A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF JAYLAND WALKER'S DEATH IN ONLINE NEWS

THESIS

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IBRAHIM MALANG
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A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF JAYLAND WALKER'S DEATH IN ONLINE NEWS

THESIS

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2023

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Malang, 17 November 2023

The researcher,

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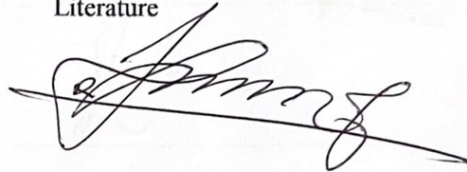
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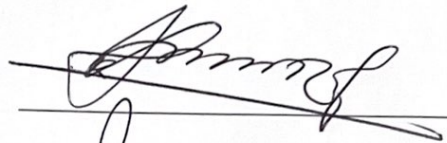
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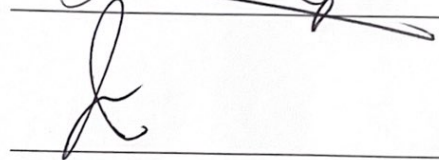
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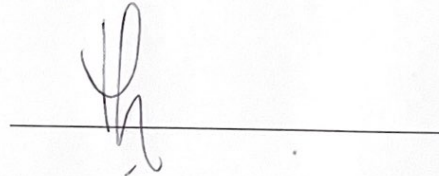
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MOTTO

"First, you have to change yourself, or nothing will change for you."

- Sakata Gintoki -

DEDICATION

This thesis to be proudly dedicated to:

My beloved father, Imam Sofi'i

My beloved mother, Sih Suko Lumintu

My beloved grandfather, Kalil

and also my younger sister, Natasya Dewi Sekar Sari

and all of my best friends

who always give endless love, pray, and support all the time.

I love you so much.

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Then, the writer would like to express his most profound gratitude for completing each of these pages well in this opportunity. For the author, going to college is the most outstanding achievement because of the responsibility as a daughter in the family with the spirit of living college life to reach a bachelor's degree. The completion of this thesis could not be separated from the help and support of various parties. Therefore, with great humility, the author would like to express his incomparable gratitude to The Rector of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Prof. Dr. M. Zainuddin, M.A; The Dean of the Faculty of Humanities Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Dr. M. Faisol, M. Ag, for this thesis; the first examiner, Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M. Ed., Ph. D.; the second examiner, Habiba Al Umami, M.Hum.; My Academic advisor, Dr. Susilo Mansurudin, M.Pd., who have allowed me to study and support during become a student in this college. My thesis advisor Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A., is a mentor which always patiently and generously willing to accept, accompany, guide, and provide additional knowledge for the author to complete this thesis. All teaching lecturers and staff in the English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, thanks for all their knowledge, experiences, support, and motivation.

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ABSTRACT

Firmansyah, Handika D. T (2023) *"A Critical Discourse Analysis of Jayland Walker's Death in Online News."* Undergraduate thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A.

Key words: Critical Discourse Analysis, Jayland Walker, Online News, Text, Teun A. Van Dijk

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The shooting of a black citizen named Jayland Walker due to a traffic violation on June 27, 2022 by police officers in the city of Akron, United States, indicates numerous cases of discrimination experienced by black citizens, prompting extensive coverage with both pros and cons in online media. CNN News, NBC News, and The Washington Post are among the largest online media outlets in the United States that extensively reported on cases of discrimination, particularly the shooting of Jayland Walker by the police. The aim of this research is to provide an explanation and analyze the ideologies constructed through a text, encompassing macro structure, superstructure, and microstructure. By employing qualitative methods and centering the research on the police shooting case of Jayland Walker, this study examines ten online news stories, encompassing four from CNN News, two from NBC News, and four from The Washington Post, spanning the period from June 2022 to August 2022, utilizing Van Dijk's (1985) model of CDA. Research findings reveal that in the CNN News and The Washington Post exhibit a preference for portraying Jayland Walker as the victim and casting the police in a negative light through their use of lexical elements and metaphors. This suggests that the media owner's ideology plays a significant role in shaping the content of the news. Conversely, NBC News maintains a more neutral stance due to frequent changes in ownership. This research has significance theoretical contribution for CDA and offering a conceptual framework that can serve as a source of inspiration for students involved in critical discourse analysis studies.
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خلاصة

فيرمانسياه، هانديكا د.ت (٢٠٢٣) "تحليل الخطاب النقدي لوفاة جايلاند ووكر في الأخبار عبر الإنترنت. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المستشار : د. أغوين ديجاف، أستاذ الدين

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب النقدي، جايلاند ووكر ، الأخبار عبر الإنترنت، فان دايك

يشير إطلاق النار على مواطن أسود يدعى جايلاند ووكر على يد ضباط الشرطة في مدينة أكرون بالولايات المتحدة، إلى كثرة حالات التمييز التي يعاني منها المواطنون السود، لذلك نشرتها وسائل الإعلام عبر الإنترنت بإيجابياتها وسلبياتها. تعد شبكة كيبل نيوز، وشركة الإذاعة الوطنية، وواشنطن بوست من أكبر وسائل الإعلام على الإنترنت في الولايات المتحدة التي تقدم تقارير مكثفة عن حالات التمييز، وخاصة إطلاق النار على جايلاند ووكر على يد الشرطة. يهدف هذا البحث إلى تقديم تفسير وتحليل للأبعاد المختلفة في النص والتي تشمل البنية الكلية والبنية الفوقية والبنية الجزئية. باستخدام الأساليب النوعية الوصفية وتركيز البحث على قضية إطلاق النار على جايلاند ووكر من قبل الشرطة في وسائل الإعلام عبر الإنترنت كابل شبكة أخبار , شركة الإذاعة الوطنية و, واشنطن بوست للفترة من يونيو ٢٢ ٢٠ إلى يوليو ٢٢ ٢٠ باستخدام تحليل الخطاب النقدي لفان ديك. أظهرت نتائج البحث أنه في القصص الإخبارية العشرة، 4 من شبكة كيبل نيوز اندونيسيا ، و ٢ من شركة الإذاعة الوطنية ، و٤ من واشنطن بوست ، كان هناك ميل إلى انحياز وسائل الإعلام إلى جايلاند ووكر باعتباره الضحية وتمثيل الشرطة بشكل سلبي من خلال اختيار عدة كلمات من خلال العناصر المعجمية والاستعارات. اختيار هذه الكلمات يجعل القارئ يشعر بالأسف على جايلاند ووكر، والجملة التي تجعل منفذ إطلاق النار ، أي الشرطة، الطرف المذنب، تبدو سادية للغاية. يتم شرح هذه الجوانب بشكل أكبر في هذا القسم كإجراءات مقصودة أو مكونات ذات غرض محدد. هذا البحث له أهمية في المساهمة في النظرية وتقديم إطار مفاهيمي يمكن أن يكون بمثابة مصدر إلهام للطلاب المشاركين في دراسة التحليل النقدي للخطاب.

ABSTRAK

Firmansyah, Handika D. T (2023) *"A Critical Discourse Analysis of Jayland Walker's Death in Online News.* Undergraduate thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A.

Kata Kunci: Analisa Wacana Kritis, Jayland Walker, Berita Online, Teun A. Van Dijk

Penembakan warga berkulit kulit hitam bernama Jayland Walker karena pelanggaran lalu lintas oleh anggota kepolisian pada 27 Juni 2022 di kota Akron, Amerika Serikat, menandakan banyaknya kasus diskriminasi yang dialami oleh warga kulit hitam sehingga dimuat oleh media online dengan pro dan kontra didalamnya. CNN News, NBC News, dan Washington Post adalah beberapa media online terbesar di Amerika Serikat yang gencar memberitakan kasus diskriminasi terutama penembakan Jayland Walker oleh polisi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk memberikan penjelasan dan analisis ideologi yang dikontruksikan melalui sebuah teks yang meliputi struktur makro, struktur super, dan struktur mikro. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dan fokus penelitian pada kasus penembakan Jayland Walker oleh polisi di sepuluh berita online yang meliputi empat dari CNN News, dua dari NBC News, dan empat dari Washington Post periode bulan Juni 2022 hingga Agustus 2022 menggunakan analisis wacana kritis Van Dijk (1985). Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa CNN News dan The Washington Post menunjukkan preferensi untuk menggambarkan Jayland Walker sebagai korban dan memberikan pandangan negatif kepada polisi melalui penggunaan elemen leksikal dan metafora. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa ideologi pemilik media berperan penting dalam membentuk isi berita. Sebaliknya, NBC News mempertahankan sikap yang lebih netral karena sering terjadi perubahan kepemilikan. Penelitian ini memiliki arti penting dalam memberikan kontribusi terhadap teori dan menawarkan kerangka konseptual yang dapat berfungsi sebagai sumber inspirasi bagi mahasiswa yang terlibat dalam studi analisis wacana kritis.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background of the research. It provides the background of the study, problem of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitations, definition of key terms.

A. Background of The Study

One of the prominent news stories being discussed involves the shooting of an American citizen named Jayland Walker. The Akron Police in Ohio, United States, stated during a press conference that eight black individuals were involved in the shooting, which has sparked various reactions among the public. This incident occurred when Jayland Walker, a 25-year-old Black American, engaged in a shootout with eight police officers following a minor traffic violation at 12:30 a.m. in Akron, Ohio, United States. Police shot Jayland Walker, alleging that he was resisting arrest. Tragically, Walker was unarmed at the time of his death on June 27, 2022, and he was fatally shot while attempting to flee a traffic stop. An autopsy subsequently revealed that he had sustained 46 gunshot wounds or lacerations, as confirmed by the county medical examiner.

This incident highlights a larger issue in the United States, where each state has its own laws governing various violations. Even in cases involving police officers, who are meant to protect the community, they often escape legal consequences. This shooting is not an isolated incident, as it adds to a growing list of unjustified killings of black men and women by law enforcement, which many view as racist. In 2020, the death of George Floyd in Minneapolis due to police

brutality triggered global protests against racial injustice. This shooting also occurred because of the stereotype that blacks are considered criminals (Potterf and Pohl 2018, p. 423). This context makes it a compelling subject for research.

In recent decades, the news media have adopted various approaches, including Critical Discourse Analysis or nowadays call as CDA, to examine how news is presented to the public (Samaie & Malmir, 2017). The media serve as a platform for government officials to manage their image and address controversies, even when they are involved in law violations and human rights abuses. This creates a fascinating interplay of discourses, where news outlets can sometimes contradict their stated positions. This study aims to analyze the discourse in online newspapers and uncover underlying ideological perspectives in news media. To do this, we must explore the text and reveal the implicit meanings within news articles.

For this research, the researcher has chosen to analyze the news coverage of Jayland Walker's death, a case that involves the fatal shooting of a black man by a US police officer. News media is a crucial vehicle for disseminating information in the modern world, and it is expected to be impartial. However, issues related to racism have become increasingly prevalent in public discourse. If the media takes a biased stance in their reporting, it can erode the public's trust in their objectivity. Regrettably, this is not the first time a black person has been killed by a white police officer, particularly in the United States. Through this analysis, the researcher hope to provide readers with insights into which news

outlets support or maintain neutrality regarding the behavior of the US police in relation to racial issues.

This research interested to analyze the news about the Jayland Walker's death through the portal CNN News, NBC, and Washington Posts. The researcher was choosing the portal CNN News because it is a popular media, where the news is available in almost all countries and in 2021, the channel secured the second spot as one of the most-watched by the audience, garnering a total of 1,078,000 viewers (Katz, 2022). Then, this research is choosing NBC, because a local media located in Akron, Ohio, United States, according to the place of origin. The lasts, researcher is choosing Washington Post, because it is the oldest media in the United States. Of the three media, the researcher also wants to compare which media are neutral or pro to the police because the media are now very vulnerable to being on one side. In addition, the news about Jayland Walker's death on the selected portal is taken from June to August 2022.

The researcher opted for Van Dijk's (1985) theory due to its elucidation on how text structure and discourse strategies are employed to highlight specific themes, such as the depiction of certain actors or events. Numerous examples of analysis within Van Dijk's (1985) text dimensions, particularly in the context of media text analysis, reinforce its suitability when compared to other CDA theories. Van Dijk's (1988) outlines four principles pertaining to ideological analysis: emphasizing our positive attributes, emphasizing their negative attributes, de-emphasizing our shortcomings, and de-emphasizing their positive attributes. This can be simplified into the "us vs. them" polarization strategy, applicable across

various levels of action, meaning, textual forms, and discourse. The polarization strategy is evident in the study conducted by Irhan and Wahyudi (2012), wherein one of the techniques used is the disclaimer. This functions as a means of positively portraying self-legitimization and presenting negative depictions to delegitimize other entities. The researchers cite this as a key motivation for their investigation. Consequently, political speeches, interviews, news stories, or propaganda often center around portraying one group favorably while associating the opposing side with negative traits, such as racism.

In this case, this research juxtaposes this phenomenon with the CDA of the Teun A. Van Dijk (1985) model. CDA has one of the essential tasks to explain the relationship between discourse and social context (Dijk, 2008, p.65). In previous studies, CDA was considered adequate for analyzing news, especially Van Dijk's (1985) CDA theory in his book. In the discourse theory, Van Dijk (1985) divides the text's structure into three levels, namely macro structure, superstructure, and microstructure, making it easier for researcher to analyze news. More precisely, such an analysis must explain how the abuse of power is committed, reproduced or legitimized by the texts and discourses of the dominant institution or group. CDA is a critical process of research about things written by someone with a meaning of language. This means that discourse in text, speech, sentences, images can be analyzed with a critical view. The characteristics of CDA are carried out with the dimensions of action, context, history, power, and ideology.

According to Van Dijk (1985), CDA consists of three dimensions; text, social cognition, and social context. The point is to make a unified analysis of the

combination of the three dimensions of the discourse. Discourse strategies and text structures used to emphasize particular themes are part of the dimensions of the text being studied. Meanwhile, on the measurement of social cognition, producing news texts involves the comprehension of individuals and journalists. At the same time, the third aspect studies the building of discourse that develops in society about a problem. The researcher chose this theme as research material because this problem is very closely related to the broader community. The peace of the world can be unstable because of the political relations and diplomatic relations of a country.

Van Dijk's (1985) wants to answer the relationship between discourse, power, domination, and social structure. In particular, Van Dijk's (1985) model examines the structure, strategies, or properties of texts, verbal interactions, or communication events that play a role in reproduction models. Discourse that appears in the text is seen as natural and natural. Language and power are linked to the practice of social institutions, particularly social structures and political structures. The power behind discourse shifts the focus to the order of discourse as a dimension of the social order of social institutions and is appointed to relate to power. Power can be won by social struggle and through social efforts that make it possible to win or lose.

The researcher takes the object of research on online news of Jayland Walker's death which contained the incident of the shooting of the US police officer that caused the death of the black man by using the discourse theory of Teun A. Van Dijk because the content of the address can be analyzed in terms of

the structure of the text to find linguistics features and also the social context according to the text. Data recorded the text of the speech obtained from reading on the nytimes.com media site. The researcher also found a previous study conducted by Fernandez & Uran (2021), this study contains the characteristics of CDA and text structure of the object of the second inauguration speech text. This journal focuses on examining the structure of a text that present semantics, syntax, and rhetoric, in contrast to the current research, which focuses on text structure analysis and social analysis.

The researcher will refer to use previous research to get maximum research results. Several figures have done research with CDA. Here the author will divide it into three types of research, that is CDA in general analysis, CDA in racism, and CDA in online news. Previous research consisted of journals and theses related to research problems and topics. Here there are several studies on CDA, in general are described in this study.

First, Khan et al. (2019), in a journal entitled *"Muslims' Representation in Donald Trump's Anti-Muslim-Islam Statement: A Critical Discourse Analysis,"* analyzes the representations of other people who have proven anti-Muslim sentiments and Islamophobia in Donald Trump's statement during the 2016 American presidential election. The analysis in this study uses critical discourse studies as a framework with Van Dijk's (1985) ideological square model. The results of their research show that Trump uses discursive techniques to represent Muslims and Islam negatively while representing himself as patriotic towards the country.

Second, Khalil & Abbas (2018), in a journal article entitled *"Iraq in the American Presidential Debate Discourse: A Critical Discourse Analysis,"* has a research topic about identifying the views of US presidential candidates, namely Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump, on Iraq. This study uses Van Dijk's (1985) model of CDA, namely socio-cognitive, to find the ideology adopted by each candidate. The results of this study indicate that the presidential debate represents a rich ideological discourse from both Clinton's and Trump's points of view. Both have a specific ideology toward Iraq and take advantage of the Iraqi issue to achieve certain electoral benefits in the debate.

Third, Tambunan et al. (2018), in their research entitled *"Critical discourse: Applying Norman Fairclough theory in Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's balcony speech,"* have a research topic that aims to apply Fairclough theory in Recep Tayyip Erdogan's balcony speech. This study uses the CDA of Norman Fairclough's model of textual analysis, analysis of discourse practice, and sociocultural analysis to find the language formed and shaped by specific social relationships and context. The results of this research can be concluded that the text of the speech delivered by Erdogan has taken advantage of linguistic features; text structure, grammar, and coherence through micro (textual analysis). Based on the aforementioned findings and subsequent discussions, it can be deduced that the principal objective of Erdogan is to inspire and instill a sense of confidence and passion amongst his compatriots, specifically the Turkish populace.

Furthermore, several types of research from object analysis originating from news media portals are also carried out on CDA. First, Aini & Widodo

(2018), in their study entitled *"Critical Discourse Analysis of the Bombing Attack News: An Analysis of Teun A. van Dijk's Model,"* has a topic regarding the opinion rubric in the Jakarta Post. This study uses the text structure (macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure) of the Van Dijk (1985) model of CDA to analyze how the text is built and whether the word choice in the reader with the object being studied from the online news portal, namely the Jakarta Post. The result will be that the author brings other issues into the news text he writes, such as comparing the performance of the police and the government's failure, which is not related to the news of terrorism.

Second, Dezhkameh et al. (2021), in their research entitled *"A Critical Discourse Analysis of Covid-19 in Iranian and American Newspapers,"* has a topic about the differences in reporting on Covid-19 between Iranian and the United States. This study uses the Van Dijk (1985) ideological model Square of CDA and has research objects from news media portals in the form of Iran's Tehran Times and The New York Times of the United States. The results of this study indicate that the ideological and political attitudes of the government and news agencies are prioritized over public health issues when the Covid-19 pandemic is often ignored. Micro-determination plays an essential role in promoting a specific ideology in newspapers.

Third, Rulinawaty et al. (2022), in a journal entitled *"Online news regarding the spread of the omicron variant in Southeast Asia,"* find online news discourse regarding the spread of the Omicron variant in Southeast Asia through three online news portals. This study uses the Van Dijk (1985) model of CDA and

takes objects from three news sources in Southeast Asia: Kompas.com, news.abs-cbn.com, and channelnewsasia.com. The finding of the study shows that three online news reports prioritized the public's right to get vaccinated during the Covid-19 pandemic. The administration of vaccines, plays an important role in the spread of Omicron to reduce the effect of the Omicron variant, especially the health issues and also the economic aspect.

Fourth, Ngumo & Omoke (2021), in a paper entitled *"Analysis of Kenya newspaper headlines: Handshakes and shifting political alliances"* have the topic of political coverage in Kenya newspapers. This study uses the macrostructure level of the Van Dijk (1985) model of CDA and has objects from Kenya's online newspaper. The results of this study indicate that at the macrostructure level of the main topic or theme in the headline, which is a conflict, the political actors have different positions in the contest when the alliance shifts. Likewise, at the microstructure level, most selected items are harmful, and most are calculated to cause conflict.

Finally, there is research on Critical Discourse Analysis was also carried out by several figures specifically discussing racist behavior towards black people. First, Yudhi and Tanto (2022), in the journal entitled *"US Police Department's Representation in The New York Times Article "George Floyd's Brother Pleads with Congress: 'Make it Stop'": A Critical Discourse Analysis,"* examines the representation of the US Police Department in an article published in The New York Times concerning George Floyd's brother who pleads with the Congress. This research generally uses the text structure of Van Dijk's (1985) model of

CDA. Specifically, it discusses the racism of the United States police against black citizens who plead for justice for their brothers. His result shows that the US Police Department is represented in the negative portrayal in the news report through these three aspects of the micro-level analysis.

Second, Duffy et al. (2019), in a journal article entitled *"A critical discourse analysis of racial violence in South Carolina, U.S.A.: Implications for Traveling While Black,"* aim to present cases that illustrate how racial discourse violence is built in the United States and how it can affect the journey of black citizens. This study uses CDA to examine the crossroads of pursuing race from a tourism perspective. The results show that there is a consideration of critical issues of racial representation in their tourism, such as being aware of emerging organizations and then facilitating black people.

Third, Trochmann et al. (2022), in a journal article entitled *"Resistance or reinforcement? A critical discourse analysis of racism and anti-Blackness in public administration scholarship,"* has the aim of identifying the way white supremacy manifests itself in all fields of public administration in its science and research. This study uses the CDA symposium, which investigates the extent to which each journal rejects or reinforces systemic racism. The study results indicate that there are oppon creasing racial awareness, power sharing, intentional anti-racist language, and symposium resistance.

This research found a gap from the previous study that researcher must fill. There are many differences between current and previous research that researcher can take. CDA research has been carried out by several figures, especially by

using the Van Dijk model, but researcher have developed it through different objects. Specifically, research on the topic of Jayland Walker's death using the Van Dijk model of CDA has not been found. Therefore, the researcher chose this topic to conduct the current research. Similarities between the recent study and previous research, the recent study uses Van Dijk's (1985) three-dimensional model of CDA and racism ideology toward black people.

This research decided to take the title of the research *"A Critical Discourse Analysis of Jayland Walker's Death in Online News"* this objective of the research is to find the element of the text: macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure as well as ideology published from online news media about the death of Jayland Walker to the Van Dijk (1985) model. However, the current news media online can be utilizing as a great source of learning and analyzing CDA in use and it also present interesting material to regard.

B.   Problems of The Study

According to the background and research focus of *"A Critical Discourse Analysis of Jayland Walker's Death in Online News,"* there are problems in the form of questions that researcher will discuss:

1.   How is the macrostructure used by media in reporting the Jayland Walker?

2.   How is the superstructrure used by media in reporting the Jayland Walker?

3.   How is the microstructure used by media in reporting the Jayland Walker?

C. Significance of The Study

This research holds theoretical contribution for CDA. The objective of this research is to enhance the understanding of Teun A. Van Dijk's (1985) model, encompassing crucial components such as macro structure, superstructure, microstructure, and ideology. Teun A. Van Dijk, a prominent theoretical scholar, views CDA as a framework that significantly influences society, particularly within the context of online news portals, shedding light on the ideologies they espouse. This critical perspective aims to delve into the intricacies of Van Dijk's (1985) CDA model, recognizing its pivotal role in shaping societal discourse, especially in the realm of online news portals, where ideologies are prominently highlighted.

Practically, this research serves to enhance the writer's proficiency in CDA and augment the reader's knowledge in this field. The findings have practical implications, enabling a deeper understanding of linguistic concepts and providing valuable insights for readers. Moreover, the outcomes of this study can be utilized as a reference for mandatory writing course assignments, specifically those involving CDA rooted in Teun A. Van Dijk's (1985) theoretical framework. This holds particular relevance for students at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

D. Scope and Limitations

This research delves into the discourse surrounding Jayland Walker's death in the news. While numerous news stories about murders have been

scrutinized in the past, this study focuses specifically on a selected few reporting on Jayland Walker's death from various media sources. The analysis encompasses sentences, clauses, and paragraphs, utilizing Van Dijk's (1985) theory to categorize and summarize the CDA structure evident in the news coverage of Jayland Walker's demise.

The scope of the analysis is refined to concentrate solely on the macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure of the news to obtain an ideology that is constructed through text for the victim of police murder, Jayland Walker. This approach aims to unravel the underlying ideology embedded in online news portals reporting on Jayland Walker's death.

E. Definition of Key Terms

Some important terms are used to avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding, namely:

1. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA): A linguistic study that discusses discourse, not from linguistic elements, but relates it to context.

2. Jayland Walker's Death: Victim of police shooting in Akron, Ohio, United States.

3. Macrostructure: A text's global or general meaning that can be observed by looking at the topic or theme that is put forward in an event.

4. Superstructure: A discourse related to the framework of a text and how the parts of the reader are arranged as a whole.

5. Microstructure: The meaning of discourse observed from a small part of a text: words, sentences, propositions, clauses, phrases, and so on.

6. Online News: News published on the internet through the portal media online.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explores and explains the relevant literature related to the topic, including Critical Discourse Analysis, Teun A. Van Dijk (1985) Model of CDA, and Online News.

A. Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis, or CDA, has now become a paradigm in linguistics. CDA firstly emerged in the early 1990s, by the Teun Van Dijk, Norman Fairclough, Gunther Kress, Theo Van Leeuwen, and Ruth Wodak (Wodak and Meyer, 2015, p. 4). Since then, many new articles have been established (Fairclough, 2013). CDA is a part of discourse analysis that focuses on the theorization and description processes that produce texts and social structures and processes in which individuals or groups become subjects of social history, then create meaning in interacting with texts. CDA emerged while developing critical social science paradigms such as critical sociology, critical psychology, critical social policy, and critical anthropology.

