis (1988), news texts are segmented into three levels: macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. This analysis will uncover linguistic elements through a close examination of online news texts, ultimately revealing the underlying ideology.

This research operates under the assumption that the anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse disseminated by mass media through online news outlets can serve as a reflection of prevailing ideologies. Mass media possesses the power to shape perceptions, manipulate beliefs, and influence public sentiment, whether positively or negatively. This ability to mold public opinion is inherent in the very nature of mass media (Abbas, 2022a). Each mass media outlet exhibits its distinct news-writing tendencies, contributing to variations in research findings. Consequently, this study endeavors to examine all online news articles published by mass media outlets from both the United States and Indonesia, as they all hold

potential research value. It is further assumed that Van Dijk's CDA methodology will aptly serve to unravel textual analysis and ideology within online news articles related to anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse.

### **B. Research Question**

This study, motivated by the background provided, seeks to address the following research questions:

1. What constitutes the macrostructure of anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse as depicted in American and Indonesian online news?
2. How does the superstructure of anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse manifest in American and Indonesian online news?
3. What elements comprise the microstructure of anti-vaccine discourse within American and Indonesian online news?

### **C. Significances of the Study**

This study holds substantial practical significance, aiming to offer tangible value to various stakeholders. Primarily, the empirical data generated through this research will provide a comprehensive understanding of the textual analysis and prevailing ideologies within American and Indonesian online news regarding anti-vaccine discourse. It is essential to recognize that beneath the surface of news articles, profound insights into textual structures and underlying ideologies can be unearthed through meticulous analysis.

One of the pivotal aspects of this study's significance lies in its contribution to the development of critical thinking skills. In today's information-rich

environment, the ability to think critically is an indispensable skill for individuals across various domains, including educators and students. For academics and lecturers, this research offers valuable insights into teaching methodologies that promote critical thinking, helping them better prepare students for future academic pursuits. It equips educators with real-world examples of discourse analysis and ideological examination, enabling them to foster a more critical and analytical mindset among their students.

Moreover, for students, the acquisition of critical thinking skills is immensely beneficial. These skills not only enhance their ability to engage with and comprehend complex topics but also empower them to approach assignments and academic projects with a more discerning and analytical perspective. By exposing students to the nuances of discourse analysis and ideology within news articles, this study equips them with tools that can be applied across a spectrum of academic disciplines and real-world situations.

Finally, this research's significance extends to future researchers embarking on similar investigations. The findings and methodologies outlined in this study can serve as a valuable reference point for scholars conducting research in the realm of online news, discourse analysis, and ideological examination. By building upon the foundation laid by this study, future researchers can further expand our understanding of anti-vaccine discourse, news media, and the intricate relationship between language and ideology in the digital age.

#### **D. Scopes and Limitations of the Study**

This study is primarily centered on the application of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to unveil the textual analysis of anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse as it is portrayed in American and Indonesian online news sources. The research aims to explore various linguistic components within news texts, which include macrostructure, superstructure, microstructure, and ideology. By focusing on news articles, the study narrows its lens to dissect the linguistic elements present in selected online news articles featuring anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse. Moreover, the examination is restricted to a curated selection of American and Indonesian online news articles that are pertinent to the research topic. It is crucial to acknowledge that not all news articles concerning anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse in American and Indonesian online news sources are included in this study.

The primary limitation of this study is associated with the scope of data. Due to practical constraints and resource limitations, the researcher opted to analyze only a subset of relevant news articles from American and Indonesian online news sources. As a result, the findings may not comprehensively represent the entire landscape of anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse in these regions, and certain perspectives may not have been included. Furthermore, the study is confined to analyzing online news articles that are available in the English and Indonesian languages. This linguistic limitation may exclude news articles in other languages, potentially leading to the omission of valuable insights and perspectives. Temporal constraints also come into play, as the study focuses on a

specific period and may not encompass the most recent developments in the discourse surrounding anti-vaccine COVID-19. Given the dynamic nature of this topic, new developments may have emerged after the data collection period, which are not accounted for in this research. Lastly, it is important to consider the generalizability of the findings. While the study will undoubtedly provide valuable insights, the scope and selection of data may limit the extent to which its conclusions can be applied to broader contexts beyond the chosen online news sources and languages.

In summary, this study rigorously explores the textual analysis and ideological dimensions of anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse within American and Indonesian online news articles. It operates within a defined scope while recognizing its inherent limitations, primarily stemming from data selectivity and language constraints.

#### **E. Definition of Key Terms**

1. **Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA):** Critical Discourse Analysis is an interdisciplinary research field, founded by Van Dijk, that focuses on the specific ways in which discourse reproduces and reflects forms of social inequality, such as racism, sexism, and anti-domination. CDA delves into the power dynamics inherent in language and communication.

2. **Textual Analysis by Van Dijk:** Textual Analysis by Van Dijk, as proposed by the scholar Teun A. Van Dijk, involves the examination of text at various levels or structures that mutually support each other. These levels include microstructure,



superstructure, and macrostructure, and they are used to categorize and analyze different aspects of discourse and communication.

3. **Ideology:** Ideology is a complex framework that encompasses social, cognitive, and discursive elements. In the context of this study, ideology is understood as an 'axiomatic' principle that shapes how society is represented and understood. Ideology influences how individuals perceive and interpret information and is often rooted in societal beliefs and values.

4. **Online News:** Online news refers to a category of news content that is published and distributed over the internet. This form of news can be delivered to readers through various formats, including text, audio, video, or live streaming, and it is accessible via smartphones or computers. Online news has become a prominent source of information in the digital age, offering a wide range of news topics and formats to a global audience.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter will explore further the theory related to this research. The theory used will help answer the research questions in the introduction. In this chapter, the author describes the approach used with research data to produce the desired goals. The relationship being traced is the textual analysis of the research object anti-vaccine COVID-19 vaccine on American and Indonesian online news.

#### **A. Critical Discourse Analysis**

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is an interdisciplinary field that emerged in the early 1990s, championed by academic figures such as Theo van Leeuwen, Gunther Kress, Teun van Dijk, and Norman Fairclough (Wodak & Meyer, 2001). The theory and methodology developed within CDA distinguish it from other discourse analysis approaches. CDA is a qualitative analytical technique that is particularly concerned with describing, analyzing, and explaining how discourse perpetuates social inequality (Wodak & Meyer, 2009). It underscores the significance of language as a source of power and explores how language usage can contribute to social control and psychological impacts (Willig, 2014; Mullet, 2018). CDA is not bound to a specific method but rather employs various humanities and social sciences approaches to investigate significant social issues.

CDA is founded on several guiding principles, as outlined by Fairclough and Wodak (1997), consisting of eight fundamental criteria: (i) addressing social

issues that focus on analyzing discourse related to social concerns; (ii) discursive power relations to investigate power dynamics embedded in discourse; (iii) discourse as society and culture that views discourse as reflective of broader societal and cultural contexts; (iv) discourse as ideological activity that examines how discourse functions ideologically; (v) discourse as history that CDA considers the historical dimension of discourse; (vi) mediation of the relationship between text and society that explores how text and society interact; (vii) interpretive and transparent discourse analysis that CDA promotes interpretive transparency in analyzing discourse; (viii) discourse as a means of social action that explores how discourse can influence social action.

In alignment with these core principles, CDA research can be applied to investigate issues such as gender, racism in texts and speeches, and the reproduction of power in media, politics, professions, and various forms of discourse (Cap, 2018).

Building on these fundamental criteria, Wodak (2001) emphasizes that CDA critically examines how language is used in speech to express, mark, shape, legitimize, and achieve various purposes. Meyer (2001) underscores CDA's aim to bring transparency to discourse concerning inequality and social disparities. Specifically, CDA delves into how language functions within society, characterizes linguistic operations within social contexts, and unveils underlying ideologies and politics. Linguistic descriptions play a pivotal role in exposing ideologies embedded within the discourse under scrutiny (Amoussou, 2018).

In summary, CDA delves into the understanding of how language operates beyond mere communication. It recognizes that language can be employed strategically to achieve goals and exercise power. Language is instrumental in constructing meaning within social interactions. Importantly, language usage is often non-transparent, concealing the speaker's or writer's true intentions beneath layers of rhetoric, manipulation, and deception. Hence, a critical approach facilitated by CDA is crucial for questioning and uncovering hidden value interests or objectives embedded within language usage. While numerous figures have contributed to CDA, this study employs the CDA theory initiated by Teun van Dijk, as it is particularly well-suited for the investigation of online news content.

### **B. Van Dijk's Model of CDA**

Teun A. Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) theory is well-regarded for its sociocognitive perspective, which views discourse as a fundamentally social activity. This perspective places social cognition as the bridge between society and text. Van Dijk contends that social collectives, including groups, organizations, and institutions, possess various social cognitions that must be considered when conducting CDA (Van Dijk, 2001). Central to CDA, according to Van Dijk, is the understanding of ideological frameworks and power relations encoded within language (Van Dijk, 2000, cited in Jahedi et al., 2014). He highlights that ideological discourse often employs strategies such as self-presentation, negative depiction of others, and self-promotion, often conveying arrogance.

Van Dijk's CDA model comprises three fundamental aspects or structures: text, social cognition, and social context. The core of Van Dijk's approach lies in the integration of these three dimensions in discourse analysis. The text dimension explores how specific concepts are emphasized through textual organization and discourse techniques. The production of texts and speech, involving both individual and social cognition, is examined at the social cognition level. The third component investigates how discourse concerning a particular issue evolves within society (Nazar et al., 2021).

In this study, the researcher will apply Teun A. Van Dijk's CDA paradigm, with a primary focus on text analysis. As previously mentioned, Van Dijk's CDA encompasses three structures: text, social cognition, and social context. However, this study concentrates on the analysis of text.

### **1. Macrostructure:**

Macrostructure, often referred to as the overarching or general meaning of the text, represents the primary theme or subject matter being discussed within discourse. Analyzing the thematic content of a text forms the basis for understanding the entire narrative. It is within macrostructures that we find the main topics or overarching ideas conveyed in news reports or articles. Macrostructures are pivotal in determining the overall coherence of a piece of work (Van Dijk, 1988).

### **2. Superstructure:**

Superstructure, on the other hand, pertains to the organization of discourse within the framework of a text. It outlines the critical components and

arrangement of a story or narrative. The news superstructure typically comprises three main sections: the introduction, which sets the stage for the story; the body, which contains the substantive information; and the conclusion, which offers the final outcome or summary of the story. The superstructure also includes various schematic features, such as headlines, leads, primary events, background information, verbal reactions, and conclusions, which can be further dissected for analysis (Van Dijk, 1991; Aini & Widodo, 2018).

### **3. Microstructure:**

Microstructure delves into the meaning of discourse as observed through word choice and sentence construction within online media news reporting. It focuses on lexical choices (words), sentence structures, semantics, and rhetorical features employed to craft a narrative. According to Van Dijk (1991), these variations in meaning-related features are integral to news reporting and cannot be separated from it. The microstructure encompasses the local meanings within a text, spanning from the meanings of individual words and word groups to clauses, sentences, and their interconnections. Within the microstructure, linguistic elements such as dysphemism, euphemism, active voice, passive voice, nominalization, pronouns, sentence structures, and more, play a critical role in shaping the discourse's meaning. It is in the microstructure that ideology permeates all aspects of meaning, often remaining concealed until analyzed through discourse (Van Dijk, 1991).

In summary, Teun A. Van Dijk's CDA paradigm breaks down text analysis into three distinct levels: macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure.

Macrostructure represents the overall meaning, superstructure outlines the organization of discourse, and microstructure encompasses the detailed meaning within the text. These three levels, as defined by Van Dijk, will serve as the analytical framework for this study, facilitating the exploration of text analysis and ideology within anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse in American and Indonesian online news.

### **C. Ideology**

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and ideology are inherently interconnected, as the CDA approach relies on linguistic elements that can be strategically linked to ideological frameworks. Ideology, in a broader sense, is a multidimensional framework that amalgamates social, cognitive, and discursive components. Specifically, it is regarded as an 'axiomatic' principle representing facets of society (Van Dijk, 2006). Ideology, within the scope of CDA, is considered pivotal in the construction and maintenance of unequal power relations. The study of ideology necessitates the exploration of various theories and theorists who examine the intricate relationship between thought and social reality (Wodak & Meyer, 2001).

In this study, the researcher will adopt Van Dijk's theory to unveil the ideological underpinnings within discourse. According to Van Dijk, ideologies are often expressed through their core structures, such as the polarization of positive and negative descriptions when projecting them through language. In essence, according to Van Dijk, ideology is the inherent orientation of a specific discourse towards pros or cons. This theory elucidates how ideological discourse is

generated, comprehended, and how ideology is perpetuated through discourse by groups and embraced by their members (Van Dijk, 2006).

News text is a favored subject of analysis using CDA, particularly due to its potential to reveal ideological dimensions. As Eryanto (2001) asserts, the choice of language and grammatical structures employed in news articles can unveil the underlying ideology of the news piece. Ideological alignment between news texts and their readers is deemed essential as part of the media's influence over its audience. Lexical choices or specific vocabulary items can expose a speaker's or writer's stance on sensitive societal issues, making lexical items in media texts potent in revealing ideologies (Mayr, 2008; Abbas, 2022a).

Van Dijk contends that lexicalization is a potent ideological tactic, pivotal in the positive and negative portrayal of various concepts. Media entities, when describing themselves and their actions, often employ positive lexical elements. Conversely, when describing other individuals or their negative actions, negative lexical elements are frequently employed (Abbas, 2022a). This phenomenon is notably prevalent in the coverage of sensitive and contentious societal or global issues and serves as a reflection of an underlying ideological complex (Olowe, 1993).

The media frequently employ overarching strategies to serve their ideological interests, including:

1. Emphasizing positive attributes of their own group.
2. De-emphasizing negative attributes of their own group.
3. Emphasizing negative attributes of other groups.



4. De-emphasizing positive attributes of other groups.

These strategies are employed to convey positive portrayals of themselves, avoid negative representations, emphasize negative aspects of other groups, and downplay positive attributes of those groups. It's a means of shaping public perception to their advantage (Abbas, 2022a).

In summary, ideology is an evolving belief system that permeates discourse and is inextricably linked to research conducted through CDA. The connection between ideology and discourse becomes evident in how the same word can undergo shifts in meaning due to differing ideologies, even within the context of online news. Van Dijk's approach to identifying ideology in news text is encapsulated in four key strategies: emphasizing positive attributes of one's own group, downplaying negative aspects, emphasizing negative attributes of other groups, and de-emphasizing their positive aspects. These strategies illustrate how ideology is inherently entwined with discourse, particularly within the realm of online news reporting.

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter, the researcher will describe how data can be acquired and what techniques are used to obtain data. The research methods include research design, research instruments, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

##### **A. Research Design**

This study adheres to a critical world view, with the main aim of understanding Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in the context of anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse in American and Indonesian online news. CDA is aligned with the goals of discourse analysis. Similar to text linguistics, it seeks to offer insight into the creation, internal structure, and general organization of texts. What distinguishes it is its distinctive commitment to incorporating critical dimensions into theoretical and descriptive examinations of texts (Kress, 1990). Furthermore, this research was conducted within the framework of a qualitative paradigm. The term study or text analysis basically refers to a type or model of qualitative research methods (Rahardjo, 2018). The main aim of the qualitative paradigm is to support Van Dijk's CDA theory. The CDA approach was chosen because it allows for textual analysis and ideological investigations embedded in anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse in American and Indonesian online news.

## **B. Research Instrument**

In this study, the primary research instrument employed was the researcher herself. Rowley (2012) contended that the primary tool for direct observation was the researcher, as the researcher's entire perception served essentially as an instrument of observation. This research involved direct observation, making the researcher the central data collection and identification tool. Human researchers served as the primary instruments due to their responsibilities in the data selection and collection processes. The researcher's role encompassed the selection and compilation of news articles featuring anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse from American and Indonesian online news sources. To identify suitable news pieces for analysis, the researcher conducted a search on Google News within both American and Indonesian media. Subsequently, the selected online news articles were subjected to identification and analysis to address the research questions. Therefore, the primary instrument utilized in this research was the researcher herself.

## **C. Data and Data Source**

The data for this study were collected in the form of textual elements such as words, phrases, or sentences found within American and Indonesian online news articles. The researcher opted for online news as the data source for this study due to the accessibility and broader range of options it provides compared to printed news (Mawaahib, 2022). Specifically, the research data encompassed

American and Indonesian online news articles that featured discourse related to anti-vaccine sentiment during the COVID-19 pandemic.

For the American data, sources were drawn from online news websites, including [mlive.com](http://mlive.com), [rollingstone.com](http://rollingstone.com), [usnews.com](http://usnews.com), and [minnesotareformer.com](http://minnesotareformer.com). The information presented by the American media on the news website provides an overall report on the anti-vaccine COVID-19 protest. In contrast, for the Indonesian data, sources were derived from online news websites such as [thejakartapost.com](http://thejakartapost.com), [news.detik.com](http://news.detik.com), [cnnindonesia.com](http://cnnindonesia.com), and [kompas.tv.com](http://kompas.tv.com). The information presented by the Indonesian media on the news website provides an overall report on the anti-COVID-19 vaccine attitudes from various groups.

The selected online news articles provided insights into the various reasons behind the anti-vaccine sentiment regarding COVID-19. The data were collected from online news articles published between February 2022 and February 2023 for American sources, and from January 2021 to January 2022 for Indonesian sources. This timeline was chosen due to the ongoing nature of discussions surrounding anti-vaccine sentiment in American media compared to Indonesian media.

#### **D. Data Collection**

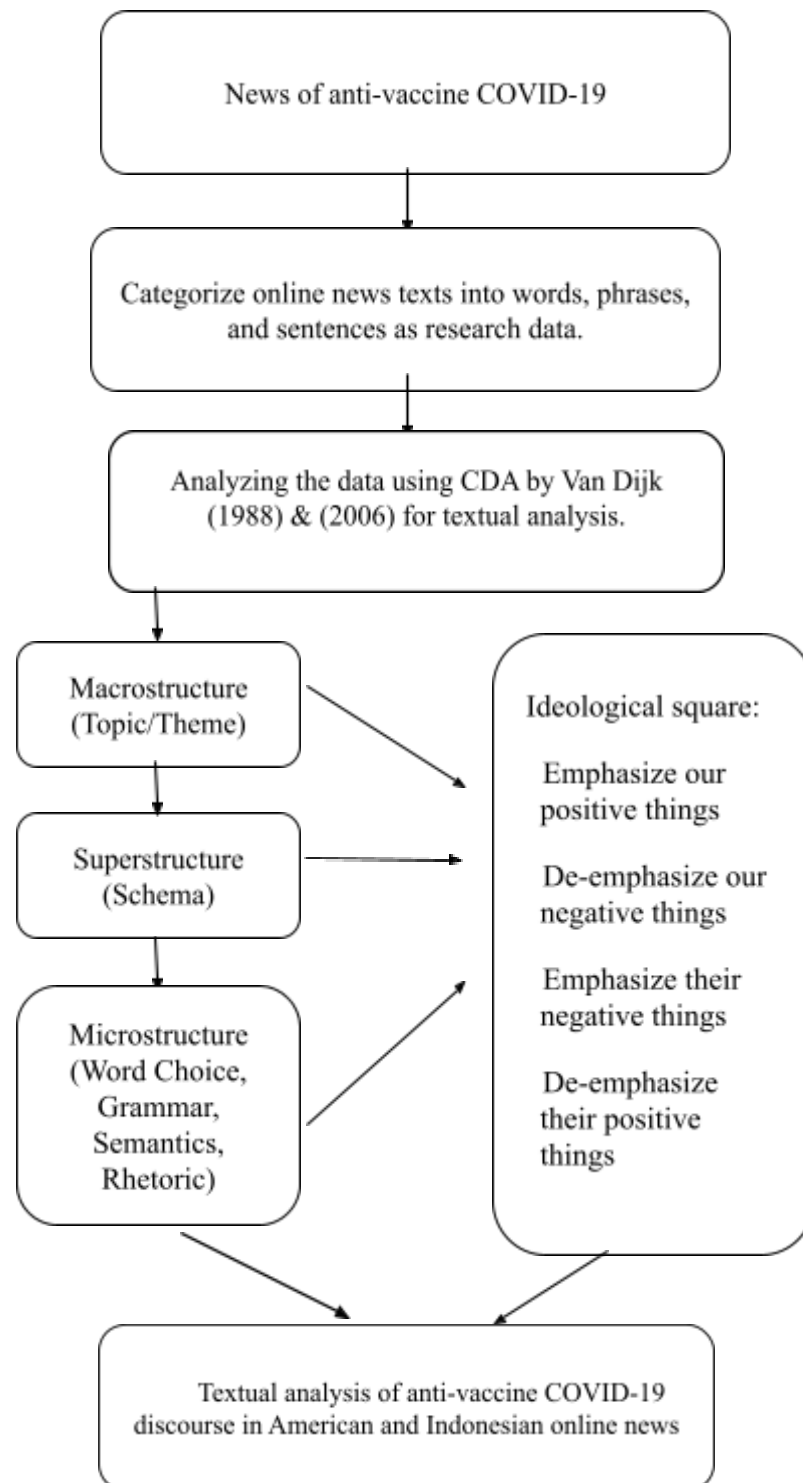
The collection of data involved employing Internet search techniques. Internet searching, or utilizing search engines on the Internet with the aid of technology, is a method that facilitates researchers and writers in swiftly searching for and obtaining data from various aspects (Sun, 2019; Afdholy et al, 2022). The data collection process in this research involved several sequential steps. First,

keyword search: initially, the researcher conducted searches on the Google News website using the specific keyword "Anti-Vaccine COVID-19." Second, content review: subsequently, the researcher proceeded to open and thoroughly read the news articles displayed in the web search results. This step entailed a comprehensive examination of the entire content of each news article. Third, selection and collection: the researcher systematically selected and gathered online news texts that were pertinent to the research topic and aligning with the research questions.

#### **E. Data Analysis**

The data analysis method employed in this study is Van Dijk's CDA model. The research concentrates on examining the news structure through the elements of the text, as suggested by Van Dijk, encompassing macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure (Afdholy et al, 2022). In analyzing data from selected online news, the researcher did several steps. First, categorization of data: the researcher systematically categorized the online news texts, segmenting them into words, phrases, and sentences to form the research dataset. Second, code the data found, the researcher assigns a code to each example data found, such as (JP/Par.2/L.1/2021). The explanation is JP: Media name (Jakarta Post), Par: Paragraph, L: Line, and 2021: Year of the news. Third, analyze the data using CDA of Van Dijk (1988 & 2006): subsequently, the data underwent analysis according to Van Dijk's theoretical framework. This analysis encompassed a comprehensive examination of the macrostructure to identify topics or themes, the superstructure to identify schemas, and the microstructure to delve into word

choice, grammar, semantics, and rhetoric evident within the data. Forth, macrostructure analysis: macrostructure analysis aimed to uncover overarching topics or themes within the online news articles. Fifth, superstructure analysis: the superstructure analysis delved into the schemas evident in the news articles, focusing on elements such as introductions, the body of the text, and conclusions. Sixth, microstructure analysis: microstructure analysis examined finer linguistic details, including word choice, grammar usage, semantics, and rhetorical elements, all of which were derived from the data analysis. The last, identification of ideology: finally, the researcher synthesized the findings and identified ideological elements within the textual data derived from the analysis process.



**Figure 1.** Data analysis framework diagram.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss the textual analysis of anti-vaccine COVID-19 from the data obtained through the steps in the research method described in the previous chapter. This session presented the textual analysis of anti-vaccine COVID-19 in American and Indonesian online news through news analysis by Van Dijk (1985) & (2006), which will be discussed in two parts: finding and discussion.

#### **1. Finding**

In the finding, the section researcher tried to present data analysis results obtained in the previous chapter based on a textual analysis of anti-vaccine COVID-19 in selected reports from American and Indonesia online news. Based on Van Dijk theory (1985) & (2006) researchers found macrostructure (topics or theme), superstructure (schema), microstructure (Word Choice, Grammar, Semantics, and Rhetoric) in the news report.

##### **1.1 Macrostructure**

Macrostructure analysis involves identifying the overarching themes or topics within the online news articles, providing insight into the most significant information presented in the texts. This analysis helps uncover the central ideas and their interconnections.

##### **American Online News:**



1. **Anti-vaccine rally to voice distrust of Pfizer:** The first theme in American online news centers on anti-vaccine rallies that serve as a platform for expressing distrust specifically toward the Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine. These rallies signify a collective skepticism regarding the vaccine's safety and efficacy.
2. **The claim of injuries and death because of Vaccine COVID-19:** The second topic revolves around claims of injuries and fatalities allegedly attributed to the COVID-19 vaccine. This theme underscores concerns regarding the vaccine's potential adverse effects, intensifying hesitancy among certain segments of the population.
3. **The protest to the mandatory vaccine COVID-19:** The third theme delves into protests against mandatory COVID-19 vaccination. These protests underscore resistance to vaccination mandates, reflecting the belief that such mandates infringe upon individual freedoms.
4. **The reason behind the COVID-19 vaccine called as “death shot”:** The fourth topic explores the characterization of the COVID-19 vaccine as the "death shot." This theme suggests a widespread perception of the vaccine as a perilous intervention.

The American online news predominantly focuses on demonstrations and negative assertions surrounding the COVID-19 vaccine. Demonstrations serve as a platform for voicing distrust in Pfizer's vaccine, while claims of injuries and deaths contribute to vaccine hesitancy. Resistance against mandatory vaccination reflects concerns over personal autonomy, and the term "death shot" underscores the perception of the vaccine as potentially lethal.