According to Van Dijk (as cited in Amoussou, & A Allagbe, 2018), A CDA focuses on social issues, specifically the role of discourse in the development and reproduction of power abuse or dominance (p. 12), and then takes a particular interest in the principles that regulate the interaction between language and power (Wodak & Mayer, 2001, p. 2). CDA uses a critical approach by analyzing language, not from the linguistic aspect but also by connecting it with context. The context in question is for specific purposes and practices.

Furthermore, Van Dijk (as cited in Amoussou, & Allagbe, 2018) argues that CDA has essential criteria to realize its goals, namely by fulfilling several requirements, including: first, it is problem-or issue-oriented; Second is to study social problems interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary; Third is CDA does not characterize but an explicitly critical approach, position, or stance of studying the text and talk; Fourth is the focus of CDA is on how power, domination, and inequality are maintained or challenged; fifth is ideologies in relationships of discursively performed domination or their underlying ideologies, CDA aims to unearth, unveil, or disclose what is implicit, hidden, or otherwise not immediately apparent; Sixth is critical and oppositional posture towards the elites and the powerful; seventh is CDA attempts to develop or maintain a general concept of solidarity with dominated groups.

Moreover, according to Van Dijk (2008) there are characteristics of CDA, covering action, context, history, power, and ideology.

1. Action

The first principle of CDA is viewed as an action. Within the framework of CDA, the foundational principle beckons us to perceive discourse not merely as a collection of words but as a dynamic and purposeful act. Envision a scenario where language, whether spoken or written, transcends its conventional role, morphing into a sophisticated tool with the explicit intention of revealing nuanced meanings. This unfolds as a nuanced interaction, where language becomes a multifaceted vehicle for informing, directing, influencing, persuading, and orchestrating conversations toward carefully crafted outcomes. In essence,

discourse transforms into an intentional, consciously expressed, and meticulously controlled entity, far removed from the realms of chaos or unconscious expression. Every word, phrase, and utterance takes on the role of a deliberate action, driven by specific aims such as affecting perceptions, engaging in debates, employing persuasive efforts, providing support, or offering reactions. This conceptualization breathes life into discourse, portraying it as a purposeful narrative crafted with conscious intent, dispelling notions of randomness or expression beyond the boundaries of awareness. It invites us to delve into the intricacies of language, exploring its potential as a tool for intentional communication and influence within the intricate tapestry of social interactions.

For example, consider a televised political debate within the framework of CDA. In this scenario, the candidates engage in a verbal exchange that extends beyond the mere exchange of words. Each statement becomes a strategic move, a nuanced interaction aimed at influencing viewers, persuading undecided voters, and steering the narrative toward a favorable outcome. The language used by the candidates transforms from a simple communication tool into a sophisticated instrument meticulously wielded to shape perceptions, present arguments, and strategically position themselves. Every phrase, tone, and facial expression is a calculated action, consciously expressed to control the discourse, leaving no room for randomness or unintended expressions. This political discourse, within the lens of CDA, underscores the intentional nature of language, revealing its role as a powerful force in shaping public opinion and influencing the dynamics of societal conversations.

2. Context

CDA considering the context of discourse, such as backgrounds, situations, events, and conditions. This analytical approach also extends its scrutiny to the communicative context, delving into questions such as "who is communicating with whom and why," delineating situational aspects, and identifying target audiences. The analysis further investigates the medium employed for communication, the developmental trajectory of different communication types, and the interrelation between involved parties. Notably, CDA selectively focuses on pertinent contextual elements for the production and interpretation of texts, omitting extraneous factors. The significance of specific contexts that influence discourse production is underscored, particularly the demographics of participants, considering factors like gender, age, education, social class, ethnicity, and religion. Moreover, social settings, encompassing aspects such as location, time, the relationship between speakers and listeners, and the physical environment, are deemed crucial contextual elements for comprehending discourse.

Context refers to the entirety of circumstances and elements external to the text, including the individuals involved in producing the text, the environment in which it originates, its intended purpose, and more. Cook (1989) posits that, in terms of discourse, three focal points—text, context, and discourse—are integral. Furthermore, according to Cook (1989), CDA delves into the context of communication, exploring the dynamics of who communicates with whom and for what reasons, the diverse situational contexts, the target audiences, the communication mediums, and the evolution of communication and relationships

for each participant. This multifaceted consideration of context in CDA enriches the analysis by providing a comprehensive understanding of the intricate interplay between language, society, and communication dynamics (Cook, 1989).

Example:

a. Original Text:

"Government officials announced the new policy during a press conference. The decision aims to address rising unemployment rates and stimulate economic growth. However, critics argue that the policy disproportionately benefits large corporations, exacerbating social inequality."

b. Analysis with Context:

In CDA, we explore the contextual dimensions surrounding the discourse. In this scenario, the context includes the government officials (the participants) who announced the policy, the press conference (the setting), the objective of addressing rising unemployment and stimulating economic growth (the purpose), and the ensuing debate among critics (further discourse).

CDA would delve into the demographics of the participants, considering factors like their roles, potential biases, and political affiliations. The situational context of a press conference, including its timing and location, would be scrutinized. The purpose of the

discourse—addressing unemployment and economic growth—would be examined for potential implications and underlying motives.

Additionally, the analysis would explore how critics perceive the policy and the language used to convey their arguments. This examination of context aids in understanding the power dynamics, potential ideological influences, and the broader societal implications of the discourse.

c. Modified Text with CDA Analysis:

"Government officials, predominantly comprising policymakers from a certain political party, strategically unveiled the new policy during a high-profile press conference held in the capital. The decision ostensibly aims to tackle the pressing issue of rising unemployment and spur economic growth. However, critics, predominantly representing grassroots movements and smaller enterprises, vehemently argue that the policy disproportionately favors large corporations, contributing to the widening gap between the affluent and the marginalized. This critique, embedded within the discourse, sheds light on the underlying power dynamics, potential political motivations, and the social implications of the policy."

In this example, the analysis considers the demographics of the government officials, the situational context of the press conference, the intended purpose of the policy, and the perspectives of critics. This holistic approach aligns

with the principles of CDA, providing a nuanced understanding of the discourse's multifaceted nature.

3. *History*

Positioning discourse within a specific social context signifies that discourse is inherently crafted within that milieu and cannot be comprehended without accounting for the contextual backdrop. CDA consequently strives to unravel myriad facets of the text, acknowledging the existence of numerous motivations for its creation rather than reducing it to a singular purpose. An illustrative example of this multifaceted approach is the contextual placement of discourse within a particular societal setting. This necessitates a comprehensive historical examination to elucidate the reasons behind the formulation and evolution of discourse in such a manner.

Discourse is intricately linked to specific contexts, and a holistic understanding mandates the inclusion of the contextual surroundings. Crucially, to fathom the nuances embedded in the text, placing discourse within a distinct historical context becomes paramount. The true comprehension of textual discourse unfolds when it is juxtaposed against the backdrop of the historical circumstances in which it originated, providing insights into the interplay between language, society, and the temporal milieu in which discourse thrives. For example is in historical speech analysis.

a. Discourse Excerpt:

"Freedom and equality for all citizens have been our guiding principles since the inception of this nation."

b. Historical Context:

Positioning this discourse within the historical context involves considering the era when the speech was delivered. It requires understanding societal norms, prevailing political ideologies, and historical events that influenced the speaker's perspective on freedom and equality.

c. CDA Perspective:

CDA recognizes that the speech's meaning isn't singular but shaped by multiple motivations. It acknowledges the need to unravel various facets, such as political agendas, societal expectations, and the speaker's intentions. An example of this multifaceted approach is exploring how the discourse aligns with the societal setting—whether it responds to ongoing debates or reflects a historical turning point.

d. Analytical Insight:

By conducting a comprehensive historical examination, CDA illuminates the reasons behind the formulation and evolution of this

discourse. It reveals that the principles of freedom and equality are not static but evolve with societal changes. Placing the discourse within its historical context becomes paramount for a nuanced understanding, shedding light on the intricate interplay between language, society, and the temporal milieu in which the speech thrived.

4. *Power*

CDA stands as a theoretical framework that steadfastly acknowledges the omnipresence and significance of power in the realm of discourse. This approach contends that discourse, often perceived as neutral or natural, is, in fact, an instrument entwined with power dynamics. It boldly asserts that text, rather than a passive reflection, actively interferes with power relations.

Unlike traditional analyses fixated on textual details or structures, CDA extends its gaze to encompass the intricate web of social, political, economic, and cultural powers. Within the foundational tenets of CDA lies a fundamental connection between discourse and society—forged through the lens of power. This analytical perspective does not merely view power as an abstract force but interprets it as a mechanism of control.

In the expansive terrain of CDA, power manifests itself not only in the nuances of language use but also as a pervasive force dictating the very structure of discourse. Beyond the boundaries of the text, power emerges as a discernible presence, shaping the contours of societal, political, and economic landscapes.

In essence, CDA offers a potent lens through which to scrutinize the interplay between discourse and power. By recognizing power as a dynamic force, both subtle and overt, CDA invites scholars and analysts to unravel the layers of influence woven into the fabric of language. It prompts a deeper exploration, encouraging a critical understanding of how discourse, far from being a neutral vessel, actively participates in and reflects the power dynamics that underpin our multifaceted social reality.

In this example, the politician strategically uses language to construct a narrative that portrays their party as the epitome of progress and prosperity. While the text seemingly communicates policy proposals and promises, a CDA lens would unravel the underlying power dynamics. The politician not only seeks to persuade voters but also employs discourse as a tool to reinforce their party's dominance in the political landscape.

Power, in this context, operates subtly through linguistic choices that reinforce specific ideologies and values associated with the politician's party. The discourse, far from neutral, actively engages in shaping public perceptions and influencing the balance of power within the political sphere. The speech, when subjected to CDA, emerges as a battleground where language becomes a conduit for the exertion and negotiation of political power.

This example illustrates how CDA delves beyond surface-level linguistic analysis, illuminating the covert ways in which power asserts itself within the intricate tapestry of political discourse.

5. *Ideology*

CDA unravels the intricate interplay between language and ideology, particularly evident in the realm of news text. The central tenet that emerges from the analysis is the pervasive role of ideology in shaping and influencing public opinion through news narratives. Classical theories on ideology assert that dominant groups actively construct ideologies to perpetuate and legitimize their control. CDA extends this notion, emphasizing that news texts are not neutral conveyors of information but active participants in ideological practices. These texts serve as reflective surfaces that project and reinforce specific ideologies, often aligned with the interests of dominant groups.

In the context of news discourse, the detected ideology revolves around guiding readers' opinions to align with the overall content of the text. The news becomes a tool through which dominant groups seek to shape public perceptions, thus reinforcing their authority and control. This manipulation of discourse aligns with Van Dijk's (1985) perspective, viewing discourse as a medium wielded by dominant groups to persuade and communicate their power to the public.

In essence, CDA exposes the subtle mechanisms by which ideology operates within news narratives, portraying them not as objective accounts but as strategic expressions of power. As society becomes more attuned to these dynamics, the call for media literacy and critical engagement intensifies, urging the public to scrutinize news discourse for underlying ideologies and fostering a more discerning and informed readership.

B.   Van Dijk's (1985) Model of Critical Discourse Analysis

Van Dijk's (1985) model of CDA is widely used because it elaborates the elements of discourse so that they can be utilized and used practically. The model used by Van Dijk is often referred to as the "social cognitive approach" (Van Dijk, 1988, p. 20). Furthermore, Van Dijk's (1988) research on discourse is insufficient to be based solely on an examination of the text because the text is merely the outcome of production methods that should also be noted. But on social cognition, it must be seen how the text is produced, based on the individual of journalists and editors, and the context is seen from the discourse that develops in society.

Models Van Dijk's (1985) is characterized as having three textual dimensions: text, social context, and social cognition, which express a unified analysis. However, this analysis will be focused on textual analysis.

1. Text

The textual analysis focused on the text, which led to a comprehensive analysis. Van Dijk (1988, p. 13) sees a text as consisting of several structures/levels, each supporting each other, and divides it into three structure texts, including macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. Although it consists of a structure or three levels, all structures are one unit, interconnected, and mutually supportive. The text framework supports the global meaning of a text (theme) and the choice of words and sentences used.

Furthermore, Van Dijk (1988) sees all texts have rules that can be seen as pyramids. Terms and sentences support the global meaning of a text, and propositions are used. Statements/themes at a general level are supported by a

particular choice of words, sentences, or rhetoric. This principle helps researcher to observe how a text is constructed through more minor elements. This schema also provides a map for studying a text. This text can be understood as the content of the news text and the features that make up the news text, words, sentences, paragraphs, and propositions. It can also be seen as what the media covers, how the press expresses events in clear language, and how the events are conveyed through particular rhetoric.

a. *Macrostructure*

Macrostructures are derived from sentence meanings of a text by a set of roles in an abstract, such as linguistic or theory, by operations such as selection, generalization, and construction. These rules function as tentative but effective macrostructures in a cognitive theory of discourse processing, allowing readers to infer the topic from a series of phrases (Dijk & Kintsch, 1983). These operations also depend heavily on our knowledge of the world.

This element refers to the general description of a text. It can also be referred to as a text's main idea, summary, or central idea. Topics describe what journalists want in their reporting. The issue shows the dominant, mid, and most important concept of news. In analysis, the point of a news story is new if it has been completed in its work. Topics describe the ideas put forward or the core ideas of journalists when they see or view an event.

Macrostructure is crucial to discourse analysis in the creation of news by journalists and editors as well as for users of media to comprehend, remember, repeat, and reproduce. Macrostructure explains the consistent, systematic summarization of news by newsmakers to various sources to produce specific news reports. So that without macrostructure theory, readers will not be able to explain the meaning of headlines and leads, which subjectively summarize news reports (Dijk, 1985).

b. *Superstructure*

The schematic superstructure fulfills the news needs by requiring a syntactic form to express and organize the meaning of a sentence. At the same time, it also requires a form to regulate the macrostructure or the text's overall purpose. (Dijk, 1985, p. 14). The superstructure of a text refers to the organization of its constituent elements into the news as a whole. Van Dijk (1998) asserts that in order to arrange the overarching meaning or macrostructure of a text, we also need a form. The critical significance of the schematic is the journalist's strategy to support specific topics conveyed by arranging the parts within a particular order. Schematics use the emphasis on which component comes first and which arrives later as a tactic to conceal important information.

Table 1.2 the example analysis of superstructures in the news *Ohio police officers on paid administrative leave after the fatal shooting of Jayland Walker*

Superstructures	Finding
Summary	*Headline*: Ohio police officers on paid administrative leave after fatal shooting of Jayland Walker *Lead:* "An unknown number of police officers in Ohio have been placed on paid administrative leave pending an investigation after a police pursuit ended in the shooting death of Jayland Walker on Monday."

Story	1. **Situation**
	  - *Main story*
	    The chronology of the shooting incident that occurred between the police and Jayland Walker.
	  - *Background*
	    The discussion was continued with the actions of the police who wanted to find clarity about the case regarding the chronologies of the shooting incident.
	
	2. **Comment**
	a statement regarding the police body recording and further information will be released soon.
	
	3. **Conclusion**
	Closing on this news is pending investigation by the Akron Police Department's, the officers involved in the shooting have been placed on paid administrative leave.

c. *Microstructure*

Microstructure is the meaning of discourse that may be inferred from a short portion of a text, including the choice of words, sentences, propositions, clauses, paraphrases, and the style used by a text. The microstructure is divided into:

1) *Semantics Analysis*

Semantics is the meaning that you want to emphasize in the news text, for example, by providing detail on one side, making one side explicit, and reducing components on the other. The elements contained in this semantic are as follows:

1) Background, namely the news section, can affect the semantics (meaning) you want to display. 2) Detail, this element relates to the mastery of the information displayed by someone. Communicators will exhibit information overload benefits themselves or a good image. 3) Intention will be described explicitly and clearly, not intended to see information that benefits the communicator. 4) A presupposition is a statement that offers a premise that is assumed to be true in order to support the interpretation of the text.

Table 1.3 The example of semantic analysis in the news *Ohio police officers on paid administrative leave after the fatal shooting of Jayland Walker*

Microstructure	Finding
Semantics	1. **Background** The police involved in the shooting incident that killed Jayland Walker have been placed on paid administrative leave pending an investigation after a police pursuit ended. 2. **Details** The chronology of the tragedy of the shooting death of Jayland Walker by Akron, Ohio Police. Police are still awaiting further investigation by the Akron Police Department Major Crimes Unit and the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation. However, this news is accompanied by an in-depth explanation of the statement from the local police chief who expressed his condolences. The police involved have been placed on paid administrative leave to the officer involved at the time of the shooting. So that the image of the police will be seen as an attitude and decisive step toward its members. 3. **Intent** The content of news from CNN which wrote news related to *"Ohio police officers on paid administrative leave after the fatal shooting of Jayland Walker"* Builds public opinion that leads to a strong statement by the police that the investigation into Jayland Walker's death is still being pursued by the police. But besides that, indirectly The journalist's explicit intent and purpose lead to the process of investigating unresolved cases. 4. **Presupposition** The journalist gives an excellent image to the police because they will continue to explore the death case for the shooting of Jayland Walker.

The researcher takes an example the data description on the CNN portal of the semantic analysis by using a CDA approach Van Dijk's (1985). The news

entitled *"Ohio police officers on paid administrative leave after the fatal shooting of Jayland Walker"* published on July 01st, 2022. The following data:

    2) Syntax Analysis

Syntax is how sentences (form, arrangement) is chosen. The elements include: 1) Sentence form is a syntactic aspect related to logistical thinking, that is the principle of causality. Sentence form is a technical matter of grammatical correctness and determining the meaning formed by sentence structure. 2) Coherence is correlation within words or sentences in the text. Two sentences that describe different facts appear coherent. 3) The pronoun is not to manipulate language by creating a creative community.

Furthermore, the researcher takes an example the data description on the CNN portal of the syntax analysis by using a CDA approach Van Dijk (1985). The news entitled *"Ohio police officers on paid administrative leave after the fatal shooting of Jayland Walker"* published on July 01st, 2022. The following data:

Table 1.4 The example of syntax analysis in the news *Ohio police officers on paid administrative leave after the fatal shooting of Jayland Walker*

Microstructure	Finding

Syntax	1. Sentence Form
	  - *Horrigan and police chief Steve Mylett released a joint statement on Wednesday regarding the incident, (Active sentences)*
	2. Coherence
	  - *Police officers from the Akron Police Department attempted to stop a person, later identified as Walker, for a traffic violation around 12:30 a.m. on Monday, but the driver refused to stop, according to a statement posted on Facebook by the agency. (coherence contrast)*
	3. Pronoun
	  - *"Actions by the suspect caused the officers to perceive he posed a deadly threat to them. (he- Jayland Walker)*

3) Stylistics Analysis

Stylistics is how the choice of words is used in the news text. There are no elements contained in the syntax of this structure. It is a lexicon element. This element is used to show how a person chooses a word from the various possible words available. The choice of words will then indicate a confident attitude and ideology.

The next example is taken the data description on the CNN portal of the stylistic analysis by using a CDA approach Van Dijk (1985). The news entitled *"Ohio police officers on paid administrative leave after the fatal shooting of Jayland Walker"* published on July 01st, 2022. The following data:

Table 1.5 The example of stylistics analysis in the news *Ohio police officers on paid administrative leave after the fatal shooting of Jayland Walker*

Microstructure	Finding
Stylistics	1. Lexical a. Shoot, killed, death

4) Rhetoric

Rhetoric is how and in what way it is emphasized. The elements include: 1) Graphics or sections to examine what is emphasized or shown by someone who can be observed from the text, and 2) Metaphors are elements that serve as ornaments or spices of a news story. The use of particular metaphors can be the main clue to understanding the meaning of a text

The next example is stylistic analysis taken the data description on the CNN portal of the by using a CDA approach Van Dijk (1985). The news entitled *"Ohio police officers on paid administrative leave after the fatal shooting of Jayland Walker"* published on July 01st, 2022. The following data:

Table 1.6 The example of rhetoric analysis in the news *Ohio police officers on paid administrative leave after the fatal shooting of Jayland Walker*

Microstructure	Finding
Rhetoric	1. Graphic
	2. Metaphor
	"it's a dark day for our city"
	3. Expression
	The journalist presented the photo of the protesters carrying the words "Justice for Jayland" as a form of sympathy and demanding justice for Jayland against the Akron police.

C. Characteristics of Online News

In everyday society, news has become a necessity. The news itself is defined as a story or description of an event that is currently being discussed. According to Sumadiria, (2005, p. 64-65), the news is a report about current facts or ideas, which are selected by the editorial staff of a daily to be seen, which can attract the attention of readers, in addition to containing important information, or reasons. Consequences of an event include aspects of human interest such as humor, emotion, and development. Meanwhile, according to Charnley (1975, p. 44), the news is a timely report on facts or opinions that have attractiveness or both for the wider community. So, it can be said to be information based on facts, events, or views considered essential and exciting information for the general reader. However, not all events can be regarded as news. In addition to bringing material or discussion of important information, the news is also based on a fact or reality of events in the community and must also have a unique placement. Thus, the matter or information can be considered news.

In the delivery, news can be divided into two: print news and online news. Online news is news presented online and is an online journalistic news product.

This news is classified into various categories, labels, or tags that can be accessed anytime and anywhere through the internet. Online news can be said to provide an excellent opportunity for a much broader and more even distribution of information to the public, meaning that with this online news, it is easier for the public to access information.

In a text, news always has a characteristic structure of writing. News writers refer to the inverted pyramid writing model. The inverted pyramid style is the most commonly used in news writing because it makes it easier for readers to quickly discover the essence of what is happening or being reported (Assegaf, 1991, p. 49-51). In addition, this writing model also aims to make it easier to cut out the unimportant parts at the bottom. The pyramid consists of headlines, deadlines, leads, and body.

Furthermore, an event can be said to be news if it has fulfilled the characteristics of a word. MacDougall (1967) mentions that there are five characteristics that news reports should possess: *timeliness, proximity, prominence, human interest, and consequence*.

1. *Timeliness*

This timeliness can be interpreted as happening or just happening because news is bound by time. Time affects the actuality of news because it relates to novelty and actuality. To get this timeliness, a journalist must be fast and responsive in capturing the moment because it is quick and immediate.

2. Proximity

Proximity is a factor of distance or moment of an event to the reader because, as a reader, it affects the attractiveness or value of news. The space in question is not limited to geographical distance but will refer more to interests, talents, and professions. So that distance can determine the determinant for the reader's fans.

3. Prominence

Prominence is more precise, straightforward, concise, memorable, and intelligent. The value of a news story is determined mainly by the importance or favorite thing about a person, thing, place, or event, just as news concerning people, locations, or events that attract readers' attention is news or vital information to be known by readers or news connoisseurs.

4. Human interest

News can also concern things that have a human appeal or a human touch. The higher the attractiveness of information, the higher the report's value. Something touching and inspiring one's humanity adds value to a news story. The value of a news story will increase if the human interest element is managed correctly.

5. Consequence

The value of news is also primarily determined by the influence, consequences, and impacts which may be caused in the broader community. The effect can affect political, social, and economic life, which journalists should consider in finding and writing news.

D. Historical Context of Black Discrimination

In the historical context, racism against Black individuals in America emerged in the early 19th century. Hall's (2019, p.119) underscores that African-Americans, particularly those with dark skin, were perceived as contrary to the white ideal due to having the darkest skin among human groups. This racial discrimination gained momentum after the Atlantic slave trade and European colonization, as white Americans integrated bias against individuals of African descent into their cultural traditions.

This discrimination evolved into a broader phenomenon known as racism, exhibiting various forms based on racial categories. Post-colonialism and the persistence of racism led to the institutionalization of discrimination as a social pathology, embraced by both the oppressed and the oppressors. Consequently, people of color are including those of African descent, internalized and perpetuated racist traditions within their own communities as a response to widespread acts of racism and discrimination. Although discrimination among people of color is termed "colorism" and is not inherently racist, it mirrors the patterns observed in white racism. In the contemporary era, despite a diminished emphasis on racial distinctions, discrimination based on skin color among victimized populations is termed "victimism."

Additionally, Native Americans, while resisting white culture and its moral traditions, were unable to escape the influence of the dominant white society. This influence resulted in victim-group discrimination among Native Americans. White historians, who controlled historical records, often overlooked

the participation of Cherokee Native Americans in antebellum South discrimination. Carter G. Woodson, an African-American historian, acknowledged the overlooked history of the relationship between Blacks and Native Americans. Mainstream narratives, influenced by media portrayals, distorted the reality of African-Americans who allied with Native Americans in battles, labeling them as "renegades" and neglecting those who aligned with the white community. This biased account diminishes the recognition of African-Americans fighting against white settlers and implies a false preference for loyalty to white slave masters over the pursuit of freedom.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In analyzing this research to make it sharper and structured, the researcher uses research methodology to understand and analyze one variable. This section will cover research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research employed a qualitative method. Qualitative method was deemed as the appropriate method to analyze the text in the news during this study. According to Moloeng (2007), a qualitative research strategy involves the utilization of raw data without transforming any data into a numerical format (p.6).

The research was analyzed using CDA based on Van Dijk's (1985) models. In this model, the data in the form of words were examined, reported in detail, and a situational study of the events that had occurred was conducted. The study sought various words within the text to facilitate a discourse analysis and used CDA to dissect the discourse present in the text in order to identify the social injustices existing in online news.