**Indonesian Online News:**

1. **Anti-vaccine and anti-mask attitudes among expatriates:** In Indonesian online news, the first theme revolves around the emergence of anti-vaccine and anti-mask attitudes, particularly among expatriates. This theme highlights the diversity of individuals adopting such stances.
2. **Rejected the AstraZeneca vaccine because it was deemed haram:** The second topic pertains to the rejection of the AstraZeneca vaccine on religious grounds, as it is deemed haram (forbidden). This theme underscores the influence of religious beliefs on vaccination decisions.
3. **Ribka Tjiptaning refused the COVID-19 vaccine because she doubted its effectiveness:** The third theme centers on individuals, such as Ribka Tjiptaning, who refuse the COVID-19 vaccine due to doubts regarding its effectiveness. This theme sheds light on the impact of skepticism on vaccination choices.
4. **Reasons why athletes are reluctant to receive COVID-19 vaccination:** The fourth topic explores the reasons behind athletes' reluctance to receive the COVID-19 vaccination. This theme delves into factors contributing to vaccine hesitancy within the athletic community.

Indonesian online news predominantly addresses the reasons behind the formation of anti-vaccine COVID-19 attitudes. These reasons encompass beliefs in high coronavirus recovery rates, religious concerns regarding specific vaccines, doubts regarding vaccine efficacy, and susceptibility to misinformation and conspiracy theories. Notably, anti-vaccine attitudes are observed among various segments of society, including expatriates, religious figures, government officials,

and athletes. The macrostructure analysis reveals that while American online news emphasizes skepticism and negative perceptions related to the COVID-19 vaccine, Indonesian online news explores the multifaceted factors influencing anti-vaccine COVID-19 attitudes within its diverse population.

### **1.2 Superstructure**

The superstructure schema of news discourse consists of summary and story. The summary consists of headline and lead, whereas the story consists of situation and comments. Here the researcher draw a superstructure schema and analyze it for selected news report about the anti-vaccine COVID-19 in American online news and Indonesian online news:

Anti-Vaccine COVID-19 News Discourse (American Online News)					
Summary		Story			
Headline	Lead	Situation		Comment	
		Main Event	Background	Verbal Reaction	Conclusion
9 Republican lawmakers lead anti-vaccine rally at Pfizer headquarters	At the Pfizer headquarters on Monday, Feb. 6, protesters brought a truck with a digital sign, reading “Dear Pfizer employees - Follow your conscience! We stand with you! Share your stories!”	To speak on a condition of anonymity about how the COVID-19 vaccine is being produced	Upset about unclear manufacturing of vaccine Pfizer, Video Project Veritas, and Paquette who has myocarditis after vaccine	“I want accountability for what’s already been done,” Parks said. “They have created a product that has been injected into more than half of Americans and Americans have the right to know what was injected into them.”  “Pfizer is a leader in global public health and with American taxpayer dollars developed the COVID-19 vaccine,” Gillanders said.	The anti-vaccine rally at Pfizer headquarters happened because the demonstration distrusts the vaccine that Pfizer makes

**Table 1.** Superstructure schema of the news described by MLive

The superstructure schema has several sections such as headline, lead, main event, background, verbal action and conclusion. In this part the researcher will analyze it. The first section is the headline. MLive has the following headline “*9 Republican lawmakers lead anti-vaccine rally at Pfizer headquarters*”. Certainly, headlines play a crucial role in conveying the primary themes or subjects of a news story. Headlines assist readers in comprehending the content of the stories. In the initial headline, the term "lead" indicates the act of directing or organizing a gathering for an anti-vaccine rally. Furthermore, the headline clarifies that the location they visited was Pfizer's headquarters, which is associated with a vaccine developed in the United States.

The second section is the lead. MLive has the following lead “*At the Pfizer headquarters on Monday, Feb. 6, protesters brought a truck with a digital sign, reading “Dear Pfizer employees - Follow your conscience! We stand with you! Share your stories!”*”. One proposition that emerges in this lead is that the rally happens on Monday, Feb. 6 at the Pfizer headquarters. The protesters told Pfizer employees to tell the truth about the vaccines they were making.

The third section focuses on the main event, shedding light on individuals who chose to speak anonymously about the production of the COVID-19 vaccine. Nine Republican lawmakers, who oversaw the rally alongside those present at Pfizer headquarters, harbored doubts regarding the Pfizer vaccine. Consequently, they organized an anti-vaccine rally as a form of protest against the vaccine. According to MLive, the protesters expressed disappointment due to the lack of clarity concerning the production process of the COVID-19 vaccine.

The fourth section delves into the background, elucidating the motivations behind staging a demonstration against the Anti-Vaccine COVID-19. In addition to their discontent with the ambiguous production of the Pfizer vaccine, protesters also voiced concerns over a video circulating in which Jordan Walker, who claimed to be a Pfizer senior, suggested the company's consideration of manipulating the coronavirus to aid in future COVID-19 vaccine development. Despite Pfizer's efforts to dispute these claims and provide explanations, these responses failed to satisfy the group of nine elected officials. The background, enriched with contextual details, further discusses the case of Paquette, who experienced myocarditis after receiving the COVID-19 vaccine. This background underscores the factors that underpin the anti-vaccine COVID-19 stance, motivating protesters to gather outside Pfizer headquarters.

The fifth section captures verbal reactions from two doctors who oppose the COVID-19 vaccine: Christina Parks, who holds a doctorate in cellular and molecular biology, and Fadwa Gillanders, a doctorate holder in clinical pharmacy. Dr. Parks urged Pfizer to maintain transparency in the COVID-19 vaccine production process, given that it has been administered to half of the American population. Meanwhile, Dr. Gillanders called for accountability and transparency from Pfizer towards the public, emphasizing the importance of public tax contributions.

The concluding section of this report highlights that the anti-vaccine rally at Pfizer headquarters occurred due to a prevailing distrust in the Pfizer-produced vaccine. Furthermore, the Pfizer communications team did not promptly respond

to requests for comment following the rally. This strengthens the notion that the COVID-19 vaccine raises concerns, and choosing to be against it is a legitimate stance.

Anti-Vaccine COVID-19 News Discourse (American Online News)					
Summary		Story			
Headline	Lead	Situation		Comment	
		Main Event	Background	Verbal Reaction	Conclusion
Claims of Covid Vaccine Injuries and Deaths Revive Protest Movement	On Monday, Fox News host Dan Bongino opened his daily podcast on a topic that seemed like old news: Covid-19 vaccines.	A very big change in terms of culture from being pro-vaccine to being anti-vaccine .	Pro-vaccine admitted that they regretted their decision to be vaccinated, causing injuries and death.	<p>“I’m going to tell you that the anti-vaxxers appear to be right,” said Scott Adams.</p> <p>“Hopefully, no permanent damage, but I dunno.” said Elon Musk</p> <p>“Again, you know, I’m one of them. I don’t mean to keep harping on this, but I’d be lying to you if I said that two to three hours of my day aren’t spent trying to think of how much damage may have been done to my heart.” said Bongino</p> <p>“So technically and according to the science, it doesn’t matter if you’re vaxxed or not.”, “Many call it a conspiracy theory. I call it murder,” said Silk</p>	Claims of injuries and deaths from the COVID-19 vaccine show that anti-vaccines have not disappeared but only developed.

**Table 2.** Superstructure schema of the news described by Rolling Stone



The first section is the headline. Rolling Stone has the following headline “*Claims of Covid Vaccine Injuries and Deaths Revive Protest Movement*”. The phrase "Covid vaccine injuries and death" invites readers to believe that vaccine COVID-19 is not safe. After injections of the vaccine COVID-19, people were injured and died. Another perception that can emerge from this headline is the rising anti-vaccine movement. They protest movements against the government and reject vaccines for several reasons, including health after injecting the vaccine. The claim of injuries and death after vaccine COVID-19 dissuaded the anti-vaccine group.

The second section is lead. Rolling Stone has the following lead “*On Monday, Fox News host Dan Bongino opened his daily podcast on a topic that seemed like old news: Covid-19 vaccines*”. One proposition that emerges in this lead is that topic about vaccine COVID-19 reappeared through the podcast show that airs on Monday.

The third section is the main event which shows us a very big change in terms of culture from being pro-vaccine to being anti-vaccine. One of the people who used to be pro-vaccine admitted that he regretted his decision to be vaccinated. This led him to argue that the anti-vaccine seemed right. Rolling Stone gives more emphasize to the anti-vaccine properties of COVID-19, which are considered harmless. According to Rolling Stone the fear of injecting the COVID-19 vaccine is also rampant. The idea that pharmaceuticals cause long-term harm, including death, reinforces the anti-vaccine COVID-19 rationale.

The fourth section is the background. The background explains that Pro-vaccine admitted that they regretted their decision to be vaccinated cause injuries and death. The existence of anti-vaccine protests on the streets also shows that there are many people who disagree with vaccines. In addition, several responses from the public revealed the symptoms they experienced after injecting the COVID-19 vaccine. Things like this certainly strengthen the anti-vaccine COVID-19 because they are considered unsafe and endanger the health of the body.

The fifth section is a verbal reaction that comes from several well-known figures. Like Scoot Adam, a cartoonist, Elon Musk, the owner of Twitter, Dan Bongino, a host, and Silk as guest star on the daily podcast. Each of them stated their respective arguments which were written in the Rolling Stone report. Scott Adam emphasized that the anti-vaccine COVID-19 is the right thing. Indirectly, Scott Adam supports the anti-vaccine COVID-19. Furthermore, Elon Musk showed his concern after getting the COVID-19 vaccine injection. Bongino was also worried about using the COVID-19 vaccine until he thought hard about the damage that could be caused by the COVID-19 vaccine in his verbal reaction. And finally, Silk's argument directly says that the COVID-19 vaccine is murder. All the verbal reactions said in the Rolling Stone report point to the anti-vaccine COVID-19.

The last section is the conclusion. The conclusion of this report shows that claims of injuries and deaths from the COVID-19 vaccine show that anti-vaccines have not disappeared but have only been developed. The existence of side effects

that are claimed to be detrimental to users of the COVID-19 vaccine has made the public's trust in the vaccine itself decrease or even not trust it at all. This of course makes the development of the anti-vaccine COVID-19 even more widespread.

Anti-Vaccine COVID-19 News Discourse (American Online News)					
Summary		Story			
Headline	Lead	Situation		Comment	
		Main Event	Background	Verbal Reaction	Conclusion
Thousands Rally in LA to Oppose COVID-19 Vaccine Mandates	LOS ANGELES (AP) — Thousands of people including truckers and firefighters from across the country gathered Sunday outside Los Angeles City Hall to protest vaccination mandates designed to slow the spread of COVID-19.	Rally to oppose vaccine COVID-19 mandate.	COVID-19 vaccine mandate was detrimental to many parties, including workers and they ask for justice and proclaim freedom.	“The people that held out this long believe that this is not about a shot. It’s about the freedom to make the choice for yourself for your own bodily autonomy,” Schweit said. “We are 100% not anti-vaccine. We support the individual. We believe the threat to the individual is a threat to all freedoms of the people.”	Protest organizers oppose several bills related to COVID-19 because they are detrimental to workers and are considered to violate personal freedom.

**Table 3.** Superstructure schema of the news described by U.S News & World Report

The first section is the headline. U.S News & World Report has the following headline “*Thousands Rally in LA to Oppose COVID-19 Vaccine Mandates*”. The phrase “Thousand rally” is used to tell the reader that the number of protesters was overwhelming, in the thousands. Another perception that can be emerged from the headline is the reason for the rally that occurred was the rejection of the mandatory vaccine COVID-19. This emphasizes that the mandatory vaccine for COVID-19 can cause thousands of people to rally, especially in LA.

The second section is lead. U.S News & World Report has the following lead “*LOS ANGELES (AP) — Thousands of people including truckers and firefighters from across the country gathered Sunday outside Los Angeles City Hall to protest vaccination mandates designed to slow the spread of COVID-19*”. The lead explained that the rally was carried out because of the mandatory vaccine COVID-19 designed to slow COVID-19. According to US News & World Report, the mandates are a disservice.

The third section is the main event which explains the Rally to oppose the vaccine COVID-19 mandate. During the rally members of the convoy jammed traffic. The crowds were caused by listening to speakers and artists who voiced their voices against the COVID-19 vaccine mandate. Not only that, big trucks are also parked on the streets. The U.S News & World report gives more emphasis on the reasons for the rally against the mandatory COVID-19 vaccine. Namely because of a winter spike in the coronavirus that public health officials have attributed to widespread vaccination and other safety measures.

The fourth section is the background. The background explains that COVID-19 vaccine mandate was detrimental to many parties, including workers and they ask for justice and proclaim freedom. The report says that a firefighter did not receive his salary because he had not received a vaccine for COVID-19. Not only that, but two dozen employees, including firefighters and police were fired for not obeying the vaccine COVID-19 mandate. This of course signifies injustice to the anti-vaccine COVID-19.

The fifth section is a verbal reaction that comes from a firefighter named Schewit. He revealed that self-freedom and body autonomy are more important than following vaccine mandates. In addition, he also revealed that a threat to the individual is a threat to all people's freedoms. The verbal reaction in the U.S News and World Report indirectly explains that the mandate for the COVID-19 vaccine is incompatible with personal freedom.

The last section is the conclusion. The conclusion of this report shows protest organizers oppose several bills related to COVID-19 because they are detrimental to workers and are considered to violate personal freedom. The rally that occurred shows that they object to the COVID-19 vaccine mandate. This of course also shows that the participants are rallying against the COVID-19 vaccine. Because the COVID-19 vaccine mandate is considered to be designed to slow the spread of COVID-19.

Anti-Vaccine COVID-19 News Discourse (American Online News)					
Summary		Story			
Headline	Lead	Situation		Comment	
		Main Event	Background	Verbal Reaction	Conclusion
New Minnesota senator calls COVID-19 vaccines a 'death shot' at the Capitol rally	Newly elected Minnesota state Sen. Nathan Wesenberg, R-Little Falls, suggested Gov. Tim Walz should be jailed and called COVID-19 vaccines a "death shot during a rally at the state Capitol on Thursday.	Calling the vaccine COVID-19 is 'a death shot' and the mandate is a violation of civil liberties.	Wesenberg's wife wrote an exception for masks and vaccines for COVID-19. In addition, Bihofsky, a respiratory therapist, refused to receive the COVID-19 vaccine.	"I'm not anti-vaccine but I'm anti-COVID-vaccine. It's not a vaccine, it's a death shot," Wesenberg said  "The lying and corruption that is going on during this 'scamdemic' is like nothing we've ever seen before," "I predict, that sooner or later, hopefully soon, that people are going to go to jail." Said Bihofsky  "Mark said maybe we should start sending people to jail because of these mandates. Maybe we should start with Tim Walz," Wesenberg said.	The COVID-19 vaccine is considered a death shot because the adverse effects increase due to the vaccine mandate.

**Table 4.** Superstructure schema of the news described by Minnesota Reformer

The first section is the headline. Minnesota Reformer Report has the following headline “*New Minnesota senator calls COVID-19 vaccines a 'death shot' at the Capitol rally*”. The verb "calls" means to give (an infant or animal) a specified name. vaccine COVID-19 is given a name that has a negative connotation, namely "death shot", which means to kill (someone) with bullets. Another perception that can emerge from the headline that says the COVID-19 vaccine death shot is the new Minnesota senator during the Capitol Rally. This emphasizes that those who urge the COVID-19 vaccine is a death shot are important people during the rally event. Therefore, in this report, the vaccine COVID-19 is a negative thing.

The second section is lead. Minnesota Reformer Report has the following lead “*Newly elected Minnesota state Sen. Nathan Wesenberg, R-Little Falls, suggested Gov. Tim Walz should be jailed and called COVID-19 vaccines a 'death shot during a rally at the state Capitol on Thursday*”. The lead explained that Nathan Wesenberg as a newly Minnesota State called the COVID-19 vaccine the death shot during the rally. Not only that, he also suggested that Governor Tim Walz should be imprisoned. This of course makes the reader think that the new government does not agree with the COVID-19 vaccine. According to Minnesota Reformer, Newly elected Minnesota State thinks that the COVID-19 vaccine is considered bad.

The third section is the main event which explains that calling the vaccine COVID-19 is ‘a death shot’ and the mandate is a violation of civil liberties. The designation of the COVID-19 vaccine as the 'death shot' was announced at a rally



in the Capitol on Thursday. Wesenberg, who mentioned the COVID-19 vaccine, is a person with power. His opinion has a big influence because he is part of the government. Not only that, anti-vaccine activists denounced the "mandate" of vaccines as a violation of civil liberties. In the Minnesota Reformer report, Bihofsky's sentiments were echoed by Wesenberg on the podium explaining that claims of miscarriage, athlete death, and disability have increased because of vaccine mandates.

The fourth section is the background. The background explains that Wesenberg's wife wrote an exception for masks and vaccines for COVID-19. In addition, Bihofsky, a respiratory therapist, refused to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. This report describes the incidents experienced by anti-vaccine COVID-19, such as Wesenberg's wife who left her doctoral job because her employer did not like her. She wrote an exception for masks and vaccines for COVID-19. In addition, Bihofsky also left his job as a respiratory therapist after refusing to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. According to him the COVID-19 vaccine is lies and corruption and sooner or later people will go to jail.

The fifth section is a verbal reaction that comes from Wesenberg and Bihofsky. In the verbal reactions stated by Wesenberg, he is truly anti-vaccine for COVID-19. Not only that, he also gave a bad nickname to the COVID-19 vaccine. Moreover, Bihofsky in his verbal reaction stated that the COVID-19 vaccine is a lie and corruption. He also believes that sooner or later the people behind this will go to jail. This was also supported by Wesenberg who said he would start sending people to prison like Governor Tim Walz because of the COVID-19 vaccine

mandate. All verbal reactions in the Minnesota Reformer report explaining the anti-vaccine COVID-19.

The last section is the conclusion. The conclusion of this report shows the COVID-19 vaccine is considered a death shot because the adverse effects increase due to the vaccine mandate. The COVID-19 vaccine has been called a death shot because it is considered a fraud and claims that miscarriages, athlete deaths, and disability claims have increased due to vaccine mandates. This of course shows that the mandate of the COVID-19 vaccine is dangerous because it is considered to have bad effects.

Anti-Vaccine COVID-19 News Discourse (Indonesian Online News)					
Summary		Story			
Headline	Lead	Situation		Comment	
		Main Event	Background	Verbal Reaction	Conclusion
Expatriates Join Indonesians in Calling Out Foreign Anti-Maskers, Anti-Vaxxers in Bali	“I will leave Bali if there is ever a forced vaccination rule,” said a 31-year-old American woman who divides her time between Ubud and Canggu.	The factor that causes expatriates to leave Bali is not agreeing to be vaccinated.	One expatriate believes (Martha) that the vaccine COVID-19 is not compulsory because COVID-19 has a high recovery rate and Bali is economically dependent on expatriates.	“I will leave Bali if there is ever a forced vaccination rule,” “Surely there will be doctors you can pay to give you a [vaccination] certificate if [the authorities] make it mandatory, no?“, “I personally wear my mask [in public], even though I don't agree with it. I do this out of respect for those who are in fear, since it makes them feel more comfortable,” “Bali would really be shooting themselves in the foot [if vaccination was mandatory for foreigners], since the majority of their expats are holistic health folks,” and “The real issue is the mass fear and the media's agenda is pushing.” All Martha said.	Attitudes against COVID-19 vaccines and disapproval of forced vaccination for foreigners spread by expatriates in Bali.

**Table 5.** Superstructure schema of the news described by Jakarta Post

The first section is the headline. Jakarta Post has the following headline *“Expatriates Join Indonesians in Calling Out Foreign Anti-Maskers, Anti-Vaxxers in Bali”*. The headline is written in the present tense to make it more factual. The verb "join" means to become a member of a group or organization of anti-maskers and anti-vaccine. The headline also explained that the people invited by expatriates are foreigners. Therefore, the expatriates want to voice anti-masks and vaccines to other expatriates.

The second section is the lead. Jakarta Post has the following lead *“I will leave Bali if there is ever a forced vaccination rule,” said a 31-year-old American woman who divides her time between Ubud and Canggu”*. The lead explained that the American woman currently living in Bali did not agree to be vaccinated against COVID-19 even though it was stated in Indonesian regulations. This of course shows that she is anti against the COVID-19 vaccine.

The third section is the main event which explains the factor that causes expatriates to leave Bali is not agreeing to be vaccinated. There are several factors that make expatriates behave this way. The news report's contents explain why Martha (expatriates) doesn't agree to be vaccinated against COVID-19 and wearing a mask is not mandatory. In fact, she said that we can pay a doctor to get a vaccine certificate if that is a general requirement. Besides that, Martha sticks to anti-vaccine and spreads her anti-vaccine attitudes to their friends in Bali. Explanation of these factors strengthens Martha's anti-vaccine stance as an expatriate.

The fourth section is the background. The background explains that one expatriate believes (Martha) that the vaccine COVID-19 is not compulsory because COVID-19 has a high recovery rate and Bali is economically dependent on expatriates. According to the Jakarta Post, Martha believes that the COVID-19 is not compulsory because COVID-19 has a high recovery rate. Moreover, Bali's economy is highly dependent on tourism. On the other hand, the pandemic has changed it because the government has banned international travel to Bali. This of course has an impact on the decline of Bali's economy because foreigners cannot come there. Martha also argues that Bali is economically dependent on expatriates. If it continues to be pro-vaccine, there will be losses.

The fifth section is a verbal reaction that comes from Martha as an expatriate. In the verbal reactions stated by Martha, she is willing to leave Bali if there is a forced vaccination. Apart from that, she also thinks that the COVID-19 vaccine can be manipulated by paying doctors to provide certificates. She also wears a mask only to respect existing regulations, not from his own awareness that the corona virus is dangerous. The verbal reaction she gave also tried to frighten the Balinese people about their worsening economy if vaccinations were required for foreigners. At the end, she argues that more important to address are feelings of fear and media propoganda, not the anti-vaccine COVID-19 itself.

The last section is the conclusion. The conclusion of this report shows the attitudes against COVID-19 vaccines and disapproval of forced vaccination for foreigners spread by expatriates in Bali. Expatriates persisted in her anti-vaccination stance. In fact, she often shares it with his neighbors and friends

in Bali. She proudly shares it because the majority of their expatriates are holistic health people. This of course shows an absolute anti-COVID-19 attitude.

Anti-Vaccine COVID-19 News Discourse (Indonesian Online News)					
Summary		Story			
Headline	Lead	Situation		Comment	
		Main Event	Background	Verbal Reaction	Conclusion
<p>Alasan Pengasuh Ponpes di Mojokerto Tolak Vaksin AstraZeneca</p> <p><b>Translation:</b> Reasons for Islamic Boarding School Caregivers in Mojokerto Reject the AstraZeneca Vaccine</p>	<p>Mojokerto – Ponpes Amanatul Ummah menolak keras vaksin AstraZeneca.</p> <p><b>Translation:</b> Mojokerto – Amanatul Ummah Islamic Boarding School strongly rejects the AstraZeneca vaccine.</p>	<p>The British-made vaccine is considered haram because it contains pig pancreas trypsin and it's believe haram to use.</p>	<p>AstraZeneca is considered very dangerous because it can be the entry point for all processed pork products to be made halal because of the <i>Istihalah</i>.</p>	<p>"Istihalah there is equated with Ihlak, destruction, no pig values. Istihalah and Ihlak are deterred by Intifak. That is, they can become vaccines because there (trypsin) produces the pigs. Intifak is evidence that cannot be removed. What is the proof? So it's a vaccine. Without the pancreas the baby will not become a vaccine. Intifak's prohibition, just thinking about it is already illegal, moreover there is already a realization," Said Kiai Asep</p> <p>“Very dangerous. That is why I insist on announcing it to all the people of East Java and even Indonesia. When the results of the East Java MUI's fatwa were not immediately revoked, the MUI center did not summon it,</p>	<p><i>Kyai Asep</i> believes that the AstraZeneca vaccine is haram because it contains pig pancreas trypsin.</p>

				the danger is that this will become a wide entry point for all (processed) pork products to be made halal because of a break. Because all pork products must be done with complete rest, it's impossible for a lump to be a pig," Said Kiai Asep	
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**Table 6.** Superstructure schema of the news described by Detik News



The first section is the headline. Detik News has the following headline “*Reasons for Islamic Boarding School Caregivers in Mojokerto Reject the AstraZeneca Vaccine*”. The phrase “Boarding School Caregivers/Pengasuh Ponpes” is used to tell the reader that the actors have important positions in society and are experts in the field of religion. The word “reject/tolak” emphasizes disapproval of the use of the AstraZeneca vaccine, known to be one of the COVID-19 vaccines. Another perception that can be emerged from the headline is that it tells the reader why Islamic boarding school caregivers in Mojokerto refuse the AstraZeneca vaccine. This has emphasized there is something in vaccine AstraZeneca.

The second section is the lead. Detik News has the following lead “*Mojokerto – Amanatul Ummah Islamic Boarding School strongly rejects the AstraZeneca vaccine*”. The lead explained that one of the COVID-19 vaccines, namely AstraZeneca, was strongly rejected by one of the Islamic education institutions, namely Amanatul Ummah Islamic Boarding School which is located in Mojokerto. This of course shows an anti-vaccine COVID-19 attitude towards a certain brand, namely AstraZeneca.

The third section is the main event which explains the British-made vaccine is considered haram because it contains pig pancreas trypsin and it’s believe *haram* to use. The contents of the Detik news report explained that AstraZeneca's rejection of the vaccine is guided by the central MUI fatwa, which can only be used during an emergency. Another reason for rejecting the AstraZeneca vaccine is that no one in the Islamic boarding school has been infected with COVID-19. *Kyai Asep* also criticized the Fatwa of the East Java MUI, which stated that

AstraZeneca's vaccine was halal and good because there was *Istihalah*, even though, according to him, the term is not the same as destruction.

The fourth section is the background. The background explains that AstraZeneca is considered very dangerous because it can be the entry point for all processed pork products to be made halal because of the *Istihalah*. In the news report by DetikNews, *Kiai* Asep explained that *Istihalah* only applies to three things. The first is when the wine naturally turns into vinegar. The second skin is taken apart from pigs and dogs. And finally, chickens that hatch from eggs released from dead chickens. In this case the AstraZeneca vaccine is not included in the term.