B. Data and Data Source

The data for this research were investigated from three popular online news portals—CNN, NBC, and Washington Post—which covered the topic of the shooting of Jayland Walker by the police force in Akron, Ohio, United States, resulting in Walker's loss of life. The selection of these portals was based on

specific criteria; first, CNN, a widely known media outlet with global availability, offering news coverage in almost all countries. Second, NBC, a local media outlet situated in Akron, Ohio, United States, chosen based on its geographical relevance. Third, Washington Post, recognized as the oldest media outlet in the United States. The researcher aimed to compare these three media outlets to determine whether they maintained a neutral stance or exhibited a pro-police inclination, as modern media is often susceptible to taking sides. Additionally, the news articles related to Jayland Walker's death on the selected portals were extracted from June to July 2022. The data were presented in the form of words, sentences, and phrases retrieved from the online news portals.

C. Data Collection

The data utilized in this study originated from online news portals. Documentation was employed for data collection in the research. The following steps were described and explained: firstly, the researcher sought news coverage of Jayland Walker's death from specific news portals, namely CNN News, NBC News, and the Washington Post, spanning the period from June 2022 to August 2022. Secondly, texts and news articles related to the topic were thoroughly read and organized into tables based on Van Dijk's (1985) theory. Thirdly, the data collected is in the form of sentences, phrases, and words. Fourthly, the data is systematically categorized and classified using Van Dijk's (1985). The categorization encompasses three types of analysis: Macrostructure, Microstructure, and Superstructure.

D. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the first step is to categorize news texts into seven tables. Each table contains selected words, phrases, or sentences from each news media. Subsequently, propositions from each table are condensed through summarizing macro propositions, forming a collection of propositions. Finally, these macro propositions are summarized with a higher-level macro structure of news texts. The next step is to identify words and propositions that have a significant impact on the recipients and can be well-remembered by them. Meanwhile, the last step is to find formal structures that support and control the delivery of news about the death of Jayland Walker. Therefore, by identifying these structures, the reporting can be revealed through an emphasis on word repetition, controlled expressions, and ideological insertions in the news.

In the context of this thesis, the explanation is conducted through intensive reading methods relevant to data collection techniques. Barry, as cited by Rosidi (2008), introduced the intensive reading technique known as the SQ3R method (Survey, Questions, Read, Recall, and Review). Therefore, routine reading is crucial in this research as it aims to discover the essence, themes, and topics conveyed in speeches.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will examine the analysis of critical discourse analysis of Jayland Walker's death in online news. This study analyzes data based on the CDA model by Van Dijk (1985), in the case of how is the macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure constructed in Jayland Walker's death in online news.

A. Findings

In the findings section, the researcher endeavored to present the results of data analysis obtained in the previous chapter. The analysis focused on a textual examination of Jayland Walker's death as reported in online news. Following Van Dijk's (1985), the researchers identified macrostructure elements such as topics or themes, superstructure elements like schema, and microstructure elements, including word choice, grammar, semantics, and rhetoric in the online news. There is an overview of ten pieces of data from three different media in this research. The following overview in the Table 2.1:

Table 2.1 Overview of the findings

No.	News Media	Analysis	Summary
1.	CNN News	Macrostructure	Across all articles, the macrostructure consistently revolves around the central theme of Jayland Walker's tragic death as a result of a police shooting.
		Superstructure	Jayland Walker consistently emerges as the central figure around whom the narrative is structured.
		Microstructure	The consistent use of terms like "excessive force," "unnecessary use of force," and carefully chosen expressions like "arrogance" collectively paint a negative representation of the police actions. Additionally, the microstructure consistently aligns

			with the victim's perspective, emphasizing emotions such as fear and panic experienced by Black individuals during police encounters
		Ideology	CNN appears to be leaning towards an empathetic attitude towards victims and their families. CNN emphasized that there is an anti-police ideology and is not racist towards black people.
2.	NBC News	Macrostructure	The central theme revolves around the death of Jayland Walker and the potential failure of Akron police officers to meet Ohio standards for pursuits and the use of force. The sub-themes emphasize the importance of adherence to state standards, linking them directly to public safety and the fair execution of law enforcement duties.
		Superstructure	The superstructure effectively establishes the context, details, and implications of the news article.
		Microstructure	The news appears to take a critical stance on the actions of the police, calling for accountability without explicitly favoring the police or the victim. Semantics elucidates motivations and key facts surrounding Jayland Walker's death, emphasizing the potential consequences of the police's failure to meet state standards. Syntax analysis highlights the structured coherence of information, while stylistics delves into lexical choices such as "gun," "handgun," and "firearm," crucial in discussions about the use of force
		Ideology	The news article from NBC adopts a critical perspective on the actions of Akron police officers, emphasizing the importance of adherence to established state standards. While not explicitly taking sides favoring or bias towards either the police or the victim. However, within this neutral stance, there is a clear emphasis on the importance of police compliance with established standards
3.	Washington Post	Macrostructure	The macrostructure underscores the emotional impact on his family and friends, emphasizing the human aspects of the situation. The overarching theme centers on the tragic circumstances of his death during police interactions.
		Superstructure	The superstructure analysis reveals a structured presentation in all articles, with clear summaries, stories, and reflections on broader issues.
		Microstructure	Stylistically, lexical choices, metaphors, and expressions are used to convey emotional impact and emphasize key points. Semantically, the articles highlight Walker's positive attributes, the emotional

		impact on his family, and the demand for police accountability
	Ideology	Washington Post emphasize empathy and understanding for the victim, call for transparency, and raise questions about police actions, signaling a critical examination of law enforcement conduct. The ideology in this news is not anti-Black but rather anti-police, as conveyed through expressions like *"Ninety shots"* and the metaphor *"It was almost like a slaughter."*

1. Critical Discourse Analysis of Jayland Walker's Death in CNN News

1.1 CNN - News 1 entitled *"What We Know about The Fatal Police Shooting of Jayland Walker,"* published on Tuesday July 05, 2022

CNN news raised the topic of the issue of Jayland Walker Death with the title *"What We Know about The Fatal Police Shooting of Jayland Walker"* In this analysis Van Dijk's (1985) CDA model will focus on three levels, there are macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The essence of Van Dijk's (1985) analysis is to combine the three dimensions of the discourse into a unified analysis.

a. Macrostructure Analysis

Macrostructure is the general meaning of a text that can be understood by looking at the topic of the text. Macrostructure focuses on the theme or topic that is put forward in a news story on a mass news media portal, in the case of the shooting of Jayland Walker by the Akron police. The structure of text analysis in macrostructure or thematic specifically looks at the similarity of background or core ideas or topics in the news media. The following macrostructure analysis in the Table 3.1:

Table 3.1 Macrostructure analysis in the CNN news *What We Know about The Fatal Police Shooting of Jayland Walker*

Theme	Topic	Finding
Jayland Walker Death	The Fatal Police Shooting of Jayland Walker	Akron Police Chief Stephen Mylett told reporters to give information and released the video about the chronology the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker. However, eight police officers were directly involved in the shooting, all have been placed on paid administrative leave pending the investigation. Besides, the Journalist write how is Walker's in his life according to relative says.

From the finding in the Table 2.1 above, the macrostructure consists of thematic elements with the sub-topic. This news discusses themes or topics regarding information that explains about the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker causing an attempted traffic stop to fled. The main theme in CNN news is Jayland Walker Death, with topic being the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker. In supporting the main theme, the author places several discussions, where the author writes that Walker had never broken the law a day in his life, no crimes of any kind according to his relative says

In this case, the theme is defined as a general description of the opinions or ideas conveyed by a person or journalist. Referring to Teun A Van Dijk's (1985) theory, the main purpose of thematic analysis of macrostructure is to determine the theme in each CDA to build conditional (linear) and hierarchical relationships as well as semantic specifications in the text (Dijk, 1988, p. 43).

b. Superstructure Analysis

The superstructure or scheme emphasizes how sections and news sequences are schematized in full news text on mass news media portals, CNN, regarding the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker. The superstructure analysis

consists of two major schemes, that is a summary which refers to the title and lead, and the story is the overall information content. Superstructures analysis in the CNN news *"What We Know about The Fatal Police Shooting of Jayland Walker"* are presented in Table 3.2:

Table 3.2 Superstructures analysis in the CNN news *What We Know about The Fatal Police Shooting of Jayland Walker*

Superstructures	Finding
Summary	a. *Headline*: What we know about the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker *(title)*
	b. *Lead:* The city of Akron, Ohio, is on edge this Fourth of July, one week after the fatal police shooting of 25-year-old Jayland Walker. *(Paragraph 1)*
Story	a. Situation
	a. Main story
	The incident of the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker, and what police say happened and what the video shows
	"Walker was unarmed at the time he was killed, Akron Police Chief Stephen Mylett told reporters. A gun was found in Walker's vehicle after the shooting, police said, and officers said Walker fired a gun from his vehicle during the car chase." *(Paragraph 3)*
	b. Background
	Many questions about Walker's death remain unanswered, and an investigation by the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigations is ongoing (Paragraph 9)
	b. Comment
	c. Verbal Reaction
	A number of police officers have been placed on paid administrative leave who were directly involved in the shooting.
	"Eight police officers were "directly involved" in the shooting, Mylett said, and all have been placed on paid administrative leave pending the investigation, according to department protocol." *(Paragraph 19)*
	c. Conclusion
	The police action on the fatal police shooting which resulted in a

civilian, Jayland Walker dying at the scene, will trigger a public reaction.

What we know about the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker

- **Summary**
  - **Headline**
    What we know about the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker
  - **Lead**
    The city of Akron, Ohio, is on edge this Fourth of July, one week after the fatal police shooting of 25-year-old Jayland Walker.
- **Story**
  - **Situation**
    - **Main Story**
      The incident of the the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker What police say happened and what the video shows
    - *Background
      The city of Akron, Ohio, is on edge this Fourth of July, one week after the fatal police shooting of 25-year-old Jayland Walker.*
  - **Comment**
    - **Verbal Reaction**
      A number of police officers have been placed on paid administrative leave who were directly involved in the shooting.
    - **Conclusion**
      The police action on the fatal police shooting which resulted in a civilian, Jayland Walker dying at the scene, will trigger a public reaction.

Table 3.3 Supestructure Schema for CNN news about *What we know about the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker*

The superstructure which consists of schematic elements illustrates that in every scheme in the news, Jayland Walker is the mainly discussed of the news. From the data presented in Table 3.2 number 1(a-b), it can be seen that the headlines and leads in this news refer to the incident a week ago where the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker it is because Walker fled the stop, and officers tried to stop him for traffic and equipment violations.

The main story of the data is presented. Journalists reported that Walker fled from an attempt to stop traffic at the beginning of June 27. The police then

gave chase which ended in shooting. Walker was hit by 60 shots in his body which caused him to die at the scene. Moreover, The Ohio police officer said that at the time of the foot chase, Walker turned around and seemed to be signaling and moving to the police as if he was going to shoot the police. Therefore, the police opened fire on him and the videos were released within seven days of the incident. Some of the footage shows the silver car Walker was driving stopping before he begins to exit the driver's side of the vehicle, but at least one officer again yells for Walker to show his hands before shooting the gun.

Then, the head of the police, Mylet gave a sanction towards police who were directly involved in the shooting in the form of being placed on paid administrative leave who were directly involved in the shooting. The conclusion of this news is journalist ends the news by revealing the daily lives of victims by their closest relatives. He is known as the figure was full of life, he had never broken the law a day in his life with no crimes of any kind. He was also fun-loving young man full of jokes.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that the scheme compiled by the journalist aims to clarify the meaning of the news, that is about the chronology of events and what has been done by the local police. This is in line with van Dijk's (1985) theory, where schematic meaning is a journalist's strategy to support certain topics that are conveyed in a certain plot because the schematic plot shows how a part of the text is created and structured. The News on CNN about Jayland Walker death uses exclusive discourse by conducting interviews

from several related parties, and not from the victim directly to clarify and emphasize the parts contained in the summary (head and lead).

c. Microstructure Analysis

Microstructure is the local meaning of a text which can be observed from the choice of words, sentences and style used by a text. In CNN news, the microstructure constructed in Jayland Walker's death in online news consists of an analysis of semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric, metaphor, and expression.

1) Semantics Analysis

Based on the Semantics element in microstructure analysis, it consists of background, details, intent, and presupposition elements that describe the intent of the incident and the background of the news about Jayland Walker's death. Semantic analysis in the in the CNN news *"What We Know about The Fatal Police Shooting of Jayland Walker"* can be seen in the Table 2.4:

Table 3.4 Semantics element analysis in the CNN news *What We Know about The Fatal Police Shooting of Jayland Walker*

Microstructures	Finding
Semantic	**a. Background** The fatal police incident of Jayland Walker suffered at least 60 wounds as a result of the gunfire. *"Walker was wounded 60 times, chief says" (Paragraph 16)* **b. Details** Police on Sunday released 13 videos from police body cameras, where some of the footage shows the silver car Walker was driving stopping before he begins to exit the driver's side of the vehicle. The videos end right after the gunshots were fired and do not depict police officers' efforts to provide medical care. *"Police on Sunday released 13 videos from police body*

cameras -- eight from the officers directly involved in the shooting and five others from officers who were at the scene." (Paragraph 23)

c. Intent

The police should not have shot dead civilians in which dozens of gunshots are heard over seven seconds.

"In the meantime, it remains unclear how many rounds were fired, though Mylett said he anticipates "that number will be high" based on the videos, in which dozens of gunshots are heard over seven seconds. (Paragraph 17)

d. Presupposition

Many questions about Walker's death remain unanswered, and an investigation by the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigations is ongoing, but here's a breakdown of what we know so far.

"Many questions about Walker's death remain unanswered, and an investigation by the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigations is ongoing, but here's a breakdown of what we know so far." (Paragraph 9)

From the Table 3.4 above, it is explained that the background of the news is trying to form a discourse that presents the case of the death of Jayland Walker who experienced at least 60 shots in his body. Then, the detail section describes the side that there are 13 videos were released from police body cameras showing Walker was driving stopping before he begins to exit the driver's side of the vehicle, and the videos end right after the gunshots were fired and do not depict police officers efforts to provide medical care. The action provided an explanation that the police shot the Walker because he was violating traffic. This creates conditions in which the reader sees from the perspective of the police.

CNN news in writing news in the case of Jayland Walker Dead must use the principles of journalism. That is where CNN journalists should also see from

the victim's point of view, in which case the police should not have shot dead civilians in which dozens of gunshots were heard over seven seconds, even though, in this case Walker fled the stop, when officers tried to stop him for traffic and equipment violations.

Presupposition in this case refers to a statement that is used to form the meaning of a discourse by providing a premise. In this case, the news describes the victims who died as a result of the shooting. The presupposition in the quote is indicated by stating that many questions about Walker's death remain unanswered, and an investigation by the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigations is ongoing, but here's a breakdown of what we know so far. The presupposition was written by a CNN journalist that much of Walker's death remain unanswered.

2) Syntax Analysis

The second element of microstructure analysis is syntax, which consists of sentence form, coherence, and pronouns elements, that be found in the in the CNN news *"What We Know about The Fatal Police Shooting of Jayland Walker"* in the Table 3.5:

Table 3.5 Syntax element analysis in the CNN news *What We Know about The Fatal Police Shooting of Jayland Walker*

Microstructures	Finding
Syntax	**1. Sentence form**
	a. Akron Mayor Dan Horrigan declared a state of emergency and issued a curfew for Monday night from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. Tuesday (Paragraph 4) (active)
	b. Walker was killed in a burst of gunfire early last Monday (Paragraph 10) (passive)
	c. A gun was found in Walker's vehicle after the shooting, police said, and officers said Walker fired a gun from his vehicle during the car chase. (Paragraph 3) (Nominalization)

    d. According to information released by the city, seven of the eight officers are White and one is Black. (Paragraph 20) (categorization)

2. **Coherence**
    a. *After several minutes,* Walker's vehicle slowed *and* he exited the vehicle *and* ran, police said. (Paragraph 14) (addition)
    b. *In the meantime, it remains unclear how many rounds were fired, though Mylett said he anticipates "that number will be high" based on the videos, in which dozens of gunshots are heard over seven seconds.* (Paragraph 17) *(addition)*
    c. *After several minutes, Walker's vehicle slowed and he exited the vehicle and ran, police said. Several police officers got out of their patrol cars and chased him, and officers deployed Tasers in an effort to stop him, police said, but were unsuccessful.* (Paragraph 20) *(addition)*

3. **Pronouns**
    a. He is then seen getting out of the passenger side door and running from officers. (Paragraph 26) (He - Walker)
    b. The investigation will determine the officers' use of force was justified, including the number of rounds *they* fired. (Paragraph 21) (Police)
    c. Many questions about Walker's death remain unanswered, and an investigation by the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigations is ongoing, but here's a breakdown of what *we* know so far. (Paragraph 9) (we - The readers)

In the Table 3.5 above, the journalist uses active and passive sentences in his writing. The use of active sentences is used to make it easier for news readers to understand and capture the meaning of the news presented, while the use of passive sentences is used to emphasize someone's interest. In this analysis active can be found in the sentence "*Akron Mayor Dan Horrigan declared a state of emergency and issued a curfew for Monday night from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. Tuesday*", then in the passive voice can be found in the sentence *"Walker was killed in a burst of gunfire early last Monday"*. In another, Nominalization can be found in the sentence *"A gun was found in Walker's vehicle after the shooting, police said, and officers said Walker fired a gun from his vehicle during the car chase"*. The

last is categorization that be found in the text *"According to information released by the city, seven of the eight officers are White and one is Black"*

Another element of syntactic analysis is coherence. On the news found coherence in the Table 3.5 no.2 (a-c). In the words *"After several minutes"* and *"In the meanwhile"*, as a means of connecting between sentences, such as *"After several minutes, Walker's vehicle slowed and he exited the vehicle and ran, police said",* and *"In the meantime, it remains unclear how many rounds were fired, though Mylett said he anticipates "that number will be high" based on the videos, in which dozens of gunshots are heard over seven seconds.".* Then the element of coherence in the form of parallelism can be found in the sentence *"Several police officers got out of their patrol cars and chased him, and officers deployed Tasers in an effort to stop him, police said, but were unsuccessful".* Parallelism is also found which is stated in a sentence that has one unity.

The next aspect to be discussed from syntactic analysis is pronouns. In the news of Jayland Walker death from CNN portal, the researcher found pronouns he, they, and we. The pronoun *"he"* which refers to Jayland Walker, in the sentence *"He is then seen getting out of the passenger side door and running from officers."* and the pronoun *"they"* which refers to police, in the sentence *"The investigation will determine the officers' use of force was justified, including the number of rounds they fired."* Then uses the pronoun *"we"* which refers to the reader, in the sentence *"an investigation by the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigations is ongoing, but here's a breakdown of what we know so far."*

Pronouns themselves are used to manipulate language by creating an imaginative community to show where a person's position in discourse is.

3) *Stylistics Analysis*

Another element of microstructure is stylistics. In stylistics there is a lexical element in the analysis. Lexical indicates how a person chooses words from various possible words. Stylistics analysis in the news the CNN news *What We Know about The Fatal Police Shooting of Jayland Walker* can be seen in the Table 3.6:

Table 3.6 Stylistics element analysis in the CNN news *What We Know about The Fatal Police Shooting of Jayland Walker*

Microstructures	Finding
Stylistics	1. **Lexical** a. Death: Killing, shooting, burst of gunfire, gunshot, opened fire

From the data in the Table 3.6 no. 1 (a) above, the journalist use diction in obituaries including killing, shooting, burst of gunfire, gunshot, and opened fire. From these words, it shows an intention by the author to discuss the chronology of Jayland Walker's death.

4) *Rhetoric Analysis*

The last element of microstructure is rhetoric. Rhetorical analysis is concerned with how journalists express their opinions on a news story. Elements of rhetoric analysis include graphic, metaphor, and expression. Rhetoric analysis in the news the CNN news *What We Know about The Fatal Police Shooting of Jayland Walker* can be seen in the Table 3.7:

Table 3.7 Stylistics element analysis in the CNN news *What We Know about The Fatal Police Shooting of Jayland Walker*

Microstructures	Finding

Rhetoric	**1. Graphics**
	  a. Blue colour in *"along with the release of 13 police body camera videos,", "according to a statement on the city's website"* (Paragraph 2)
	  b. Bold sentence in: *What police say happened, Walker was wounded 60 times, chief says, 8 officers placed on leave, What the video shows, Walker was full of life, relative says.*
	
	2. Metaphor
	  a. *"Walker was full of life" (paragraph 30)*
	
	3. Expression
	  a. *"Personally, I want to scream out and be mad," the pastor said, "but what is that gonna do?"* (paragraph 34)

From the data in the Table 3.7 above, Graphics are parts made by news writers to make readers pay more attention to that part. Blue colors in *"along with the release of 13 police body camera videos,", "according to a statement on the city's website"* These colors refer to the citation sources used by CNN journalists. Then, bold sentence refers to the sub-topic of the news.

The next element is metaphor. The author uses a metaphor for the word *"Walker was full of life"* which can be interpreted that the Walker's daily life is not as arrogant as reported in the media who violates traffic so that there is a chase with members of the police, but Walker is a person who is full of life, and has never broken the law a day in his life. Even he is fun-loving young man full of jokes, who was adored by everyone.

The last rhetoric element is expression. This element is shown in the sentence expressed by the priest with the sentence *"Personally, I want to scream out and be mad," the pastor said, "but what is that gonna do?"* indicating that they expressed the sadness that befell Walker, but he could not do anything about it. The affiliation of CNN News's owner, Ted Turner, with a leftist ideology,

potentially influences the news coverage, suggesting a predisposition in the reporting. The news piece includes metaphors or subtle allusions that hint at an underlying anti-police ideology, potentially framing law enforcement in a negative light and emphasizing police brutality. Additionally, there seems to be a bias favoring shooting victims, particularly those who are Black, which could be indicative of a slant in the narrative that may overlook complexities surrounding such incidents.

1.2 CNN - News 2 entitled *"An ingrained fear for your life.' Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police,"* published on Sunday July 10, 2022

CNN news raised the topic of the issue of Jayland Walker Death with the title "*An ingrained fear for your life.' Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police.*" In this analysis Van Dijk's (1985) CDA model will focus on three levels, namely macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The essence of Van Dijk's (1985) analysis is to combine the three dimensions of the discourse into a unified analysis.

a. Macrostructure Analysis

Macrostructure is the general meaning of a text that can be understood by looking at the topic of the text. Macrostructure focuses on the theme or topic that is put forward in a news story on a mass news media portal, in the case of the shooting of Jayland Walker by the Akron police. The structure of text analysis in macrostructure or thematic specifically looks at the similarity of background or core ideas or topics in the news media. The following macrostructure analysis in

the *"An ingrained fear for your life. Black men say they understand why Jayland*

Walker fled police," can be seen in the Table 4.1:

Table 4.1 Macrostructure analysis in the CNN news *An ingrained fear for your life.*
'Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police.

Theme	Topic	Finding
Jayland Walker Death	Understanding why Jayland Walker fled police	*Kerwin Webb said he knows the terror that young Black men experience when being pulled over by police. Webb said tensions are often high and adrenaline is rushing because in too many cases, Black people have lost their lives during police encounters. So he understands why Jayland Walker led Akron, Ohio, police on a car chase and then ran on foot before eight officers fired dozens of bullets at him. Walker suffered at least 60 gunshot wounds (Paragraph 1-3).*

In Table 4.1 above, it serves as both an introduction and a statement reflecting the sentiments of Black individuals who assert that they frequently encounter violence in America, particularly when interacting with law enforcement. The encounter with a police officer catches them off guard, and the act of fleeing, as Jayland Walker did before being fatally shot, is portrayed as a natural response to the perceived threat. Despite being unarmed during the police pursuit, Walker faced a barrage of gunfire, highlighting a disturbing escalation of force.

The opening paragraph, featuring Webb's observation that Black individuals often lose their lives in police encounters, underscores the likelihood that many have faced similar instances of racism. This sets the stage for a broader exploration of the central theme in the news—the motivations behind Jayland Walker's decision to flee from the police. The entire news article delves into the

reasons why Black individuals frequently experience fear during encounters with law enforcement, shedding light on the harsh reality they navigate in America.

Furthermore, the chosen headline, *"Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police,"* serves as a deliberate preview of the news content. It signals an intention to address the underlying factors contributing to Walker's flight from the police, ultimately leading to the tragic outcome of him being shot multiple times. This framing not only captures the essence of the news but also emphasizes the broader societal issue of why Black individuals might perceive the need to flee from law enforcement.

In essence, the news article strives to provide insight into the experiences and fears of Black individuals in their interactions with the police, with the specific case of Jayland Walker serving as a poignant illustration. By examining the motivations behind Walker's actions, the news aims to contribute to a larger conversation about systemic issues and the need for understanding and reform in law enforcement practices.

b. Superstructure Analysis

The superstructure or scheme emphasizes how sections and news sequences are schematized in full news text on mass news media portals, CNN, regarding the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker. The superstructure analysis consists of two major schemes, that is a summary which refers to the title and lead, and the story is the overall information content. Superstructures analysis in the CNN news *An ingrained fear for your life. 'Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police* are presented in Table 4.2:

Table 4.2 Analysis of superstructures in the CNN news *An ingrained fear for your life.*
'Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police.

Superstructures	Finding
Summary	a. **Headline:** *An ingrained fear for your life.' Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police (title)* b. **Lead:** *Kerwin Webb said he knows the terror that young Black men experience when being pulled over by police. Webb said tensions are often high and adrenaline is rushing because in too many cases, Black people have lost their lives during police encounters. (Paragraph 1)*

Story	a. **Situation**
	  1. Main story
	    "Walker, a Door Dash driver, was unarmed at the time he was killed and had no criminal record" (paragraph 9)
	
	  2. Background
	    Prior to Walker's death, black people's experience with the police was very bad, as if it became terror for him.
	
	    "It's the terror of knowing that no matter what you do, this may not end well," said Webb, who heads a job and life skills program for young Black men in Asbury Park, New Jersey. "It's an ingrained fear for your life. What is the best way for me to try to survive? It's the reality of being Black in America." (Paragraph 4)
	
	b. **Comment**
	Jason Johnson, president of the Law Enforcement Defense Fund, denied that violent racism against Black people is not a normal occurrence in his country.
	He (Jason Johnson) said police killings of black Americans that received national attention were not a normal occurrence. (Paragraph 23)
	
	c. **Conclusion**
	Walker's death resulted from being shot by Ohio Police while fleeing from pursuit, then running before eight officers fired dozens of bullets at him. Kerwin Webb says he understands why Jayland Walker ran from the police. This is due to the fear that is ingrained in black people which has become a reality of being black people in America.
	
	Black leaders in Akron and across the country say black people's experiences, including witnessing a deadly police encounter, have created a level of fear that explains why innocent people are still on the run. Therefore, Walker, unarmed was killed by Akron's police while fleeing pursuit. Although it was discovered that there was no criminal record on Walker

An ingrained fear for your life. 'Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police					

Summary

Story

Situation

Comment

Headline	Lead	Main Story	Background	Verbal Reaction	Conclusion
An ingrained fear for your life.' Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police	*Kerwin Webb said he knows the terror that young Black men experience when being pulled over by police. Webb said tensions are often high and adrenaline is rushing because in too many cases, Black people have lost their lives during police encounters.*	*"Walker, a Door Dash driver, was unarmed at the time he was killed and had no criminal record"*	*Prior to Walker's death, black people's experience with the police was very bad, as if it became terror for him.*	*Jason Johnson, president of the Law Enforcement Defense Fund, denied that violent racism against Black people is not a normal occurrence in his country.*	*Black leaders in Akron and across the country say black people's experiences, including witnessing a deadly police encounter, have created a level of fear that explains why innocent people are still on the run.*

Table 4.3 Superstructure scheme for CNN news *An ingrained fear for your life.' Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police*

The news text's thematic focus is further substantiated by the schematic presentation of information, illustrating how the components and sequence of news stories are structured to form a cohesive narrative. The superstructure commences with the news topic, providing an initial overview of Jayland Walker's tragic death.

Examining in the Table 4.2, the CNN writer strategically employs the headline, *"An ingrained fear for your life.' Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police,"* with the intention of captivating readers' attention. The author positions readers as if they comprehend the reasons behind Walker's

decision to flee, emphasizing the pervasive fear that the police pose as a threat to black individuals in their own country. Expanding on this, the news lead in Table 4.2 no. 1(a) elucidates that Walker's fear during encounters with the police is a natural response rooted in the frequent discrimination faced by black people. Consequently, the preference to evade encounters with the police is contextualized as a reaction to this deeply ingrained fear. Walker's fate, being shot during the pursuit, serves as a tragic manifestation of this fear.

Moving on to the superstructure analysis of story elements in Table 4.2 no. 2(b), the main narrative revolves around discrimination and racism against black people, culminating in Walker's shooting during a police chase. The CNN journalist strategically opens the article with a statement from Kerwin Webb, highlighting numerous instances of black individuals losing their lives in police encounters. This statement is directly linked to Walker's tragic death, portraying it as a stark reality for black people grappling with racism in America.

Furthermore, the analysis reveals alarming statistics, such as the threefold higher rate at which unarmed Black people are killed by the police compared to their White counterparts. Jason Johnson, the president of the Law Enforcement Defense Fund, responds to this case, vehemently arguing against the normalization of racism against Black people in the country (Table 4.2 no.2(c)). The incident, as portrayed in the news, garners national attention, emphasizing its significance beyond being considered a routine occurrence.

The news article concludes with a statement acknowledging that Walker's actions during the incident were not deemed appropriate. Fleeing from law

enforcement poses additional risks and may heighten police suspicions. However, contrasting perspectives are presented, with Charles Ramsey expressing an understanding of the anxiety felt by black Americans during police stops, akin to Walker's experience. Conversely, Jason Johnson contends that such fear is unnecessary, asserting that widespread police harassment or racism is not the norm in the black community. This divergence in viewpoints adds complexity to the narrative, offering readers multiple angles through which to interpret the events surrounding Jayland Walker's death.

c. Microstructure Analysis

The microstructure analysis are consists of semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric, metaphor, and expression. The finding data of the macrostructure analysis is found in the following text.

1) Semantics Analysis

Based on the Semantics element in microstructure analysis, it consists of background, details, intent, and presupposition elements that describe the intent of the incident and the background of the news about Jayland Walker's death. Semantic analysis in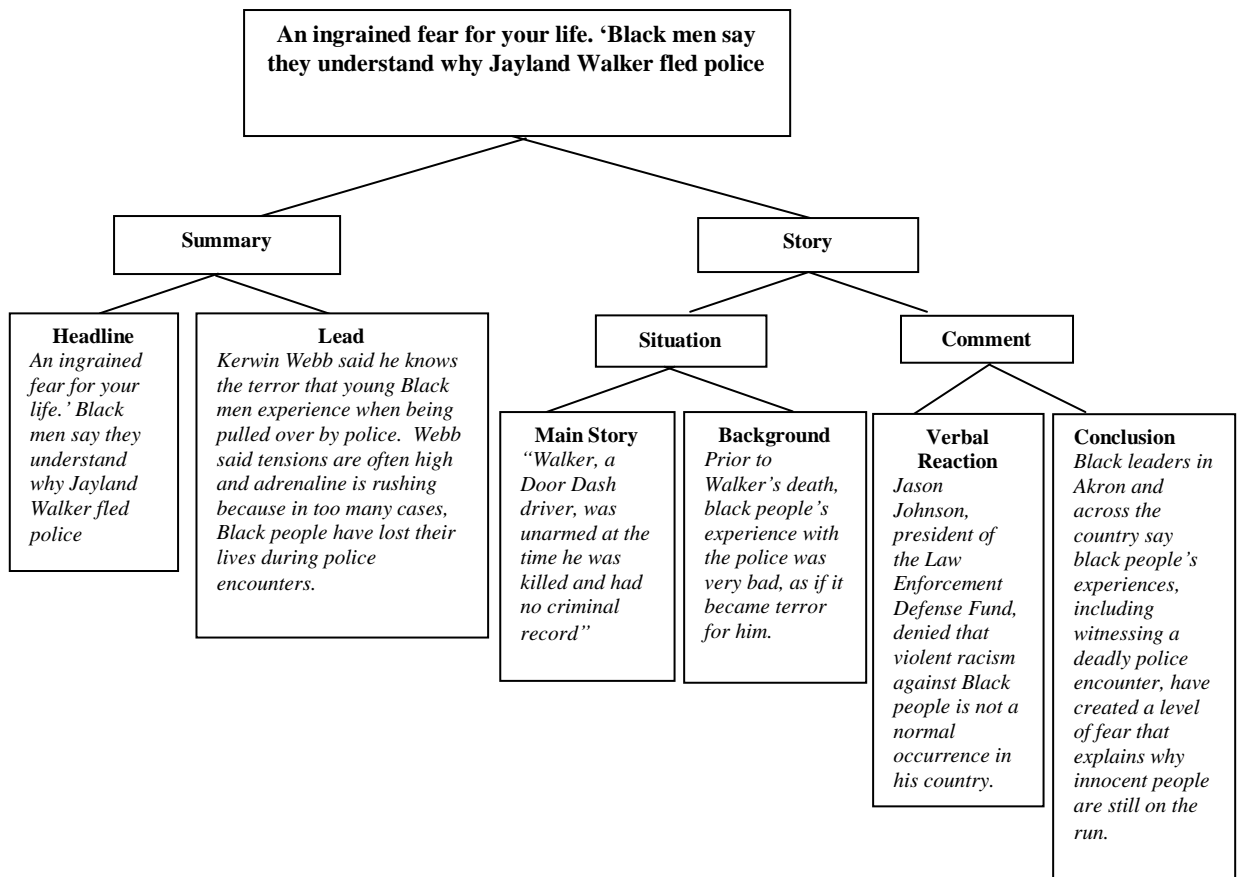 the in the CNN news *An ingrained fear for your life. 'Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police.* can be seen in the Table 4.4:

Table 4.4 Semantics element analysis in the CNN news *An ingrained fear for your life. 'Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police.*

Microstructures	Finding
Semantic	1. **Background** Kerwin Webb's statement said he understood why Jayland Walker ran away from the police on duty.

"So he understands why Jayland Walker led Akron, Ohio, police on a car chase and then ran on foot before eight officers fired dozens of bullets at him. Walker suffered at least 60 gunshot wounds." (paragraph 3)

2. **Details**
"The police killing of 25-year-old Walker last month has reignited a conversation about the fear and panic Black Americans feel during police stops, with some suggesting that Walker ran because he wanted to survive." (paragraph 6)

3. **Intent**
Although black people in Akron and across the country say black people's experiences, including witnessing a deadly police encounter, have created a level of fear that Walker fled from pursuit even though he was not convicted of a traffic offence. However, law enforcement experts say that running away from the police is not a good response.

"Black leaders in Akron and across the country say the experience of Black people, including witnessing deadly police encounters, has created a level of fear that explains why an innocent person would still run." (Paragraph 8)

4. **Presupposition**
"Greene said he believes Walker panicked when he saw the police cars and fled. He was a Black man driving at night and he had a gun in his vehicle, Greene said." (Paragraph 15)

First, the analysis of semantic element is background. This background serves as a reflection of the journalist's ideology. Drawing from the aforementioned findings, it becomes apparent that CNN's coverage was spurred by Kerwin Webb's statement expressing understanding for Jayland Walker's decision to flee from the police, as outlined in Table 4.4 no. 1. Webb provides insight into the experiences of black individuals in America, shedding light on the prevalent racism they often face at the hands of local law enforcement. Notably, Webb emphasizes that Walker, a Door Dash driver, was unarmed and had no criminal record at the time of his fatal encounter with the police.

Moving on to the element of detail, explored in Table 4.4 no. 2, the semantic analysis reveals the news writer's intention to portray the victim in a positive light, eliciting empathy from the news reader. By highlighting Walker's unarmed status and lack of a criminal record, the writer seeks to evoke a sense of sympathy for black individuals who frequently endure discrimination or racism from police members.

The analysis extends to the element of intent, detailed in Table 4.3 no. 3. Here, it becomes apparent that not all information is explicitly conveyed; there are implicit nuances within the narrative. Despite acknowledging the fear experienced by black people in Akron and across the country, as underscored by instances of witnessing deadly police encounters, the news subtly conveys that this fear may not always be justified. For instance, Walker's decision to flee, even without evidence of a traffic violation, is juxtaposed with the perspective of law enforcement experts who deem such actions as inappropriate.

Exploring presupposition elements in this semantic analysis, as presented in Table 5.3 no. 4, the news article establishes presuppositions to create a narrative foundation that is considered reliable and unchallenged. The writer constructs a favorable image of the victim by quoting Greene, who suggests that Walker panicked upon seeing the police car and decided to flee. This portrayal contributes to a narrative where Walker's actions are driven by fear and panic rather than any inherently malicious intent.

In summary, the semantic analysis reveals the deliberate framing of the news to garner empathy for Jayland Walker and black individuals in general. The

nuanced presentation of information, both explicit and implicit, contributes to shaping the reader's perception of the events and individuals involved.

2) Syntax analysis

The second element of microstructure analysis is syntax, which consists of sentence form, coherence, and pronouns elements, that be found in the in the CNN news *An ingrained fear for your life. 'Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police* in the Table 4.4:

Table 4.4 syntax element analysis in the CNN news *An ingrained fear for your life. 'Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police.*

Microstructures	Finding
Syntax	**1. Sentence form** a. *Jayland Walker exits his vehicle and runs before he's shot to death by up to eight officers in Akron, Ohio.* (Paragraph 5) **(Active)** b. *Unarmed Black people are killed by police at a rate three times higher than White people, research shows* (Paragraph 7) **(Passive)** c. *Greene said Black residents are subjected to unnecessary harassment by police* (Paragraph 14) **(Passive)** d. *Walker, a Door Dash driver, was unarmed at the time he was killed and had no criminal record.* (Paragraph 9) **(complex-sentence)** **2. Coherence** a. *Webb said tensions are often high and adrenaline is rushing because in too many cases, Black people have lost their lives during police encounters (paragraph 2)* **(cause-effect)** b. *So he understands why Jayland Walker led Akron, Ohio, police on a car chase and then ran on foot before eight officers fired dozens of bullets at him. Walker suffered at least 60 gunshot wounds. (paragraph 3)* **(additional coherence)** c. *Police are being trained to deescalate, but deescalation comes from both sides. (paragraph 20)* **(contrast coherence)** d. *Jason Johnson, president of the Law Enforcement Legal Defense Fund, said he also believes Walker was fearful when he decided to run from police. But Johnson insists that the fear in the Black community is unnecessary because police are not widely abusive or widely racist. (paragraph 23)* **(contrast coherence)** **3. Pronouns** a. *Kerwin Webb said he knows the terror that young Black men experience when being pulled over by police. (paragraph 1)* **(He)** b. *Most young Black men in his community are terrified of having*

> *contact with police, Webb said. They also fear retaliation from*
> *police if they report abuse, he said. (paragraph 11)* **(They)**
>
> c.   *"He was scared," said Greene, executive director of The Freedom*
>   *BLOC. "I know that feeling. They pull you over and, before you*
>   *stop all the way, there are four or five more (police) cars coming.*
>   *They have two behind you, one in front of you and one on the side*
>   *of you. It's terrifying." (paragraph 16)* **(He)**
>
> d.   *"When you're running, you raise the whole incident to a whole*
>   *different level," Ramsey said. "Why are you running? Are you*
>   *involved in something I didn't know about it? (paragraph 19)*
>   ***(You)***

In the syntactic analysis of the news text from the CNN news portal, various sentence forms, including active, passive, and complex sentences, are utilized to convey information effectively. Active sentences are evident in the quoted text in Table 4.4 no. 1(a), where *"Jayland Walker"* serves as the subject of discussion, and the phrase *"exist his vehicle and runs"* takes the form of a verb, with the subsequent clause *"before he's shot to death by up to eight officers in Akron, Ohio"* serving as the object.

Meanwhile, passive sentence structures are discernible in the sentence presented in Table 4.4 no. 1(b), where the term *"Unarmed Black people"* functions as the subject, *"are"* acts as the linking verb, and "killed by police at a rate three times higher than White people, research shows" constitutes the object. Additional instances of passive sentences are found in Table 4.4 no. 1(c), wherein the phrase *"Greene said Black residents"* functions as the subject, *"are"* is the linking verb, and *"subjected to unnecessary harassment by police"* serves as the object in the sentence.

In addition to active and passive sentence structures, the syntactic level observed in the CNN news portal involves the use of complex sentences,

exemplified in Table 4.4 no. 1(d). In this sentence, a main clause, *"Walker, a Door Dash driver, was unarmed at the time,"* is complemented by a subordinate clause, *"he was killed and had no criminal record."* Each of these components encompasses a complete sentence structure with a subject, predicate, and object.

The subsequent syntactic element under scrutiny is coherence. In the news text from the CNN news portal, three types of coherence are identified: cause-effect coherence, additional coherence, and contrast coherence. Cause-effect coherence is evident in Table 4.4 no. 2(a), wherein the initial sentence outlines the effect, while the subsequent sentence elucidates the cause. The news highlights that tensions against black people are frequently elevated and adrenaline-pumping due to numerous cases where black individuals lost their lives during police encounters.

Additional coherence is illustrated in Table 4.4 no. 2(b), featuring an additive conjunction *"and then"* within a sentence that describes the unfolding events when the police shot Walker, firing dozens of bullets at him. Moreover, contrast coherence is discerned in the data presented in Table 4.4 no. 2(c), with the use of the *"but"* marker in a sentence. This conveys the existence of disparate opinions between members of the police and Ramsey or other sources regarding the rationale for Walker fleeing the officers' pursuit.

Further instances of contrast coherence are found in paragraph 20, as indicated in Table 4.4 no. 2(d). The term *"but"* introduces a shift in perspective, as Jason Johnson initially expresses belief in Walker's fear, but subsequently

contends that panic should not be deemed necessary. This contrast underscores differing viewpoints within the narrative.

The subsequent syntactic element analyzed is pronouns. These linguistic devices are frequently employed by writers to replace or represent individuals' names. The pronouns used in this CNN news portal include *"he," "they,"* and *"you,"* as illustrated in Table 4.4 no. 3(a). The use of the word "He" refers to Kerwin Webb, who utters the statement documented by CNN. The pronoun *"They"* is also utilized in Table 4.4 no. 3(b), where it denotes black people. Since Webb discusses black people in that sentence, the pronoun *"they"* is employed to represent this group. Subsequently, the pronoun *"He"* is featured in Table 4.4 no. 3(c), where both *"he"* and *"they"* are used. In this context, "he" refers to Walker, as discussed by Greene, while *"they"* pertains to members of the police at the scene during the shooting. The last pronoun considered is *"you,"* featured in Table 4.4 no. 3(d). In this instance, the pronoun *"you"* refers to the reader/listener. The sentence is a statement from Ramsey, incorporated into a rhetorical question that is posed without necessitating an answer.

3) *Stylistics Analysis*

Another element of microstructure is stylistics. In stylistics there is a lexical element in the analysis. Lexical indicates how a person chooses words from various possible words. Stylistics analysis in the news the CNN news in the CNN news *An ingrained fear for your life.'Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police* can be seen in the Table 4.5:

Table 4.5 Stylistics element analysis in the CNN news *An ingrained fear for your life.*

'Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police.

Microstructures	Finding

Stylistics	1. **Lexical**
	   a. *Death:* lost their lives, shot to death, killed, killing, fatally shot, shooting, deadly.
	   b. *Terror:* fear, panic, risk, armed,

In terms of Lexical analysis found in Table 4.5 no. 1(a) which is marked by the existence of equivalent words for the word death such as lost their lives, shot to death, killed, killing, fatal shot, shooting, fatal. The word is used to describe the events that befell Walker. Secondly, the word equivalence of the word terror is contained in Table 4.5 no. 1(b) the word terror is equivalent to the words fear, panic, risk, and armed. These words have similarities and similarities, or discourse that shows the use of more than one. The equivalence of the words used by the CNN news portal is used by journalists in compiling news articles or reports to the public. These words were chosen to illustrate that segmentation in reporting is aimed at all groups, where the sentences chosen can be known by the general public.

4) Rhetoric Analysis

The last element of microstructure is rhetoric. Rhetorical analysis is concerned with how journalists express their opinions on a news story. Elements of rhetoric analysis include graphic, metaphor, and expression. Rhetoric analysis in the news the CNN news *An ingrained fear for your life. 'Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police* can be seen in the Table 3.6:

Table 4.6 Rhetoric element analysis in the CNN news *An ingrained fear for your life.*
'Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police.

Microstructure	Finding
Rhetoric	**1. Graphics** a. Blue colour in the sentence: 　- Unarmed Black people are ***killed*** by police at a rate three times higher than White people, research shows. And many high-profile police killings of Black people in recent years started with a routine traffic stop. *(paragraph 7)* 　- Greene said Black residents are subjected to unnecessary harassment by police, and many complain of being treated unfairly during traffic stops. The incident prompted local leaders to call for changes in police procedures for car chases. *(paragraph 14)* b. Bold sentence in: 　- **An ingrained fear for your life.' Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police** *(title of the news)* 　- **Policing experts discourage running** *(paragraph 17)* **2. Expression** 　*"It's the terror of knowing that no matter what you do, this may not end well," said Webb, who heads a job and life skills program for young Black men in Asbury Park, New Jersey. "It's an ingrained **fear** for your life. What is the best way for me to try to survive? It's the reality of being Black in America."* (paragraph 4)

From the data finding above in Table 4.6 number 1(a) graphic elements are found in the use of blue color in the display in the news. The blue color is found in the words *"research shows", "high-profile police killings of Black people", "prompted local leaders to call for changes"* may be considered important and can be highlighted by news readers. By giving a blue color to the research show, it shows that the information obtained is based on existing research. While on the police killings of Black people profile, the writer seems to want to highlight that the main problem of this news topic is the issue of black people. Then, the word prompted local leaders to call for changes meant that they

wanted to put emphasis so that local leaders strictly make changes to the car chase regulations against traffic violations.

Moreover, besides the blue color, the graphic elements analyzed in this news are bold sentences. The bold sentence is found in sentences like in Table 4.6 no. 2(b) in the sentence *"An ingrained fear for your life.' Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police"* contained in the news title. CNN uses a bold sentence in each title, this is to make it easier for readers to find news topics, and to provide a differentiator between the main topic of news being raised and the contents of the news discussion. Furthermore, the bold sentence is also found in the sentence *"Policing experts discouraged running"*. In conclusion, based on the finding data above, it shows that the blue color and bold sentence emphasizes several words and institutions related to distance learning.

The last element of rhetoric is expression. Expression is a picture of a person's emotions. Expression in this news is expressed through writing such as the data in Table 4.6 no. 2, the graphic element in the form of this expression is shown in the news to illustrate that America is not the right place for black people. This sentence can be seen from the statement expressed by Kerwin Webb who said that *"it's the terror of knowing that it doesn't matter what you do, this may not end well", "It's an ingrained fear for your life. What is the best way for me to try to survive? It's the reality of being Black in America."*

1.3 CNN - News 3 entitled *"Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker, medical examiner says,"* **published on Friday July 15, 2022**

CNN news raised the topic of the issue of Jayland Walker Death with the title *Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker, medical examiner says.* In this analysis Van Dijk's (1985) CDA model will focus on three levels, namely macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The essence of Van Dijk's (1985) analysis is to combine the three dimensions of the discourse into a unified analysis.

a. Macrostructure Analysis

Macrostructure is the general meaning of a text that can be understood by looking at the topic of the text. Macrostructure focuses on the theme or topic that is put forward in a news story on a mass news media portal, in the case of the shooting of Jayland Walker by the Akron police. The structure of text analysis in macrostructure or thematic specifically looks at the similarity of background or core ideas or topics in the news media. The following macrostructure analysis in the CNN News *Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker, medical examiner says* can be seen in the Table 5.1:

Table 5.1 Macrostructure analysis in the CNN news *Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker,*

Topic	Sub-Topic	Finding
Jayland Walker Death	The cause of death was found to be 46 gunshot wounds to his body	*An autopsy revealed Jayland Walker, the unarmed man who was shot and killed by Akron, Ohio, police at the end of a high-speed chase, had 46 gunshot entrance wounds or graze injuries, Summit County Medical Examiner Dr. Lisa Kohler said Friday.* (Paragraph 1)

	The medical examiner's report confirms the use of force and unnecessary force by the Akron Police department and not being under the influence of drugs or alcohol	*In a statement Friday, the legal team representing Walker's family said the medical examiner's report "confirms the violent and unnecessary use of force by the Akron Police department on an unarmed young man who, as the family expected, was not under the influence of drugs or alcohol."* (Paragraph 11)
	The NAACP wants a Department of Justice investigation	*The NAACP on Thursday also urged the Department of Justice to investigate the shooting, calling it a "gruesome assassination" in a letter to Attorney General Merrick Garland.* (Paragraph 20)

In Table 5.1, CNN covers various aspects of the Jayland Walker case. The information provided includes a detailed chronology of events and the shocking revelation of 46 gunshot wounds on Walker's body. The discussion then delves into the autopsy results, confirming the use of excessive force by the Akron Police Department. Importantly, the medical examination concludes that Walker was not under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident. The narrative progresses to highlight the NAACP's call for a Department of Justice investigation, adding a crucial dimension to the unfolding story.

CNN strategically frames its main theme with the headline *"The cause of death was found to be 46 gunshot wounds in parts of his body."* This choice emphasizes the brutality of the incident and underscores the violence perpetrated by the Ohio police. The selection of this title serves as a deliberate move to shape public opinion by quantifying the severity of the harm inflicted on Jayland Walker. It can be interpreted as a strategic use of numbers to evoke a strong reaction and draw attention to the alarming nature of the case.

In conclusion, CNN reinforces its main theme by incorporating extensive statements from the victim's family and legal team. This deliberate focus on the perspectives of the family and their legal representation suggests that CNN's coverage is oriented towards providing a platform for the voices and experiences of the victims' families. This emphasis on personal narratives contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the human impact of the tragic events surrounding Jayland Walker's death.

b. Superstructure Analysis

The superstructure or scheme emphasizes how sections and news sequences are schematized in full news text on mass news media portals, CNN, regarding the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker. The superstructure analysis consists of two major schemes, that is a summary which refers to the title and lead, and the story is the overall information content. Superstructures analysis in the CNN news *Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker, medical examiner says"* are presented in Table 5.2:

Table 5.2 Superstructure analysis in the CNN news *Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker,*

Superstructures	Finding
Summary	**Headline:** *Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker, medical examiner says*
	Lead: *An autopsy revealed Jayland Walker, the unarmed man who was shot and killed by Akron, Ohio, police at the end of a high-speed chase, had 46 gunshot entrance wounds or graze injuries, Summit County Medical Examiner Dr. Lisa Kohler said Friday. (Paragraph 1)*
Story	1. **Situation**
	a. *Main story*
	Medical Examiner's Report and Autopsy Results of Jayland Walker Death by Summit County Medical

Examiner Dr. Lisa Kohler.