The fifth section is a verbal reaction that comes from *Kiai* Asep as Caregivers of *Amanatul Ummah* Islamic Boarding School. He said that The AstraZeneca vaccine is new at the thought of it being illegal, let alone the realization because in this case the vaccine contains pig pancreas. Moreover, he also believes that this is also dangerous because he fears that all processed pork products will be halal because of *Istihalah* and are free for consumption.

The last section is the conclusion. The conclusion of this report shows *Kyai* Asep believes that the AstraZeneca vaccine is haram because it contains pig pancreas trypsin. This shows that he is anti-COVID-19 vaccine, especially AstraZeneca because of its content. The halalness of a product that is inserted into the body is an important thing that must be considered by Muslims. For this reason, *Kyai* Asep's hope is that the government will not use the AstraZeneca vaccine because the condition is not yet an emergency.

Anti-Vaccine COVID-19 News Discourse (Indonesian Online News)					
Summary		Story			
Headline	Lead	Situation		Comment	
		Main Event	Background	Verbal Reaction	Conclusion
<p>Tolak Vaksin Corona, Ribka Tjiptaning Mengaku Ditegur PDIP</p> <p><b>Translation:</b> Rejecting the Corona Vaccine, Rebka Tjiptaning Admits She Was Reprimanded by the PDIP</p>	<p>Jakarta, CNN Indonesia -- Anggota DPR Komisi IX dari PDIP Ribka Tjiptaning mengaku ditegur oleh fraksinya lantaran menolak vaksin virus corona (Covid-19).</p> <p><b>Translation:</b> Jakarta, CNN Indonesia -- Member of the DPR Commission IX from PDIP,</p>	<p>Ribka Tjiptaning's arguments about her rejection of the COVID-19 vaccine.</p>	<p>Reflecting on the experience of administering a number of other vaccines, which actually paralyzed people to death.</p>	<p>"I got reprimanded by my party, I don't know whose report it was, but that's a logical consequence,"</p> <p>"This is security for the people, when the people vote I have no doubts, so I speak without doubts about the truth,"</p> <p>"Why did I refuse to be vaccinated? Because it's not clear yet. And I experienced being the head of the commission 2 times, the vaccine problem which I consider a problem, if it fails it doesn't end there but it's a problem,"</p>	<p>Ribka Tjiptaning refused the COVID-19 vaccine because she still doubted its effectiveness</p>

	Ribka Tjiptaning, admitted that her faction reprimanded her for refusing the coronavirus vaccine (Covid-19).			<p>"I was ridiculed on my WhatsApp, I am PDI Perjuangan, insinuating that I am ready to be vaccinated, ready to be vaccinated, teasing me because I don't want to be vaccinated,"</p> <p>"Second, if there is a vaccine problem, I still don't want to be vaccinated, nor can I get vaccinated until those who are 63 years old, I'm 63 years old. I want everyone who is of an age, still, for example living in DKI Jakarta, all my children and grandchildren will be fined Rp. 5 million, I'd better pay, "</p>	
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**Table 7.** Superstructure schema of the news described by CNN Indonesia

The first section is the headline. CNN Indonesia has the following headline *“Rejecting the Corona Vaccine, Ribka Tjiptaning Admits She Was Reprimanded by the PDIP”*. The word "Rejecting/Tolak" emphasizes disapproval of the use of the Corona vaccine. The headline of the news also explained that Ribka Tjiptaning, as a member of the PDIP party, admitted that her party had reprimanded her for her actions. The PDIP party is one of the largest parties in Indonesia. Even the current Indonesian president, Joko Widodo, is from the PDIP party, Therefore, Ribka's anti-vaccine COVID-19 stance has troubled her party until she admits that her own party has reprimanded her.

The second section is the lead. CNN Indonesia has the following lead *“Jakarta, CNN Indonesia -- Member of the DPR Commission IX from PDIP, Ribka Tjiptaning, admitted that her faction reprimanded her for refusing the coronavirus vaccine (Covid-19)”*. The lead explained that a member of the DPR from PDIP said that her party reprimanded her for refusing to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. The lead explained that it was Ribka Tjiptaning who was reprimanded as an actor in this report.

The third section is the main event which explains Ribka Tjiptaning's arguments about her rejection of the COVID-19 vaccine. Ribka feels that she is a representative of the people, so she wants to ensure public safety because she still doubts the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine. Ribka also admitted that she was satirized on WhatsApp by other PDIP members for refusing the COVID-19 vaccine. And finally, she admitted that she chose to pay a fine instead of being injected with the Covid-19 vaccine.

The fourth section is the background. The background explains reflecting on the experience of administering a number of other vaccines, which actually paralyzed people to death. The thing that Rebka is most worried about is the experience of giving a vaccine that is not curative but instead fatal. Like the anti-polio vaccine in Sukabumi which resulted in paralysis. Not only that, there is also an anti elephantiasis vaccine in Malajaya which caused 12 people to die. This shows that Ribka is still afraid that the COVID-19 vaccine will cause an incident like the previous vaccines.

The fifth section is a verbal reaction that comes from Ribka, who is a member of the DPR RI and the main actor in this report. She said that she was reprimanded by her party and that was the consequence because she thought that security for the people was far more important. She also believed that she refused the COVID-19 vaccine because it was not yet clear and the vaccine was a serious problem for her. In another verbal reaction, she was also teased by her friends on WhatsApp and was ready to pay a fine for herself and her children and grandchildren for refusing the COVID-19 vaccine. Ribka's verbal reaction written in the news really explains her anti-COVID-19 stance.

The last section is the conclusion. The conclusion of this report shows Ribka Tjiptaning refused the COVID-19 vaccine because she still doubted its effectiveness. This shows that she still has doubts about the COVID-19 vaccine. This is the main trigger for someone to become a COVID-19 anti-vaccine. Her doubts about the effectiveness of vaccines are actually aimed at the interests and safety of the public, judging by the background told in the news report.

Anti-Vaccine COVID-19 News Discourse (Indonesian Online News)					
Summary		Story			
Headline	Lead	Situation		Comment	
		Main Event	Background	Verbal Reaction	Conclusion
<p>Berkaca dari Kasus Djokovic, Kenapa Banyak Atlet Enggan Mendapatkan Suntikan Vaksin Covid-19?</p> <p><b>Translation:</b> Reflecting on the Djokovic Case, Why Are Many Athletes Reluctant to Get the Covid-19</p>	<p>Novak Djokovic membuat heboh dunia saat visa miliknya dicabut dan hampir dideportasi oleh pemerintah Australia karena status vaksinasi Covid-19-nya yang tidak jelas.</p> <p><b>Translation :</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Djokovic has become one of the most controversial athletes during the pandemic.</li> <li>2. Athletes from several sports are reported to refuse vaccinations.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Djokovic admitted that he was against the Covid-19 vaccination.</li> <li>2. Athletes worry about the effects of vaccines on their bodies and also harbor a vulnerability to conspiracy theories.</li> </ol>	<p>"For athletes, their body is the most valuable commodity," , "Some of them tend to hesitate to take the vaccine if they have not been given sufficient information if they are misinformed." and "There was initial concern, for example, that the (vaccine) injection might affect their performance or even show up on anti-doping tests" said Britton.</p> <p>"We tend to think of athletes as superhuman, but they are as susceptible to misinformation or conspiracy theories as the</p>	<p>Athletes are reluctant to get vaccinated because of concerns for their bodies and they are human beings who can fall prey to misinformation and even conspiracy theories.</p>

Vaccine Injection?	Novak Djokovic caused a stir in the world when his visa was revoked and almost deported by the Australian government because of his unclear Covid-19 vaccination status.			<p>rest of us", "We would still have widespread vaccine doubts in the world even if Novak Djokovic didn't say anything about it," and "Whether that was his intention or not, Djokovic has become the poster boy for vaccine skepticism because of his status and perhaps because of his expressions and views," said Dr Gavin.</p> <p>"People can have their say about vaccines, even though they have proven to do more than save lives," and "But I know that a lot of people around the world are looking at us. If we really have the power to influence them, make sure it's in a way that fine," said Monteiro.</p>	
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**Table 8** Superstructure schema of the news described by Kompas TV



The first section is the headline. Kompas TV has the following headline “*Reflecting on the Djokovic Case, Why Are Many Athletes Reluctant to Get the Covid-19 Vaccine Injection?*”. The word “Reflecting/Reflecting” has the meaning “think deeply or carefully about”. The headline of the news brings the reader to think deeply or carefully about the Djokovic case, who is also an athlete. The Djokovic case is associated with the presence of many athletes, who are reluctant to be vaccinated against COVID-19. In addition, the use of the question word “Why” is used to ask questions about reasons or motivations for an event to occur. This seems to tell the reader that there are reasons why athletes are reluctant to be vaccinated against COVID-19.

The second section is the lead. Kompas TV has the following lead “*Novak Djokovic caused a stir in the world when his visa was revoked and almost deported by the Australian government because of his unclear Covid-19 vaccination status*”. The lead explained that Djokovic's unclear COVID-19 vaccination status shocked the world. Due to his vaccine status he was almost deported and his visa revoked by the Australian government. This, of course, shows that Djokovic received an unfavorable treatment simply because of his vaccine status.

The third section is the main event which explains Djokovic has become one of the most controversial athletes during the pandemic and athletes from several sports are reported to refuse vaccinations. The first main event was Djokovic, who did not accept the treatment he experienced while in Australia. For this reason, he sued by fighting in court and winning even though it was proven

that he had not been vaccinated. This indirectly illustrates that the anti-vaccine COVID-19 stance is supported. Furthermore, the second main event is athletes who are reluctant to get vaccinated. This also reflects the case of Djokovic, who was also not vaccinated against COVID-19. Before the announcement of mandatory vaccination at the Australian Open, only 65% of male tennis players were vaccinated. But after the mandate the number increased. This shows that athletes who participate in vaccinations are not aware of themselves but because of a vaccine mandate.

The fourth section is the background. The background explains Djokovic admitted that he was against the Covid-19 vaccination and athletes worry about the effects of vaccines on their bodies and also harbor a vulnerability to conspiracy theories. In the news report, it was explained that Djokovic did admit to being against the Covid-19 vaccination. This makes the case of other athletes who are reluctant to get vaccinated mirror the Djokovic case. Then, according to Britton, athletes who are worried about their bodies and are consumed by conspiracies, the situation will get worse if Djokovic, as a reliable tennis player, openly questions the benefits of the COVID-19 vaccine.

The fifth section is a verbal reaction that comes from Dr Darren Briton, a sports psychologist at Solent University, England, Dr Gavin Weedon, a Senior Lecturer in Sport, Health and Body at Nottingham Trent University and Thiago Monteiro, Brazil's number one male tennis player. The verbal reaction said by Britons explained that athletes' bodies are very valuable, therefore they hesitate to receive the vaccine because they are afraid it will affect their performance.

Furthermore, the verbal reaction said by Gavin explained that athletes are also ordinary people who can also be exposed to misinformation or conspiracies and Djokovic is a skeptical figure about vaccines. And the last one is a verbal reaction said by Monteiro which argues that all people are free to have an opinion about vaccines. He also believed that the power of influencing the good about the vaccine would make all well. Montiero's opinion that he is pro towards the COVID-19 vaccine is very different from Djokovic even though they are both tennis athletes.

The last section is the conclusion. The conclusion of this report shows Athletes are reluctant to get vaccinated because of concerns for their bodies and they are human beings who can fall prey to misinformation and even conspiracy theories. This conclusion answers the question in the headline of this news.

### **1.3 Microstructure**

Microstructure encompasses several linguistic elements, including word choice, grammar, semantics, and rhetoric. These elements are crucial for understanding how discourse is constructed and how meaning is conveyed within news reports. In the context of anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse in American and Indonesian online news, a detailed examination of microstructure reveals the nuances in language and rhetoric that contribute to the framing of this complex issue.

**Word Choice:** Within the realm of word choice, researchers delve into the use of language that can sway public opinion and perception. In particular, they scrutinize the presence of dysphemism, where derogatory or negative terms are

employed to depict vaccines or vaccination efforts. Conversely, euphemism, the use of mild or indirect expressions, may be identified when discussing potentially contentious topics, potentially softening the tone of the discourse.

**Grammar:** The analysis extends to grammatical elements such as active and passive sentences, which can influence how responsibility and agency are attributed in vaccine-related discussions. Researchers consider how nominalization, the transformation of verbs or adjectives into nouns, might reshape the portrayal of vaccine-related actions and attributes. Additionally, pronoun usage is examined for its role in conveying inclusivity or exclusivity in the discourse. The structure of sentences itself is scrutinized, as complex or compound sentence structures can emphasize certain aspects of the narrative.

**Semantics:** Semantic analysis is a crucial aspect of microstructure evaluation. It encompasses actor description, revealing how entities involved in vaccine discourse are characterized. Researchers investigate whether specific terms or adjectives are consistently associated with vaccines, healthcare professionals, or anti-vaccine groups. Categorization, the grouping of information, can influence the framing of vaccine-related topics. Comparative language, which places vaccines in context with other healthcare interventions or historical events, is also explored. Counterfactual reasoning, involving hypothetical scenarios or "what-if" statements, may be employed in discussing vaccines. The presence of disclaimers related to vaccine information and recommendations is assessed. Evidentiality, which concerns the sourcing and support of information, is examined to determine the extent to which news reports provide clear evidence or

sources for vaccine-related claims. Generalizations, or broad statements based on limited evidence, may be identified within the discourse. Implications, often hinting at hidden meanings or suggested consequences, are analyzed to uncover the implied messages related to vaccines. The categorization of "us" (vaccine supporters) and "them" (vaccine opponents) is explored to understand the polarization within vaccine discourse. Additionally, researchers assess presuppositions, which are underlying assumptions in statements. Vagueness, characterized by imprecise or unclear language, is evaluated to determine whether vaccine-related information is presented ambiguously. Lastly, victimization, or the portrayal of any group as victims or facing adverse consequences related to vaccines, is a key element of semantic analysis.

**Rhetoric:** Rhetorical elements such as hyperbole, which involves exaggerated language, are identified within vaccine discourse. Metaphors used to describe vaccines or vaccination efforts are explored to uncover the underlying conceptualizations of these interventions. The "number game," a tactic that utilizes statistics and numerical data, is scrutinized to assess how numerical information is presented and whether it influences perceptions of vaccines.

In summary, microstructure analysis involves a comprehensive examination of linguistic and rhetorical choices within news reports related to anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse. This multifaceted analysis uncovers the intricate ways in which language is harnessed to shape narratives and sway public opinion, shedding light on the complexity of discussions surrounding vaccines in online news media.

### 1.3.1 Word Choice

#### a) Dysphemism

In the analysis of word choice, dysphemism, a rhetorical strategy that employs derogatory or negative language to evoke a particular emotional response or perception, is examined within American online news reports on anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse. Dysphemism, as employed in this context, serves to shed light on how language is used to portray vaccines and related topics in a negative light.

Within American online news, the use of terms such as "upset," "mutating," "distrust," "denied," "unexpected deaths," "killing," "oppose," "fired," and "jailed" stands out as examples of dysphemism. These words carry negative connotations and are strategically chosen to evoke specific emotions and perceptions within the readership.

For instance, the term "upset" is employed to illustrate the emotional state of protesters at a rally in response to a video regarding the development of Pfizer's COVID-19 vaccine. Rather than opting for a milder phrase like "emotionally shaken," the news outlet, MLive, utilizes the word "upset," thereby amplifying the negative sentiment held by the protesters towards Pfizer's COVID-19 vaccine.

**Example 1:** *Protesters at the rally, organized by Michigan for Vaccine Choice, were **upset** about a recent video released by Project Veritas (ML/Par.3/L.9/2023)*

An illustrative example of dysphemism in American online news can be found in the sentence: "Protesters at the rally, organized by Michigan for Vaccine Choice, were upset about a recent video released by Project Veritas" (ML/Par.3/L.9/2023). In this instance, the word "upset" is used to describe the

emotional state of the protesters in response to a video related to Pfizer's COVID-19 vaccine. Rather than choosing a more neutral phrase like "emotionally shaken," the news outlet opts for "upset," a term that amplifies the negative sentiments held by the protesters towards Pfizer's vaccine.

Furthermore, the term "mutating" is utilized in a dysphemistic manner to describe changes in the genetic material of the coronavirus. While a more neutral phrase like "developing variations" could be used to suggest that the virus is evolving for the purpose of creating a more effective COVID-19 vaccine, Pfizer's choice of "mutating" conveys a significantly more negative image. This choice of language implies that the vaccine development process involves dangerous and negative alterations to the virus, creating an aura of uncertainty and fear around COVID-19 vaccines.

In essence, the presence of dysphemism in American online news reports highlights the deliberate selection of language to generate negative emotions and perceptions concerning COVID-19 vaccines. By employing such language, news outlets can influence public opinion and shape readers' attitudes toward vaccination efforts. Dysphemism serves as a powerful rhetorical tool that can significantly impact the public discourse surrounding vaccines and public health initiatives.

**Example 2:** *the company is considering **mutating** the coronavirus to help develop future COVID-19 vaccines. (ML/Par.3.L.12/2023)*

In this example, the term "distrust" is employed to characterize protesters, including nine Michigan lawmakers and Republicans, who have expressed skepticism regarding the COVID-19 vaccine (ML.Par.4/L.16/2023). Instead of

utilizing milder terms like "caution" or "concern," the choice of "distrust" conveys a much stronger sense of disbelief and skepticism. This linguistic choice signifies that the protesters have a complete lack of faith in the COVID-19 vaccine's safety or efficacy.

Furthermore, the utilization of "distrust" implies that these protesters are firmly opposed to the vaccine. By selecting this particular word, Mlive emphasizes the depth of the protesters' skepticism and implies that they are resolute in their stance against the vaccine. Additionally, the word choice conveys the idea that these individuals harbor deep-seated doubts, and it suggests that their position is supported by influential figures, such as lawmakers and Republicans. By employing the term "distrust," the news report aims to shape readers' perceptions of the protesters as anti-vaccine COVID-19. It underscores their opposition and influences news readers to view their skepticism as justified and legitimate, especially when it appears to be supported by individuals in positions of power and authority. This choice of language contributes to the overall tone and framing of the news article, potentially swaying readers' opinions about the COVID-19 vaccine and those who question its safety and efficacy.

**Example 3:** *About 100 people gathered Monday across Portage Road from the biopharmaceutical company, many holding signs to help voice their **distrust**. (ML.Par.4/L.16/2023)*

In this instance, the phrase "holding signs to help voice their distrust" is used to describe the actions of the protesters during the anti-vaccine rally (ML.Par.4/L.16/2023). The phrase "holding signs" suggests that the protesters are engaged in a visible and public display of their skepticism and opposition to the COVID-19 vaccine. The choice of the word "distrust" in this context reinforces



the idea that the protesters have significant reservations and concerns about the vaccine. Instead of employing a more neutral term like "express their concerns" or "raise questions," the use of "distrust" conveys a stronger sense of suspicion and lack of confidence in the vaccine's safety or efficacy.

Additionally, the word "distrust" implies that Pfizer's response or communication regarding the vaccine has not been effective in dispelling the protesters' doubts. It suggests that Pfizer's efforts to address the concerns or allegations leveled against it have not been successful in convincing the protesters of the vaccine's reliability.

Furthermore, the news report highlights Pfizer's reaction by stating that it "denied" the claims made against it (ML/Par.8/L.32./2023). The choice of the word "denied" suggests a firm and unequivocal rejection of the allegations. Instead of using a more neutral term like "responded" or "addressed," the word "denied" conveys a sense of resistance and implies that Pfizer is unwilling to entertain or consider the claims. The use of "denied" in this context may be seen as portraying Pfizer in a negative light, as it implies that the company is not open to addressing the concerns or engaging in a constructive dialogue with the protesters. It suggests that Pfizer is adamant in its position and unwilling to provide clarification or reassurance.

**Example 4:** *Pfizer later **denied** the claims in a statement (ML/Par.8/L.32./2023)*

In this instance, the news report states that Pfizer "later denied the claims in a statement" (ML/Par.8/L.32./2023). The word "denied" is used to describe Pfizer's response to the claims made against it. The choice of this word implies

that Pfizer strongly rejected or refuted the allegations. The term "denied" carries a sense of firmness and refusal, suggesting that Pfizer is unwilling to accept or admit the claims as true. Instead of using a more neutral term like "responded" or "addressed," the word "denied" portrays Pfizer as taking a defensive stance against the accusations.

Furthermore, the news article uses the phrase "unexpected death" to describe a victim of the COVID-19 vaccine (Rolling Stone). This choice of phrase is significant because it goes beyond a simple description of a person's passing and adds an element of surprise and shock. The use of "unexpected death" implies that the victim's demise was sudden, unforeseen, and possibly related to unforeseen circumstances or factors. It tends to evoke a sense of tragedy and alarm, contributing to a negative portrayal of the COVID-19 vaccine and its potential risks.

The noteworthy distinction is in the juxtaposition of the term "unexpected death" with more neutral expressions such as "passing away" or simply "death." Although the later expressions exhibit a more clinical and descriptive tone, the term "unexpected death" suggests the possibility of unforeseen and concerning outcomes related to the immunization. Rolling Stone's utilization of the word "unexpected death" serves to present the demise of the individual in a manner that could perhaps evoke a heightened sense of severity and apprehension among its readership. The selection of language has the potential to shape readers' interpretations of the hazards linked to the COVID-19 vaccination and contribute to the development of an unfavorable narrative concerning its safety.

**Example 5:** *Then came the unexpected death of Lynette "Diamond" Hardaway (RS/Par. 6/L.47/2023)*

In the given instance, the publication Rolling Stone employs the term "killing" to depict the downfall of Lynette "Diamond" Hardaway (RS/Par. 6/L.47/2023). The term "killing" possesses a significantly adverse meaning, implying the purposeful and intentional causation of another individual's demise. The utilization of the term "killing" within the news story conveys a strong connotation of an action involving violence or hurt, ultimately leading to the unfortunate demise of an individual. Rolling Stone intentionally utilizes the term "killing" instead of employing a more impartial or clinical expression such as "passing" or "death," in order to underscore the profound seriousness of the matter. Through the utilization of the term "killing," Rolling Stone effectively presents the occurrence as a purposeful and unjust action, hence potentially eliciting intense adverse sentiments and perspectives within its readership. The statement posits that the COVID-19 vaccination is not solely linked to mortality, but also insinuates a deliberate role in causing fatalities, so introducing an element of heightened concern and censure.

Moreover, the news report's phrase "Then came the unexpected death of Lynette 'Diamond' Hardaway" (RS/Par.6/L.47/2023) reinforces the narrative of the vaccine's danger. The use of "unexpected death" suggests that the fatality was sudden and shocking, further amplifying the negative portrayal of the COVID-19 vaccine's potential risks. Actions that result in the loss of human lives are widely regarded as morally and ethically reprehensible. Therefore, by describing Lynette Hardaway's passing as "killing," Rolling Stone not only intensifies the negative

image of the vaccine but also implies that the vaccine is responsible for causing harm and death.

**Example 6:** *is taken as a sign that the vaccines are **killing** people. (RS/Par. 15/L.145/2023)*

In the aforementioned instance documented by Rolling Stone, the term "oppose" is employed to characterize the collective actions of a substantial number of individuals in Los Angeles who convened with the purpose of expressing their dissent towards the implementation of COVID-19 vaccine mandates (RS/Par. 15/L.145/2023). The utilization of the term "oppose" possesses a pronounced negative meaning due to its implication of adopting a position of active resistance or disagreement. U.S. News & World Report underscores the fervent and confrontational nature of the protestors' actions by employing the phrase "oppose" instead of a more moderate expression such as "disagree." This observation implies that these individuals are not only articulating a divergence in viewpoints, but also engaging in deliberate opposition and contestation of the vaccine mandates.

Furthermore, placing the word "oppose" in the news headline magnifies its impact on readers. Headlines are often the first thing readers see, and they are designed to grab attention and convey the essence of the story. In this case, using "oppose" in the headline underscores the confrontational nature of the protests and makes it a focal point of the report. The negative connotations associated with the word "oppose" contribute to a narrative that suggests the vaccine mandates are facing strong resistance due to concerns about their impact or safety. The use of such terminology may lead readers to perceive the protestors as being firmly

against the mandates, potentially reinforcing skepticism or opposition to vaccination efforts.

**Example 7:** *Thousands Rally in LA to **Oppose** COVID-19 Vaccine Mandates (UN.Par.0/L.0/2023)*

In this headline from U.S. News & World Report, the word "fired" is used to describe the consequences faced by employees who violated COVID-19 vaccine mandates (UN.Par.0/L.0/2023). The utilization of the term "fired" possesses significant adverse implications as it commonly denotes the cessation of work in a severe or punitive fashion. Rather to use a more impartial terminology such as "dismissed" or "terminated," which could imply employees being separated from their positions without explicitly evaluating their conduct, the utilization of the term "fired" implies a more severe and possibly inequitable action. The choice of the term "fired" in the title portrays the measures taken against these individuals as disciplinary and severe, suggesting that they were handled in a manner that could be perceived as unjust or lacking in consideration. The utilization of specific language has the potential to shape readers' perceptions, potentially leading them to view the government or employers as severe or without empathy. This is particularly true if readers hold the belief that employees were subjected to excessive consequences for their noncompliance with vaccine regulations. The presence of negative connotations linked to the term "fired" contributes to a narrative that emphasizes the repercussions experienced by individuals who oppose vaccine requirements. This narrative has the potential to evoke compassion for the affected employees and shape public perception of the government's activities in an unfavorable manner.

**Example 8:** *As of last month, about two dozen employees, including a dozen fire department workers and several police officers, have been **fired** for violating vaccine rules mandates (UN/Par.10/L.26/2022)*

In this news report from U.S. News & World Report, the term "fired" is used to describe the consequences faced by approximately two dozen employees, including fire department workers and police officers, who violated vaccine mandates (UN/Par.10/L.26/2022). The employment termination described in this context is laden with a highly unfavorable connotation, implying that these individuals were dismissed from their positions as a disciplinary action due to their noncompliance with vaccine mandates. Instead of selecting a terminological alternative such as "dismissed" or "terminated," which could express the notion of employees being separated from their employment without accentuating punitive measures, the utilization of the term "fired" suggests a more severe and potentially punitive consequence. The report employs the term "fired" to depict the repercussions encountered by these individuals in an unfavorable manner, presumably insinuating that they were subjected to unjust or excessive treatment due to their disobedience with vaccine regulations. The utilization of specific terminology has the potential to shape readers' perceptions, leading them to interpret the actions of the government or employers as adopting a stringent and potentially inequitable position towards individuals who oppose vaccine mandates. The statement posits that individuals who made the decision to forgo vaccination faced significant repercussions, thereby eliciting empathy for their circumstances and prompting inquiries regarding the equity of such actions.

**Example 9:** Tim Walz should be **jailed** (MR/Par. 1/ L.2/2023)

In this headline from the Minnesota Reformer, the phrase "Tim Walz should be jailed" is used to express a strong and negative sentiment regarding the actions of Governor Tim Walz in the context of vaccine-related policies (MR/Par. 1/L.2/2023). The choice of the word "jailed" in this context carries a harsh and punitive connotation. Instead of employing a more neutral or moderate term, such as "held accountable" or "subject to legal consequences," the headline opts for "jailed," which implies a severe and punitive action. This choice of language suggests that Governor Tim Walz should face imprisonment or severe legal consequences for his actions related to vaccine mandates. The use of such a strong and negative term like "jailed" in a headline can significantly influence readers' perceptions and reactions. It portrays Governor Tim Walz as a figure deserving of punishment rather than a public official making policy decisions. This choice of language may cater to a specific audience or viewpoint that strongly opposes vaccine mandates and seeks a punitive response to those implementing them. It frames the situation as a matter of extreme wrongdoing and calls for a severe and uncompromising response.

### **Dysphemism in Indonesian online news:**

In the realm of dysphemism found in Indonesian online news, certain terms have been employed, including "imposed," "banned," "menolak keras," "haram," and "hampir dideportasi," each of which corresponds to English translations such as "strongly reject," "forbidden," "vehemently oppose," "forbidden (in religious context)," and "nearly deported." The use of the term

"imposed" carries a distinctly negative connotation in this report, signifying the act of officially compelling a rule or regulation. Rather than opting for a more nuanced expression like "implemented," which conveys a sense of neutrality, the Jakarta Post employs the term "imposed," which carries a stronger negative implication. This choice of language implies that matters related to the COVID-19 vaccine are being enforced coercively. Furthermore, it suggests that expatriates have even resorted to threatening to leave Indonesia, underscoring their belief that the COVID-19 vaccine is undesirable. This choice of terminology has the potential to influence readers by framing the COVID-19 vaccine and related policies in a negative light.

**Example 1:** *and that they would leave Indonesia if mandatory vaccinations were imposed.* (JP/Par.3/L.10/ 2021)

In this example, the term "banned" is employed to describe the actions taken by the governor, and it carries a negative connotation as it officially signifies the exclusion of international travel. Instead of choosing a more nuanced word like "restricted," which would convey the idea of indirectly prohibiting travel, the Jakarta Post opts for the term "banned," which imparts a harsher and more direct sense of prohibition. This choice of terminology seems to emphasize the severity of the measure taken.

It's worth noting that, according to one expatriate named Martha, international travelers contribute significantly to the income of the island of Bali. This information underscores the economic impact of such a travel ban. The word "banned," in this context, not only communicates the severity of the measure but also implies potential negative consequences, such as a decline in income for Bali.



This choice of language in news reporting can influence readers by framing the governor's actions in a negative light and emphasizing the potentially adverse effects of the travel ban. It contributes to the overall tone of disapproval and concern regarding the governor's treatment of international travel restrictions.

**Example 2:** *the government **banned** international travel to the resort island last year. (JP/Par.5/L.15/2021)*

In this instance, the phrase "strongly reject" is employed to describe the negative treatment given to the AstraZeneca vaccine by the Amanatul Ummah Islamic Boarding School. This choice of phrasing carries a strong and unequivocal connotation, indicating that the institution is firmly against the AstraZeneca vaccine. Instead of opting for a more diplomatically toned word like "firmly disagree," which would suggest a less confrontational stance, Detik News uses "strongly reject" to emphasize the intensity of their opposition.

The utilization of potent language on the refusal of the AstraZeneca vaccine creates a profound sense of gravity and steadfastness on the side of the Islamic institution. This implies that their resistance is steadfast and firmly established. Moreover, this suggests the potential presence of religious or moral justifications for this refusal, as the phrase "strongly reject" is commonly linked to subjects of considerable importance or ethical significance. The utilization of such explicit language in news reporting, which characterizes the rejection in a forceful manner, has the ability to sway readers by depicting the Amanatul Ummah Islamic Boarding School as vehemently opposed to the AstraZeneca vaccination. Consequently, this may reinforce a negative perception of the vaccine.

**Example 3:** *Ponpes Amanatul Ummah **menolak keras** vaksin AstraZeneca. (DN/Par.1/L.1/2021)*

In this instance, the term “haram” was used to describe something that is strictly forbidden for consumption by Muslims. Instead of employing a more nuanced term like “not permissible” for a more detailed explanation, Detik News opted for the term “haram”, which is considered unlawful in Islam. Muslims believe that consuming something labeled as 'haram' is an action that is neither commendable nor permissible. In the context of Detik News, the term 'haram' is applied to the AstraZeneca vaccine because it contains pig pancreas trypsin. Pork is considered forbidden in Islamic law. The AstraZeneca vaccine is portrayed quite negatively in this news article due to its association with the term 'haram'.

The utilization of the term “haram” likely serves to underscore religious or moral objections to the vaccine's contents, implying a sense of wrongdoing or incompatibility within the framework of Islamic law. Furthermore, employing such terminology can exert a substantial influence on perceptions of vaccines, particularly within specific religious or cultural communities. This may foster a negative perception of vaccines and impede their acceptance among individuals who adhere to Islamic religious laws.

**Example 4:** *Vaksin buatan Inggris itu dinilai **haram** karena mengandung tripsin pankreas babi. (DN/Par.1/L.2/2021)*

The phrase “almost deported” was used to depict the Australian government's response to athletes who are against the COVID-19 vaccine, such as Djokovic. Instead of opting for a more neutral and less harsh phrase like “sent back to their home country,” the Jakarta Post employs the term “deported”, which carries a negative and direct connotation. Deportation involves forcibly removing a foreigner, typically with negative judgment. This description highlights the

government's unfavorable treatment of someone who has not received the COVID-19 vaccination.

It should be noted that Djokovic's name is highly renowned in the world of sports, particularly in tennis. The Australian government's handling of Djokovic, when his vaccination status was uncertain, created a global sensation, leading readers to develop a negative perception. The phrase “nearly deported” was likely used to imply the possibility of excluding Djokovic from participating in the match. This is widely considered unfair and contributes to a negative perception of the party with an unclear Covid-19 vaccination status

**Datum 5:** *Novak Djokovic membuat heboh dunia saat visa miliknya dicabut dan hampir dideportasi oleh pemerintah Australia karena status vaksinasi Covid-19-nya yang tidak jelas. (KT/Par.1/L.2/2022)*

#### b) Euphemism

In an analysis of word choice, euphemism, a rhetorical strategy involving the use of milder or socially acceptable language by substituting potentially harsh or offensive expressions with gentler or less direct ones, is examined within American online news reports about anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse. Euphemisms, when used in this context, are employed to convey information in a manner that minimizes negative emotional reactions or discomfort.

Within American online news, the use of terms such as “rally” and “peaceful crowd” stands out as an example of euphemism. These words carry positive connotations and are strategically chosen to dampen certain negative emotions and reactions and perceptions among readers.

An illustrative example of euphemism in American online news can be found in the sentence: “*9 Republican lawmakers lead anti-vaccine **rally** at Pfizer headquarters*” (ML/Par.0/L.0/2023). In this instance, the term “rally” was employed to describe the anti-vaccine ideas led by nine Republican lawmakers. This term is generally considered more acceptable than “demo” or “protest”. Consequently, by using this terminology, the anti-vaccine faction is achieving a degree of positivity in addressing what is otherwise an unpleasant and unsettling aspect of expressing an anti-vaccine stance on COVID-19 vaccines. Furthermore, it is likely to lead to a more positive reader perception of the anti-vaccine movement.

In essence, the presence of euphemisms in American online news reports highlights the deliberate selection of language aimed at generating positive emotions and perceptions regarding anti-vaccine COVID-19 gatherings. By employing such language, news outlets can influence public opinion and shape readers' attitudes toward the anti-vaccine COVID-19 rally. Euphemism is a powerful rhetorical tool that can have a significant impact on public discourse surrounding the anti-vaccine movement, particularly the COVID-19 vaccine, which has evolved to date.

**Example 1:** *9 Republican lawmakers lead anti-vaccine **rally** at Pfizer headquarters* (ML/Par.0/L.0/2023)

In this example the term “peaceful crowd” was used to give the reader the impression that the crowd had gathered to reject the COVID-19 vaccine mandate in an orderly and non-violent manner. The word is considered a more positive

word than "idle mob" or "passive herd". U.S News & World Report deliberately uses this euphemism because crowds are usually synonymous with riots.

Furthermore, the use of the phrase "peaceful crowd" implies that the protesters conducted themselves in a disciplined manner and did not incite chaos. By selecting this specific terminology, U.S. News & World Report emphasizes that the protesters are demonstrating courtesy while expressing their reservations about the COVID-19 vaccine. Additionally, the choice of words conveys the notion that their gathering is intended to voice their concerns regarding the COVID-19 vaccine. Similar rallies have occurred at the same venue and at various locations across the country in the past year. This underscores that peaceful gatherings are a defining characteristic of the anti-vaccine movement, which fosters a more positive perception of the crowds assembled during rally or protest.

**Example 2:** *The peaceful crowd gathered to hear speakers and singers. (UN/Par.3/L.7/2022)*

### **Euphemism in Indonesian online news:**

In the realm of euphemism found in Indonesia online news, certain terms have been employed, including “meninggal dunia” and “mengkawatirkan tubuh” each of which corresponds to English translation such as “pass away” and “worrying about the body.

In this example, the news report states “vaksin anti kaki gajah di Majalaya menyebabkan 12 orang meninggal dunia” (CI/Par.5/L.18/2021). The word "pass away" was used in the context of the anti-elephantiasis vaccine instead of the COVID-19 vaccine. Subtly, the anti-elephantiasis vaccine is viewed as more

acceptable than the COVID-19 vaccine, despite its potential to cause loss of life. "Pass away" is considered a more socially acceptable term than "death."

This sentence states that 12 people have died as a result of the anti-elephantiasis vaccine in Majalaya. However, euphemisms are present in the use of more subtle and positive language. This euphemism might be employed to lessen the level of discomfort or sensitivity when discussing the loss of life. In this scenario, the use of euphemisms can influence how people perceive the consequences of the anti-elephantiasis vaccine. Although gentler terms are employed, the undeniable reality remains that 12 people have lost their lives due to the vaccine.

**Example 1:** *vaksin anti kaki gajah di Majalaya menyebabkan 12 orang meninggal dunia (CI/Par.5/L.18/2021)*

This phrase, "worrying about the body," explains why athletes are hesitant to get vaccinated. This reasoning is understandable because maintaining good health is of utmost importance, especially for athletes. This fosters a more positive perception of athletes for understandable reasons and avoids putting any party in a difficult position. The phrase "worrying about the body" is considered a more acceptable expression than "cares a lot about physical appearance" or "obsessive about body appearance" because it signifies an excessive concern for health, which is seen as reasonable.

In this context, euphemisms are employed to mitigate any potential negative connotations that may arise when stating that someone "cares a lot about their physical appearance". The use of "worrying about the body" offers a milder and more relaxed assessment, contributing to a positive tone in the report. In

essence, this sentence aims to convey that athletes prioritize their physical well-being more than the average person does, but it does so in a less critical and more understanding manner.

**Example 2:** *mereka cenderung lebih **mengkhawatirkan tubuh** mereka daripada kebanyakan dari kita. (KT/Par.6/L.31/2022)*

### 1.3.2 Grammar

#### a) Active passive sentences

#### **The active sentences in American online news:**

The active sentence in this example “protesters brought a truck with a digital sign” (ML/Par.1/L.2/2023) is intended to emphasize the actor rather than the action performed by the actor. Mlive reported on protesters who, during their demonstrations, brought trucks with digital signs. The protesters engaged in their protest with a strong purpose. They expressed their convictions by prominently displaying digital signs on the trucks. This undoubtedly conveys to the reader that the protesters were earnestly expressing their anti-vaccine views. Using active sentences is an effective means of conveying information about an event. The active voice underscores the protesters as the ones taking action, which can be valuable for highlighting their role in the event or situation being described.

**Example 1:** *protesters brought a truck with a digital sign (ML/Par.1/L.2/2023)*

Furthermore The active voice in the Rolling Stone report portrayed Bongino as an anti-COVID-19 vaccine advocate. This active sentence clarifies that Bongino wishes to draw attention to the skepticism some vaccinated individuals harbor towards the COVID-19 vaccine itself. This certainly prompts readers to consider whether skepticism about the COVID-19 vaccine is justified.

In this context, the active voice effectively communicates Bongino's intention to focus on a specific issue, specifically the growing sense of distrust among those who have been vaccinated. It also underscores Bongino's viewpoint by using the phrase "he sees as", indicating his personal observations and beliefs. The sentence, written in the active voice, highlights Bongino as the individual taking action and expressing his opinions about vaccines.

**Example 2:** *Bongino wanted to focus on what he sees as a growing sense of distrust among those who had received vaccines. (RS/Par.2/L.6/2023)*

The active voice in the US News & World Report is utilized to emphasize Californians who are grappling with a surge in COVID-19 cases. This active sentence clarifies that California is indeed facing challenging times because the winter surge in the omicron variant of the coronavirus is believed to be more lethal than other coronavirus variants. This undoubtedly raises questions among readers regarding the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccines that have been developed, given the heightened danger posed by the omicron variant.

The sentence effectively communicates that California is actively addressing a severe and deadly spike in coronavirus cases during the winter, with a specific emphasis on the omicron variant. In this active sentence, the primary focus is on California, which is taking on the responsibility of combating the coronavirus. Naturally, efforts to combat the coronavirus, including vaccination campaigns, become the central focus and may face scrutiny when the outcomes are not as desired.

**Example 3:** *California battled a deadly winter coronavirus surge linked to the omicron variant (UN/Par.4/L.9/2022)*



The active voice in the Minnesota Reformer report is employed to spotlight anti-vaccine activists who oppose vaccine mandates. The active sentence makes it clear that the COVID-19 vaccine mandate is viewed as a violation of civil liberties, which may not align with America's values as a liberal country. Consequently, readers can discern that differences of opinion regarding vaccine mandates do indeed exist.

In this context, the use of the active voice serves to emphasize anti-vaccine activists as the ones expressing their opinions and resisting vaccine mandates. This approach makes their positions and actions evident and straightforward, enabling a more engaging presentation of their perspective.

**Example 4:** *Anti-vaccine activists have decried vaccine “mandates” as an infringement on their civil liberties. (MR/Par.5/L.14/2023)*

#### **The passive sentences in American online news:**

Passive sentences in this report are employed to emphasize the situation at hand rather than the individuals or entities responsible for it. Mlive delved into the circumstances surrounding anti-vaccine demonstrations in Michigan, which were prompted by their disappointment with the widely circulated Veritas video. Through the use of passive voice, Mlive aims to direct readers' attention toward the situation they are presenting, encouraging reflection upon it. This approach is significant because it serves as one of the rationales supporting the anti-COVID-19 vaccine protest in front of Pfizer's headquarters, making it easier for people to consider anti-vaccine perspectives.

In passive voice construction, the subject often experiences or is affected by the action, while the agent performing the action may not be explicitly mentioned. In this instance, the use of passive voice shifts the focus away from the agent of the action (Project Veritas, the video creator) and instead highlights the emotional state of the protesters. The report refrains from directly specifying who disseminated the video or organized the protest, placing greater emphasis on the protesters' emotions and the situation itself.

**Example 1:** *Protesters at the rally, organized by Michigan for Vaccine Choice, were upset about a recent video released by Project Veritas (ML/Par. 3/L.8/2023)*

The passive voice in the Minnesota Reformer report is employed to emphasize the situation rather than the individuals directing it. Minnesota Reformer discusses the circumstances surrounding COVID-19 anti-vaccine demonstrations. Through the use of passive voice, the Minnesota Reformer directs the reader's attention toward the ongoing demonstration and encourages contemplation of it. This is crucial because the demonstration represents a rejection of the COVID-19 vaccine.

In this example, the primary focus is on the demonstration itself and the fact that it was organized by a local anti-vaccine group. The passive voice serves to shift the focus from the agent of the action to the action itself or its outcomes. This approach aims to highlight the demonstration without overly emphasizing its leaders. Essentially, it underscores the organization of the demonstration by local anti-vaccine groups and featured Dr. Scott Jensen.

**Example 2:** *The demonstration was organized by local anti-vaccine groups and featured Dr. Scott Jensen, (MR/Par.3/L.7/2023)*

### **The Active sentence in Indonesian online news:**

The active sentence in the Jakarta Post report is employed to emphasize Bali's economy during the pandemic. The active sentence clarifies that Bali's economy heavily depends on tourism, and the majority of visitors are foreigners. With many foreigners expressing reluctance to get vaccinated and disregarding health protocols, this reflects their anti-vaccine stance. Consequently, readers can deduce that mandatory vaccination requirements for foreigners have had an impact on the decline of Bali's economy.

In this example, the use of the active voice highlights the cause-and-effect relationship between Bali's economy and tourism. The subject, "Bali's provincial economy", is portrayed as the entity experiencing the impact of the action, which "relies heavily". The choice of active sentences reinforces the notion that tourism is the driving force behind the province's economy. During the COVID-19 pandemic, international travel restrictions have significantly affected Bali's tourism-dependent economy, placing the focus on Bali's economic reliance on tourism.

#### **Example 1: *Bali's provincial economy relies heavily on tourism (JP/Par.6/L.17/2021)***

The active sentence in DetikNews is employed to spotlight religious figures who oppose the AstraZeneca vaccine. In active sentences, the subject performs the action, and the action is conveyed clearly. The active sentence articulates Kiai Asep's request to refrain from using the AstraZeneca vaccine in East Java. This explicitly informs readers that one of the religious figures in East Java holds reservations about the AstraZeneca vaccine.

In this example, it directly presents Kiai Asep's actions and aspirations. Kiai Asep expresses his hope that the government will abstain from using the AstraZeneca vaccine due to specific concerns that render the vaccine as "haram" (forbidden). This statement reflects Kiai Asep's perspectives and beliefs regarding the utilization of the AstraZeneca vaccine within the context of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

**Example 2:** *Kiai Asep berharap pemerintah tidak menggunakan vaksin AstraZeneca untuk vaksinasi COVID-19 di Jatim. (DN/Par.8/L.32/2021)*

The active sentence on CNN Indonesia previously highlighted an individual who refused to get vaccinated, specifically a PDIP politician. The active sentence explains that the politician declined the vaccine in front of the Ministry of Health. What's more, she opted to pay a fine rather than undergo vaccination. This undoubtedly reinforces Ribka's anti-vaccine stance regarding the COVID-19 vaccine, and it informs readers that there are government officials who are resistant to COVID-19 vaccination.

Ribka's act of openly rejecting COVID-19 vaccination in the presence of the Minister of Health was an attention-grabbing event that sparked various questions and reactions from the public. This decision not only stirred controversy but also mirrors the intricate nature of issues related to COVID-19 vaccination, politics, and public health. In essence, Ribka's choice was perceived as a form of protest against the government's vaccination policy.

**Example 3:** *politisi PDIP itu terang-terangan menolak untuk divaksin covid-19 di hadapan Menkes. (CI/Par.11/L.31/2021)*

The active sentence on Kompas TV is utilized to spotlight lecturer Gavin Weedon in the field of sports and health. The active voice elucidates that the

lecturer stated the reason for this anti-vaccine COVID-19 attitude was because there are still many athletes who are hesitant to receive the COVID-19 vaccination. He noted that they may have been exposed to incorrect information and conspiracy theories. This unquestionably underscores the reasons behind athletes' reluctance to get vaccinated against COVID-19.

In this example, the active voice emphasizes the fact that even though athletes are individuals with a high level of fitness and health, they remain susceptible to the influence of misinformation, which can significantly impact their decisions regarding COVID-19 vaccination. Furthermore, statements propagating conspiracy theories about vaccination not only affect the general public but can also influence individuals with specific backgrounds such as athletes. Groups like athletes have the potential to sway public opinion concerning COVID-19 vaccination decisions.

**Example 4:** *Menurut Dr Gavin Weedon, Dosen Senior Olahraga, Kesehatan, dan Tubuh di Universitas Nottingham Trent, mengatakan bahwa atlet sama halnya dengan manusia biasa yang juga bisa termakan informasi yang salah hingga teori konspirasi mengenai vaksin. (KT/Par.26/L.51/2022)*

#### **The Passive sentence in Indonesian online news:**

The passive sentence in DetikNews' reporting is employed to emphasize the situation rather than the actor performing the action. Detik News has addressed the situation concerning the rejection of the AstraZeneca vaccine, which was communicated in a straightforward manner. By using the passive voice, Detik News aims to direct its reader's attention towards the existing situation and encourages contemplation. This is crucial because there are compelling reasons behind the rejection of the AstraZeneca vaccine.

In this instance, the passive voice is utilized to convey that an individual, specifically the "Caregiver of the Amanatul Ummah Islamic Boarding School, KH Asep Saifuddin Chalim", has openly expressed their rejection of the AstraZeneca vaccine. This implies that the individual has not hesitated to express their disagreement candidly. Furthermore, this passive construction presents a statement or position with regard to the AstraZeneca vaccine.

**Example 1:** *Penolakan terhadap vaksin AstraZeneca disampaikan secara blak-blakan oleh Pengasuh Pondok Pesantren Amanatul Ummah KH Asep Saifuddin Chalim (DN/Par.2/L.3/2021)*

b) Nominalization

**Nominalization in American online news:**

Nominalization is employed to shift the reader's focus onto the verb being transformed into a noun while eliminating any specific subjects. Rolling Stone utilizes this strategy with nominalization, aiming to direct readers' attention toward the documentary film "Died Suddenly" without specifying those responsible for the screening. By taking this approach, readers are prompted to concentrate solely on the presentation of the documentary film, which argues that the COVID-19 vaccine poses a danger due to its alleged involvement in a depopulation scheme orchestrated by the global elite. They may find the events depicted in the documentary more unsettling than those responsible for its screening and creation.

The prominent nominalization in this example is "premiere" in the sentence "The end of the year brought the premiere of *Died Suddenly*," which succinctly conveys that a significant event occurred at end of the year that the public presentation of the production "*Died Suddenly*" for the first time. Nominalization serves as a valuable linguistic tool for simplifying and clarifying complex ideas, often enhancing sentence flow and efficiency.

**Example 1:** *The end of the year brought the premiere of *Died Suddenly*, (RS/Par.5/L.35/2023)*

### **Nominalization in Indonesian online news:**

Concerning the use of nominalization, Detik News employs this strategy in its news headlines with the aim of directing readers' attention towards the rejection of the AstraZeneca vaccine. The word "Reason," which is translated into English as "Reason," becomes the subject of the sentence, facilitating a clear and formal presentation of the reasons for declining the AstraZeneca vaccine. This nominalization simplifies the discussion of the grounds for refusing the AstraZeneca vaccine in a concise and well-organized manner. By placing emphasis on the reason itself, this sentence indirectly encourages readers to focus on the rationales behind rejecting the COVID-19 vaccine rather than fixating on the individual who conceived and executed the decision. Additionally, the phrase "Penasuh Ponpes di Mojokerto", translated as " Caregiver of Islamic Boarding School in Mojokerto" in English, is intentionally kept broad to divert readers' attention toward the matter of refusing the AstraZeneca vaccine.

**Example 1:** *Alasan Penasuh Ponpes di Mojokerto Tolak Vaksin AstraZeneca (DN/Par.0/L.0/2021)*

c) Pronoun

**Pronoun in American online news:**

In the analysis of pronouns, numerous examples can be found in American online news, such as Mlive, which employs the pronoun "its" to refer to the word "company." In the sentence, "The company stated its research involves using the original SARS-CoV-2 virus", the pronoun "its" assumes a pivotal role in clarifying the ownership and relevance of the research to the company. This pronoun serves as the pronoun of inclusion, unequivocally linking the research with Pfizer, thereby signifying that it is an integral part of Pfizer's activities. Furthermore, the pronoun "its" functions as an associating pronoun, establishing a direct connection between the research involving the original SARS-CoV-2 and the Pfizer company.

Beyond that, the utilization of pronouns serves the purpose of avoiding sentence repetition, rendering sentences more effective in communication. Through the use of the possessive pronoun "its," this sentence underscores that the research under discussion is the property of Pfizer, firmly entwined with its operations. In a broader context, this sentence illustrates how pronouns can wield significant influence in communication, especially when discussing a company's activities, research, or other undertakings, as they facilitate the conveyance of inclusivity.

**Example 1:** *The company stated its research involves using the original SARS-CoV-2 virus (ML/Par.8/L.34/2023)*

In the sentence "Paquette said he felt it was important to be at the rally", the inclusive pronoun is "he." The pronoun "he" refers to Paquette, and it includes him in a statement about the importance of attending a rally to reject the



COVID-19 vaccine. This indicates that Paquette himself believed it was important to attend the rally, thus highlighting his personal involvement and perspective in the decision to attend.