"Kohler said the gunshot entrance wounds included: • 15 on Walker's torso, where he had internal injuries to his heart, lungs, liver, spleen, left kidney, intestines and multiple ribs. • 17 on his pelvis and upper legs, where the right major artery going to the leg and the bladder were injured and the pelvis and both femurs were broken. • 1 on his face, where the jaw broke. • 8 on his arms and right hand. • 5 on his knees, right lower leg and right foot. (Paragraph 6)

   b.   *Background*

The existence of the issue black racism

"public scrutiny of how law enforcement personnel across the United States use force, especially against people of color." (Paragraph 5)

2. Comment

- Verbal Reaction

The NAACP will investigate the police shooting.

The UN body that is investigating follows an agenda "to end systemic racism and human rights violations by law enforcement against Africans and people of African descent," according to the UN Human Rights website, and has been involved in other high-profile cases, including the death of George Floyd. (paragraph 18)

3. Conclusion

Summit County Medical Examiner Dr. Lisa Kohler revealed that the cause of death for Jayland Walker was loss of blood due to dozens of gunshot wounds to his body, and there was no evidence of drug or alcohol influence in his body. In addition, the legal team representing the Walker family confirmed that the incident was an unnecessary use of force and force by the Akron Police Department on Walker. In this case, the Ministry of Justice will take appropriate action.

Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker

Summary

Story

Headline
Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker, medical examiner says

Lead
An autopsy revealed Jayland Walker, the unarmed man who was shot and killed by Akron, Ohio, police at the end of a high-speed chase, had 46 gunshot entrance wounds or graze injuries, Summit County Medical Examiner Dr. Lisa Kohler said Friday.

Situation

Comment

Main Story
Medical Examiner's Report and Autopsy Results of Jayland Walker Death by Summit County Medical Examiner Dr. Lisa Kohler.

Background
The existence of the issue black racism

Verbal Reaction
The NAACP will investigate the police shooting.

Conclusion
Summit County Medical Examiner Dr. Lisa Kohler revealed that the cause of death for Jayland Walker was loss of blood due to dozens of gunshot wounds to his body, and there was no evidence of drug or alcohol influence in his body.

Table 5.3 Superstructure schema for a CNN news *Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker, medical examiner says*

In the Table 5.2 headlines and leads play a crucial role in news stories as they aim to succinctly encapsulate the content, influencing readers' decisions to delve further into the article or not. CNN's headline, *"Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker, medical examiner says,"* seeks to provide information about Jayland Walker's autopsy findings, emphasizing the shocking revelation of 46 entrance wounds. The news lead then specifies that Dr. Lisa Kohler, the medical examiner, disclosed these autopsy details on Friday.

The superstructure of the news adopts a narrative style, organizing events chronologically to construct a cohesive narrative surrounding Jayland Walker's shooting. Various sub-topics or news threads contribute to the discourse, employing a schematic process to present information. The first thread involves a statement from Dr. Lisa Kohler, revealing the extent of the shots Walker received.

As the details unfold, the author addresses the broader issue of law enforcement's use of violence, particularly against people of color, indicating the existence of systemic problems such as racial bias. The author strategically includes a statement from the victim's family in paragraph 8, humanizing Walker and garnering sympathy by portraying him as a good person. The subsequent sub-topic introduces the NAACP's response to Walker's shooting, emphasizing their call for a Department of Justice investigation, branding it a gruesome homicide. This section further delves into the NAACP's stance, aligning readers with a perspective critical of law enforcement.

Additionally, CNN incorporates background information, elucidating the cause of Jayland Walker's death by highlighting the pervasive issue of black racism. The scrutiny of law enforcement's use of force against Black individuals across the United States is underscored, adding depth to the narrative. The author concludes by noting the racial composition of the security officers involved, implying a violation of human rights against Africans and people of black African descent.

In analyzing the superstructure, it becomes evident that the journalist's scheme aims to clarify the news's meaning by strategically presenting content. By

eliciting reactions from the family and amplifying the NAACP's call for further investigation, CNN positions its readers to lean towards a perspective sympathetic to the victims and critical of law enforcement practices in the United States.

c. Microstructure Analysis

The microstructure analysis are consists of semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric, metaphor, and expression. The finding data of the macrostructure analysis is found in the following text.

1) Semantic Analysis

Based on the Semantics element in microstructure analysis, it consists of background, details, intent, and presupposition elements that describe the intent of the incident and the background of the news about Jayland Walker's death. Semantic analysis in the in the CNN news *Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker, medical examiner says* can be seen in the Table 5.4:

Table 5.4 Semantics element analysis in the CNN news *Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker,*

Microstructures	Finding

Semantic	1. **Background**
	    CNN stated that there was an issue of violence and black racism regarding the shooting of Jayland Walker
	
	    "Walker was Black, while seven of the eight officers who fired on him are White and one is Black, the city has said. All were put on paid administrative leave, per department policy." *(paragraph 5)*
	
	2. **Details**
	    The first paragraph describes the arrogance of the police officers who opened fire dozens of times at the victim's body. The autopsy results revealed that the victim was not under the influence of drugs or alcohol in his body. Then the news continued with interviews from members of the victim's family by reminiscing

about how the victim's daily life was, and asking for an apology and police accountability for the incident.

3. **Intent**

Although the autopsy results revealed 46 gunshot wounds were found on Jayland Walker's body, and the test results revealed no evidence of drugs or alcohol in his body, the reality is that Jayland has yet to get justice as to who will be responsible for the incident. Therefore, the investigation is still ongoing, while the family and Jayland Walker's legal team are still trying to seek justice for Jayland.

4. **Presupposition**

There are still many cases of racism and unnecessary use of violence and force against people against color. Therefore how to raise awareness and continue to be in society and show that black people are not a threat to society.

As depicted in Table 5.4 no. 1, the background of the news revolves around the issue of violence in the shooting of Jayland Walker. The subsequent details in Table 5.4 no. 2 pertain to the control of information displayed by an individual. CNN elucidates how members of the police, with apparent arrogance, fired their guns numerous times at the victim's body, ultimately resulting in his death at the scene. In this context, the conveyed intent is explicit, with the author concentrating on the negative attributes of the police, such as arrogance and violence directed at civilians. In essence, the specific relationship emphasizes the negligence of public oversight concerning the prevalence of law enforcement officers employing violence.

Moreover, in this case, presupposition refers to statements utilized to shape the discourse's meaning by providing underlying premises. Presupposition serves as an attempt to bolster opinions by presenting premises believed to be true. Therefore, the presuppositions in Table 5.4 no. 4 manifest through statements

asserting the persistence of racism, the use of violence, and unnecessary force against people of color. The objective is to raise awareness and perpetuate discourse in society, illustrating that black people pose no threat to the community.

2) Syntax Analysis

The second element of microstructure analysis is syntax, which consists of sentence form, coherence, and pronouns elements, that be found in the in the CNN news *Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker, medical examiner says"* in the Table 5.5:

Table 5.5 Syntax element analysis in the CNN news *Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker,*

Microstructures	Finding

Syntax	**1. Sentence form**
	a. *Walker, a 25-year-old Black man, was shot as he fled police officers trying to stop him for an alleged traffic violation. (Paragraph 4)* **(active)**
	b. *A gunshot residue test was not performed on Walker, the medical examiner said. (Paragraph 14)* **(passive)**
	c. *No one is above the law, including law enforcement. (Paragraph 21)* **(Nominalization)**
	d. *Kohler said the gunshot entrance wounds included:*
	  - *15 on Walker's torso, where he had internal injuries to his heart, lungs, liver, spleen, left kidney, intestines and multiple ribs.*
	  - *17 on his pelvis and upper legs, where the right major artery going to the leg and the bladder were injured and the pelvis and both femurs were broken.*
	  - *1 on his face, where the jaw broke.*
	  - *8 on his arms and right hand.*
	  - *5 on his knees, right lower leg and right foot. (Paragraph 6)* **(categorization)**
	
	2. Coherence
	a. *Walker, a 25-year-old Black man, was shot as he fled police officers trying to stop him for an alleged traffic violation (Paragraph 4)* **(cause-effect)**
	b. *The statement said, "That Jayland suffered 46 gunshot wounds to his body is horrific. The fact that after being hit nearly four dozen times, officers still handcuffed him while he lay motionless and bleeding on the ground is absolutely inhumane.* (Paragraph 11)

c. *Gunshot residue testing can detect specific particles related to the discharge of a firearm "but the results of that testing is not conclusive as to whether the person did or did not fire a weapon," Kohler said.* (paragraph 15)

3. **Pronouns**
   a. *He was killed (He- Jayland Walker)*
   b. *The investigation will determine the officers' use of force was justified, including the number of rounds they fired. (they - Police)*
   c. *An investigation by the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigations is ongoing, but here's a breakdown of what we know so far. (we – Police)*

One of the syntax analyses is sentence form. Sentence form is an utterance that has a minimal subject and predicate structure, and the intonation shows that the utterance is complete and its meaning. From Table 5.5 above, the sentence forms that appear in the CNN news text are active, passive, nominalization, and categorization sentences. Active sentences can be seen in Table 5.5 no. 1 (a) in that sentence the word *"Walker, a 25-year-old Black man"* as a subject, while the word *"was shot"* as verb, and the words *"as he fled police officers trying to stop him for an alleged traffic violation"* is an object. Then the passive sentence is shown in the Table 5.5 no. 1 (b) in the sentence *"A gunshot residue test"* as the subject (which explains), while the *word was not performed"* as a verb included in the predicate in the form of passive verbs, and the words *"on Walker, the medical examiner said"* as object. Furthermore, the nominalization sentence is shown in in the Table 5.5 no. 1 (c), in the sentence is a word whose verb uses a noun. The word *"No one"* is the subject, and *"above the law"* is the object. The last syntax element is categorization. Categorization implies that objects fall into categories for a specific purpose. In the Table 5.5 no. 1 (d) categorization can be seen that

CNN News categorizes gunshot entrance wounds on Jayand Walker's body, namely the body category consisting of internal organs, legs, arms and legs.

The second element of syntax is coherence. Coherence is a logical relationship between sentences in one paragraph. There are three coherences in the news text, namely causal coherence, explanatory coherence, and contrast coherence. Causal coherence is marked by the conjunction *"because"* and *"effect"* as in the Table 5.5 no. 2 (a) because the walker violated traffic, the police officers gave chase and shot the walker to stop him. Then, in the Table 5.5 no. 2 (b) it is found that there is additive coherence or the addition is marked with the word *"also"*. In this sentence, in addition to the coherence of the addition, it is explained that at that time Jayland not only suffered 46 gunshot wounds to his body, but after being shot the officers still handcuffed him while he was lying down and helpless. Furthermore, contrast coherence is also found in CNN news. Contrasting coherence is indicated by the conjunction *"however"* in the following sentences. In the Table 5.5 no. 2 (c), in the quote it is found that the results of the residue test are inconclusive. Although Akron Police alleged Walker fired what appeared to be shots out a window during the chase.

The last element of syntax is the pronoun. Pronouns are words that are used to refer to other nouns. three types of personal pronouns: first, second, and third person pronouns. In the news CNN found the use of pronouns as in Table 5.5 no. 3 (a), the pronoun *"He"* is refers to the Jayland Walker. Then, in the Table 5.5 no. 3 (b) the pronoun *"they"* is refers to members of the police". The last is in the Table 5.3 no. 3 (c) pronoun "we" refers to journalists and readers.

3) Stylistics Analysis

Another element of microstructure is stylistics. In stylistics there is a lexical element in the analysis. Lexical indicates how a person chooses words from various possible words. Stylistics analysis in the news the CNN news in the CNN news *Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker, medical examiner says* can be seen in the Table 5.6:

Table 5.6 Stylistics element analysis in the CNN news *Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker*

Microstructures	Finding
Stylistics	**1. Lexical** a. Death: Killing, shooting, burst of gunfire, gunshot, opened fire

From the data, the stylistic element found in the news is the journalist used the word death in several forms as shown in Table 4.6, namely killing, shooting, burst of gunfire, gunshot, opened fire to describe the Jayland walker death.

4) Rhetoric Analysis

The last element of microstructure is rhetoric. Rhetorical analysis is concerned with how journalists express their opinions on a news story. Elements of rhetoric analysis include graphic, metaphor, and expression. Rhetoric analysis in the news the CNN news *Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker, medical examiner says* can be seen in the Table 5.7:

Table 5.7 Stylistics element analysis in the CNN news *Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker*

Microstructures	Finding
Rhetoric	**Graphic** **1. Blue colour in the sentence:** a. An autopsy revealed Jayland Walker, the unarmed

man who was shot and killed by Akron, Ohio, police at the end of a high-speed chase, had 46 gunshot entrance wounds or graze injuries, Summit County Medical Examiner Dr. Lisa Kohler said Friday. (Paragraph 1)

b. Walker, a 25-year-old Black man, was shot as he fled police officers trying to stop him for an alleged traffic violation

c. He was remembered as soft-spoken, loving and kind at his funeral Wednesday.

d. Details of the case continue to emerge amid public scrutiny of how law enforcement personnel across the United States use force, especially against people of color

e. Walker was Black, while seven of the eight officers who fired on him are White and one is Black, the city has said. All were put on paid administrative leave, per department policy.

f. NAACP wants Justice Department investigation

2. Bold sentence in
   a. **Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker, medical examiner says**

3. Metaphor
   "Young, African American male from Akron, Ohio, who was looking to explore the world, lively young man, loved to travel, even made plans to come down to Houston to visit the rodeo, renaissance festival, and even catch a live WWE event," he said. (paragraph 9)

The graphic elements encountered in the news include the use of blue color, as illustrated in Table 5.7. Firstly, in Table no. 1 (a), the word *"Jayland Walker"* is highlighted with blue color, intending to emphasize the main character of the news. Moving on to Table 5.7 no. 1 (b), the blue color in the phrase *"shot as he fled police officer"* underscores the commencement of the incident, highlighting the gravity of the shooting by a police officer. Similarly, in Table 5.7 no. 1 (c), the words *"his funeral Wednesday"* are in blue, emphasizing that even on the day of his funeral, Walker is remembered as a good person. In Table 5.7 no.

1(d), the phrase *"public scrutiny of how law enforcement personnel"* is in blue, indicating a decline in public trust in law enforcement personnel.

Next, in the Table 5.7 no. 1 (e), the blue color in the words *"the city has said. All were put on paid administrative leave"* is used to reveal the culpable parties and the penalties the police officers must face. Finally, in Table 5.7 no. 1 (f), the phrase *"NAACP wants Justice Department investigation"* is highlighted in blue to underscore the reaction from the NAACP calling for a Justice Department investigation.

Beyond the use of blue color, the graphic element of bold sentences is analyzed, aiming to highlight crucial information in the news. In the Table 5.7 no. 2 (a), a bold sentence in the phrase *"Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker, medical examiner says"* is employed by journalists in news headlines to differentiate it from other text and emphasize the autopsy results.

Additionally, in the realm of rhetoric microstructure, the use of metaphors is explored. In the analyzed news, a metaphor is identified in the Table 5.7 no. 3, where CNN journalists use the phrase *"explore the world."* This metaphor conveys the idea of having lofty aspirations to achieve one's goals, possibly in the form of plans to visit various events and locations, such as the rodeo, renaissance festival, and live WWE events in Houston.

1.4 CNN - News 4 entitled *"Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information,"* **published on Friday July 22, 2022**

CNN news raised the topic of the issue of Jayland Walker Death with the title *Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information.* In this analysis Van Dijk's (1985) model of CDA will focus on three levels, namely macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The essence of Van Dijk's (1985) analysis is to combine the three dimensions of the discourse into a unified analysis.

a. Macrostructure Analysis

Macrostructure is the general meaning of a text that can be understood by looking at the topic of the text. Macrostructure focuses on the theme or topic that is put forward in a news story on a mass news media portal, in the case of the shooting of Jayland Walker by the Akron police. The structure of text analysis in macrostructure or thematic specifically looks at the similarity of background or core ideas or topics in the news media. The following macrostructure analysis in the *Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information* can be seen in the Table 6.1:

Table 6.1 Macrostructure analysis in the CNN news *"Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information"*

Theme/Topic	Sub-Theme	Finding
Jayland Walker Death	Jayland Walker's family questioning the integrity of the ongoing	In the meantime BCI will remain steadfast in its commitment to an independent investigation into the shooting of the officers involved. No updates have been or will be provided to the FOP president or any other party by BCI while the investigation is

state investigation.	ongoing.
	By holding a press conference to discuss the Akron police union president's interview with a local station in which the president said he provided the police chief with new information about why Walker was being chased by officers, as an effort to "correct any false narrative," (Paragraph 1)

The theme of the CNN news in the Table 6.1 above discusses the integrity of state investigations into the investigation into the Walker shooting case. Walker's family held a press meeting to question the integrity of investigators, who in an interview said the president of Akron police unionized with the local station where the president said he gave the police chief new information about why Walker was being chased by officers. The entire news content including the Criminal Investigation Bureau (BCI) also gave voice to what happened to Walker and called it correcting the wrong narrative. BCI also denied accusations of sharing information with Akron police. BCI said that he remained firm in his commitment during the investigation.

Furthermore, CNN places the title on the news sentence "questioning the integrity". This theme can be seen clearly by the author in the news title by emphasizing that there are indications of new information that the family does not know about the investigation process. The choice of words seemed to give the Walker's family distrust of the agency investigating the case. In conclusion, CNN placed more interview statements from the criminal investigation bureau to

straighten out opinions regarding the integrity of the bci in the investigation into the walker death case.

b. Superstructures Analysis

The superstructure or scheme emphasizes how sections and news sequences are schematized in full news text on mass news media portals, CNN, regarding the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker. The superstructure analysis consists of two major schemes, that is a summary which refers to the title and lead, and the story is the overall information content. Superstructures analysis in the CNN news *Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information* is presented in Table 6.2:

Table 6.2 Superstructure analysis in the CNN news *"Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information"*

Superstructure	Finding
Summary	a. **Headline:** *Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information (Title)* b. **Lead:** *The family of Jayland Walker, who was shot and killed by police in Akron, Ohio, last month, is calling for a federal investigation into Walker's death and questioning the integrity of the ongoing state investigation. (Paragraph 1)*
Story	a. **Situation** - Main story *The family of <u>Jayland Walker </u> is calling for a federal investigation into Walker's death and questioning the integrity of the ongoing state investigation. (paragraph 1)* b. **Background** The information about The Jayland Walker's investigation *"BCI shall remain steadfast in our commitment to independent investigations regarding officer involved shootings, and this case is no different. No updates have or will be provided to the FOP president or any other parties by BCI while the investigation is ongoing. The officers involved in the incident have a constitutional right to legal counsel like everyone else*

would in this situation. The family and the community deserves a thorough, independent investigation, and that is what they will get," a spokesperson said in a statement to CNN. (Paragraph 11)

c. Comment
- Verbal Reaction
  The Bureau of Criminal Investigations denied sharing any investigation-related information with Akron's police union. (Paragraph 10).

d. Conclusion

The Walker family called for the justice and integrity of the state's investigation into the death of Walker who was brutally killed by Akron police by holding a press conference. in what it called an attempt to "correct the wrong narrative", union president Clay Cozart said officers saw Walker's car in a high crime area before the chase and after running the plates, discovered that the car was being pursued by a different police department a day earlier. DiCello reiterated his concern about the investigation in a statement to CNN, saying, that the police union's knowledge of investigative findings that have not been shared with the Walkers' legal team have aggressively compromised the investigation.

Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information

- **Summary**
  - **Headline**
    Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information
  - **Lead**
    The family of Jayland Walker, who was shot and killed by police in Akron, Ohio, last month, is calling for a federal investigation into Walker's death and questioning the integrity of the ongoing state investigation.
- **Story**
  - **Situation**
    - **Main Story**
      The family of Jayland Walker *is calling for a federal investigation into Walker's death and questioning the integrity of the ongoing state investigation.*
    - **Background**
      The information about The Jayland Walker's investigation
  - **Comment**
    - **Verbal Reaction**
      The Bureau of Criminal Investigations denied sharing any investigation-related information with Akron's police union
    - **Conclusion**
      The Walker family called for the justice and integrity of the state's investigation into the death of Walker who was brutally killed by Akron police by holding a press conference. in what it called an attempt to "correct the wrong narrative",

Table 6.3 Superstructure scheme for a CNN news *Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information*

In the superstructure, text or discourse generally has a flow chart from introduction to end. The plot shows how the parts in the text are arranged and sequenced so as to form a single unit of meaning. Superstructure analysis looks at the news sections and sequences that are schematized in the full news text. In Table 6.2 no. 1 (a), which is about the shooting case of Jayland Walker. In the selected news, the chronological order of events, the first plot begins with the family of Jayland Walker that called for a federal investigation to question the integrity of the state investigation. In this case, it shows the distrust of the Walker

family with the ongoing state investigation. Then this was responded to by DiCello who emphasized that it would be very dangerous for the investigation if there were investigative findings that had not been shared with Walkers' legal team.

For further discussion, CNN quoted the Criminal Investigation Bureau as saying, which denied sharing information related to the investigation with the Akron police union. BCI said that it will remain firm in its commitment to an independent investigation into the shooting of the officers involved. And continued a statement from DiCello saying he had spoken to Ohio Senator Sherrod Brown to help *"facilitate"* the conversation with the DOJ. This news concludes with a statement from a spokesperson for the DOJ saying that if there is evidence of violating federal criminal laws, the Department of Justice will take appropriate action. In this news, CNN mainly quotes statements from interviews with the aim of convincing readers that what the news writer wrote is not an opinion but a fact that is supported by exposure. In the analysis of this section, plot shows how the parts in the text are arranged and sequenced so as to form a unified meaning.

In the next analysis, CNN presents the type of background information. CNN presented allegations that the president had provided the police chief with new information about why Walker was being chased by officers, so the Walker family questioned the integrity of the state investigation into Walker's death by holding a press conference, discussing the interview the president of the Akron

police union had with the local station. However, this was opposed by BCI, BCI is committed to an independent investigation regarding the shooting of the officers involved. And while the investigation is ongoing, no updates have been or will be provided to the president of the FOP or any other party by BCI.

c. Microstructure Analysis

The microstructure analysis that consists of semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric, metaphor, and expression. The finding data of the macrostructure analysis is found in the following text.

1) Semantics Analysis

Based on the Semantics element in microstructure analysis, it consists of background, details, intent, and presupposition elements that describe the intent of the incident and the background of the news about Jayland Walker's death. Semantic analysis in the in the CNN news *Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information* can be seen in the Table 6.4:
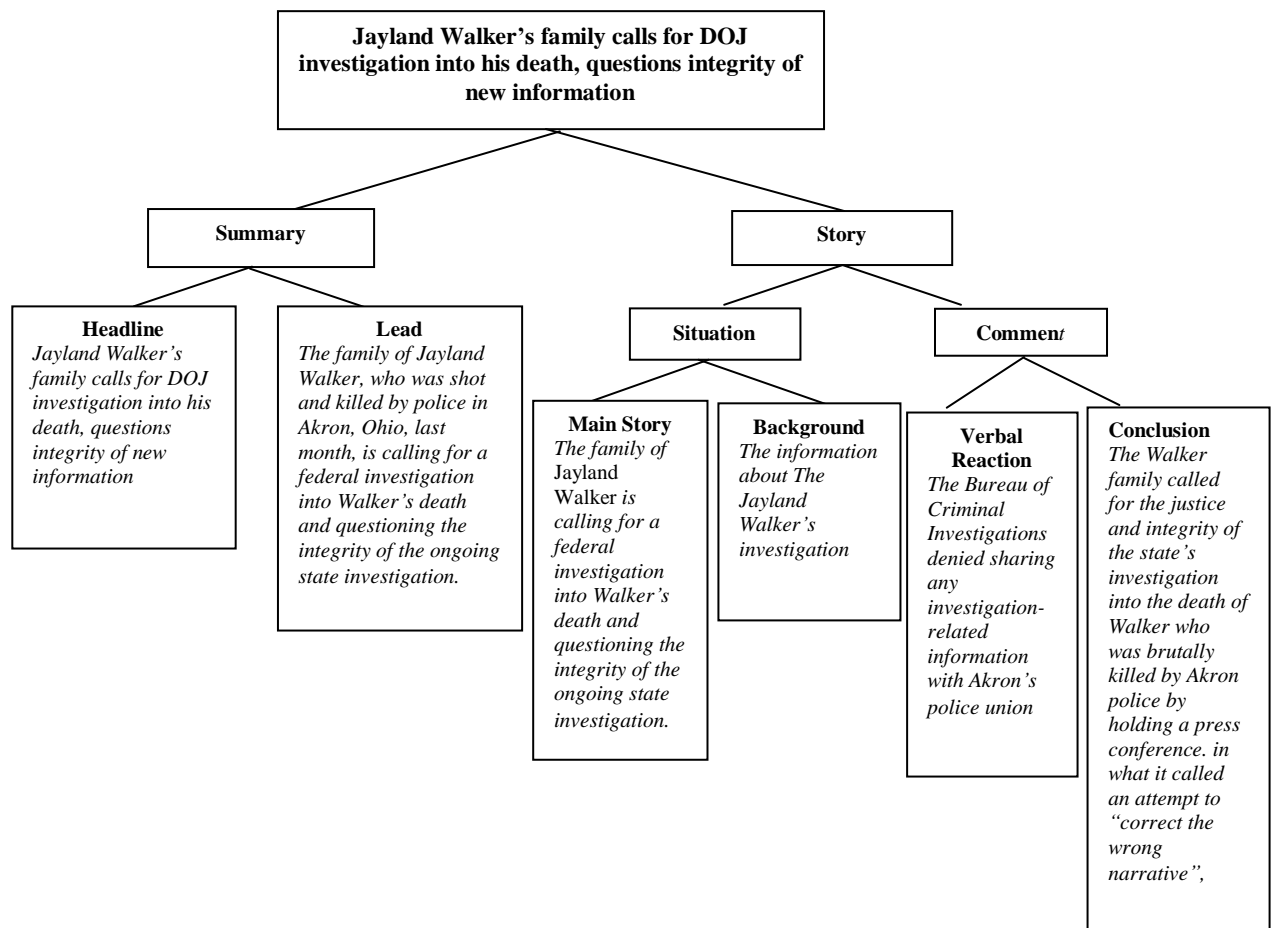
Table 6.4 Microstructure analysis of the element semantics in the CNN news *"Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information"*

Microstructures	Finding
Semantic	1. **Background** To questioning the integrity of the state investigation. *In what he called an effort to "correct any false narrative," union president Clay Cozart told CNN affiliate WEWS that officers told him they saw Walker's car in a high crime area before the chase, and after running the plates, discovered that the car was being pursued by a different police department a day earlier. (Paragraph 3)* 2. **Details**

In an effort to seek justice, Jayland Walker's family requested a DOJ investigation into Walker's death and questioned the integrity of the state's ongoing investigation.