In summary, in this case, the word "he" refers to "Paquette," signifying that he felt it was crucial to participate in the general meeting. Paquette's presence at the anti-vaccine rally indirectly supports anti-COVID-19 vaccine ideas. Additionally, the use of "he" links the sentiment expressed in the sentence directly to Paquette, making it an integral part of the statement.

**Example 2:** *Paquette said he felt it was important to be at the rally (ML/Par.16/L.63/2023)*

The sentence "On Monday, Fox News host Dan Bongino opened his daily podcast" includes an inclusion pronoun. In this sentence, the act of opening the daily podcast, which discusses the COVID-19 vaccine, was carried out by Dan Bongino, the host of Fox News. This firmly situates him within the context of the sentence, clearly indicating his active involvement in launching the podcast with that particular theme. There are no suggested exceptions; instead, the sentence underscores Dan Bongino's pivotal role and participation in this event.

Rolling Stone employed the pronoun "his" to substitute for "Dan Bongino." In this instance, the word "his" refers to "Dan Bongino," who initiated his podcast with a focus on the COVID-19 vaccine. Through his podcast, Dan Bongino aims to address the hesitancy surrounding the COVID-19 vaccine, which contributes to the strengthening of anti-COVID-19 vaccine sentiments and their continued growth.

**Example 3:** *On Monday, Fox News host Dan Bongino opened his daily podcast (RS/Par.1/L.1/2023)*

The sentence "When Twitter user Angelia Desselle posted footage of her feet shaking, with the caption 'Thanks Pfizer'". serves as an example of a pronoun in use. In this sentence, Angelia Desselle is explicitly identified as the user responsible for sharing the video, and her actions in doing so are described in detail. The inclusion of her name and the vivid depiction of her act of posting a video showcasing side effects following the COVID-19 vaccination makes it evident that she is someone who experienced these effects. Her decision to share footage of her trembling legs is crucial to the context of the sentence.

In conclusion, the pronoun "her" functions as an inclusion pronoun in this sentence, ensuring that Angelia Desselle is unmistakably associated with the actions and experiences following her COVID-19 vaccination. The use of pronouns serves to streamline sentences, infuse a personal element into the narrative, and prevent unnecessary repetition. Moreover, this practice is of utmost importance for effective communication and the delivery of news within sentence contexts. Readers will undoubtedly grasp the intended meaning more readily.

**Example 4:** *when Twitter user Angelia Desselle posted footage of her feet shaking, with the caption "Thanks Pfizer." (RS/Par.7/L.74/2023)*

The sentence "Schweit said he had taken five months of unpaid leave for failing to comply with New York's vaccine requirements for public employees. He believed he had COVID-19 but recovered" provides information about Schweit's experience, including his unpaid leave and his belief that he had COVID-19. The pronoun "he" to replace "Schewit". In this case the word "he" is used to replace "Schewit" in the next sentence. Furthermore, during the recovery period, this sentence conveys the inclusion of that phase. It sheds light on Schweit's situation,

illustrating how he was treated unfairly by the government and emphasizing his experience in the context of the government's treatment of unvaccinated employees in relation to COVID-19.

The use of the pronoun "he" serves as a reference in the sentence, ensuring that Schweit is distinctly identified as an individual who has been adversely affected by the COVID-19 vaccine requirements. Utilizing this pronoun simplifies the sentences, maintains clarity, and avoids unnecessary repetition, all while keeping Schweit as the central figure in the narrative. The proper use of pronouns is crucial for effective communication when constructing sentences in a news context.

**Example 5:** *Schweit said he has been on unpaid leave for five months for failing to comply with New York's vaccine requirement for public employees. He believed he had COVID-19 but recovered. (UN/Par.7/L.17/2022)*

In this sentence “Wesenberg said he and his wife were working on opening their own clinic in Little Falls”, the pronoun "he" is used to replace "Wesenberg." In this context, "he" refers to Wesenberg, who mentioned that he works and co-owns the clinic with his wife. This situation arose because his wife's employer had concerns about exceptions to mask-wearing and COVID-19 vaccination. The actions taken by Wesenberg and his wife reinforce their opposition to wearing masks and getting the COVID-19 vaccine. They have chosen to endure hardships and have decided to cease working.

Furthermore, the use of the pronoun "they" refers to Wesenberg and his wife collectively as a group, signifying that both of them were actively engaged in the process of opening their clinic. This pronoun includes both individuals as

subjects of the sentence, clearly indicating that Wesenberg and his wife are collaborating to establish a clinic in Little Falls. This underscores their preference for establishing their own clinic rather than changing their stance against masks and the COVID-19 vaccine.

**Example 6:** *Wesenberg said he and his wife were working on opening **their** own clinic in Little Falls. (MR/Par.7/L.23/2023)*

In the sentence "Anti-vaccine activists have declared vaccine “mandates” as an infringement on their civil liberties" the pronoun "their" replaces "anti-vaccine activists." The use of the phrase "their civil liberties" explicitly incorporates the activists into the statement, emphasizing their perspective and stance on anti-vaccine issues. This declaration indirectly supports the concept of opposing the COVID-19 vaccine.

In this situation, the pronoun "they" denotes membership or affiliation with a specific group, namely, "anti-vaccine activists.". The pronoun "their" in this sentence serves to portray anti-vaccine activists as the possessors of civil liberties and to emphasize their collective viewpoints regarding vaccine mandates. This enhances the sentence's clarity and conciseness while underscoring the group's shared identity and beliefs within the context of the statement.

**Example 7:** *Anti-vaccine activists have declared vaccine “mandates” as an infringement on **their** civil liberties (MR/Par.5/L.14/2023)*

#### **Pronoun in Indonesian online news:**

In the sentence "Kiai Asep criticized the East Java MUI fatwa, which stated that the AstraZeneca vaccine was halal and good (halalan thoyiban)." "He thinks the fatwa is wrong" is an example of a pronoun that refers to inclusivity. In

this sentence, “Dia” (which means “He” in English) refers back to Kiai Asep, indicating that he was the one who criticized the East Java MUI fatwa that declared the AstraZeneca vaccine as halal and good. This implies that Kiai Asep expressed disagreement with the fatwa.

In this context, the use of the pronoun "He" includes Kiai Asep as the subject of criticism of the fatwa, making this sentence an example of the use of an inclusive pronoun. Furthermore, the word "he" is employed in the subsequent sentence to reduce word repetition and enhance sentence conciseness. Readers will easily grasp the intended meaning.

**Example 1:** *Kiai Asep mengkritik Fatwa MUI Jatim yang menyatakan vaksin AstraZeneca halal dan bagus (halalan thoyiban). Dia menilai fatwa tersebut salah (DN/Par.4/L.11/2021)*

Moreover, in the sentence "Rebekah stresses that she was chosen by the community through elections. Therefore, she also wants to ensure public safety," there is an example of pronouns that emphasize inclusivity. In this sentence, the term "Dia" (which means “She” in English) is used in the following sentence to reduce repetition and enhance sentence conciseness. This approach ensures clarity for readers.

In summary, the pronoun "she" is employed inclusively to underscore Rebekah's personal involvement in the context of her stance on refusing the COVID-19 vaccine and her responsibility as a choice made by the community. This highlights her integral role in the news narrative and reinforces her commitment to safeguarding the safety and well-being of the people in relation to the ongoing COVID-19 vaccination process in Indonesia.

**Example 2:** *Ribka menekankan bahwa dirinya dipilih oleh masyarakat lewat Pemilu. Oleh karena itu, dia juga ingin memastikan keamanan masyarakat (CI/Par.3/L.8/2021)*

In the sentence, "It is not known why Djokovic was able to attend the event. Or maybe he has indeed undergone another PCR test and has been declared negative," the pronoun "Ia" (which means "He" in English) refers to Djokovic emphasizing possible actions or conditions related to his presence at the event. Additionally, the use of "he" in the subsequent sentence reduces word repetition, enhancing sentence conciseness.

In summary, the use of the pronoun "he" in this sentence positions Djokovic as a central figure in the news, highlighting the inclusivity of his actions and circumstances regarding his attendance at the event and the possibility of undergoing a PCR test with a negative result. This ensures that the reader comprehends the significance of the subject within the context of the statement.

**Example 3:** *Tak diketahui kenapa Djokovic bisa hadir di acara tersebut. Atau mungkin ia memang sudah kembali menjalani tes PCR dan sudah dinyatakan negatif. (KT/Par.8/L.15/2022)*

In the sentence "In addition to athletes' concerns about the impact of vaccines on their bodies," the pronoun used is "mereka" (which means "their" in English) to replace athletes. These pronouns play a significant role in emphasizing the collective identity and concerns of the athlete group. They also incorporate the athletes into the statement and highlight their concerns regarding the vaccine's impact on their bodies. These pronouns ensure that the athletes are an integral part of the subject matter.

In summary, the use of the word "they" in this sentence aims to include athletes as the primary subject. It underscores their collective concerns regarding the impact of the COVID-19 vaccine on their bodies and ensures that readers understand that the concerns being discussed belong to the athletes. These pronouns promote inclusivity and emphasize the athletes' perspectives and experiences related to COVID-19 vaccination.

**Example 4:** *Selain kekhawatiran atlet terhadap efek vaksin di tubuh mereka, (KT/Par.25/L.49/2022)*

### 1.3.3 Semantics

#### a) Actor description

#### **Actor description in American online news:**

The actor's description in Mlive brings attention to the presence of protesters who oppose the anti-vaccine stance concerning COVID-19 and the Pfizer company. It is a well-established fact that in media descriptions, ingroup members tend to receive neutral or positive portrayals, while outgroup members are frequently depicted in a negative light. This media inclination leans towards minimizing unfavorable portrayals of one's own group while simultaneously emphasizing the negative attributes of other groups.

In the context of the protesters discussed in this report, they are characterized as individuals who possess a profound concern for human welfare. They are deserving of commendation for voicing their skepticism rather than maintaining silence, with the purpose of obtaining accurate information from the company responsible for developing the COVID-19 vaccine. This portrayal

unquestionably fosters a favorable perception of COVID-19 anti-vaccine protesters among readers. In essence, the media's tendency to depict ingroup and outgroup members in specific ways can significantly influence public opinion. In this case, it underscores the protesters' dedication to safeguarding society's well-being.

**Example 1:** *About 100 people gathered Monday across Portage Road from the biopharmaceutical company, many holding signs to help voice their distrust. (ML/Par.4/L.14/2023)*

Meanwhile, the Pfizer company is perceived as an entity that has not provided clear information to the COVID-19 anti-vaccine demonstrators. Despite having responded to the concerns raised by the demonstrators, their answers were deemed unsatisfactory due to their lack of clarity. Furthermore, their delay in addressing requests for comment following the protests has given rise to suspicions of concealed information. Consequently, this has resulted in a negative perception of the Pfizer company among readers.

In summary, this report distinctly portrays the COVID-19 anti-vaccine movement protesters as part of the ingroup, while the Pfizer company is positioned as part of the outgroup. This categorization is primarily influenced by the company's perceived lack of transparency and responsiveness in addressing the protesters' concerns, thereby shaping public opinion and fostering a sense of solidarity among the protesters.

**Example 2:** *A representative from Pfizer's communications team did not immediately respond to a request for comment Monday afternoon after the rally. (ML/Par.31/L.125/2023)*

The next example of an actor's description is in Rolling Stone news, which features a number of prominent figures such as Scoot Adam, Elon Musk, Dan



Bongino, Silk, and other public figures. These people are recognized for their pro-science stance. However, in this report, a different side of these pro-science public figures is highlighted when they share their personal experiences of facing side effects after receiving the COVID-19 vaccine. This has led them to express views that may appear to be in line with anti-vaccine attitudes towards COVID-19. Surprisingly, the anti-vaccine movement has embraced these people and welcomed them into their ranks.

This depiction inevitably shapes readers' perceptions of the COVID-19 vaccine in a negative way. This underscores the idea that even prominent pro-science figures have had negative experiences with vaccines, lending credibility to the anti-vaccine movement's stance. This narrative has the potential to contribute to increasing skepticism towards COVID-19 vaccines among the general public.

**Example 3:** *As the anti-vaccine movement welcomes ostensibly pro-science types like Musk and Adams into their camp, (RS/Par.5/L.31/2023)*

The actor's description in U.S News & World Report shows the thousand rally of anti-vaccine COVID-19 and the government city of LA.. Within this report, these protesters are characterized as champions of personal freedom, advocating for autonomy in making choices regarding their own bodies. Those who oppose COVID-19 vaccine mandates put forth compelling arguments, citing the erosion of fundamental rights. Notably, workers who refuse the vaccine face harsh consequences, including unpaid wages and layoffs. The genuine injustice experienced by these protesting workers has stirred feelings of sympathy and concern among readers.

In essence, this report underscores the profound impact of COVID-19 vaccine mandates and reveals the deeply held convictions of those who stand in opposition. The portrayal of the protesters as defenders of individual rights resonates with readers, especially when considering the hardships endured by those who have lost their livelihoods due to their stance against the mandate. This serves as a poignant reminder of the intricate social implications surrounding vaccination mandates.

**Example 4:** *Thousands of people have gathered outside Los Angeles City Hall to protest vaccination mandates designed to slow the spread of COVID-19. (UN/Par.1/L.1/2022)*

Meanwhile, the LA government is portrayed as an unjust entity in this narrative. COVID-19 vaccine mandates, in the eyes of many, should not have a detrimental impact on any party involved. This perceived injustice is what triggers the rejection of the COVID-19 vaccine. Consequently, this portrayal leaves readers with a negative perception of the government's handling of the situation.

For workers who labor tirelessly every day to make ends meet, the prospect of not receiving their salaries or, worse yet, facing layoffs is more terrifying than the potential risks posed by the coronavirus itself. This stark reality underscores the magnitude of this problem and highlights the profound impact that vaccine mandates will have on the lives of the general public.

In summary, this depiction serves to underscore the tensions and discontent surrounding COVID-19 vaccine mandates, positioning the LA government as an antagonist in the narrative. The portrayal of workers grappling with financial hardship and job insecurity as a result of these mandates elicits empathy and underscores the human aspects of these complex issues. It serves as

a stark reminder of the immense challenges faced by individuals in the midst of this controversial situation.

**Example 5:** *As of last month, about two dozen employees, including a dozen fire department workers and several police officers, have been fired for violating vaccine rules mandates. (UN/Par.10/L.26/2022)*

The last example of the actor's description is shown in Minnesota Reformer. This news source features a combination of political figures and representatives from anti-vaccine groups. Among the political figures are Senator Nathan Wesenberg, who recently held office in Minnesota, and Dr. Scott Jansen, a Republican candidate. Meanwhile, the anti-vaccine stance is championed by local groups.

In this report, both political figures and representatives of the anti-vaccine movement express strong criticism of the COVID-19 vaccine. They denounce the vaccine as a "death shot" and link it to adverse outcomes such as miscarriages, athlete deaths, and disability claims, all of which they attribute to vaccine mandates.

In essence, this report underscores the convergence of political and anti-vaccine interests as they unite in their criticism of the COVID-19 vaccine. The portrayal of vaccines as a dangerous intervention highlights the gravity of their concerns and the potential societal impact they foresee. This depiction serves as a reminder of the deeply held beliefs and controversies surrounding vaccine mandates in today's landscape.

**Example 6:** *local anti-vaccine groups and featured Dr. Scott Jensen, the 2022 Republican candidate (RS.Par.3/L.7/2023)*

**Actor description in Indonesian online news:**

The actor's description in the Jakarta Post spotlights Martha, an expatriate who maintains an anti-vaccine position concerning COVID-19. Martha takes center stage in the report, where she is characterized as someone who opposes vaccines due to her belief in the high 99.9 percent recovery rate from the coronavirus. Furthermore, Martha is depicted as a person deeply invested in the welfare of Bali's economy.

This portrayal serves to cultivate a more positive perception of Martha among readers. Her dual concern for public health and the economic prosperity of Bali is likely to resonate with many, as it reflects a multifaceted approach to the intricate issue of vaccine mandates. By highlighting Martha's perspective, the report encourages readers to consider the diverse viewpoints held by individuals who oppose vaccination mandates.

In summary, the actor description presented in the Jakarta Post offers insights into Martha's anti-vaccine stance and the rationale behind it. Her commitment to Bali's economic well-being, combined with her confidence in the COVID-19 recovery rate, contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of her position, ultimately fostering a more favorable impression among readers.

**Example 1:** *31-year-old American woman who divides her time between Ubud and Canggu. Martha (not her real name), (JP/Par.1/L.1/2021)*

The actor's description in Detik News primarily focuses on religious figures, with KH Asep Saifuddin Chalim, the caretaker of the Amanatul Ummah Islamic Boarding School. Within the report, the anti-COVID-19 vaccine, particularly AstraZeneca, is depicted as a knowledgeable entity with a profound understanding of Islamic religious law. Moreover, *Kiai* Asep is shown providing a

detailed explanation of why the use of the AstraZeneca vaccine is considered haram (forbidden) according to Islamic principles.

This portrayal unavoidably instills negative perceptions of the AstraZeneca vaccine among readers. The evaluation and critique of vaccines by religious leaders like KH Asep Saifuddin Chalim carry substantial weight and influence, particularly within communities that hold religious guidance in high esteem.

In summary, this report highlights the significant role played by religious figures, particularly KH Asep Saifuddin Chalim, in shaping perceptions of the AstraZeneca vaccine. The characterization of the AstraZeneca vaccine as haram under Islamic law adds layers of complexity and controversy to the ongoing discourse surrounding COVID-19 vaccination. This report underscores the considerable influence of religious leaders on public opinion and decision-making concerning vaccines.

**Example 2:** *Penolakan terhadap vaksin AstraZeneca disampaikan secara blak-blakan oleh Pengasuh Pondok Pesantren Amanatul Ummah KH Asep Saifuddin Chalim. (DN/Par.2/L.3/2021)*

The actor's description in CNN Indonesia features Ribka, a member of the DPR from the PDIP Party. The report characterizes anti-vaccine advocates as community leaders elected by the people and tasked with protecting their constituents from potential COVID-19 vaccine risks. Ribka, in particular, voiced doubts about the effectiveness of the vaccine.

This portrayal creates a favorable impression of Rebekah among readers, depicting her as a responsible and cautious community leader who prioritizes the safety of Indonesian citizens. However, it may inadvertently contribute to negative

perceptions of COVID-19 vaccines among readers by highlighting doubts about their effectiveness from the perspective of public figures.

In summary, this report underscores the role of political figures like Rebekah in expressing concerns about the COVID-19 vaccine. Despite the positive portrayal of Rebekah as a vigilant community leader, this may have inadvertently impacted readers' perceptions of the vaccine, emphasizing the diverse nature of public opinion in the context of the COVID-19 vaccination campaign.

**Example 3:** *Ribka menekankan bahwa dirinya dipilih oleh masyarakat lewat Pemilu. Oleh karena itu, dia juga ingin memastikan keamanan masyarakat yang akan diberi vaksin virus corona. (CI/Par.3/L.8/2021)*

The actor's description in Kompas TV features a tennis athlete and sports science expert. Djokovic, a tennis athlete, Dr Darren Briton, a sports psychologist, and Dr Gavin Weedon, Senior Lecturer in Sport, Health and Body. In the report, Djokovic was prominently featured as the party who prevailed in court, despite not having received the COVID-19 vaccine. Furthermore, sports science experts like Dr. Briton and Dr. Gavin expressed concerns about athletes' reluctance to get the COVID-19 vaccine due to fears about its potential effects on their bodies and the influence of conspiracy theories.

However, it's crucial to acknowledge that this portrayal may also fuel vaccine hesitancy among readers by emphasizing reservations within the athlete and sports expert communities. Moreover, this report underscores the varying perspectives within the sports world regarding the COVID-19 vaccine. It emphasizes the stances of athletes like Djokovic and the concerns expressed by sports science experts. While this may boost the positive perception of athletes

opposing the COVID-19 vaccine, it also underscores the ongoing debate and controversy surrounding COVID-19 vaccination in the realm of sports.

**Example 4:** *Djokovic-lah yang tuntutananya dimenangkan meski dalam dokumen pengadilan terungkap bahwa dia memang belum menerima suntikan vaksin Covid-19. (KT/Par.3/L.4/2022)*

*Menurut Dr Darren Briton, seorang psikolog olahraga di Solent University, Inggris, keengganan para atlet mendapat suntikan vaksin dikarenakan mereka cenderung lebih mengkhawatirkan tubuh mereka daripada kebanyakan dari kita (KT/Par.16/L.30/2022)*

*Menurut Dr Gavin Weedon, Dosen Senior Olahraga, Kesehatan, dan Tubuh di Universitas Nottingham Trent, mengatakan bahwa atlet sama halnya dengan manusia biasa yang juga bisa termakan informasi yang salah hingga teori konspirasi mengenai vaksin. (KT/Par.26/L.51/2022)*

## b) Categorization

### **Categorization in American online news:**

Society naturally tends to categorize individuals, and this tendency extends to how the media reports information. The media frequently organizes information into categories, leading to the classification of various entities. In Mlive's reporting, a common categorization emerges, particularly regarding the COVID-19 vaccine discourse.

In the first sentence, "Paquette, now 35, isn't the only person to develop myocarditis after getting a COVID-19 vaccine", categorization is evident as "Paquette" is specifically identified as the individual who experienced myocarditis following COVID-19 vaccination. This reference to "Paquette" categorizes them as a unique case among others who have faced similar health issues post-vaccination. This categorization underscores individual experiences within the broader context of vaccine-related health concerns.

In the second sentence, "Pfizer, they have a lot of things they advertise on, like the Grammys and what have you", categorization is apparent through the reference to "Pfizer" as a pharmaceutical company. The use of "they" to denote Pfizer categorizes the company as a corporate entity engaged in advertising practices. Moreover, mentions of events like the "Grammys" and "what have you" categorize the types of platforms on which Pfizer advertises, signifying a diverse range of promotional activities. Pfizer is depicted as benefiting from vaccine promotion, generating revenue through advertising and sales.

**Example 1:** *Paquette, now 35, isn't the only person to develop myocarditis after getting a COVID-19 vaccine. (ML/Par.16/L.78/2023)*

*Pfizer; they have a lot of things they advertise on, like the Grammys and what have you, (ML/Par.30/L.121/2023)*

In the report presented by Rolling Stone, categorization is observed in the classification of individuals who have received the COVID-19 vaccine and subsequently experienced side effects. These individuals are categorized as those who have suffered health deterioration due to the vaccine. An example highlighted in the report is Elon Musk's cousin, who developed heart inflammation after vaccination. This categorization places individuals like Elon Musk's cousin within the group of vaccine recipients who have encountered health issues.

Furthermore, this categorization tends to portray these individuals as having anti-COVID-19 vaccine sentiments. The implication is that their negative experiences with side effects have influenced their stance on COVID-19 vaccination. This categorization helps readers understand how personal experiences and health outcomes can shape a person's perspective on the



COVID-19 vaccine. It contributes to a nuanced discussion within the broader context of vaccine-related concerns.

**Example 2:** *He also alleged that a cousin of his had to be hospitalized for heart inflammation because of the vaccine. (RS/Par.3/L.17/2023)*

In a news report from U.S. News & World Report, a distinct categorization emerges regarding individuals opposing COVID-19 vaccine mandates, portraying them as facing disadvantages. Schweit's case, where he experienced five months of unpaid leave, serves as a prominent illustration. Furthermore, the report highlights the abrupt layoffs of approximately two dozen firefighter workers and several police officers who resisted vaccine mandates.

Conversely, the New York government is depicted as a party that remains unaffected by the negative repercussions of dismissing these workers due to the vaccine mandate. They are seen as the enforcers of the mandates, positioning them in a different role within this narrative. Overall, this sentence provides categorizations related to Schweit's employment status, the duration of his absence, and the reason for his unpaid leave, all within the context of New York's vaccine requirements for state employees. It underscores the disparities in how different parties are affected by these mandates.

**Example 3:** *Schweit said he has been on unpaid leave for five months for failing to comply with New York's vaccine requirement for public employees. (UN/Par.7/L.17/2022)*

In news reported by the Minnesota Reformer, a prevailing categorization has emerged among those who label the COVID-19 vaccine as a "death shot" due to perceived negative impacts. One individual, Bishofsky, is notably positioned as a representative of this categorization. He contends that the COVID-19 vaccine has adverse effects, aligning his viewpoint with anti-vaccine attitudes.

This categorization highlights the existence of a segment of individuals deeply concerned and skeptical about the safety and efficacy of the COVID-19 vaccine. Bishofsky's role as an anti-vaccine advocate exemplifies this perspective, contributing to the broader discourse surrounding COVID-19 vaccination. Moreover, this categorization underscores how Bishofsky is categorized as a critic of the pandemic, and the term "scamdemic" is employed to label certain viewpoints related to the COVID-19 vaccine. This analysis deepens our understanding of how categorization is utilized to convey information and perspectives in discussions surrounding public health measures.

**Example 4:** *Bishofsky referred to the "scamdemic" and claimed that miscarriages, athlete deaths and disability claims have increased because of vaccine mandates. (RS/Par.8/L.26/2023)*

#### **Categorization in Indonesian online news:**

In the news reported by the Jakarta Post, a notable categorization has emerged among expatriates who hold anti-vaccine views regarding COVID-19. One prominent example is Martha, who confidently expressed her lack of concern regarding potential negative reactions and anti-vaccine sentiments within Indonesian society. This unequivocally positions her as an expatriate who opposes COVID-19 vaccination.

This categorization underscores the existence of a subset of expatriates in Indonesia who maintain an anti-vaccine stance, despite potential differences in opinion with the broader local community. Martha's steadfast stance and her indifference to potential negative reactions showcase her unwavering commitment to her beliefs, further solidifying her categorization as an expatriate who opposes COVID-19 vaccination. Overall, this categorization example portrays "Martha" as

an individual with controversial anti-COVID-19 vaccine views, shedding light on the diversity of perspectives within the expatriate community in Indonesia.

**Example 1:** *Back to “Martha”, who says she isn’t concerned about a backlash from Indonesians over her controversial views. (JP.Par.10/L.33/2021)*

In the news reported by Detik News, a distinct categorization has emerged among individuals who denounce the AstraZeneca vaccine as "haram" (prohibited in Islamic law). Kiai Asep, in particular, stands as a prominent representative of this categorization. He openly criticized the Fatwa issued by the East Java MUI, which declared the AstraZeneca vaccine as "halal" (permissible), despite his own belief that the vaccine should be considered "haram."

This categorization brings to light the presence of a group of individuals who hold religious objections to the AstraZeneca vaccine, grounded in their interpretation of Islamic law. Kiai Asep's vocal criticism positions him as an advocate against the AstraZeneca vaccine, aligning him with the anti-vaccine sentiment specifically related to this particular vaccine. Overall, this categorization illustrates how differences in religious interpretations and beliefs can significantly influence attitudes toward certain vaccines, such as AstraZeneca, within specific communities or regions, emphasizing the complex interplay between faith and healthcare decisions.

**Example 2:** *Kiai Asep mengkritik Fatwa MUI Jatim yang menyatakan vaksin AstraZeneca halal dan bagus (halalan thoyiban) (DN/Par.4/L.11/2021)*

In the news reported by CNN Indonesia, a general categorization emerged among individuals who doubted the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine. Rebekah, in particular, is depicted as representing this categorization. She revealed that she received a warning because of her reluctance to receive the

COVID-19 vaccine. Rebekah's statement regarding her doubts about vaccines was framed as being motivated by her desire to protect the welfare of people who will be vaccinated. However, this attitude places her in the category of individuals who are doubtful or skeptical about the COVID-19 vaccine.

This categorization underscores the existence of politicians who still have doubts about the effectiveness or safety of vaccines. Rebekah's position as an advocate for skepticism towards COVID-19 vaccines highlights the complex interaction between concerns about vaccine efficacy and the broader public health discourse surrounding COVID-19 vaccination. Overall, the categorization in this sentence highlights Rebekah's intention, namely prioritizing the interests and safety of the community in implementing the COVID-19 vaccination program.

**Example 3:** *pernyataan Ribka sebenarnya bertujuan agar kepentingan dan keselamatan masyarakat dikedepankan dalam pelaksanaan program vaksinasi covid-19. (CI/Par.13/L.39/2021)*

In Kompas TV's news, a prominent categorization emerged, namely the depiction of an athlete who holds an anti-vaccine COVID-19 view and feels disadvantaged by the government's pro-vaccine stance. Djokovic, in particular, epitomized this categorization when he chose to legally challenge the government's treatment that affected him. This categorization underscores the existence of athletes who reject mandated COVID-19 vaccinations, often due to personal beliefs or reasons.

Moreover, Djokovic's decision to take legal action against the government's treatment positions him as a representative figure for those who oppose vaccine mandates and advocate for their rights. Overall, this categorization shows how a famous athlete like Djokovic can become a central figure in the

discourse surrounding the COVID-19 vaccine. Apart from that, this sentence provides a categorization regarding Djokovic's actions, his legal battle, as well as the global attention and controversy surrounding visa status and vaccination in Australia.

**Example 4:** *Novak Djokovic membuat heboh dunia saat visa miliknya dicabut dan hampir dideportasi oleh pemerintah Australia karena status vaksinasi Covid-19-nya yang tidak jelas. Tak terima dengan hal tersebut, petenis nomor satu dunia itu melawan di pengadilan. (KT/Par.1/L.1/2022)*

c) Comparison

**Comparison in American online news:**

The comparisons discussed here typically arise when the media distinguishes between different groups, often resulting in a negative portrayal of one group and a positive portrayal of another. In the context of discussions around anti-vaccine sentiments, government responses to the pandemic are frequently criticized and viewed unfavorably. A recent example from Rolling Stone news exemplifies this, where the government's position is framed as part of the negatively perceived out-group. The government is criticized for prematurely declaring an end to the pandemic amidst widespread protests and concerns about the safety of the COVID-19 vaccine.

As reported by Rolling Stone, this specific comparison draws a parallel between President Biden's declaration that the pandemic is "over" and the potential consequences for efforts to combat misinformation. It suggests that, just as Americans quickly adapted to mask-wearing practices, efforts to counteract misinformation may similarly falter or dissipate rapidly. This comparison serves to emphasize the significant impact that misinformation can have on

pandemic-related issues and underscores the critical need for sustained efforts to address it.

In essence, Rolling Stone employs these argumentative comparisons to scrutinize the government's response to the pandemic. It also highlights the fragility of public perceptions and behaviors when confronted with official statements. This underscores the importance of consistent, transparent communication from leaders and public health authorities in countering the influence of misinformation, particularly in matters as vital as the ongoing pandemic.

**Example 1:** *With President Biden saying that the pandemic is “over,” efforts to combat this kind of misinformation could lapse as quickly as Americans tried masking. (RS/Par.17/L.157/2023)*

#### **Comparison in Indonesian online news:**

In the Detik News report, an important comparison emerges, highlighting differences in opinion between Kiai Asep's viewpoint and that of the East Java MUI. At the core of this debate is the legal categorization of the AstraZeneca vaccine. Detik News categorizes the East Java MUI as an outgroup in this context and characterizes their stance as negative due to their assertion that the AstraZeneca vaccine is no longer haram (forbidden) because of changes in the form of pork pancreatic trypsin used in its production. On the other hand, Kiai Asep is described as holding a different view, contending that the AstraZeneca vaccine is still considered haram because it involves deformation and destruction.

This comparison highlights the disparity in opinion between the two viewpoints concerning the purity of the components of the AstraZeneca vaccine. Moreover, it underscores the theological discrepancies and disputes inherent in

discussions about whether specific components of COVID-19 vaccines remain impure or become permissible under Islamic law due to changes in their properties. This categorization reflects the intricate nature of religious interpretations in the context of modern medical advancements and their implications for the acceptance of COVID-19 vaccines.

**Example 1:** *Dia menilai fatwa tersebut salah karena hanya menggunakan alasan istilah atau perubahan bentuk dan ihlak atau penghancuran. MUI Jatim yakin tripsin pankreas babi yang digunakan dalam produksi vaksin AstraZeneca tidak lagi menjadi najis karena sudah berubah bentuk. (DN/Par.4/L.12/2021)*

#### d) Counterfactual

##### **Counterfactual in American online news:**

Counterfactual is thinking about what did not happen but could have happened, such as the sentence "What would happen, if ..." which is a typical counterfactual phrase. The counterfactual in US News & World Report raises concerns that the new BA.2 variant is more contagious than the omicron variant. This comes as California began to easing masking and vaccination requirements this year as caseloads and hospitalization rates fell. This is of course a big homework for the government to immediately deal with it.

**Example 1:** *However, the rates began to rise again a few weeks ago, leading to concerns that the new, more infectious BA.2 variant was spreading. (UN/Par.5/L.13/2022)*

##### **Counterfactual Indonesian online news:**

The counterfactual presented in the Jakarta Post raises concerns about the potential departure of expatriates from Bali if COVID-19 vaccination becomes mandatory for them. This hypothetical situation could significantly impact Bali's

economy since the region heavily relies on income generated from the tourism sector.

This counterfactual scenario creates a cause-and-effect narrative, suggesting that the enforcement of mandatory COVID-19 vaccination could result in an exodus of expatriates, ultimately leading to an economic downturn in Bali. It underscores the delicate balance between public health measures and economic stability, highlighting the challenging decisions that governments face when addressing the ongoing pandemic while striving to minimize adverse impacts on the economy.

**Example 1:** *She also claims that the majority of expatriates in Bali were both anti-vaxxers and anti-maskers, and that they would leave Indonesia if mandatory vaccinations were imposed. (JP/Par.3/L.8/2021)*

The counterfactual discussed on Kompas TV highlights the increasing concerns and doubts among athletes regarding COVID-19 vaccination. These apprehensions stem from the belief held by sports science experts that the situation could deteriorate if prominent figures like Djokovic were to openly question the benefits of COVID-19 vaccination. In this hypothetical scenario, Djokovic raising doubts about vaccination could potentially exacerbate vaccine hesitancy among athletes.

This situation poses a significant challenge for the government, emphasizing the need for swift action to address this emerging issue. The counterfactual underscores the potential influence of athletes in shaping public opinion, particularly concerning critical matters like COVID-19 vaccination



during a pandemic. It is considered counterfactual because it explores a scenario that has not yet occurred but is being contemplated for its potential consequences.

**Example 2:** *Para ahli seperti Britton percaya bahwa situasinya akan semakin parah jika nama besar seperti Djokovic secara terbuka mempertanyakan manfaat dari vaksinasi tersebut. (KT/Par.20/L.37/2022)*

e) Disclaimer

#### **Disclaimer in American online news:**

Disclaimers serve as intriguing rhetorical devices employed for various purposes, primarily rooted in ideology and self-presentation. They function as mechanisms to simultaneously highlight the positive attributes of the ingroup while subtly or explicitly casting a negative impression of the outgroup. In essence, a disclaimer is a form of strategic communication that seeks to shape a favorable perception of the ingroup within a discourse.

The disclaimer in the Mlive report, found in the sentence “According to the American Heart Association, the risk is low, but it’s more common among teen boys and young men”, offers a distinct perspective on COVID-19 vaccination risks. As the Mlive report delves into potential COVID-19 side effects, particularly emphasizing the risk of myocarditis, the disclaimer becomes evident.

In this sentence, the disclaimer is presented in two parts. First, "The risk is low" acknowledges the American Heart Association's stance that the overall risk of COVID-19 vaccines is minimal, instilling confidence in vaccination. Second, "But it’s more common among teen boys and young men" introduces a qualification that refines the initial statement. The report underscores that although the overall risk is low, certain demographic groups, specifically

adolescent boys and young men, exhibit a higher incidence of this health concern. These qualifications introduce complexity to the risk assessment, signifying that while COVID-19 vaccine risks are generally low, they vary across age and gender.

Overall, this disclaimer encourages a deeper comprehension of COVID-19 vaccine risks. By highlighting that the risks are more prevalent among adolescent boys and young men, the report indirectly raises concerns, subtly suggesting that indeed, there are associated risks with the COVID-19 vaccine.

**Example 1:** *According to the American Heart Association, the risk is low, but it's more common among teen boys and young men. (ML/Par.16/L.66/2023)*

In the US News & World Report, this disclaimer highlights California's uphill battle against a winter surge of the virus. This period was marked by significant challenges and concerns as the state faced a surge in COVID-19 cases, particularly linked to the highly transmissible omicron variant. The use of the term "struggling efforts" implies that the state was grappling with the daunting task of containing the virus's spread and mitigating its impact.

However, the narrative takes a turn when mentioning the state's decision to relax mask and vaccination requirements that same year. This shift in policy direction may raise questions and doubts as it appears to be at odds with previous efforts against the virus. An important factor behind this change is the decrease in the number of hospitalized patients. When caseloads and hospitalization rates decrease, this is often seen as an indicator that the COVID-19 situation is improving and can, therefore, be used as a reason to reduce certain preventive measures. This indirectly suggests to the reader that the California government's struggle to combat the spike in the virus may not have been worth the effort.

**Example 2:** *California battled a deadly winter coronavirus surge linked to the omicron variant but began easing masking and vaccination requirements this year as caseloads and hospitalization rates fell, (UN/Par.4/L.9/2022)*

**Disclaimer in Indonesian online news:**

The disclaimer in this sentence provides essential context regarding a potential decision made by an entity and the reasoning behind it. In this example, the disclaimer signifies that some religious figures reject the AstraZeneca vaccine, citing a fatwa issued by the central Indonesian Ulema Council as one of the reasons for this rejection. This fatwa categorizes the AstraZeneca vaccine as "haram" (forbidden) but allows for its use in emergency situations. This information offers insights into the religious considerations surrounding the AstraZeneca vaccine and the decision-making processes of the involved individuals or entities.

In the Detik News report, the disclaimer focuses on restrictions related to the AstraZeneca vaccine's usage. During that period, the Islamic boarding school led by Kiai Asep did not experience an emergency situation, as there were no reported cases of coronavirus infection at the time. Consequently, the decision to refuse the AstraZeneca vaccine aligns with religious guidelines. This disclaimer underscores the significance of adhering to religious directives when making healthcare decisions and highlights the specific circumstances under which exceptions to these prohibitions may be allowed.

**Example 1:** *Penolakannya tersebut salah satunya berpedoman pada Fatwa MUI pusat yang menyatakan vaksin AstraZeneca haram, tapi boleh digunakan dalam kondisi darurat. (DN/Par.2/L.4/2021)*

In the Kompas TV report, the disclaimer offers an overview of the COVID-19 vaccination rate among NFL athletes, revealing an extraordinary 90% increase. However, it also puts a spotlight on one of the NFL's most prominent stars, Aaron Rodgers, who controversially advocates for homeopathy as an alternative to the COVID-19 vaccine. This position indirectly indicates his refusal to receive the COVID-19 vaccine.

The disclosure of a 90% vaccination rate among NFL athletes reflects a positive trend within the league, underscoring the significance of vaccinations in the battle against the pandemic. It demonstrates that the majority of players have proactively taken steps to safeguard themselves and others from the virus.

Conversely, Aaron Rodgers' endorsement of homeopathy as a substitute for the COVID-19 vaccine sharply contradicts the prevailing medical and scientific consensus. This makes it evident that his stance diverges from widely accepted public health practices and suggests potential anti-vaccine sentiments. In short, the disclaimer serves to provide context regarding the vaccination status of NFL players, highlighting the league's high vaccination rate. The focus then shifts to Aaron Rodgers, the renowned NFL player, who underscores his controversial stance in favor of homeopathy as an alternative to COVID-19 vaccination.

**Example 2:** *NFL mengatakan lebih dari 90 persen pemainnya divaksinasi ganda tetapi bintang NFL Aaron Rodgers, secara kontroversial mendukung homeopati sebagai bentuk alternatif imunisasi terhadap Covid-19. (KT/Par.21/L.39/2022)*

f) Evidentially

**Evidentially in American online news:**

The presentation of evidence and opinion plays a pivotal role in constructing persuasive arguments. Media coverage often incorporates various pieces of evidence, sourced from authority figures or institutions, to bolster their claims. The origin of the information is paramount, whether it's obtained from written sources, conveyed by reliable spokespersons, or witnessed firsthand.

In a recent Mlive report, the pivotal phrase was, "And with what we saw with Project Veritas." This sentence refers to a specific source or event that the speaker employs as evidence to support their claim. What enhances the credibility and logical basis of this evidence is that the COVID-19 vaccine protesters assert having personally witnessed it through Project Veritas. This implies that top Pfizer officials also expressed similar sentiments to the protesters, lending weight to their cause.

This evidence spotlights potential misconduct by Pfizer, suggesting that the protesters' grievances are legitimate and deserving of attention. Mlive presents this evidence to encourage readers to critically evaluate the credibility of Pfizer's actions. Consequently, readers may lean towards skepticism or, at the very least, refrain from wholeheartedly endorsing Pfizer's actions, underscoring the influence of well-presented evidence in shaping public perception.

**Example 1:** *And with what we saw with Project Veritas, we saw a high-ranking official of Pfizer say the things that we've been talking about for the last couple of years. (ML/Par.9/L.50/2023)*

In the Rolling Stone report, the evidence is derived from content discovered on social media, primarily videos depicting individuals who have received the COVID-19 vaccine experiencing tremors and seizures. This

compelling visual evidence bolsters the assertion that COVID-19 vaccines have the potential to cause injury.

The extensive circulation of these videos on social media platforms ensures their accessibility to a broad audience, thereby reinforcing their credibility and impact. When people are presented with clear visual evidence like these videos, they are more inclined to believe the claims being made. Consequently, readers may develop a predisposition to accept that the COVID-19 vaccine can indeed result in adverse effects, such as shaking and convulsions, as depicted in the content.

In summary, this sentence effectively underscores the evidentiary significance of social media content. It highlights the role of such content in shaping public opinions and beliefs concerning the safety and side effects of COVID-19 vaccines, particularly by providing concrete visual evidence that can strongly influence perceptions.

**Example 2:** *Social media has recently seen a resurgence of videos purporting to show vaccine recipients suffering from tremors or seizures. (RS/Par.8/L.68/2023)*

#### **Evidentially in Indonesian online news:**

In the Detik News report, the evidentially is drawn from the teachings of Islamic figures, particularly Imam Syafii and Imam Hambali, pertaining to the concept of "istihalah." This aspect significantly reinforces the evidence that suggests the ingredients in the AstraZeneca vaccine may be deemed "haram" (forbidden) due to their non-compliance with Islamic law.

The presence of these teachings, as conveyed by Kiai Asep, a figure of religious authority, further solidifies the case for rejecting the AstraZeneca

vaccine. This emphasizes the religious perspectives opposing its usage and adds substantial weight to the ban.

In essence, this report provides a robust evidentiary basis for asserting that the AstraZeneca vaccine's ingredients may not align with Islamic principles. The combination of teachings from renowned Islamic scholars and the endorsement of these teachings by religious figures like Kiai Asep strengthens the argument against the vaccine from a religious standpoint.

**Example 1:** *Ia menjelaskan, Imam Syafii dan Imam Hambali mengajarkan, istilah atau perubahan bentuk dari benda najis menjadi tidak najis hanya berlaku pada tiga hal. (DN/Par:6/L.23/2021)*

In the CNN Indonesia report, evidence is derived from practical experiences within the Indonesian healthcare system involving various vaccines. This evidence has sparked concerns about new types of vaccines, including the COVID-19 vaccine. Incidents related to vaccines causing paralysis and even fatalities have undeniably raised doubts about the COVID-19 vaccine's effectiveness and safety.

These experiences have instilled fear and uncertainty among the public, prompting many to question the wisdom of receiving the COVID-19 vaccine. Readers may increasingly harbor skepticism regarding the prospect of administering the COVID-19 vaccine to their bodies, given mounting concerns about potential adverse effects.

The phrase “Dia berkaca dari pengalaman” which translates to English “She reflects from experience” implies that the statement is grounded in someone's observations or experiences concerning the outcomes of other vaccines, rendering it evidential in nature. In essence, this report underscores the profound

impact of past vaccine-related incidents on public perception. It underscores the pivotal role of evidence in shaping people's attitudes and decisions, particularly when it pertains to accepting new vaccines, such as the COVID-19 vaccine.

**Example 2:** *Dia berkaca dari pengalaman pemberian sejumlah vaksin lainnya, yang justru membuat orang lumpuh hingga meninggal dunia. (CI/Par:6/L.15/2021)*

g) Generalization

#### **Generalization in American online news:**

The media's formidable influence in shaping societal perceptions cannot be denied, and on occasion, this influence is wielded carelessly through the use of sweeping generalizations. Instead of providing nuanced and well-researched stories, the media often resorts to broad portrayals that cultivate prejudice about a particular entity. A striking example of this phenomenon can be observed in a recent Mlive news report concerning Pfizer, the company responsible for producing the COVID-19 vaccine.

The news article, citing The New York Times, made the startling assertion that Pfizer was affiliated with far-right groups. Within this context, the term "right-wing" carries a pejorative undertone, insinuating negativity surrounding Pfizer's actions. The term "right wing" here is negatively connoted due to certain actions attributed to Pfizer, such as undercover operations, surveillance, and ambush interviews involving liberal groups and journalists.

**Example 1:** *The New York Times refers to the company as a right-wing group. (ML/Par:28/L.114/2023)*

The Rolling Stone report presents generalizations in the context of government, particularly the left. The report claims that left-wing groups are



experts at misdirection, implying that they are experts at diverting attention. These broad generalizations oversimplify the complexity of political ideology.

The sentence, “because the left are absolute experts at misdirection,” is a generalization in the story about classified documents seized from President Biden's home in Delaware and his former office in Washington, D.C.. This statement makes a broad statement about the “left” as a whole, overall, and shows that they are generally skilled at committing misdirection.

The use of the word "left-wing" in a negative context in this story reflects bias, which can hinder objective reporting and meaningful discourse. Furthermore, this suggests that left-wing groups are solely responsible for diverting attention from the issue of classified documents seized from President Biden's home.

**Example 2:** *in the story about classified documents seized from President Biden's Delaware home and former Washington, D.C., office, “because the left are absolute experts at misdirection,” he said. (RS/Par.1/L.3/2023)*

#### **Generalization Indonesian online news:**

This generalization is evident in the context of the procurement of halal vaccines, as reported by Detik News. In their report, Kiai Asep expresses the public's desire to patiently await the government's acquisition of halal vaccines while firmly excluding the consideration of the AstraZeneca vaccine. Kiai Asep's hopes are focused on discouraging the use of the AstraZeneca vaccine.

This statement generalizes the idea that all existing COVID-19 vaccines, except for AstraZeneca, are considered halal. This oversimplification may not account for the diversity of available vaccines, each with its unique characteristics and varying approval statuses concerning halal compliance.

The sentence implies that the public can still choose to wait for the government to purchase vaccines guaranteed to be halal, thereby indicating a specific course of action or choice regarding COVID-19 vaccination. Kiai Asep does not make broad or sweeping claims about specific communities or groups; instead, he discusses a particular aspect of vaccine selection, namely the assurance of halal compliance. The crucial point here is that Kiai Asep hopes that people will refrain from using the AstraZeneca vaccine.

**Example 1:** *Masyarakat masih bisa menunggu pemerintah membeli vaksin yang dipastikan halal. (DN/Par:8/L.34/2021)*

h) Implication

#### **Implication in American online news:**

The media often do not explicitly state everything they know or believe in their reporting. Instead, they rely on implicit information that readers can infer based on shared knowledge and attitudes. This implicit information helps readers build mental models of the events or actions depicted in the news. In the Mlive report, an example of implied meaning can be found in the sentence "a police car approached the truck."

This sentence implies that the police took action to address the anti-COVID-19 vaccine protesters. The police approached the truck blocking the road with the aim of addressing the disturbance it was causing to other road users. Implicitly, the report suggests that the police attempted to disperse the protest at Pfizer's headquarters.

This example illustrates how news reports convey not only explicit information but also implicit meaning that relies on the reader's ability to make

inferences based on context and their background knowledge. It underscores the importance of critical reading and interpretation when consuming news, as not everything is stated explicitly, and implied information can significantly shape one's understanding of the news.

**Example 1:** *At one point, a police car approached the truck, which was sitting stationary in a lane of traffic, (ML/Par.5/L.18/2023)*

In the Rolling Stone report, the implied meaning is evident in the sentence "he felt like he "was dying". This statement suggests that the impact of the COVID-19 vaccine is potentially dangerous because it makes the recipient feel as if they are on the verge of death. The choice of expression in this sentence subtly conveys a deep sense of concern about the vaccine's side effects.

Rolling Stone seems to imply that the experience of those who have received the COVID-19 vaccine has been overwhelmingly negative, to the point of creating a sensation of imminent death. By using this sentence, there is an implied message aimed at readers, cautioning them about the severity of the vaccine's impact and potentially dissuading them from receiving the COVID-19 vaccine altogether. This underscores the perception of harm associated with vaccination, which may be intended to influence public opinion regarding COVID-19 vaccination.

**Example 2:** *he felt like he "was dying" for days after his own second booster shot and adding (RS/Par.3/L.15/2023)*

In the US News & World Report, the implied meaning can be found in the sentence "to support local public workers." This phrase conveys that endorsing public workers in the regions equates to opposing mandatory COVID-19 vaccination. This implication arises due to the significant presence of local public

workers at the demonstration. The subtle use of this sentence aims to communicate to readers that Paul Schweit, alongside teachers, public transportation operators, and others, traveled to support the protest movement against COVID-19 vaccine mandates.

The sentence suggests a link between supporting local public workers and standing against vaccine mandates. It underscores the notion that these individuals are actively engaged in a broader movement opposing vaccine mandates by aligning themselves with the struggles of local public workers. The mention of specific professions, such as teachers and public transit operators, highlights the diversity of participants in these protests, possibly intending to demonstrate that opposition to vaccine mandates is not limited to just one demographic.

**Example 3:** *Paul Schweit, 31, a New York firefighter and founder of the group Bravest for Choice, flew out with several teachers, transit operators and others to support local public workers (UN/Par.6/L.15/2022)*

### **Implication in Indonesian online news:**

In CNN Indonesia's report, the implied meaning is evident in the sentence "disentil oleh sejawatnya," which translates to "flicked by her colleagues." This expression carries a tone of sarcasm or ridicule. In fact, CNN Indonesia implies that Ribka was the target of satire. Ribka faced criticism from her colleagues due to her different stance, and the implication is that her colleagues did not support her decision to refuse the COVID-19 vaccine.

The implication of this sentence is that Ribka received criticism or backlash from her colleagues in the WhatsApp group because she declined to get the COVID-19 vaccine. This suggests potential conflict or disagreement within

the group regarding vaccination choices. The use of the word "flicked" implies that the criticism is not straightforward but may contain elements of humor or irony. This sentence indirectly conveys the idea that Ribka's colleagues disagree with her decision to reject the COVID-19 vaccine.

**Example 1:** *Ribka mengaku disentil oleh sejawatnya dalam grup WhatsApp karena menolak vaksin Covid-19. (CI/Par.8/L.22/2021)*

i) US-THEM categorization

#### **US-THEM categorization in American online news:**

The concept of "us vs. them" categorization involves dividing individuals or groups into ingroups (US) and outgroups (THEM), typically with positive attributes ascribed to the ingroup and negative attributes to the outgroup. In the context of reporting on the anti-vaccination movement related to COVID-19, this categorization becomes evident.

In this Mlive report, the ingroup (US) is represented by the anti-vaccine group, which is portrayed in a positive light. They are described as individuals seeking transparency from Pfizer regarding the production of the COVID-19 vaccine. This depiction suggests that their motivation is driven by concern for public safety, emphasizing their actions positively.