"The Ohio Attorney General's Bureau of Criminal Investigation is currently in charge of investigating Walker's death. The NAACP has already called for the Department of Justice to investigate." (Paragraph 7)

3. Intent

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation denied sharing information related to the investigation with the Akron police union which was discussed in a press interview by the Walker family with a local station which said the president had provided the police chief with new information about why Walker was being chased by officers and shot at the scene.

"The Bureau of Criminal Investigations denied sharing any investigation-related information with Akron's police union." (Paragraph 10)

4. Presupposition

The investigative findings that have not been shared with Walkers' legal team have seriously jeopardized the state's ongoing investigation.

"BCI shall remain steadfast in our commitment to independent investigations regarding officer involved shootings, and this case is no different. No updates have or will be provided to the FOP president or any other parties by BCI while the investigation is ongoing. (Paragraph 11)

The first semantic element is the background, the background element. This background element is a reflection of the journalist's ideology. Based on the findings above, the news raised by CNN news is motivated by questioning the integrity of the state investigation. This is like a fact and a weapon that most want to raise in the news. Then the details of the news lie with the Jayland family. Elements of detail and setting are not much different however, in this detail element describes information controlled by someone. In an effort to seek justice, Jayland Walker's family requested a DOJ investigation into Walker's death and questioned the integrity of the ongoing state investigation. Jayland walker's

family hold a press conference with the local station where it is presumed that the president has provided the police chief with new information about why Walker is being pursued by officers. However, the Criminal Investigation Bureau denied sharing information related to the investigation with the Akron police union. BCI said it remains steadfast in our commitment to an independent investigation into the shooting of the officers involved.

Third, the next element is intent. In this element, the news text is written explicitly or implicitly. Elements of intent can influence the audience in interpreting a news text. In this news, journalists convey intentions that lead to strong statements and caution which is emphasized by the presence of BIC which denies sharing information with the Akron police union, which on the main topic leads to walker's family calls for DOJ investigation and questions integrity of new information.

The next semantic element is presupposition. Presupposition is another strategy that can give a certain image when it is accepted by the public. This element is basically used to provide a rational basis, so that the text presented by the communicator appears correct and also convincing. In this news text discourse, the presuppositions as in Table 5.3 no. 1 the author opens the first paragraph with a statement which is the result of a presumption from the statement that new investigative findings that have not been notified to the walker's family will seriously endanger the investigation. Where the family

questioned the integrity of the state investigation, but this was denied by the BCI who thought they had provided information to the Akron police union.

2) Syntax Analysis

The second element of microstructure analysis is syntax, which consists of sentence form, coherence, and pronouns elements, that be found in the in the CNN news *Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information* in the Table 6.5:

Table 6.5 Microstructure analysis of the element syntax in the CNN news *"Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information"*

Microstructures	Finding
Syntax	**1. Sentence form** a. *CNN has reached out to the union president and New Franklin police to inquire about the previous traffic stop (Paragraph 12)* (active) b. *"(The police union's) knowledge of investigative findings that have not been shared with the Walkers' legal team have egregiously compromised the investigation." (Paragraph 6)* (passive) c. *No updates have or will be provided to the FOP president or any other parties by BCI while the investigation is ongoing. (Paragraph 11)* (Nominalization) d. *The U.S. Attorney's Office, the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, and the FBI Field Office in Akron, Ohio are closely monitoring and reviewing the circumstances surrounding the death of Jayland Walker (Paragraph 15)* (categorization) **2. Coherence** a. *And then what we can do locally to raise awareness and continue to be out in the community and show that we are not threats to society."* (addition) b. *If the evidence reveals potential violations of federal criminal statutes, the Justice Department will take appropriate action."* (addition) c. *They held a news conference Wednesday, on what would have been Walker's 26th birthday, addressing the Akron police union president's interview with a local station in which the president said he provided the police chief with new information about why Walker was pursued by officers. (paragraph 2)* (parallelism) **3. Pronouns** a. *"What that does is now it creates questions as to the integrity of the investigation and now we've got to stand and ask for an outside*

investigation, and we have to challenge the process that was given to us that we were asked to trust." (paragraph 4) (we)

b. *Walker, who was unarmed a the time of his death, was shot and killed as he fled from a traffic stop on June 27. An autopsy revealed <u>he suffered 46 gunshot wounds</u> or graze injuries, according to the county medical examiner.* (He)

c. *They held a news conference Wednesday, on what would have been Walker's 26th birthday, addressing the Akron police union president's interview with a local station in which the president said he provided the police chief with new information about why Walker was pursued by officers. (paragraph 2)* (They)

From the finding data above, one of the syntax analysis is sentence form. Sentence form is an utterance that has a minimal subject and predicate structure, and the intonation shows that the utterance is complete and its meaning. In Table 6.5 above it is found that there are 4 types, namely active, passive, and nominalization, and categorization. The first active sentence in Table 6.5 no. 1 (a) in this sentence the word *"CNN"* as subject, while *"has reached out"* as verb, and *"to the union president and New Franklin police unit to inquire about the previous traffic stop"* as an object. Then the passive sentence is shown in sentence in Table 6.5 no. 1 (b), in the sentence *"knowledge of investigative"* as subject, these words are nouns that are the subject of the sentence. Then the words *"findings"* become the predicate in the sentence. Meanwhile *"that have not been shared with the Walkers' legal team have egregiously compromised the investigation"* becomes the object. Next is the nominalization sentence, nominalization is the use of a verb or adjective as a noun. As shown in Table 6.5 no. 1 (c) the word *"No updates"* is a verb that has become a noun, the object is *"have or will be provided",* and *"to the FOP president or any other parties by BCI while the investigation is ongoing"* As an object of the sentence. The last is

categorization. It is the process by which ideas and things are identified, distinguished, and understood. In this news, categorization is found in the sentence *"The U.S. Attorney's Office, the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, and the FBI Field Office in Akron, Ohio,"* which in this report categorizes him as the officer conducting the investigation into Jaylan Walker's death.

Syntactical elements besides semantics are coherence. Coherence is the integration of meaning in sentences. There are three coherences in the news text, namely additional coherence and parallelism. Additional coherence is found as in Table 6.5 no. 2 (a) which is marked by the existence of an additive conjunction, namely *"and then"* and *"and"* in one sentence which explains what gives rise to a statement about the integrity of the investigation. Then addition coherence is also found in Table 6.5 no. 2(b) which is characterized by the presence of an additive conjunction, namely *"and"* in the sentence, in which this case is no different refers to investigations of shootings that have occurred before. Meanwhile, parallelism coherence is also found in the news, as in Table 6.4 no. 2 (c) which is marked by the repetition of the word *"nobody"* in the sentence *"Nobody at (the Bureau of Criminal Investigation), nobody in the department, nobody in this family, nobody involved in this loss needs a union chief to clarify anything"*

The next syntax element is the pronoun. On CNN news, journalists use personal pronouns to represent people or things, consisting of: I, you, they, we, he, she, it. Pronouns in CNN news is found as in Table 6.5 no. 3 (a) the author

uses the pronoun *"we"* which refers to the attorney Bobby DiCello's family. The above words were spoken by family attorney Bobby DiCello in a statement to CNN. Therefore, family attorney Bobby DiCello responded by using the word we which refers to attorney Bobby DiCello and his family. Furthermore, the author uses the pronoun *"he"* which refers to Walker as in Table 6.5 no. 3 (b). The word he was written by journalists when rewriting the case that befell Walker. Therefore, journalists use the word he to indicate the third person who is being featured in the news. Meanwhile, in Table 6.5 3(c) journalists use the pronoun *"they"* which refers to Walker's family. Where they were written by journalists When the walker's family held a press on Wednesday, therefore journalists used the word they.

3) Stylistic Analysis

Another element of microstructure is stylistics. In stylistics there is a lexical element in the analysis. Stylistics analysis in the news the CNN news in the CNN news *Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information* can be seen in the Table 6.6:

Table 6.6 Microstructure analysis of the element stylistics in the CNN news *"Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information"*

Microstructures	Finding
Stylistics	**1. Lexical** a. Death: shot, killed gunshot, graze injuries **2. Repetition** a. Nobody at (the Bureau of Criminal Investigation), nobody in the department, nobody in this family, nobody involved in this loss needs a union chief to clarify anything," family attorney Bobby DiCello said Wednesday. (paragraph 4)

Furthermore, there is an analysis of stylistics in microanalysis. In stylistic analysis, there are lexical elements. Lexical is a tool of cohesion in discourse that is related to the relationship between elements in discourse systematically and not grammatically. Lexical aspects include word equivalents and repetition. The word equivalent aspect is found in Table 5.6 no. 1(a) which is indicated by the use of the words shot, killed gunshot, graze injuries which represent the incident where Walker was shot by members of the police. These words have similarities and similarities, or discourse that shows the use of more than one, while another aspect of lexical is repetition. Repetition is the repetition of lingual sound units that give stress in an appropriate context, as data obtained in Table 6.6 no.2, the repetition of the word "nobody" uttered by family attorney Bobby DiCello in his statement to CNN.

4) Rhetoric Analysis

The last element of microstructure is rhetoric. Rhetorical analysis is concerned with how journalists express their opinions on a news story. Elements of rhetoric analysis include graphic, metaphor, and expression. Rhetoric analysis in the news the CNN news *Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information* can be seen in the Table 6.7

Table 6.7 Microstructure analysis of the element Rhetoric in the CNN news *"Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information"*

Microstructures	Finding

Rhetoric	**1. Graphics**
	  a. Blue colour in the sentence:
	    - The family of Jayland Walker, who was shot and killed by police in Akron, Ohio, last month, is calling for a federal investigation into Walker's death and questioning the integrity of the ongoing state investigation *(Paragraph 1)*
	    - In what he called an effort to "correct any false narrative," union president Clay Cozart told CNN affiliate WEWS that officers told him they saw Walker's car in a high crime area before the chase, and after running the plates, discovered that the car was being pursued by a different polthenice department a day earlier. (paragraph 3)
	    - An autopsy revealed he suffered 46 gunshot wounds or graze injuries, according to the county medical examiner. (paragraph 5)
	
	  b. Bold sentence
	    - **Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information** (title of the news)
	
	2. Metaphor
	  a. "correct any false narrative," (paragraph 3)
	
	3. Expression
	  a. "Nobody at (the Bureau of Criminal Investigation), nobody in the department, nobody in this family, nobody involved in this loss needs a union chief to clarify anything," family attorney Bobby DiCello said Wednesday (paragraph 4)

First, the analysis graphic element for CNN journalists uses blue color as in Table 6.7 no. 1 (a) in the words of *"Jayland Walker", "CNN Affiliate WEWS", and "he suffered 46 gunshot wounds"* where the letter is made with a different color from the other letters, because it aims to show that the news presentation displayed in the news is very important about the case of Jayland Walker's death. As well as highlighting the number of shots by members of the police against

walkers which reached tens of shots. Then in Table 6.7 no. 1 (b) there is a sentence in bold which is to emphasize that Jayland Walker's family is calling for a DOJ investigation into his death, questioning the integrity of the new information.

As for the use of metaphors in rhetoric analysis, such as finding data found in Table 6.7 no. 2 shows that there is the words *"correct any false narrative"*. The false narrative is interpreted as misinformation, it happens because they have insufficient information. This sentence was uttered by union president Clay Cozart over the walker chase incident before the shooting incident by members of the police.

The last element of rhetoric is expression. Expression is a picture of a person's emotions. Expression in this news is expressed through writing such as the data Table 6.7 no. 3 expressed by family attorney Bobby DiCello that said *"What that does is now it creates questions as to the integrity of the investigation and now we've got to stand and ask for an outside investigation, and we have to challenge the process that was given to us that we were asked to trust"* this expression is like a feeling of disappointment over the integrity of the ongoing investigation. And it can also be seen from the sentence requesting an investigation from outside which shows that they have lost confidence in the state investigation into the death of the walker.

2. Critical Discourse Analysis of Jayland Walker's Death in NBC News

2.1 NBC - News 1 entitled entitled *"Akron Officers may not have Pursued or Shot Jayland Walker if They had Met Ohio Standards for Police,"* published on July 9, 2022

NBC news raised the topic of the issue of Jayland Walker Death with the title Akron officers may not have pursued or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio standards for police. In this analysis Van Dijk's (1985) CDA model will focus on three levels that are macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The essence of Van Dijk's (1985) analysis is to combine the three dimensions of the discourse into a unified analysis.

a. Macrostructure Analysis

Macrostructure is the general meaning of a text that can be understood by looking at the topic of the text. Macrostructure focuses on the theme or topic that is put forward in a news story on a mass news media portal, in the case of the shooting of Jayland Walker by the Akron police. The structure of text analysis in macrostructure or thematic specifically looks at the similarity of background or core ideas or topics in the news media. The following macrostructure analysis in the *Akron officers may not have pursued or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio standards for police* can be seen in the Table 7.1:

Table 7.1 Macrostructure analysis NBC news *"Jayland Walker's Family Calls for DOJ Investigation Into his Death, Questions Integrity of New Information"*

Theme/Topic	Sub-Theme	Finding
Jayland Walker Death	Jayland Walker Death Pursuit policy and use of force by Akron Officers in pursuing the Jayland Walker case and Ohio Police Standards.	The Akron Police Department may not have met a state standard that could have prevented the type of police pursuits that ended in the death of Jayland Walker, an unarmed Black man who was shot 90 times by eight officers. (Paragraph 1)

The theme of the NBC news in the Table 7.1 above discusses several important aspects related to the Jayland Walker case and how the pursuit policy and use of force by Akron, Ohio police officers, relates to standards set by the state of Ohio. A car chase by a police officer is an action taken in an effort to pursue and arrest a vehicle or individual who is suspected of breaking the law or being a criminal. This pursuit must be carried out in accordance with procedures regulated by applicable laws and regulations to maintain the safety of all parties involved.

The state of Ohio, like many states in the United States, has a certification process for police departments. This process includes evaluation and oversight of police departments to ensure that they adhere to certain standards in the performance of their duties, including vehicle pursuits. While there are no specific requirements set by federal law for police car chases, many states, including Ohio, have internal guidelines and rules governing pursuit procedures to maintain the safety of the public and police officers.

In this story, the theme will highlight the importance of police officers in Akron, Ohio, adhering to the standards set by the state for pursuits and use of

force. This theme also emphasizes the implications of compliance or violation of these standards for the Jayland Walker case, which includes the question of whether a police officer's pursuit or use of force was in accordance with applicable laws and regulations in Ohio. Thus, this theme reflects the importance of accountability, transparency, and compliance by police officers with standards set by the state to maintain the safety and rights of citizens.

b. Superstructure Analysis

The superstructure or scheme emphasizes how sections and news sequences are schematized in full news text on mass news media portals, NBC News, regarding the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker. The superstructure analysis consists of two major schemes, that is a summary which refers to the title and lead, and the story is the overall information content. Superstructures analysis in the NBC News *Akron officers may not have pursued or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio standards for police* is presented in Table 7.2:

Table 7.2 Superstructure analysis NBC news *"Jayland Walker's Family Calls for DOJ Investigation Into his Death, Questions Integrity of New Information"*

Superstructure	Finding
Summary	a. **Headline:** *Akron officers may not have pursued or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio standards for police* b. **Lead***: The Akron Police Department may not have met a state standard that could have prevented the type of police pursuits that ended in the death of Jayland Walker, an unarmed Black man who was shot 90 times by eight officers.*

Story	a. **Situation**
	- Main story
	   police officers in Akron, Ohio, probably would not have pursued or used gunfire on Jayland Walker if they had met police standards set by the state of Ohio.
	
	- Backgrounds
	   This backgrounder will introduce the standards set by the state of Ohio regarding vehicle pursuits and the use of force by police officers. This may include rules and regulations

governing police officers' actions in pursuit situations as well as requirements and restrictions that must be adhered to.

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b. Comments
- **Verbal Reaction**

The Ohio Attorney General's Office is still investigating Walker's shooting, and it is unclear whether the officer violated any laws or department policies. However, the fact that the Akron Police Department's pursuit policy does not explicitly meet state standards raises concerns about the department's approach to police pursuits.

Local governments can take steps to improve police officer training in pursuit and use of force, with a focus on understanding and compliance with existing standards.

c. Conclusion

The conclusion of the news story is that Akron officers probably would not have chased or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio police standards. This incident highlights the importance of police officers complying with and following the policing standards set by the state of Ohio. This is an important step to maintain public safety and ensure that law enforcement actions are carried out fairly and according to the law.

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                    ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                    │  "Jayland Walker's Family    │
                    │  Calls for DOJ Investigation │
                    │  Into his Death, Questions   │
                    │  Integrity of New            │
                    │  Information"                │
                    └─────────────────────────────┘
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Headline
Akron officers may not have pursued or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio standards for police

Lead
The Akron Police Department may not have met a state standard that could have prevented the type of police pursuits that ended in the death of Jayland Walker, an unarmed Black man who was shot 90 times by eight officers.

Summary

Story

Situation

Comment

Main Story
police officers in Akron, Ohio, probably would not have pursued or used gunfire on Jayland Walker if they had met police standards set by the state of Ohio.

Background
This backgrounder will introduce the standards set by the state of Ohio regarding vehicle pursuits and the use of force by police officers.

Verbal Reaction
The Ohio Attorney General's Office is still investigating Walker's shooting, and it is unclear whether the officer violated any laws or department policies.

Conclusion
Akron officers probably would not have chased or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio police standards. This incident highlights the importance of police officers complying with and following the policing standards set by the state of Ohio.
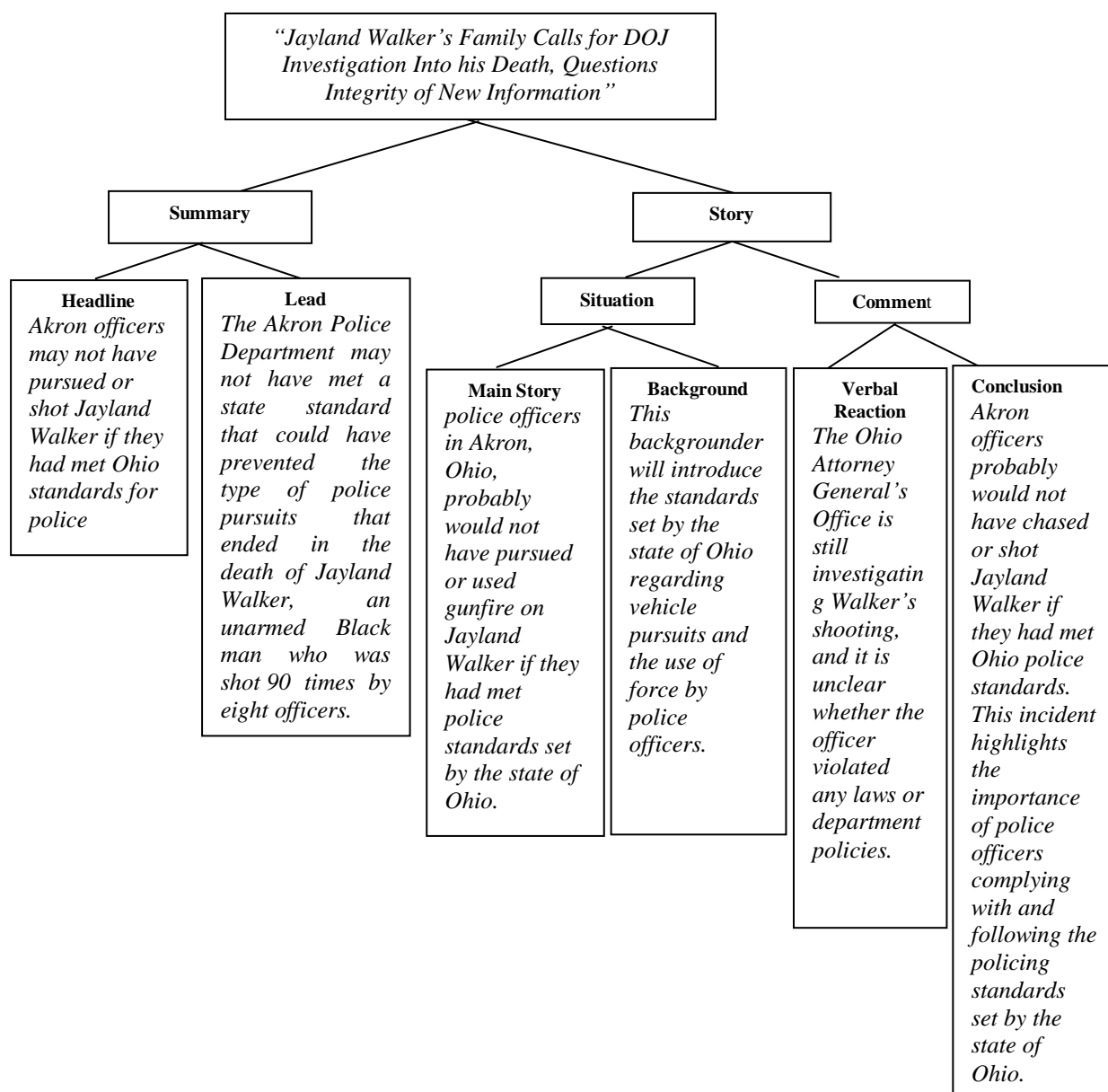
Table 7.3 Superstructure scheme in NBC news *"Jayland Walker's Family Calls for DOJ Investigation Into his Death, Questions Integrity of New Information"*

Superstructure analysis of news is built in a narrative style that is presented schematically. The findings in the Table 6.2 superstructure analysis is divided into two parts, summary and story. In Summary, the headline of the news

found *"Akron officers may not have pursued or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio standards for police"*. This statement indicates that in the Jayland Walker case, there is an allegation that the actions taken by police officers in Akron, Ohio, may not have occurred if they had complied with police standards established by the state of Ohio, namely the pursuit was not in accordance with established procedures determined.

Then the headline on the news that was published was clarified with a news lead which stated *"The Akron Police Department may not have met a state standard that could have prevented the type of police pursuits that ended in the death of Jayland Walker, an unarmed Black man who was shot 90 times by eight officers."* In the news lead, the news writer explains a number of facts which are divided into several parts in the news story. The main story of the news is that police officers in Akron, Ohio, probably would not have pursued or used gunfire on Jayland Walker if they had met the police standards set by the state of Ohio. This statement indicates that the Akron Police Department, which is responsible for law enforcement in the Akron, Ohio area, may not be adhering to standards set by the state, and these deficiencies may have contributed to the tragic incident that ended in the death of Jayland Walker. One of the key standards is that officers should only pursue vehicles if there is a clear and immediate danger to the public. This includes situations where the driver is suspected of committing a serious crime, such as a felony, or if the driver endangers others by driving recklessly.

The background of the news explains that are standards set by the state of Ohio regarding vehicle pursuits and the use of force by police officers. This may

include rules and regulations governing police officers' actions in pursuit situations as well as requirements and restrictions that must be adhered to. From this background, a verbal reaction emerged where the local government could take steps to improve the training of police officers in terms of pursuit and use of force, with a focus on understanding and compliance with existing standards.

The conclusion from this news analysis is that this case raises serious questions about law enforcement compliance and policy. This incident highlights the importance of police officers complying with and following the policing standards set by the state of Ohio. This is an important step to maintain public safety and ensure that law enforcement actions are carried out fairly and according to the law.

c. Microstructure Analysis

The microstructure analysis are consists of semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric. The finding data of the macrostructure analysis is found in the following text.