Conversely, the outgroup (THEM) is represented by Pfizer, the pro-vaccine party, and is portrayed negatively. The report highlights Pfizer's lack of response and failure to provide further explanation in response to protesters' demands following the rally. This portrayal indicates a lack of transparency or willingness to address public concerns, thereby casting a negative light on Pfizer.

The "us vs. them" categorization in this context serves to emphasize the contrasting positions and actions between the anti-vaccine group and Pfizer, with positive attributes attributed to the former and negative attributes to the latter. This underscores the divisions and tensions between these two groups in the discourse surrounding COVID-19 vaccination.

**Example 1:** *The truck offered an email address for Pfizer employees to speak on a condition of anonymity about how the COVID-19 vaccine is being produced. (ML/Par.2/L.5/2023)*

*A representative from Pfizer's communications team did not immediately respond to a request for comment Monday afternoon after the rally. (ML/Par.31/L.125/2023)*

In the Rolling Stone report, the portrayal of anti-vaccine COVID-19 individuals (US) is positive because they provide strong evidence regarding the side effects of the COVID-19 vaccine, drawing from their firsthand experiences after receiving the vaccine. These firsthand testimonials can instill confidence in readers, leading them to believe in the authenticity of the reported side effects.

Conversely, the pro-COVID-19 vaccine perspective presented in this news is represented by the government (THEM), who have declared the end of the pandemic despite numerous complaints related to the COVID-19 vaccine. This declaration may foster skepticism among the public. Skepticism in this context refers to the attitude of questioning or doubting something due to uncertainty about its truth.

In summary, the Rolling Stone report underscores the contrast between groups expressing concerns about vaccine side effects (the anti-vaccine groups) and government statements regarding the pandemic's conclusion (the pro-vaccine groups). This dichotomy could generate skepticism among readers who may question the official position on the vaccine in light of ongoing complaints.

**Example 2:** *When Twitter user Angelia Desselle posted footage of her feet shaking, with the caption “Thanks Pfizer.” (RS/Par.8/L.73/2023)*

*With President Biden saying that the pandemic is “over,” (RS/Par.17/L.149)*

In the US News & World Report, protesters who opposed the COVID-19 vaccine mandate (US) were depicted in a positive light. They were portrayed as champions of justice, taking legal action because they claimed to have been harmed by the mandate. Their actions were framed as a fight for individual rights and well-being.

In contrast, the entity responsible for the mandate, namely the government, representing a pro-COVID-19 vaccine stance (THEM), was portrayed in a negative manner. The government's role in implementing this mandate was viewed as restrictive, limiting individual freedom when it came to making choices about their own bodies and well-being.

In summary, the US News & World Report highlights the contrast between those protesting vaccine mandates, seen as defenders of justice and personal freedom (US), and the government's role in implementing such mandates, framed negatively as infringing upon individual autonomy and choice (THEM). This portrayal underscores the division of opinions and perspectives surrounding vaccine mandates.

**Example 3:** *As of last month, about two dozen employees, including a dozen fire department workers and several police officers, have been fired for violating vaccine rules mandates. (UN/Par.10/L.26/2022)*

*Los Angeles County and the city require their workers, including firefighters and police and sheriff's deputies, to be fully vaccinated or to have medical or religious exemptions. (UN/Par.9/L.23/2022)*

In the Minnesota Reformer report, government or political figures representing the anti-vaccine stance on COVID-19 (US) are portrayed in a

positive light. They are depicted as individuals who highlight the potential adverse effects of the COVID-19 vaccine. This information has the potential to boost the confidence of readers who may still harbor doubts or uncertainty about vaccines.

Conversely, the government's support for the pro-COVID-19 vaccine perspective (THEM) is presented negatively in this news report. This negativity arises from the government's decision to implement a vaccine mandate. Vaccine mandates, as reported, are seen as detrimental, leading to opposition from anti-COVID-19 vaccine groups who advocate measures such as imprisonment for governments that impose COVID-19 vaccine mandates.

In summary, the Minnesota Reformer report underscores the differences in the roles of these two governments or political figures: one is perceived as providing information about potential vaccine risks (US), while the other is viewed negatively due to the implementation of COVID-19 vaccine mandates (THEM). This portrayal highlights the divisions and tensions surrounding COVID-19 vaccination policies.

**Example 4:** *Bishofsky referred to the “scamdemic” and claimed that miscarriages, athlete deaths and disability claims have increased because of vaccine mandates. (RS/Par.8/L.26/2023)*

*Tim Walz should be jailed (RS/Par.1/L.2/2023)*

#### **US-THEM Categorization in Indonesian online news:**

In a Jakarta Post report, expatriates who align with the anti-vaccine perspective (US) are portrayed positively due to their confidence in the high rate of COVID-19 recovery. This belief serves to alleviate readers' concerns about the ongoing pandemic, providing a sense of calm and positivity.



In contrast, the government's pro-vaccine stance against COVID-19 (THEM) is depicted negatively in this report. This negative portrayal arises from allegations that government policies have led to the destruction of holiday destinations in Bali. These accusations imply that the act of banning international travel has had a detrimental impact on Bali's tourism industry, resulting in a negative perception of the government's response to COVID-19.

In summary, the Jakarta Post report underscores the differences between expats considering a positive outlook based on the recovery rate (AS) and a government facing criticism over an alleged decline in tourists in Bali (THEM). This picture reflects differences of opinion and concerns regarding the handling of COVID-19 and its impact on the tourism sector.

**Example 1:** *According to her, the disease has “a 99.9 percent recovery rate”. (JP/Par.2/L.6/2021)*

*The pandemic has ravaged the country's top holiday destination of Bali since the government banned international travel to the resort island last year. (JP/Par.5/L.14/2021)*

In the Detik News report, Kiai Asep, representing the anti-vaccine stance regarding AstraZeneca (US), is portrayed in a positive light. This positive depiction arises from his willingness to challenge incorrect fatwas based on applicable Islamic law. This stance helps readers understand the reasons behind his opposition to vaccines.

Conversely, the East Java MUI, representing a pro-vaccine perspective regarding AstraZeneca (THEM), is portrayed negatively in the report. This negative portrayal emerges because their fatwa did not align with the central MUI's fatwa at that time. The disagreement between regional and central

authorities regarding vaccines has resulted in discrepancies in the interpretation of the law related to the use of the AstraZeneca vaccine.

In summary, the Detik News report underscores the contrast between the positive image of Kiai Asep (US), driven by his adherence to applicable Islamic law, and the negative image of the East Java MUI (THEM) due to inconsistencies with the central MUI's fatwa. This portrayal highlights the differences in opinions and decisions within the context of COVID-19 vaccination.

**Example 2:** *Dia menilai fatwa tersebut salah karena hanya menggunakan alasan istilah atau perubahan bentuk dan ihlak atau penghancuran. (DN/Par.4/L.12/2021)*

*MUI Jatim yakin tripsin pankreas babi yang digunakan dalam produksi vaksin AstraZeneca tidak lagi menjadi najis karena sudah berubah bentuk. (DN/Par.4/L.13/2021)*

In CNN Indonesia's report, Rebekah, representing the anti-COVID-19 vaccine stance (US), is portrayed positively. This positive depiction arises from her desire to ensure public safety in the context of COVID-19 vaccination. This portrayal enhances readers' confidence in her opposition to the COVID-19 vaccine, as it demonstrates her genuine concern for the future of public health.

Conversely, the pro-COVID-19 vaccine DPR members (THEM) who criticized Rebekah are depicted negatively in the report. This negative portrayal stems from the perception that they may not prioritize people's safety. Their preference for expensive vaccines, while advocating for the administration of cheaper vaccines to the public, raises concerns about their decision-making regarding vaccine distribution.

In summary, the CNN Indonesia report highlights the contrast between Rebekah's positive image (US), driven by her concern for public health and safety, and the negative image of pro-vaccine DPR members (THEM) due to perceived

discrepancies in vaccine choices and public welfare considerations. This portrayal underscores the differences in opinions and priorities within the context of COVID-19 vaccination.

**Example 3:** *menurutnya teguran itu merupakan konsekuensi yang harus diterimanya demi memperjuangkan keamanan rakyat. (JP/Par.1/L.3/2021)*

*anggota DPR pasti pilih yang mahal, kalau yang mahal pasti safety, kalau murah pasti untuk rakyat miskin kebiasaannya begitu (JP/Par.10/L.28/2021)*

In the Kompas TV report, Djokovic, representing the anti-COVID-19 vaccine stance (US), is portrayed positively. This positive portrayal arises from his perception of receiving unfair treatment from the government. This portrayal enhances readers' confidence in his position, as it suggests that pro-vaccine proponents may be discriminating against him, particularly in light of his legal victory.

Conversely, those who support the COVID-19 vaccine, namely the Australian government (THEM), are portrayed negatively in the report. This negative portrayal stems from the perception that their treatment of Djokovic has garnered international criticism and is considered unkind. The controversy surrounding their actions reflects negatively on their response to a prominent athlete who holds an anti-COVID-19 vaccine stance.

In summary, the Kompas TV report highlights the contrast between Djokovic's positive image (US), driven by his perceived unfair treatment, and the negative image of the pro-vaccine Australian government (THEM) due to their handling of the situation. This portrayal underscores differences of opinion and reactions within the context of COVID-19 vaccination.

**Example 4:** *Novak Djokovic membuat heboh dunia saat visa miliknya dicabut dan hampir dideportasi oleh pemerintah Australia karena status vaksinasi Covid-19-nya yang tidak jelas. (KT/Par.1/L.1/2022)*

j) Presupposition

#### **Presupposition in American online news:**

Presupposition is a strategic linguistic tool employed to accept the truth of a proposition, even when it lacks explicit establishment. In discourse, much like an iceberg, the majority of meanings remain implicit, drawn from our sociocultural knowledge. In the Mlive report, Paquette, an anti-COVID-19 vaccine protester, emphasized the importance of his presence to raise awareness regarding COVID-19's side effects.

The presupposition within the sentence, “Paquette said he felt it was important to be at the rally because he has endured his own health issues, which he believes are directly tied to receiving the vaccine”, assumes a causal link between Paquette's health issues and COVID-19 vaccination. This presupposition posits that a cause-and-effect relationship between the vaccine and health problems is either pre-existing or widely accepted.

This underlying assumption, though unspoken, significantly influences readers by insinuating a potential connection between COVID-19 vaccination and health concerns. While not explicitly stated, this unspoken premise plays a pivotal role in molding readers' perceptions of the situation and contributes to the broader discourse concerning COVID-19 vaccines and their safety. Presuppositions wield the power to convey subtle yet impactful messages within a narrative.

**Example 1:** *Paquette said he felt it was important to be at the rally because he has endured his own health issues, which he believes are directly tied to receiving the vaccine. (ML/Par.16/L.63/2023)*

In a Rolling Stone report, Bongino, an advocate against COVID-19 vaccines, has presented an argument grounded in the belief that there is a growing sense of distrust among those who have received COVID-19 vaccines and boosters. This assumption serves as the cornerstone of Bongino's perspective and the focal point of his attention.

The contention embedded in the sentence, "Bongino wants to focus on what he sees as a growing sense of distrust in those who have received vaccines and boosters," presupposes the existence of an increasing level of mistrust among vaccine recipients. This presupposition implies that distrust is a tangible and observable phenomenon.

By emphasizing this notion, Bongino's argument challenges the effectiveness and reliability of COVID-19 vaccines, potentially prompting readers to question the vaccines' efficacy and safety, particularly if they perceive a mounting sense of distrust among those who have received them.

**Example 2:** *Bongino wanted to focus on what he saw as a growing sense of distrust among those who had received vaccines and boosters. (RS/Par.2/L.6/2023)*

In US News & World Report, Schewit, a firefighter who participated in protests against COVID-19 vaccine mandates, advanced an argument based on the assumption that these mandates pose a threat to individual freedoms, which as a result could endanger the freedoms of all people. This assumption formed the basis of Schewit's stance and his participation in the protests.

The presupposition inherent in Schewit's statement is that COVID-19 vaccine mandates do indeed constitute a threat to individual liberty and, by extension, to societal liberty. This unspoken premise implies that implementing such mandates could have negative consequences for people's freedoms.

By highlighting these assumptions, Schewit's argument challenges the necessity and utility of COVID-19 vaccine mandates, potentially influencing readers to question their impact on individual and collective freedom. These presuppositions play an important role in shaping readers' perceptions of the mandate and its implications for society.

**Example 3:** *We are 100% not anti-vaccine. We support the individual. We believe the threat to the individual is a threat to all the freedoms of the people. (UN/Par.2/L.20/2022)*

In a report by the Minnesota Reformer, Bishofsky, a former Republican candidate for the House of Representatives who opposes COVID-19 vaccine mandates, presents an argument based on the notion that individuals responsible for implementing COVID-19 vaccine mandates will ultimately be incarcerated. This presupposition became the basis for Bishofsky's stance and criticism of the mandate.

The implicit presumption in Bishofsky's statement is that those involved in implementing COVID-19 vaccine mandates will face legal consequences, particularly prison sentences, in the future. This unspoken premise assumes that the decision to enforce the mandate is legally questionable or will result in punitive action.

By highlighting these assumptions, Bishofsky's argument challenges the legitimacy and wisdom of COVID-19 vaccine mandates, potentially leading readers to question the decision-makers behind such mandates. These presuppositions play an important role in shaping readers' perceptions of the mandate and its potential implications for those responsible for its implementation.

**Example 4:** *“I predict, that sooner or later, hopefully soon, that people are going to go to jail.” (MR/Par.9/L.32/2023)*

#### **Presupposition in Indonesia online news:**

In the Jakarta Post report, Martha, an expatriate, presents an argument asserting that the use of COVID-19 vaccines and masks is not effective in reducing infections. She evaluates that there has been no substantial improvement in the infection rate despite the implementation of these measures. This assumption serves as the basis for Martha's viewpoint and stance on the matter.

The implicit presupposition in this sentence is that Martha genuinely holds these beliefs—that she believes the COVID-19 vaccine and masks are ineffective in reducing infections. It assumes the truth of Martha's beliefs without explicitly confirming their accuracy or providing evidence for her assessment.

By highlighting this assumption, the sentence shapes readers' perceptions by suggesting that Martha's skepticism about the efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines and masks may lead to the conclusion that these preventive measures are futile or ineffective. Presuppositions play a role in framing the discourse surrounding COVID-19 mitigation strategies.

**Example 1:** *Martha (not her real name), believes that the COVID-19 vaccine should not be compulsory and that wearing masks will not make a difference in reducing infections. (JP/Par.2/L.4/2021)*

In a Detik News report, Kiai Asep, a leader of an Islamic boarding school, presented his argument against the AstraZeneca vaccine. His argument was based on his belief that the Islamic boarding school environment he had been overseeing for over a year during the pandemic remained free from COVID-19 infections. This assumption presupposes the truth of the statement that no COVID-19 transmissions had occurred within the Islamic boarding school environment under his supervision during that specific time frame.

By emphasizing this assumption, the sentence influences the reader's perception, suggesting that Kiai Asep's experience of a COVID-free environment within an Islamic boarding school could lead to the conclusion that the AstraZeneca vaccine may not be immediately necessary in that particular context. Presuppositions play a role in shaping the discourse surrounding vaccine acceptance and the perceived urgency of vaccination in specific settings.

**Example 2:** *belum ada seorang pun di lingkungan pesantren tersebut yang terinfeksi COVID-19 selama setahun lebih pandemi. (DN/Par.3/L.7/2021)*

In the Kompas TV report, Dr. Gavin, a lecturer specializing in sports, health, and the human body, indirectly shed light on the reasons behind many athletes' reluctance to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. He argues that athletes' anti-vaccine sentiments arise from their shared humanity with the general public, rendering them vulnerable to misinformation and conspiracy theories. This assumption forms a crucial aspect of Dr. Gavin's perspective and provides insight into athletes' perspectives on COVID-19 vaccination.



There are two underlying presuppositions in this statement. Firstly, it presupposes that athletes do indeed exhibit hesitancy toward receiving the COVID-19 vaccine, implying that this sentiment is widespread among them. Secondly, it assumes that athletes, despite their exceptional abilities, are equally susceptible to misinformation and conspiracy theories as the general public.

By emphasizing these presuppositions, Dr. Gavin underscores the notion that anti-vaccine attitudes toward COVID-19 can manifest across all societal segments, including among athletes. This underscores the importance of addressing vaccine hesitancy comprehensively.

**Example 3:** *"Kita cenderung menganggap atlet sebagai manusia super, tetapi mereka rentan terhadap informasi yang salah atau teori konspirasi seperti kita semua," (KT/Par.27/L.54/2022)*

#### k) Vagueness

##### **Vagueness in American online news:**

In various contexts, speakers often employ vague expressions, which are expressions lacking a clear and well-defined reference. These expressions can take many forms, including vague quantifiers like "a few" or "a lot," adverbs such as "very," common nouns like "thing," and adjectives like "low" or "high." Such expressions are commonplace in discourse and can lead to a lack of clarity in communication. This lack of clarity is especially evident in reporting on topics like anti-COVID-19 vaccine sentiment, as seen in the Mlive report.

In the Mlive report, ambiguity primarily manifests in the form of imprecise quantification, as exemplified by phrases like "a lot of fishy things" and "a lot of fishy things they advertise on". In the first sentence, the use of "many

suspicious things” suggests that numerous suspicious events or phenomena occurred after COVID-19 vaccination. However, this statement lacks specificity and fails to provide a clear explanation of the nature of these suspicions, contributing to the overall ambiguity of the report.

In the second sentence, the phrase "a lot of fishy things they advertise on" implies that Pfizer sponsors numerous events. However, the report does not specify these sponsored events, leaving readers in the dark about which events Pfizer is involved in. The lack of details regarding Pfizer's sponsorship activities further adds to the ambiguity of the news report. Ultimately, providing context and specificity is crucial in situations where transparency and comprehension are essential, such as reporting on the COVID-19 vaccine and related issues.

**Example 1:** *But there are a lot of fishy things going on right now that people are going through, (ML/Par.18/L.88/2023)*

*“Pfizer, they have a lot of things they advertise on, like the Grammys and what have you,” Paquette said. (ML/Par.30/L.121/2023)*

In the Rolling Stone report, there is ambiguity in the use of the phrase “a lot of people”. The report employs this phrase to convey that a large number of individuals are living in fear due to the COVID-19 vaccine. However, the report lacks specificity, as it does not provide concrete numerical data to quantify the extent of this fear. Therefore, readers understand that many people have concerns or fears regarding the COVID-19 vaccine, but the exact magnitude remains uncertain.

The unclear language used in the report raises questions about the reliability and accuracy of the information presented. Without specific numbers or details, readers may find it challenging to assess the scale and scope of the issue.

Vague expressions like “a lot of people” can introduce ambiguity into reporting because they do not offer a clear and measurable depiction of the situation.

**Example 2:** *“There are a lot of people living in fear right now,” he concluded. (RS/Par.4/L.24/2023)*

In the U.S. News & World Report, ambiguity arises from the use of the word “few” in the phrase “few have faced disciplinary action.” The report employs “few” to suggest that only a limited number of individuals have experienced disciplinary measures in connection with COVID-19 vaccine mandates. However, the report lacks specificity as it does not provide concrete numerical data to determine the exact count of individuals subjected to disciplinary action.

This absence of precise information raises concerns regarding the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the report. Without specific figures or details, readers may find it challenging to assess the extent of compliance with COVID-19 vaccine mandates and the proportion of individuals encountering disciplinary repercussions. Vague terms like “few” can introduce ambiguity into reporting, as they do not offer a clear and quantifiable representation of the situation. Enhancing the report with more specific information would improve clarity and transparency for readers.

**Example 3:** *Relatively few have faced disciplinary action. (UN/Par.9/L.24/2022)*

#### **Vagueness in Indonesian online news:**

In the Jakarta Post report, ambiguity arises from the use of the word “many” in the phrase “many foreigners.” The report uses “many” to convey that a large number of visitors, both foreign and local, have violated the health protocols

set by the central government. However, this report lacks specificity because it does not provide concrete numerical data to measure the extent of these violations.

The absence of specific information can lead to questions about the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the report. Without specific numbers or details, readers may find it difficult to gauge the extent of non-compliance with health protocols and the proportion of individuals involved in such violations.

**Example 1:** *yet it continues to see **many foreigners**, both residents and visitors, breaking the central government's COVID-19 public health protocols. (JP/Par.6/L.17/2021)*

In CNN Indonesia's report, the sentence "The anti-polio vaccine paralyzed a number of people in Sukabumi" contains ambiguity in the form of vague counts, specifically in the phrase "sejumlah orang" which translates to English "a number of people". This ambiguity arises from the lack of specific numerical data to quantify the exact number of individuals affected by the vaccine and who subsequently experienced paralysis.

The absence of precise information regarding the number of victims of the anti-polio vaccine raises concerns about the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the report. Without specific figures or details, readers may find it challenging to gauge the extent of the issue and the severity of the impact on those affected by the anti-polio vaccine. Clarity and specificity in reporting are essential to provide a thorough understanding of the incident and its consequences.

**Example 2:** *vaksin anti polio membuat **sejumlah orang** lumpuh di Sukabumi (CI/Par.6/L.16/2021)*

In the Kompas TV report, ambiguity arises from the use of the word "banyak" which translates to English "many" to describe the numerous sports

athletes who are refusing COVID-19 vaccination. However, the report lacks specific quantification, leaving readers uncertain about the magnitude of the issue. While it conveys that there is a notable presence of athletes in various sports who are hesitant to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, the report does not provide concrete numerical data to measure the extent of this reluctance.

The absence of precise information raises questions about the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the report. Without specific numbers or details, readers may find it challenging to gauge the scale of vaccine hesitancy among athletes in different sports. Clarity and specificity in reporting are essential to offer a more comprehensive understanding of the situation and its implications for public health and sports communities.

**Example 3:** *Tak hanya di tenis, atlet dari olahraga lain seperti bola basket, golf, dan sepak bola juga dilaporkan **banyak** yang menolak vaksinasi. (KT/Par.15/L.28/2022)*

#### 1) Victimization

##### **Victimization in American online news:**

Amidst the escalating dramatization and polarization in the discourse surrounding anti-vaccine COVID-19, there exist anti-vaccine groups (ingroups) whose primary objective is to cast pro-vaccine groups (outgroups) in a negative light. These groups frequently disseminate stories aimed at portraying the COVID-19 vaccine negatively. In Mlive's report, the focus lies in highlighting the adverse aspects of the COVID-19 vaccine.

One particular aspect under scrutiny is the emphasis on potential side effects associated with the COVID-19 vaccine, which are considered highly

perilous. Of notable concern is the case of myocarditis experienced by The Berrien Springs Republican after receiving the second vaccine dose. Myocarditis is widely regarded as an extremely dangerous condition, given its potential to lead to heart failure, irregular heartbeats, and even sudden death in severe instances. This portrayal of vaccine side effects contributes to the amplification of skepticism and fear surrounding COVID-19 vaccination. It suggests that anti-vaccine groups are being depicted as victims who endure adverse effects following vaccination.

**Example 1:** *The Berrien Springs Republican said the day after getting his second shot, he experienced an irregular heartbeat and myocarditis, which is an inflammation of the heart muscle. (ML/Par.17/L.66/2023)*

In the Rolling Stone report, the negative aspects of the COVID-19 vaccine are clearly presented. This article seeks to emphasize the potential risks of these vaccines by showcasing the adverse experiences of prominent individuals who have received the COVID-19 vaccine. Among those mentioned is Bongino, who openly expressed his fears and concerns regarding potential harm to his heart following the COVID-19 vaccine shot. In this report, Bongino is portrayed as a victim of COVID-19 vaccination.

The approach in this Rolling Stone report aims to bring attention to the perceived risks associated with COVID-19 vaccines, using personal opinions from well-known figures to support the narrative. By highlighting the concerns of people like Bongino, the report aims to underscore the worries and apprehensions some people may have regarding vaccine safety.

**Example 2:** *"Again, you know, I'm one of them. I don't mean to keep harping on this, but I'd be lying to you if I said that two to three hours of my day weren't spent trying to think of how much damage may have been done to my heart." (RS/Par.4/L.25/2023)*

U.S. News & World Report provides a comprehensive analysis of the negative aspects surrounding the COVID-19 vaccine. By highlighting the detrimental consequences that arise from vaccine mandates, this report underscores the injustices faced by workers compelled to comply, urging them to unite and voice their concerns.

Furthermore, the mandate was instituted with the goal of curbing the spread of COVID-19, a measure aimed at safeguarding public health. This resulted in workers organizing protests, often causing significant disruptions, including traffic jams, as they sought to have their grievances heard and addressed. The example of victimization in the U.S. News & World Report not only presents the devastating impacts of vaccine mandates but also underscores the influence of worker mobilization and the societal consequences, such as traffic disruptions, on efforts to secure justice and protect their rights."

**Example 3:** *Members of the convoy jammed traffic during a Washington, D.C., protest earlier this year. (UN/Par.2/L.5/2022)*

The Minnesota Reformer report provides a comprehensive overview of the negative aspects surrounding the COVID-19 vaccine. In an effort to emphasize the unfavorable perception of COVID vaccines, the Minnesota Reformer featured statements from the prominent anti-vaccine advocate, Bihofsky. In these statements, Bihofsky categorizes the COVID-19 vaccine as part of a broader narrative of fraud and corruption, labeling it as an unprecedented act of dishonesty.

This victimization serves to highlight the perspective of those opposed to COVID-19 vaccination, portraying their view of vaccines as symbols of

dishonesty and wrongdoing. The Minnesota Reformer not only presents the negative aspects associated with COVID-19 vaccines but also reinforces the sentiments of anti-vaccine advocates like Bihofsky, who view vaccines as symbols of widespread lies and corruption.