1) Semantics Analysis

Based on the Semantics element in microstructure analysis, it consists of background, details, intent, and presupposition elements that describe the intent of the incident and the background of the news about Jayland Walker's death. Semantic analysis in the in the NBC news entitled "*Akron officers may not have pursued or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio standards for police*" can be seen in the Table 7.4:

Table 7.4 Semantics element analysis in NBC news *"Jayland Walker's Family Calls for DOJ Investigation Into his Death, Questions Integrity of New Information"*

Microstructures	Finding
Semantic	**1. Background** *A key element that resulted from the assessment by the Ohio Collaborative Community-Police Advisory Board requires every police department to add a provision to its pursuit policy prohibiting or discouraging car chases "when the suspect is known to the officers or easily identifiable" for it to fulfill the state's vehicle pursuit standard. (Paragraph 4)*
	2. Detail *The standard set by the Ohio policing board could have discouraged officers from engaging in a chase if they had identified Walker and his car, DiCello said. (Paragraph 18)*
	3. Intent *A spokesperson had previously said "the investigation is ongoing," and "no additional information is available at this time." (Paragraph 14)*
	4. Presupposition *"It's important that we give our Ohio law enforcement agencies the best support we can, which includes a standard to consider as each agency makes the right decision for its community."*

The first semantic element is the background element. Based on the findings above, this news story is motivated by the Akron Police Department's pursuit policy not explicitly stating that officers must meet these standards before initiating a pursuit. This pursuit policy must be created by considering various aspects, including the safety of civilians, legal interests, and the officer's goal of arresting criminals. The policy explicitly states that officers must have a legitimate reason to pursue.

The detail element describes the information controlled by someone. If the Akron Police Department had met state standards, it's possible officers would not have pursued Walker, or they would have ended the pursuit sooner. Furthermore,

the element of intention or rationality functions to lay the foundations for the desires, attitudes and beliefs that have been determined. The point conveyed in this story is that the Ohio Attorney General's Office is still investigating Walker's shooting, and it is unclear whether the officer violated the law or department policy. However, the fact remains that the Akron Police Department's pursuit policy does not explicitly meet state standards. In the news there was a presupposition that it was possible that if the Akron Police Department had met state standards for police pursuits, officers would not have pursued Jayland Walker, or they would have ended the pursuit sooner. This can prevent shootings, or at least reduce the number of shots fired.

2) Syntax Analysis

The second element of microstructure analysis is syntax, which consists of sentence form, coherence, and pronouns elements, that be found in the in the NBC news *Akron officers may not have pursued or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio standards for police* in the Table 7.4:

Table 7.4 Microstructure analysis of the element syntax in the NBC news *"Akron officers may not have pursued or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio standards for police"*

Microstructures	Finding
Syntax	1. Sentence Form
	a. Akron is one of eight agencies this year seeking pursuit *certification, according to the governor's office. (Paragraph 21) (active)*
	b. *Walker's car was chased by officers from the nearby New Franklin Police Department at 2:30 a.m., the day before he was killed, according to a police report. (Paragraph 10) (passive)*
	c. *As for the police pursuit standard, exceptions are allowed if the alleged offenders are believed to be a danger to responding officers or to themselves or others. (Paragraph 15) (complex)*
	2. Coherence

a. *Ohio's law enforcement agencies are not required to meet this standard, but the state maintains a certification process and keeps tabs on which departments have fulfilled its conditions. (Paragraph 3) (contrast)*

b. *The eight officers who fired at Walker were placed on administrative leave, and the city of Akron canceled its July Fourth celebration in the wake of protests, while the state attorney general's office announced it would launch an investigation. (Paragraph 13) (addition)*

c. *A spokesperson had previously said "the investigation is ongoing," and "no additional information is available at this time." (Paragraph 14) (addition)*

d. *Rockney Carter, pastor of Zion Baptist Church in Dayton, Ohio, was among the stakeholders in 2016 who helped create the recommendations for DeWine when he was Ohio attorney general. (Paragraph 25) (parallelism)*

3. Pronouns

a. *Walker's family believes he was identifiable when Akron police flashed their lights and chased him from a highway onto city streets. (Paragraph 5) (he - Walker)*

b. *Police said they believed he was turning in a way that they thought might be a firing position. (Paragraph 8) (they - police)*

Based on the findings in Table 7.4 above, syntactic analysis was found in sentence form, coherence, and pronouns in the news that was published. First, the sentence form can be seen in Table 7.4 no 1 (a) in the sentence *"Akron is one of eight agencies this year seeking pursuit certification, according to the governor's office",* in which this sentence is included in the active sentence with the composition subject-predicate- object. Subject in *"Akron",* then *"is"* as predicate, then "*one of eight agencies this year seeking pursuit certification"* as the object of the sentence, furthermore *"according to the governor's office"* as adverb of the sentence.

Moreover, in the Table 67.4 no. 1 (b) is included in the passive voice. The passive voice is found in the sentence "Walker's car was chased by officers from

the nearby New Franklin Police Department at 2:30 a.m., the day before he was killed, according to a police report". In this sentence the subject is shown as *"walker's cars,"* then *"was chased"* as predicate, and *"by officers from the nearby New Franklin Police Department at 2:30 a.m.,"* as object. Furthermore, *"the day before he was killed, according to a police report."* as adverb of the sentence.

Then, use sentence form in compound-complex sentences. The complex sentence is as in Table 7.4 no. 1 (c) *"As for the police pursuit standard, exceptions are allowed if the accused offenders are believed to be a danger to responding officers or to themselves or others".* In this sentence, there is a dependent clause and an independent clause. Dependent clause is shown in the *sentence "As for the police pursuit standard"* because the sentence cannot stand alone, meanwhile independent clause in the sentence *"exceptions are allowed".* This sentence can stand alone even though there is no clause in front of or behind it. Then, there is also a dependent clause in the sentence *"if the alleged offenders are believed to be a danger to responding officers or to themselves or others"* because this clause cannot stand alone without the sentence *"exceptions are allowed"* in front of it.

The second syntactic analysis is the element of coherence. Coherence Coherences is the logical relationship between sentences in one paragraph. There are three coherencies in news texts, namely contrast coherence, additional coherence, and parallel. In Table 7.4 no. 2 (a) found the use of contrast coherence

in the sentence *"Ohio's law enforcement agencies are not required to meet this standard, but the state maintains a certification process and keeps tabs on which departments have fulfilled its conditions."* In this sentence, coherence is marked by the word "but" in the middle of the sentence, which shows resistance. Next in Table 7.4 no. 2 (b) found a sentence containing coherence addition in the sentence *"A spokesperson had previously said "the investigation is ongoing,"* and *"no additional information is available at this time"* in which in this sentence coherence addition was marked by the words *"and"* as an addition between one sentence and another. Finally, coherence of emphasis is like the findings in Table 7.4 no. 2 (c) in the sentence *"Rockney Carter, pastor of Zion Baptist Church in Dayton, Ohio, was among the stakeholders in 2016 who helped create the recommendations for DeWine when he was Ohio attorney general."* The sentence uses coherent emphasis to establish continuity within or towards the sentence.

The next syntactic element is the pronoun. In NBC News stories, journalists use personal pronouns to represent people or things. The results of the findings on the Table of pronouns in NBC News are as shown in Table 7.4 no. 3 of them use the pronouns he and they. The researcher discusses the death of Jayland Walker, so the pronoun *"he"* refers to him, then pronoun *"they"* in the sentence referring to members of the police, it is because in this sentence the police explain the chronology of events at the time of the shooting of Walker.

3) Stylistics Analysis

Another element of microstructure is stylistics. In stylistics there are lexical elements in the analysis. Lexical shows how someone chooses words from a variety of possible words. Stylistic analysis in news stories NBC News entitled Akron officers may not have pursued or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio standards for police. can be seen in Table 7.5:

Table 7.5 Microstructure analysis of the element stylistics in the NBC news *"Akron officers may not have pursued or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio standards for police"*

Microstructure	Finding
Stylistics	**1. Lexical** a. Gun, Handgun, Firearm

The analytical aspect of stylistics includes lexical. The lexical aspect is found in Table 6.5 in data No. 1 which is marked by the use of the words A Gun, Handgun, Firearm which represent the shooting incident of Walker by members of the police. The term "a gun" refers to a firearm designed to be handheld, which can discharge projectiles such as bullets, cartridges, or pellets. Meanwhile, the word "handgun" refers to a certain type of firearm which is usually smooth-bore and fires many pellets (shots), not one bullet, and is better known for its distribution pattern, making it effective at close range. Then, the word "Firearm" is a general term that includes all porTable weapons or light weapons designed for use by individuals, including pistols and long weapons such as rifles and shotguns.

4) Rhetoric Analysis

The last element of microstructure is rhetoric. Rhetorical analysis is concerned with how journalists express their opinions on a news story. Elements of rhetoric analysis include graphic, metaphor, and expression. Rhetoric analysis in the news the NBC news Akron officers may not have pursued or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio standards for police can be seen in the Table 6.6:

Table 7.6 Microstructure analysis of the element Rhetoric in the NBC news *Akron officers may not have pursued or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio standards for police.*

Microstructure	Finding
Graphics	1. **Blue color in the sentence:** a. *The Akron Police Department may not have met a state standard that could have prevented the type of police pursuits that ended in the death of Jayland Walker, an unarmed Black man who was shot 90 times by eight officers. (Paragraph 1)* b. *Graphic body camera footage showed that when Walker turned to face officers after a short sprint, his body was hit by dozens of rounds. (Paragraph 7)* 2. **Bold sentence** a. ***Loose procedures and no requirements*** 3. **Metaphor** a. *"These types of rules might give human rights to people, so that they aren't treated like animals,"(Paragraph 27)* b. *"Waiting on Jesus"(Paragraph 26)* 4. **Expression** The importance of enforcing standards set by law enforcement agencies to ensure the protection of individual rights and safety.

In the graphic analysis element, NBC journalists use blue colors as in Table 7.6 no. 1 in the words *"90 times by eight officers.",* these words are made in a different color from the other letters, because the aim is to show that the news presentation shown in the news describes something related to Jayland Walker's

death, namely that he died with injuries shot 90 times by police officers during the incident. This confirms the number of shots fired by police officers against walkers, which reached dozens of shots. Then the blue color is also found in the sentence *"Graphic body camera footage showed"* which shows evidence of the shooting recorded on camera, which confirms the chronology of the incident that there was a chase and shooting that killed Jayland Walker.

In the bold sentence analysis element, it is found in the sentence *"Loose procedures and no requirements"* This sentence is in bold to separate the discussion sub-chapters in the news. In this part the discussion focuses on the standards of law enforcement agencies in Ohio that have received state police pursuit certification.

Then the next graphic analysis element is metaphor. The metaphorical sentence found in the sentence *"These types of rules might give human rights to people, so that they aren't treated like animals,"* suggests that there are rules or regulations that are considered or implemented with the aim of protecting and upholding individual rights. especially in situations where they may be vulnerable or subject to abuse. Then the phrase *"so that they are not treated like animals"* implies that the regulation is intended to prevent people from being treated in a degrading or inhumane way, similar to treating animals without considering their rights or dignity. This reflects concern for the well-being and dignity of individuals and a desire to prevent their abuse or neglect.

Then in Table 7.6 no. 2 also found sentences containing metaphors in the sentence *"waiting on Jesus"*. This sentence can be interpreted as a way of

expressing belief or hope that Jayland Walker is in a better place, like heaven, and is waiting for the divine. the judgment or salvation promised in Christian theology. This was a way to acknowledge the spiritual aspect of his death and express his belief in the afterlife.

Lastly, in rhetoric analysis there is an element of expression. The expression in this news can be found in the importance of upholding the standards set by law enforcement agencies to ensure the protection of individual rights and safety. The use of deadly force (the shooting) against Jayland Walker may not have occurred if the officers acted in accordance with Ohio police standards. This suggests that the shooting might have been avoided if proper procedures had been followed, and that the circumstances might have been different and the impact less tragic.

2.2 NBC - News 2 entitled *"Jayland Walker was a killed Wrestler and Natural Leader. Family and Friends are Reeling from his Fatal Traffic Stop,"* published on 15 July 2022

NBC News raised the topic of the issue of Jayland Walker's Death with the title *Jayland Walker was a killed Wrestler and Natural Leader. Family and Friends are Reeling from his Fatal Traffic Stop*. In this analysis, Van Dijk's (1985) CDA model will focus on three levels: macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The essence of Van Dijk's analysis is to combine the three dimensions of the discourse into a unified analysis.

a. Macrostructure Analysis

Macrostructure focuses on the theme or topic that is put forward in a news story on a mass news media portal, in the case of the shooting of Jayland Walker by the Akron police. The structure of text analysis in macrostructure or thematic specifically looks at the similarity of background or core ideas or topics in the news media. The following macrostructure analysis in the *Jayland Walker was a killed Wrestler and Natural Leader. Family and Friends are Reeling from his Fatal Traffic Stop which* can be seen in Table 8.1:

Table 8.1 Microstructure analysis NBC news *"Jayland Walker was a killed Wrestler and Natural Leader. Family and Friends are Reeling from his Fatal Traffic Stop*

Theme/Topic	Sub-Theme	Finding
Jayland Walker death	Emphasizes his individuality and respect for Jayland Walker's personality by focusing on the human aspects of the tragic events that happened to him, aiming to engage the reader's empathy and understanding of the situation.	Jayland Walker had dreams of starting his own business, and at one time in his life he considered becoming a semi-professional wrestler. But those dreams came to an abrupt end after he was fatally shot June 27 after fleeing police during a traffic stop in Akron, Ohio

b. Superstructure Analysis

The superstructure or scheme emphasizes how sections and news sequences are schematized in full news text on mass news media portals, NBC News, regarding the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker. The superstructure analysis consists of two major schemes: a summary, which refers to the title and lead, and the story, which is the overall information content. Superstructures analysis in the NBC News Jayland Walker was a skilled wrestler and natural

leader. Family and friends are reeling from his fatal traffic stop. Is presented in

Table 8.2:

Table 8.2 Superstructure analysis in NBC news *"Jayland Walker was a killed Wrestler and Natural Leader. Family and Friends are Reeling from his Fatal Traffic Stop"*

Superstructure	Finding
Summary	**Headline:** *Jayland Walker was a skilled wrestler and natural leader. Family and friends are reeling from his fatal traffic stop. (Title)* **Lead:** *Jayland Walker had dreams of starting his own business, and at one time in his life he considered becoming a semi-professional wrestler. But those dreams came to an abrupt end after he was fatally shot June 27 after fleeing police during a traffic stop in Akron, Ohio. (Paragraph 1)*
Story	**1. Situation** - Main story - Jayland Walker, a skilled wrestler and natural leader, was killed by police during a traffic stop. His family and friends mourned his death, and the community called for justice. **2. Background** The tragic circumstances of Jayland Walker's death, which occurred during a fatal traffic stop **3. Comment** - Verbal Reaction This news serves as a powerful reminder of the multifaceted lives of individuals and the need for transparency and accountability in cases involving loss of life during interactions with police. This prompted reflection on broader issues related to law enforcement, community safety, and the impact of the incident on those left behind. **4. Conclusion** News about Jayland Walker provides a touching and varied picture of his life. This highlights Jayland Walker's positive personality and individuality. However, the news turned tragic because it mentioned a fatal traffic stop involving Jayland Walker and the shooting carried out by police officers against him. This incident has had an impact on family and friends who emphasize that Jayland Walker's family and friends are deeply affected by his tragic death. And this shows that they experienced great shock, sadness and emotional stress due to the loss of their loved ones.
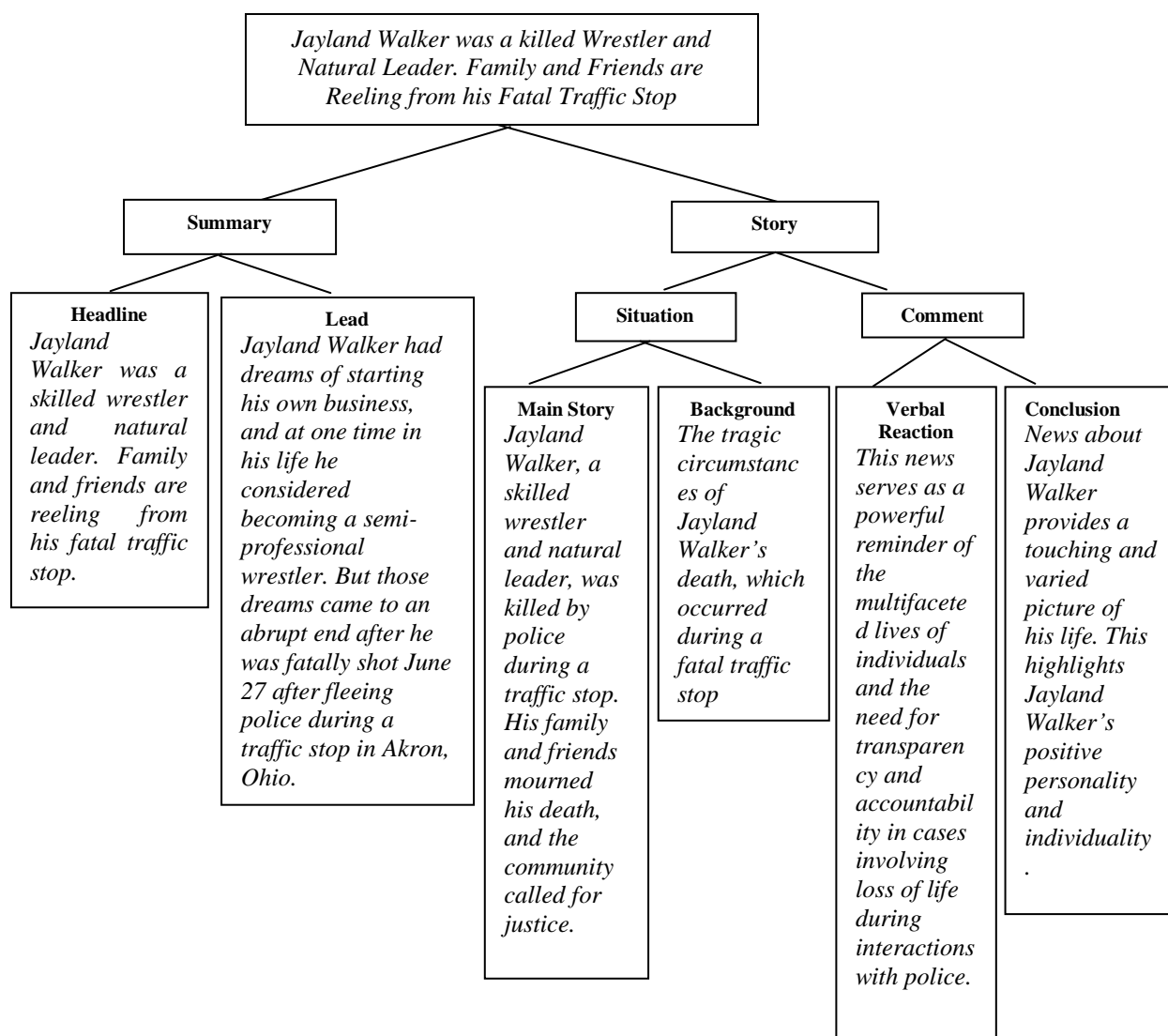
Table 7.3 Superstructure scheme in NBC news *"Jayland Walker was a killed Wrestler and Natural Leader. Family and Friends are Reeling from his Fatal Traffic Stop"*

Superstructure analysis of news is built in a narrative style that is presented schematically. The findings in Table 8.2, superstructure analysis, are divided into two parts: Summary and story. In Summary, the headline of the news is found in Table 8.2 no. 1 (a). This statement indicates that the case of Walker's death is a reminder that even young people with a bright future can become

victims of police violence. The fact that Walker was unarmed and that his family and friends disputed the police department's claim that he posed a threat raises serious questions about the use of deadly force by police officers. Walker's death also serves as a reminder of the devastating impact police violence has on families and communities.

Then, the headline of the news that is published is clarified with the news lead contained in Table 8.2 no. 2 (b). The lead paragraph of a story about Jayland Walker highlights the tragedy of his death and how it cut short his promising future. The paragraph begins by mentioning Walker's dream of starting his own business and becoming a semi-professional wrestler and then suddenly turns to the story of his death. This contrast emphasizes the loss of potential that Walker's death represents. The news also provides some important information about the circumstances surrounding Walker's death. It was stated that he was shot dead by police after fleeing during a traffic jam. This information raises questions about why Walker was stopped by police, whether he posed a threat to officers, and whether the use of deadly force was justified. Overall, the headline paragraph is well-written and effective journalism. It provides readers with important information about the story clearly and concisely. The event also conveys the emotional impact Walker's death had on his loved ones and the community.

The main story of the news raised, as found in Table 8.2 no. 2 (a) findings, highlights Jayland Walker's attributes as a skilled wrestler and natural leader. This aspect of the story aims to show his talents and the positive contributions he makes to his community or social circle. It provides insight into his character and

abilities, portraying him in a good light. Then, tragic circumstances happened to him, and his death had an impact on those closest to him.

Then, the background of the news explains that Jayland Walker's family and friends were deeply affected by his tragic death. The term "shake" indicates that they are experiencing great shock, sadness, and emotional distress due to the loss of their loved one. This aspect underscores the humanitarian element and wider impact of the incident on individuals close to the victim.

From this background, a verbal reaction emerged where this news served as a strong reminder of the many aspects of individual life and the need for transparency and accountability in cases involving fatalities during interactions with the police. This prompted reflection on broader issues related to law enforcement, community safety, and the impact of the incident on those left behind.

The conclusion from this news analysis is that this case provides a touching and varied picture of his life. This highlights Jayland Walker's positive personality and individuality. However, the news turned tragic because it mentioned a fatal traffic stop involving Jayland Walker and the shooting carried out by police officers against him. This incident has had an impact on family and friends, who emphasize that Jayland Walker's family and friends are deeply affected by his tragic death. This shows that they experienced great shock, sadness and emotional stress due to the loss of their loved ones.

5) *Microstructure Analysis*

The microstructure analysis are consists of semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric, metaphor, and expression. The finding data of the macrostructure analysis is found in the following text.

1) *Semantics Analysis*

Based on the Semantics element in microstructure analysis, it consists of background, details, intent, and presupposition elements that describe the intent of the incident and the background of the news about Jayland Walker's death. Semantic analysis in the in the NBC news entitled "*Jayland Walker was a skilled wrestler and natural leader. Family and friends are reeling from his fatal traffic stop* can be seen in the Table 8.4:

Table 8.4 Semantics element analysis in NBC news *"Jayland Walker was a killed Wrestler and Natural Leader. Family and Friends are Reeling from his Fatal Traffic Stop"*

Microstructures	Finding
Semantic	**1. Background** *Jayland Walker had dreams of starting his own business, and at one time in his life he considered becoming a semi-professional wrestler. But those dreams came to an abrupt end after he was fatally shot June 27 after fleeing police during a traffic stop in Akron, Ohio. (paragraph 1)* **2. Details** Walker's tragic circumstances highlight the shock and sadness experienced by his family and friends, and underscore the emotional impact of the situation. *"I used to call Jayland almost all the time, and I can't call him anymore. This is really hard for me," Whatley said, breaking down in tears. (Paragraph 14)* **3. Intent** The death sparked protests in Akron and demands for police accountability. *The death sparked protests in Akron and demands for police*

accountability. Walker's uncle, Tom Addie, urged people to let things unfold. (Paragraph 33)

4. Presupposition

Walker's death underscores the emotional impact of the situation on those who knew him, highlighting the human element of the story.

"Jayland was just a kind soul with a great heart," Addie said at the funeral. "That's what we need to cherish and think about. All this will handle itself. Jayland's at peace now." (Paragraph 34)

The first semantic element is the background element. Based on the findings above in Table 8.4 no. 1 (a) the story was motivated by Walker being shot dead by eight police officers after they tried to stop him for a minor traffic violation. This news also sheds light on Walker's life and personality. He was described as a talented and hopeful young man, and his death was a tragedy for his family and friends.

The detail element describes the information controlled by someone. The quotes are found in Table 8.4 no. 2 shows Walker's family and friends are still struggling to understand and accept his death. They still feel shocked and saddened, and continue to seek justice for him. These detailed elements help readers understand the emotional impact of this tragedy. They show that Walker's death was a tragedy that not only impacted Walker himself, but also his family, his friends, and his community.

Furthermore, the element of intention or rationality functions to lay the foundations for the desires, attitudes and beliefs that have been determined. Many people believe that Walker is innocent, and that he was unfairly shot by the police. They also believe that the number of shots fired at Walker, 46, was excessive and

unnecessary. In this case, the protest was used to show dissatisfaction and anger over Walker's death. The demand for police accountability is a way to hold police accounTable for Walker's death, aiming to raise awareness of the problem of police violence and to demand change.

Finally, in the element of presumption, the journalist wrote that the statements and reactions from Walker's family and friends show that his death was a tragedy that had a big emotional impact on them. They felt lost and sad, and they couldn't accept that Walker was shot dead. This highlights the human element in the story. Walker was a talented and hopeful young man, and his death was a tragedy for those who knew him. His death also raises questions about the use of force by police and the importance of justice and accountability.