**Example 4:** *“The lying and corruption that is going on during this ‘scamdemic’ is like nothing we’ve ever seen before,” (MR/Par.9/L.29/2023)*

#### **Victimization in Indonesian online news:**

The Jakarta Post report provides a comprehensive explanation of the negative impacts arising from the mandatory COVID-19 vaccine requirement for expatriates. In an effort to underscore the devastating impact of this mandate, The Jakarta Post featured statements from expats who hold anti-COVID-19 views on vaccines. One of Martha's statements was that the implementation of mandatory vaccination for expatriates could have a significant impact on Bali's economy.

This victimization serves to highlight the perspective of those who oppose mandatory COVID-19 vaccination, depicting their viewpoint as one that predicts negative impacts, particularly on Bali's economic well-being. The Jakarta Post not only presents the bad aspects related to the mandatory COVID-19 vaccination but also amplifies the concerns of expatriates like Martha, who consider this requirement to have the potential to harm Bali's economy.

**Example 1:** *“Bali would really be shooting themselves in the foot [if vaccination was mandatory for foreigners] (JP/Par.15/L.48/2021)*

In Detik News report, the negative implications of the approval of the AstraZeneca vaccine were clearly highlighted. To underscore the potential consequences of endorsing this vaccine, the article features a statement by a prominent religious figure, Kiai Asep, who strongly discourages its use. Kiai Asep



expressed a controversial view by drawing parallels between the acceptance of the AstraZeneca vaccine and the permissibility of importing pork products in Indonesia.

He argued that allowing one potentially controversial product, in this case, the AstraZeneca vaccine, might set a precedent for the acceptance of all (processed) pork products due to *istihalah*. This statement not only adds a religious dimension to the vaccine debate but also raises concerns about the wider impact of the decision on cultural and religious values in Indonesia. Therefore, the report not only provides news but also explores the socio-cultural nuances and religious laws surrounding the approval of the vaccine.

**Example 2:** *menjadi pintu masuk lebar-lebar untuk semua produk (olahan) babi dihalalkan karena istihalah. (DN/Par.7/L.29/2021)*

In CNN Indonesia's report, the primary focus was on the issue of anti-vaccination sentiment in relation to COVID-19. To underscore the seriousness of this anti-vaccine stance, CNN Indonesia highlighted the strong position taken by political figure Rebekah, who vehemently opposes the administration of COVID-19 vaccines. Rebekah's resolute stance against vaccination is particularly noteworthy because, despite her eligibility as an elderly individual, she adamantly refuses to receive the COVID-19 vaccine.

This report sheds light on the broader problem of vaccine hesitancy and resistance, especially among influential individuals. Rebekah's refusal to be vaccinated underscores the challenges faced by public health authorities in promoting vaccination as a vital tool in the fight against the pandemic. CNN Indonesia's report not only conveys concerning news but also underscores the

importance of addressing vaccine hesitancy to achieve widespread immunity and ultimately control the spread of COVID-19.

**Example 3:** *"Kedua, kalau persoalan vaksin saya tetap tidak mau divaksin maupun sampai yang 63 tahun bisa divaksin, (CI/Par.12/L.34/2021)*

In Kompas TV's report, negative sentiments surrounding the COVID-19 vaccine are very prominent. To underscore this unfavorable opinion, Kompas TV included a statement by Dr. Gavin, a sports science expert. Dr. Gavin expressed concern that, despite some high-profile figures like Djokovic not publicly voicing their opposition to vaccines, doubts regarding the COVID-19 vaccine continue to emerge on a global scale.

This report highlights the persistent challenge of countering vaccine hesitancy and skepticism, even in the absence of vocal anti-vaccine advocates. Dr. Gavin emphasized that doubts and uncertainty regarding the COVID-19 vaccine still exist in various segments of society.

**Example 4:** *"Kita masih akan memiliki keraguan luas tentang vaksin di dunia bahkan jika Novak Djokovic tidak mengatakan apa-apa tentang itu," ((KT/Par.28/L.56/2022)*

### 1.3.4 Rhetoric

#### a) Hyperbole

#### **Hyperbole in American online news:**

Hyperbole is a semantic rhetorical device used to enhance meaning. Within the broader context of presenting information positively or negatively about others, we can anticipate that news related to anti-vaccine sentiment during the COVID-19 pandemic might employ hyperbolic (exaggerated) language. At

times, these hyperbolic expressions are conveyed through the use of special metaphors.

In a Rolling Stone report, hyperbole is evident in the sentence “Alongside these episodes, social media has lately seen a resurgence of videos purporting to show vaccine recipients suffering tremors or seizures”. In this example, hyperbole is present in the phrase “social media has lately seen a resurgence of videos”.

The word “resurgence” suggests a significant and dramatic resurgence, implying a substantial increase in videos depicting COVID-19 vaccine side effects on social media. While it is possible that such videos are becoming more prevalent, the term “resurgence” makes it sound more intense than it may actually be. This word is used to emphasize the widespread availability of these videos and their impact on social media, potentially heightening concerns regarding the safety of COVID-19 vaccines. Overall, the hyperbole in this sentence is employed to capture readers' attention and underscore the proliferation of videos depicting COVID-19 vaccine side effects."

**Example 1:** *Alongside these episodes, social media has lately seen a resurgence of videos purporting to show vaccine recipients suffering tremors or seizures. (RS/Par.8 /L.60./2023)*

### **Hyperbole in Indonesian online news:**

Unfortunately, hyperbole is not employed in Indonesian online news. This demonstrates that Indonesian online news endeavors to deliver factual information without embellishing words or sentences, allowing readers to perceive it as the reality that truly exists.

## b) Metaphor

### **Metaphor in American online news:**

Metaphors serve as potent tools for conveying intricate ideas or emotions by drawing parallels with familiar concepts. Within the realm of news, particularly in discussions of sensitive topics such as anti-COVID-19 vaccines, metaphors assume a crucial role in rendering abstract or unfamiliar information more accessible. They act as bridges between uncharted territory and the reader's comprehension.

For instance, Rolling Stone employed the metaphor "the sky is still the limit" in its coverage of the COVID-19 vaccine. This metaphor conveys the message that boundaries are non-existent, and all aspirations can be realized. It functions as a persuasive instrument directed at individuals who may seek to exploit public anxieties regarding the COVID-19 vaccine during the pandemic. The metaphor in this sentence underscores the notion that, for those endeavoring to capitalize on paranoia during an extended health crisis, there appears to be no limit or restriction to their opportunistic actions.

**Example 1:** *For those who want to capitalize on paranoia amid a never-ending health crisis, the sky is still the limit. (RS/Par.17/L.162/2023)*

### **Metaphor in Indonesian online news:**

The Jakarta Post used the metaphor of "shooting themselves in the foot" to describe a scenario in which the Balinese government's decisions, particularly the mandatory vaccine regulations for expatriates, could inadvertently damage their own economy. This metaphor clearly conveys the idea of the harm caused by the government through unwise choices or actions. In this context, it underscores the

potential negative consequences that may arise from such regulations, highlighting the irony of policies that are intended to protect public health but inadvertently have detrimental economic impacts.

**Example 1:** *“Bali would really be shooting themselves in the foot [if vaccination was mandatory for foreigners] (JP.Par.15/L.48/2021)*

c) Number game

**Number game in American online news:**

Numerical data plays a crucial role in bolstering the credibility and objectivity of arguments and news reports. Our culture heavily relies on numbers and statistics as the primary means of conveying objectivity, and this is particularly evident in how news reports are routinely presented in the media. The use of numerical information serves to establish facts, quantify events, and provide concrete evidence.

In the context of news reports, such as those on Mlive, discussing anti-vaccine COVID-19 demonstrations, the inclusion of specific figures, such as the number of demonstrators, serves multiple purposes. Firstly, it imparts a sense of accuracy and precision to the report, thereby enhancing its credibility. Secondly, numerical data enables readers to gauge the scale and impact of the demonstrations, offering a clearer depiction of the events.

Nevertheless, it is crucial to bear in mind that how the numbers are presented can also influence perceptions of the COVID-19 anti-vaccine movement. Depending on how the numbers are framed or interpreted, they can shape public opinion and understanding of the issue, highlighting the persuasive power inherent in numerical data.

**Example 1:** *About 100 people gathered Monday across Portage Road from the biopharmaceutical company (ML/Par.4/L.14/2023)*

A report from the Minnesota Reformer delves into the realm of mRNA dosing, furnishing precise numerical data regarding these vaccinations. The credibility of this numerical representation is founded upon its meticulous accuracy, buttressed by specific figures that eliminate any potential for ambiguity. The considerable quantity of administered mRNA doses functions as compelling visual evidence, vividly illustrating the rapid dissemination of this groundbreaking medical technology.

The significance of this numerical data transcends the realm of mere statistics; it serves as a clear demonstration of the extensive reach and profound impact of mRNA vaccination. The sheer volume of doses administered underscores the remarkable swiftness with which this innovative medical approach has been embraced and executed, reflecting a collective endeavor to combat an urgent health crisis.

In essence, the numerical data within this report not only fortifies its credibility but also stands as a potent symbol of progress and a testament to the shared determination to effectively address pressing public health challenges.

**Example 2:** *nearly 300 million doses of mRNA were administered. (MR/Par.13/L.39/2023)*

#### **Number game in Indonesian online news:**

The Detik News report addresses populations that remain excluded from the state of emergency. This particular group comprises students and educators who are explicitly prohibited from receiving the AstraZeneca vaccine. The mention of such a substantial number of individuals in the news underscores the

significant portion of the population that has not yet received the AstraZeneca vaccine.

This data highlights the sizable proportion of people who are still unvaccinated with AstraZeneca, likely due to regulatory or policy restrictions. The sheer magnitude of individuals in this category signals the necessity for continued monitoring and consideration of the circumstances surrounding their vaccination status. These observations point to specific issues within the broader vaccination effort, necessitating attention and potential policy adjustments to ensure the safety and well-being of those excluded during the ongoing emergency.

**Example 2:** *Sehingga dia melarang keras vaksin AstraZeneca disuntikkan ke 12.000 santri dan mahasiswa, serta 1.000 lebih tenaga pendidik Amanatul Ummah. (DN/Par.3/L.9/2021)*

CNN Indonesia's report delves into the unfortunate topic of individuals who lost their lives, not due to the COVID-19 vaccine but due to other causes. Paradoxically, these deaths have become a source of skepticism regarding the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine. The inclusion of these reports on deaths adds to the doubts some people harbor about receiving the COVID-19 vaccination.

While it is important to emphasize that most COVID-19 vaccines have undergone rigorous safety testing and demonstrated remarkable effectiveness in preventing severe illness and death from the virus, any reported deaths understandably raise concerns. Incidents like these can undermine public confidence in vaccination efforts, which are crucial for achieving herd immunity and ultimately ending the pandemic. Clear, accurate communication about vaccine

safety and efficacy remains essential to counter such doubts and ensure widespread vaccination coverage.

**Example 3:** *vaksin anti kaki gajah di Majalaya menyebabkan 12 orang meninggal dunia. (CI/Par.6/L.17/2021)*

Kompas TV's report delves into the reluctance of Premier League football athletes to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. These reservations were unveiled through a survey conducted to assess the athletes' attitudes towards vaccination. The incorporation of numerical data from these surveys unequivocally demonstrates the presence of athletes within this group who vehemently oppose COVID-19 vaccination.

The significance of this numerical data lies in its capacity to furnish concrete evidence of vaccine hesitancy within specific populations, in this case, professional football athletes. It serves as a vivid illustration of the challenges encountered in promoting COVID-19 vaccination, especially in the realm of sports, where the influence of athletes holds substantial sway. This number game example shed light on a crucial facet of the ongoing vaccination campaign, underscoring the imperative need for targeted communication and outreach efforts to address vaccine hesitancy, even among prominent athletes within the Premier League.

**Example 4:** *pada akhir Desember bahwa seperempat pemain di 72 tim profesionalnya "tidak berniat untuk mendapatkan vaksin". (KT/Par.23/L.45/2022)*

## 2. Discussion

In the preceding section, the researcher conducted a comprehensive textual analysis, meticulously examining the macrostructure, superstructure, and



microstructure features employed in American and Indonesian online news regarding anti-vaccine topics. These linguistic characteristics in online news produced distinct findings, influenced by the seminal works of Van Dijk (1985) and (2006). The macrostructure analysis focused on themes and topics, the superstructure delved into structural elements, and the microstructure examined linguistic elements such as Word Choice, Grammar, Semantics, and Rhetoric. These analytical efforts naturally revealed disparities between American and Indonesian online news across these dimensions.

In the macrostructure domain, significant disparities emerged, particularly in the selection of anti-vaccine COVID-19 topics covered by American and Indonesian online news. American media exhibited a greater emphasis on topics related to demonstrations and negative claims about the COVID-19 vaccine, whereas Indonesian media highlighted factors influencing anti-COVID-19 vaccine attitudes.

Moving to the superstructure analysis, it is noteworthy that both American and Indonesian online news adhered to a shared structural framework. Each news article, regardless of origin, comprised key elements such as headlines, leads, main events, background information, verbal reactions, and conclusions. However, despite this common structural template, there were noticeable differences in the content of the news articles. These disparities manifested in the number of paragraphs used and the extent to which each aspect of the news was explored.

The microstructure analysis, which delved into linguistic details, also revealed intriguing differences in how American and Indonesian online news utilized linguistic strategies. These variations were primarily driven by the distinct focuses of each online news source under analysis. Among the 20 strategies assessed, Word Choice elements emerged as the most frequently employed, followed by Semantics, Grammar, and Rhetoric elements.

Drawing insights from the aforementioned findings, it is evident that both American and Indonesian online news outlets gave greater prominence to negative narratives concerning the COVID-19 vaccine. In the American context, online news sources prioritized aspects such as anti-vaccine propaganda, protest movements, health freedom, distrust in government and pharmaceutical companies, conspiracy theories, misinformation, negative experiences, and political ideologies. In contrast, Indonesian online news sources emphasized narratives surrounding high recovery rates, declines in economic income, religious beliefs, doubts about vaccine effectiveness, conspiracy theories, misinformation, negative experiences, and alternative treatments. These findings collectively underscore the presence of a pervasive anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse in online media, characterized by a diversity of beliefs, arguments, and emotions, with profound implications for public health initiatives designed to combat the ongoing pandemic (Abbas, 2022b).

This research delves into the discourse surrounding anti-vaccination sentiments related to COVID-19 through a textual analysis approach, distinguishing it from Sun (2022) work that primarily employs corpus-assisted

discourse analysis. In contrast to Yasin et al (2021) comprehensive exploration covering text structure, social cognition, and social context, this study exclusively adopts Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) for its textual analysis. Focusing on CDA, the research aims to unveil the macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure in the discourse on anti-vaccine COVID-19. This approach enables a nuanced examination of how language constructs and disseminates specific narratives, contributing to a deeper understanding of textual analysis concerning anti-vaccine sentiments during the ongoing pandemic. The emphasis on CDA reflects a commitment to critically examine the language used in anti-vaccine discourse, revealing the implications of textual analysis on anti-vaccine COVID-19 news in American and Indonesian online media.

Moreover, this study broadens the scope of textual analysis to include macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. This distinction sets it apart from prior works by Abbas (2022), Fouad & Manjet (2022), Anwar (2022), Nazar et al. (2022), and Pratiwi (2020), where textual analysis was predominantly presented in the form of news schema paragraphs. This expansion allows for a more comprehensive examination of the structural elements within the discourse on anti-vaccine COVID-19, providing a nuanced understanding of how language is employed across different levels. By delving into macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure, the research aims to uncover deeper layers of meaning and contribute to the existing body of knowledge on textual analysis in the context of anti-vaccine sentiments surrounding COVID-19.

Furthermore, this research adopts Van Dijk's theoretical framework (1988) and (2006) to unveil underlying ideologies embedded within discourse. This method diverges from Al-ghamdi (2021) study, which explored ideological features using CDA theory, such as authority, evidentiality, and categorization. Additionally, the research differs from Dezhkameh et al (2021) application of systemic functional linguistics and Van Dijk's ideological square, along with Elyas et al (2023) examination of three primary discourse levels: meaning, form, and action. At its core, the research approach centers on a comprehensive analysis of textual content within the framework of CDA, offering a unique perspective in uncovering and understanding the ideology present in news about the COVID-19 vaccine. According to Van Dijk, ideology is the inherent orientation of a particular discourse towards the pros or cons. In this study, both the American and Indonesian online news selected exhibit an anti-COVID-19 vaccine stance.

In the realm of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), ideology takes on a pivotal role as it becomes deeply intertwined with the linguistic elements strategically employed within discourse. In the context of the study, the researcher discerned a prevailing ideology in the analytical data drawn from American and Indonesian online news, and this ideology closely aligns with the overarching sentiment of opposition to vaccines in the context of COVID-19. It is important to emphasize that ideologies, as conceptualized by Van Dijk (2006), are not abstract concepts but integral dimensions of the social identity and self-image of various societal groups. In this research, the ideology of anti-vaccine sentiment related to

COVID-19 is intricately connected to three core contextual dimensions: historical, institutional, and social.

In the historical context, anti-vaccine sentiments have deep historical roots dating back to the 19th century, notably marked by the rejection of the smallpox vaccine. Over time, these sentiments have evolved in response to the changing landscape of vaccine development. For instance, in the 1990s, resistance emerged against childhood vaccinations, driven by controversial claims linking the MMR (measles, mumps, rubella) vaccine to autism (Wakefield et al., 1998; Sun, 2020). Fast-forwarding to 2019, with the global emergence of the coronavirus pandemic and the development of COVID-19 vaccines, these long-standing anti-vaccine sentiments resurfaced prominently within the discourse.

Within the institutional context, governments worldwide have proactively implemented mandatory regulations for COVID-19 vaccination, extending to various public settings, including airports, libraries, shopping malls, entertainment venues, and more. In Indonesia, citizens are required to register with the Peduli Lindungi application to access certain places. Moreover, job applications often demand proof of COVID-19 vaccination, and some companies and government agencies have even enforced mandatory vaccination policies for their employees. While these measures aim to protect public health, they have frequently faced criticism from factions opposing COVID-19 vaccines.

In the social context, the formation of anti-vaccine attitudes is intricately connected to numerous social factors. These factors are closely intertwined with the influence of communities and the extensive reach of social media platforms,

which have the capacity to disseminate misinformation and foster conspiracy theories. Individual perspectives on the COVID-19 vaccine are also susceptible to various influences, including uncertainties and anxieties regarding potential risks associated with vaccination. Additionally, cultural and religious beliefs play a significant role in shaping these attitudes.

This comprehensive examination of the historical, institutional, and social contexts provides valuable insights into the multifaceted nature of anti-vaccine sentiment related to COVID-19. It underscores that this sentiment is not solely a matter of personal choice but is deeply influenced by a complex interplay of historical precedents, institutional actions, and social dynamics. Understanding these contextual dimensions is essential for developing effective strategies to address and counteract anti-vaccine sentiments in the ongoing battle against the COVID-19 pandemic.

In summary, the research approach employs Critical Discourse Analysis to perform a thorough textual analysis that covers macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure, distinct from previous studies utilizing different methodologies and frameworks to explore anti-vaccine COVID-19 discourse in online news.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

In this concluding chapter, the researcher summarized the findings and provided recommendations. The data collected and analyzed in the previous chapter have now been concluded, and insights have been drawn from the research. Additionally, recommendations have been offered to guide future researchers or readers interested in textual analysis and related linguistics topics.

#### **1. Conclusion**

In summary, the findings underscore the unequivocal presence of an overarching anti-vaccine COVID-19 ideology embedded within the fabric of online news from both American and Indonesian sources. As per Van Dijk's conceptualization, ideology serves as the prevailing perspective permeating a discourse, whether it aligns with or opposes a particular subject. The empirical analysis of selected news reports distinctly corroborates that both American and Indonesian online news outlets consistently project an anti-vaccine COVID-19 ideology. To encapsulate, both these media platforms consistently accentuate the negative facets of COVID-19 vaccines while concurrently spotlighting the positive aspects of the anti-vaccine movement.

This study provides significant contributions to the understanding of the discourse surrounding COVID-19 vaccinations as propagated through internet news sources. This statement sheds light on the prevalent anti-vaccine sentiment

and the ideological foundations that are present in the narratives found in both American and Indonesian media. Through a comprehensive examination of both macro and micro elements of discourse, this study enhances our comprehension of the intricate dynamics that influence public opinions of COVID-19 vaccinations via online news platforms.

## **2. Suggestion**

To conclude this chapter, it is essential to acknowledge the limitations of this study. The primary limitation lies in the data collection process, as it relies solely on selected online news articles from American and Indonesian sources containing anti-vaccine discourse related to COVID-19. The analysis primarily focuses on news reports using CDA textual analysis as developed by Van Dijk.

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher recognizes that it is not without flaws. Therefore, the researcher offers some recommendations for future studies. Firstly, future research could replicate similar studies and topics while expanding the dataset and comparing data from different years. Secondly, upcoming studies may explore different issues and phenomena, such as anti-vaccine sentiment in children or older adults. Thirdly, future research can employ CDA theory, incorporating all three structures of Van Dijk's CDA: text, social cognition, and social context, to obtain diverse data analyses and potentially different results. These suggestions are intended to contribute to further advancements in research within the field.



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## CURRICULUM VITAE



Imelsa Dwi Veronika was born in Surabaya on July 19, 2000. In 2018, she graduated from Madrasah Aliyah Arrisalah Ponorogo. During her high school studies, she actively participated in several organizations, including OSIS (Intra-School Student Organization) from 2017 to 2018, with a particular focus on the Scout Department. She commenced her undergraduate program in 2019, majoring in English Literature, at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and successfully graduated in 2023. Throughout her academic journey, she remained actively engaged in various organizations, such as ADC (English Debate Community) from 2020 to 2022, which provided her with valuable experience in organizational leadership. Additionally, she completed an internship at Bee Happy Translation as an SEO Copywriter and dedicated time to enhance her translation skills through the study of SDL Trados.

## APPENDIX

### American and Indonesian Online News Data

No	News	Source	Published
1.	9 Republican lawmakers lead anti-vaccine rally at Pfizer headquarters	<a href="https://www.mlive.com/news/kalamazoo/2023/02/9-republican-lawmakers-lead-anti-vaccine-rally-at-pfizer-headquarters.html">https://www.mlive.com/news/kalamazoo/2023/02/9-republican-lawmakers-lead-anti-vaccine-rally-at-pfizer-headquarters.html</a>	February 06, 2023
2.	Claims of Covid Vaccine Injuries and Deaths Revive Protest Movement	<a href="https://www.rollingstone.com/culture/culture-features/anti-vax-movement-new-misinformation-injuries-deaths-123466611/">https://www.rollingstone.com/culture/culture-features/anti-vax-movement-new-misinformation-injuries-deaths-123466611/</a>	January 24, 2023
3.	Thousands Rally in LA to Oppose COVID-19 Vaccine Mandates	<a href="https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/california/articles/2022-04-10/thousands-rally-in-la-to-oppose-covid-19-vaccine-mandates">https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/california/articles/2022-04-10/thousands-rally-in-la-to-oppose-covid-19-vaccine-mandates</a>	April 10, 2022
4.	New Minnesota senator calls COVID-19 vaccines a 'death shot' at Capitol rally	<a href="https://minnesotareformer.com/2023/01/06/new-minnesota-senator-calls-covid-19-vaccines-a-death-shot-at-capitol-rally/">https://minnesotareformer.com/2023/01/06/new-minnesota-senator-calls-covid-19-vaccines-a-death-shot-at-capitol-rally/</a>	January 06, 2023

**Table 9.** American online news data.

No	News	Source	Published
1.	Expatriates Join Indonesians in Calling Out Foreign Anti-Maskers, Anti Vaxxers in Bali	<a href="https://www.thejakartapost.com/life/2021/03/05/expatriates-join-indonesians-in-calling-out-foreign-anti-maskers-anti-vaxxers-in-bali.html">https://www.thejakartapost.com/life/2021/03/05/expatriates-join-indonesians-in-calling-out-foreign-anti-maskers-anti-vaxxers-in-bali.html</a>	March 6, 2021

2.	<p>Alasan Pengasuh Ponpes di Mojokerto Tolak Vaksin AstraZeneca</p> <p><b>Translation:</b> Reasons for Islamic Boarding School Caregivers in Mojokerto Reject the AstraZeneca Vaccine</p>	<p><a href="https://news.detik.com/berita-jawa-timur/d-5510181/alasan-pengasuh-ponpes-di-mojokerto-tolak-vaksin-astrazeneca">https://news.detik.com/berita-jawa-timur/d-5510181/alasan-pengasuh-ponpes-di-mojokerto-tolak-vaksin-astrazeneca</a></p>	<p>March 27, 2021</p>
3.	<p>Tolak Vaksin Corona, Ribka Tjiptaning Mengaku Ditegur PDIP</p> <p><b>Translation:</b> Rejecting the Corona Vaccine, Rebka Tjiptaning Admits She Was Reprimanded by the PDIP</p>	<p><a href="https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20210113225305-32-593434/tolak-vaksin-corona-ribka-tjiptaning-mengaku-ditegur-pdip">https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20210113225305-32-593434/tolak-vaksin-corona-ribka-tjiptaning-mengaku-ditegur-pdip</a></p>	<p>January 14, 2021</p>
4.	<p>Berkaca Dari Kasus Djokovic, Kenapa Banyak Atlet Enggan Mendapatkan Suntikan Vaksin Covid-19?</p> <p><b>Translation:</b> Reflecting on the Djokovic Case, Why Are Many Athletes Reluctant to Get the Covid-19 Vaccine Injection?</p>	<p><a href="https://www.kompas.tv/article/250978/berkaca-dari-kasus-djokovic-kenapa-banyak-atlet-enggan-mendapatkan-suntikan-vaksin-covid-19">https://www.kompas.tv/article/250978/berkaca-dari-kasus-djokovic-kenapa-banyak-atlet-enggan-mendapatkan-suntikan-vaksin-covid-19</a></p>	<p>January 12, 2022</p>

Table 10. Indonesian online news data