2) Syntax Analysis

The second element of microstructure analysis is syntax, which consists of sentence form, coherence, and pronouns elements, that be found in the in the CNN news *Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information* in the Table 8.5:

Table 8.5 Microstructure analysis of the element syntax in the NBC news *"Jayland Walker was a killed Wrestler and Natural Leader. Family and Friends are Reeling from his Fatal Traffic Stop"*

Microstructures	Finding
Syntax	1. **Sentence form**
	a. Those sentiments were echoed by Brian Turner, who was a dean of students at Buchtel when Walker attended. (Paragraph 10) (Passive sentence)
	b. He was also hard-working and ambitious. (Paragraph 6) (active sentence)
	c. If we had a whole building full of Jayland back at that time, my job would have been easy. (Paragraph 11)
	d. "I used to call Jayland almost all the time, and I

can't call him anymore. (Paragraph 14)

2. **Coherence**

a. He was always looking to make you smile. And that's one of the things we loved most about him." (addition) (Paragraph 5)

b. Jayland Walker had dreams of starting his own business, and at one time in his life he considered becoming a semi-professional wrestler. But those dreams came to an abrupt end after he was fatally shot June 27 after fleeing police during a traffic stop in Akron, Ohio. (Coherence contrast) (Paragraph 14)

c. "Like any other kid, he played basketball, wrestled, he liked music, being around family and friends," Walker's cousin Roddray Walker said Wednesday. (parallelism) (Paragraph 3)

3. **Pronouns**

a. Walker took up wrestling when he was young (He – Jayland Walker) (Paragraph 4)

b. During that pursuit, they "reported a firearm being discharged from the suspect vehicle," police said. (They – Police) (paragraph 27)

c. "Jayland was just a kind soul with a great heart," Addie said at the funeral. "That's what we need to cherish and think about. All this will handle itself. Jayland's at peace now." (We – Addie and his walker' Jayland) (Paragraph 34)

Based on the findings in Table 8.5 above, syntactic analysis was found in sentence form, coherence, and pronouns in the news that was published. First, the sentence form can be seen in Table 8.5 no 1 (a). This sentence includes a passive sentence with the words "Those sentiments" as subject, then "were echoed" as predicate, and the words "by Brian Turner," as object. Furthermore, the words "who was a dean of students at Buchtel when Walker attended" as adverb of the sentence.

Then, the use of sentence form was also found, as in Table 8.5 (b) in this sentence an active sentence was found. In this sentence the subject is found in the

word "He" as the subject, then the word "was" as to be, and the words "also hard-working and ambitious" as the object of the sentence.

The sentence form in this news was also found to be a complex sentence. The complex sentence is as in Table 8.5 no. 1(c) In this sentence, there is a dependent clause and an independent clause. Dependent clause is shown in the sentence "If we had a whole building full of Jaylands back at that time." The sentence cannot stand alone if there is no clause in front or behind it.

Meanwhile, the independent clause found in the sentence "my job would have been easy" in this sentence can stand alone even though there is no clause in front of or behind it.

Compound sentence in analysis sentence form is also found in this news. A compound sentence is a sentence composed of two independent clauses connected by a conjunction. Compound sentences can be seen in the Table 7. 5 no. 1 (a) The sentence consists of two sentences connected by the conjunction "and". The first sentence "I used to call Jayland almost all the time" then the second sentence "I can't call him anymore".

The second syntactic analysis is the element of coherence. Coherence Coherences is the logical relationship between sentences in one paragraph. There are three coherences in news texts, namely addition coherence, contrast coherence, and parallel coherence. In Table 8.5 no. 2 (a) found the use of additional coherence. This sentence is marked by a conjunction, namely the word "and" which explains the previous sentence in the news. Then contrast coherence was also found as in Table 8.5 no. 2 (b) in this sentence the coherence contrast is

marked by the word "but" which has the meaning of the opposite to the previous sentence. Walker's has a dream of starting his own business, and becoming a semi-professional wrestler. However, those dreams came to an abrupt end after he was killed. Meanwhile, parallelism coherence is also found in the news, as in no. 2 (c) namely in the words "Like any other kid, he played basketball, wrestled, he liked music, was around family and friends," where this sentence shows equality or similarity.

The next syntactic element is the pronoun. On NBC News stories, journalists use personal pronouns to represent people or things. The pronouns used in the CNN news portal are he, they, we as shown in Table 7. 5 No. 3(1) the author uses the pronoun "he" in the sentence "Walker took up wrestling when he was young" where "he" refers to Jayland Walker. Next, the author uses the pronoun they in the sentence "During that pursuit, they reported a firearm being discharged from the suspect vehicle, police said" where the pronoun "they" refers to the police. The pronoun "they" was written by a journalist when the police gave a statement to the public regarding the shooting case that killed Walker. Next, pronoun "we" in the sentence "Jayland was just a kind soul with a great heart," Addie said at the funeral. "That's what we need to cherish and think about. All this will handle itself. Jayland's at peace now." used by the author in reference to Addie and his walker' Jayland. This sentence was uttered by Addie when attending Walker's funeral.

3) Stylistic Analysis

Another element of microstructure is stylistics. In stylistics there are lexical elements in the analysis. Lexical shows how someone chooses words from a variety of possible words. Stylistic analysis in news stories NBC News entitled Jayland Walker was a skilled wrestler and natural leader. Family and friends are reeling from his fatal traffic stop can be seen in Table 8.6:

Table 8.6 Microstructure analysis of the element stylistics in the NBC news *"Jayland Walker was a killed Wrestler and Natural Leader. Family and Friends are Reeling from his Fatal Traffic Stop"*

Microstructures	Finding
Stylistics	1. **Lexical** a. "Black man" - Refers to a black man. b. "Cancels" - Indicates that the July 4th Independence Day celebration was canceled by the city.

Next there is stylistics analysis in microanalysis. In stylistic analysis, there are lexical elements. Lexical is a tool of cohesion in discourse which is related to the relationship between elements in discourse systematically and not grammatically. Lexical aspects include word equivalents. In the word equivalent aspect, it is found in Table 8.6 No. 1(a) with the use of the word "Black man" the word refers to a black man. Black is a racialized classification of people, usually a political and skin-color based category for specific populations with a mid to dark brown complexion. Then, in the aspect of word equivalents, the use of cancel was also found. The author uses the word cancel to describe the action of terminating or revoking an agreement that is considered null and void, all interests held become no longer valid. In this news, the word cancel is more appropriately used

when canceling the Independence Day celebrations on July 4 which will be held in that city.

4) Rhetoric Analysis

The last element of microstructure is rhetoric. Rhetorical analysis is concerned with how journalists express their opinions on a news story. Elements of rhetorical analysis include graphics, metaphors, and expressions. Rhetoric analysis in the news the CNN news Akron officers may not have pursued or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio standards for police. can be seen in Table 8.7:

Table 8.7 Microstructure analysis of the element Rhetoric in the NBC news *"Jayland Walker was a killed Wrestler and Natural Leader. Family and Friends are Reeling from his Fatal Traffic Stop"*

Microstructures	Finding
Graphic	**1. Blue color and Underline**
	a. But those dreams came to an abrupt end after he was <u>fatally shot June 27 after fleeing police during a traffic stop in</u> <u>Akron, Ohio</u>. (Paragraph 1)
	b. Officers had to chase him after Walker failed to stop, <u>according to an Akron Police Department statement</u>. (Paragraph 27)
	c. Summit County Medical Examiner Lisa Kohler announced Friday that <u>Walker was shot or grazed 46 times and died of blood loss from his internal injuries</u>. (Paragraph 32)
	2. Bold sentences
	a. He was a 'leader' and always had words of wisdom
	b. Wedding plans cut short
	c. Walker was 'heartbroken' after death
	3.Metaphor
	a. The biggest heart
	4. Expression
	a. His family and friends were shaken by the fatal traffic stop

In the graphic analysis elements, CNN journalists use underlines as in Table 8.7 no. 1, namely in the words fatally shot June 27 after fleeing police during a traffic stop in Akron, Ohio, the words are made with blue colors because the aim is to show that the news presentation shown in the news describes something related to the death of the walker that occurred on June 27. Then blue colors are also found in the sentence according to an Akron Police Department statement. The use of blue colors in this sentence seems to want to emphasize to the reader that the statement comes from the Akron Police Department statement. Furthermore, the blue color is also found in the sentence Walker was shot or grazed 46 times and died of blood loss from his internal injuries. The author uses blue colors to emphasize to the reader that the walker has been killed dozens of times and then experienced blood loss, which caused him to die at the scene.

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blue colors to emphasize to the reader that the walker has been killed dozens of times and then experienced blood loss, which caused him to die at the scene.

Moreover, apart from the blue color, the graphic element analyzed in this news is the bold sentence. Bold sentences are found in sentences such as in Table 8.7 no. 2 (a) namely in the sentences "He was a 'leader' and always had words of wisdom", "Wedding plans cut short", "Walker was 'heartbroken' after death". In NBC news, the author uses bold sentences for each sub-topic discussion, this is to make it easier for readers to find news topics, and to differentiate between the main topic of the news being discussed and the content of the news discussion.

As for the use of metaphors in rhetorical analysis, such as finding data found in Table 8.7 no. 3(a) as can be seen, there are the words "the biggest heart". The biggest heart can be interpreted as someone's kind heart and someone who always wants to help others. In the context of news, this metaphor may refer to good actions or behavior carried out by Jayland Walker, such as charity, social good, or assistance to others which has a very large and positive impact.

The final element of rethoric is expression. Expression is a picture of someone's emotions. The expressions in this news are expressed through writing such as the data in Table 8.7 no. 4(a) expressed by his Family and friends shaken by the fatal traffic stop. This expression depicts the feelings of shock and sadness felt by Jayland Walker's family and friends as a result of the fatal traffic accident. It is a way of expressing the emotional impact of the event.

Based on the results of research through discourse analysis of Van Dijk's (1985) news text dimensions, several things can be concluded, namely the

discussion of the micro structure which has found several elements, namely background, details, intent, presuppositions, sentence forms (passive and active sentences, complex and compound sentences), coherence (additive/additional coherence, contrast coherence, and parallelism coherence), pronouns (pronouns they and we), lexicon, graphics, and metaphor (figure of speech).

3. Critical Discourse Analysis of Jayland Walker's Death in Washington Post News

3.1 Washington Post – News 1 entitled "After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration," published on Friday, July 01, 2022

Washington Post raised the topic of the issue of Jayland Walker Death with the title, *"After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration."* This topic relates to the protests or response of the community and also the Mayor of Akron to the murder of Jayland Walker by police in Akron, Ohio. The Rib, White, and Blue Festival, scheduled to start Friday through Monday in the city of Akron, was announced by Akron Mayor Daniel Horigan as having been canceled due to disappointment over the murder.

a. Macrostructure Analysis

The macrostructure consists of thematic elements with topic elements. In this seventh news analysis, it is found that there are themes in the news, as shown in Table 9.1:

Table 9.1 Macrostructure analysis in the Washington Post *"After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration"*

Theme/Topic	Sub-Theme	Finding
The Mayor of Akron protests the shooting of Jayland Walker	The chronology of Jayland Walker's shooting as presented by the authorities	In the news, the Mayor of Akron, Ohio, said the incident was a fatal shooting that rocked the city. The Washington Post interprets the word fatal as a positive representation, emphasizing that the word does not support what the police do

The seventh news theme in Table 9.1 of The Washington Post sheds light on the Mayor's recent protest in Akron City. The protest had a significant impact as it forced the authorities to cancel the Fourth of July celebrations. The sub-theme of the article delves into the details of the timeline of events surrounding the shooting of Jayland Walker. The Mayor of Akron expressed his grief and stated that the entire city was profoundly affected by the unfortunate incident that took place last week, which resulted in the fatality of Walker.

Furthermore, the Washington Post placed the headline in the news sentence, *"After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration."* The author clearly shows this theme in the title of his news by emphasizing the indication of the cancellation of the Fourth of July celebrations as a form of protest against the police. The words "After a Black man is killed by police" refer to the unilateral shooting that was carried out on a black man named Jayland Walker, which resulted in him having to stretch his life. The choice of these words seemed to have a causal effect, which resulted in a decline in the level of public trust in the police, so they protested by canceling the Fourth of July celebrations.

Apart from that, the author's chronology of the shooting of Jayland Walker by the authorities is a sub-theme that appears in the news content excerpt, namely: "Police tried to pull over Jayland Walker, a 25-year-old DoorDash driver, for a traffic infraction early Monday, authorities said. Department said that during the pursuit, Walker fired a gun from outside the vehicle — a claim that Walker's family had refuted." The statement contains a lot of interview information from authorities from the point of view of both parties.

In conclusion, the macrostructure in the seventh Washington Post story contains the theme of the action of condemnation conveyed by the Mayor of Akron in the form of canceling the Fourth of July celebrations as an action of support for the community. This was followed by interview information from the authorities to straighten out the chronology of Walker's death.

b. Superstuctures Analysis

The superstructure in this research will analyze related content in the discourse of the entire segment. In its reporting, the Washington Post writes news in a structured manner, starting from the title, headline, content, and closing of the news. Superstructure analysis consists of two parts, namely summary and story, as shown in Table 9.2:

Table 9.2 Analysis of superstructures in the Washington Post *"After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration"*

Superstructure	Finding
Summary	**a.** **Headline:** *After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration (title)*
	b. **Lead:** *Days after a Black man was killed by police officers who reportedly fired almost 100 rounds during a chase that started as a traffic stop, officials in Akron, Ohio, announced that the Fourth of July celebration was canceled in response to a fatal shooting that has rocked the city this week. (Paragraph 1)*
Story	**a.** **Situation** - Main story *"The killing has sparked protests and calls for accountability from Walker's family and residents angry over the third fatal police shooting in the northeast Ohio city since late December" (paragraph 9)* - Background Before Walker's death last year, there were more than 1,040 people shot and killed by police. Whites outnumbered blacks, but twice as many blacks as whites were murdered. Demonstrators protested by gathering outside the Akron Police Department office to demand justice. *"The Summit County Medical Examiner's Office confirmed to The Post that Walker's death has been classified as a homicide. Walker died of multiple gunshot wounds to the face, abdomen and the upper part of his legs, according to the Akron Beacon Journal" (Paragraph 12)* *"More than 1,040 people have been shot and killed by police in the last year, according to a data tracked by The Post. Although half of those people were White, Black Americans are shot at a disproportionate rate. They account for less than 13 percent of the U.S. population but are killed by police at more than twice the rate of Whites. Hispanics are also killed by police at a disproportionate rate." (Paragraph 15)* *"Protesters gathered outside the Akron Police Department's office on Thursday and blocked traffic to demand "Justice for Jayland." DiCello told The Post that the family has urged protesters to be peaceful over the holiday weekend, including when the body-cam footage is released Sunday."*

(paragraph 20).

b. **Comment**

Dan Horrigan, Mayor of Akron, stated that it was not the right time to celebrate the Fourth of July and that it was a dark week.

"The blowback led Akron Mayor Dan Horrigan (D), who called the killing "a dark day for our city," to announce that the city's Fourth of July celebration was canceled." (Paragraph 10)

"I completely understand that some residents and guests will be disappointed by the decision to cancel the festival this holiday weekend. Independence Day is meant to be a celebration and a time of gathering with friends and family," Horrigan said in a news release on Thursday. "Unfortunately, I feel strongly that this is not the time for a city-led celebration." (Paragraph 11)

c. **Conclusion**

Jayland Walker was the victim of a police shooting in the city of Akron, which resulted in a one-sided murder. The murder sparked protests from the family and residents over the position taken by the police. The mayor of Akron canceled the Fourth of July celebrations as an act of support for Jayland Walker. Walker's family expressed their sadness to the press that they were angry about an act that should not have happened.

"After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration"

├── **Summary**
│   ├── **Headline**
│   │   *After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration*
│   └── **Lead**
│   *Days after a Black man was killed by police officers who reportedly fired almost 100 rounds during a chase that started as a traffic stop, officials in Akron, Ohio, announced that the Fourth of July celebration was canceled in response to a fatal shooting that has rocked the city this week.*
│
└── **Story**
    ├── **Situation**
    │   ├── **Main Story**
    │   │   *The killing has sparked protests and calls for accountability from Walker's family and residents angry over the third fatal police shooting in the northeast Ohio city since late December*
    │   └── **Background**
    │   *Before Walker's death last year, there were more than 1,040 people shot and killed by police. Whites outnumbered blacks, but twice as many blacks as whites were murdered.*
    └── **Comment**
        ├── **Verbal Reaction**
        │   *Dan Horrigan, Mayor of Akron, stated that it was not the right time to celebrate the Fourth of July and that it was a dark week.*
        └── **Conclusion**
            Jayland Walker was the victim of a police shooting in the city of Akron, which resulted in a one-sided murder. The murder sparked protests from the family and residents over the position taken by the police.
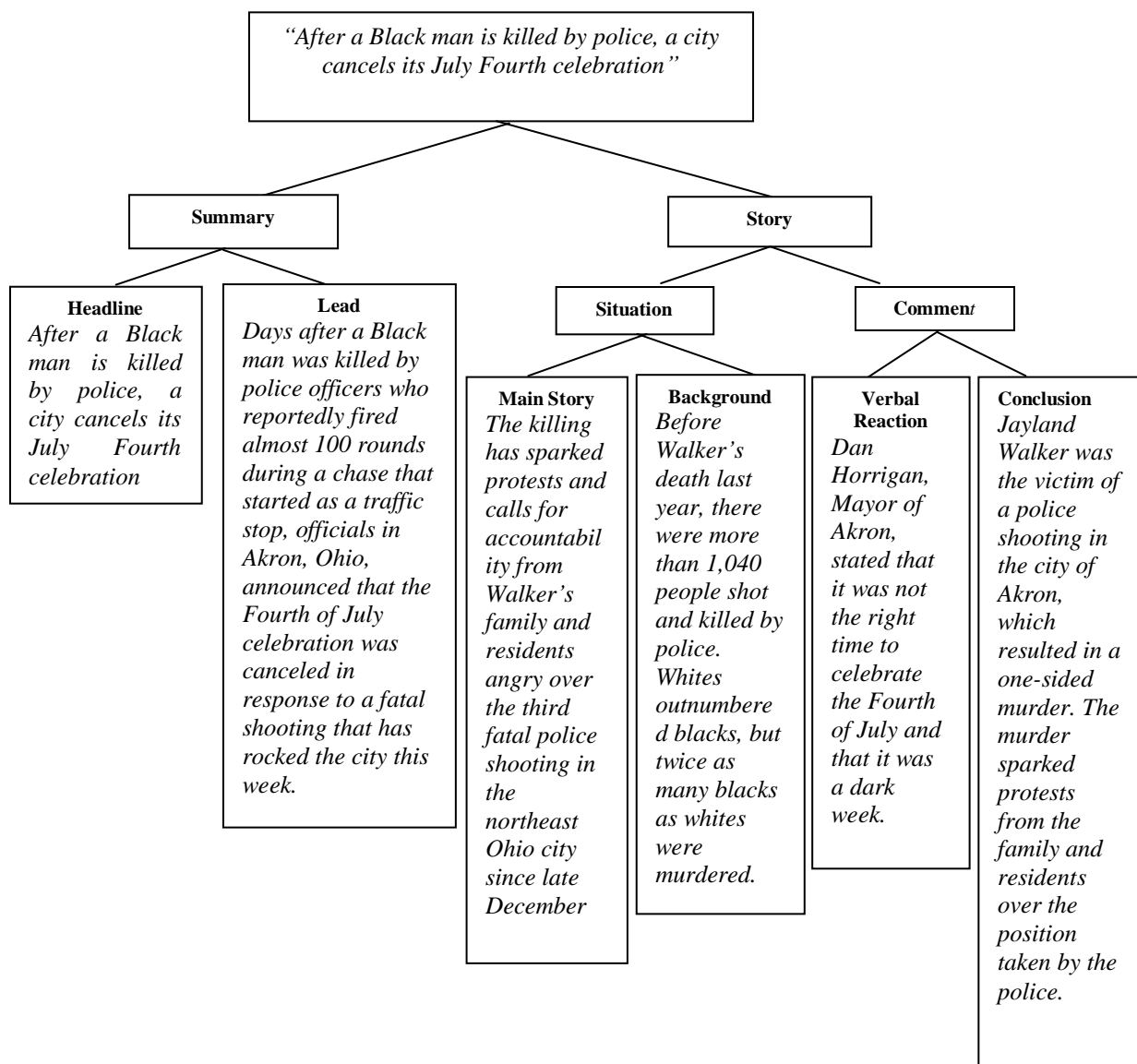
Table 9.3 Superstructure scheme in the Washington Post *"After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration"*

The topic of the news above is also supported by the process of presenting the news, namely a series of news stories that are assembled into a complete news text schematically (superstructure).

In Table 9.2 above, the Washington Post writer used the title *"After a Black Man is Killed by Police, a City Cancels its Fourth of July Celebration"*. In this sentence, the author emphasizes that there is a cause-and-effect relationship in the title to attract the reader's attention to find out the reason for the cancellation of the Fourth of July celebration. The author also chooses the word black man as the focus of society on the issue of racism. In addition, to clarify the presentation of information in the news headline section, the author added a section to the news lead contained in Table 9.2 no.1(b) where after nearly 100 bullets were aimed at a black man during silence, Akron officials denied the shooting shockingly the city this week decided to cancel its 4th of July celebrations. The headline and lead above provide enough information so that readers can assume that there is discrimination against black men. Moreover, the unusual number of bullets also strengthens the evidence that there were indications of discrimination against the black man. As a result, the 4th of July mourning event in the city of Akron, Ohio, was canceled by local officials.

Next, there is a superstructure analysis of the story elements, which include the main story, background, comments, and conclusions. In Table 9.2 no.2 (a), the main news is about mass and family protests against the murder of Jayland Walker, which resulted in the Fourth of July celebrations being canceled. The background of the news is about discrimination against blacks, where murders of black people have a higher percentage than white people, even though fewer black people are living in Akron, Ohio. This explanation shows that there are

indications that the police on duty tend to be unreasonable in handling problems with black people. The repressive actions of the police explain that discrimination against black people still exists. Dan Horrigan, as Mayor of Akron, stated that this incident was a dark week for the city, as stated in Table 9.2 no. 2(c).

Finally, this news closes with a statement that the murder of Jayland Walker was a one-sided murder. The discriminatory actions of the police caused the family and the masses to protest strongly over what happened to Walker. Akron Mayor Dan Horigan supported justice for Walker by canceling the Fourth of July celebrations as an act of protest and a lukewarm day. On the other hand, the Walker family is angry and regrets an incident that should not have happened.

c. Microstuctures Analysis

Microstructure analysis consists of semantics, syntax, stylistics, rhetoric, metaphors, and expressions. Data on the findings of microstructural analysis are contained in the following text.

1) Semantics Analysis

Based on the Semantic elements of microstructural analysis, it consists of elements of background, details, intent, and presuppositions that describe the meaning of the incident and the background to the news of Jayland Walker's death. Semantic analysis in Washington Post news After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration, can be seen in Table 9.4:

Table 9.4 Semantics element analysis in the Washington Post news *"After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration"*

Microstructures	Finding
Semantic	**1. Background**
	There were reports of the death of a black man involving a police officer that occurred during a police use of force incident.
	Days after a Black man was killed by police officers who reportedly fired almost 100 rounds during a chase that started as a traffic stop, officials in Akron, Ohio, announced that the Fourth of July celebration was canceled in response to a fatal shooting that has rocked the city this week. (Paragraph 1)
	2. Details
	Jayland Walker's death sparked strong reactions from society, including protests and riots. Civil society demonstrations developed in the city and elsewhere in response to the incident in which Walker was killed by local police.
	The killing has sparked protests and calls for accountability from Walker's family and residents angry over the third fatal police shooting in the northeast Ohio city since late December. Akron police announced Friday that body-camera footage of the shooting would be released on Sunday afternoon. (Paragraph 9)
	3. Intent
	Demonstrators and activists have demanded justice and a transparent investigation into the deaths of Black men or Walker. They may also have pressured authorities to take responsibility for the incident.
	Protesters gathered outside the Akron Police Department's office on Thursday and blocked traffic to demand "Justice for Jayland." DiCello told The Post that the family has urged protesters to be peaceful over the holiday weekend, including when the body-cam footage is released Sunday. (Paragraph 20)
	4. Presupposition
	The policy of canceling celebrations on July 4th is an effort to respect the protests and support of the community, city government, or local authorities that are usually held. This can be viewed as a symbolic act reflecting the city's attention to social issues and the need to focus attention on issues of justice and police reform.
	The blowback led Akron Mayor Dan Horrigan (D), who called the killing "a dark day for our city," to announce that the city's Fourth of July celebration was canceled. The Rib, White, & Blue Festival was scheduled

to begin Friday in downtown Akron and conclude Monday on Independence Day. The part of downtown where the festival would have taken place will have no activities or entertainment over the holiday weekend, according to the city. (Paragraph 10)

First, the analysis of semantic elements is background. Based on the findings above, the news raised by Washington Post, there is a report about the death of a black man involving a police officer who occurred in an incident of use of force by the police as contained in Table 9.4 no. 1. In the news there is a murder incident which refers to the abuse of power by police officers. From the contents of the news, the background to this news is a report that states that during the chase, there was a situation where the police used violence, which resulted in the black man being killed.

Furthermore, there are detail elements in Table 9.4 no. 2. Details relating to the control of information displayed by the author from semantic news analysis, it can be seen that the author intends to provide details of the impact of the shooting on the community, which triggered their reaction to protest and spread the word in the city of Akron. Civil society demonstrations developed in the city and other areas in response to incidents that Walker received from local police.

In the elements of intent, which can be seen in Table 9.4 no. 3, the news shows the meaning conveyed explicitly. Demonstrators blocked the streets to demand justice and a transparent investigation into the death of the black man or Walker. They put pressure on the authorities to take responsibility for the incident. Even so, Walker's family asked that the protest carried out by the Akron

community take place peacefully. With this problem, the author emphasizes that the meaning of the news is conveyed explicitly through the news, and there is no other purpose.

In semantic analysis, presupposition refers to the underlying assumptions or beliefs that are taken for granted in a statement or argument. It involves using these assumptions to support an opinion or argument by providing premises that are believed to be true. By understanding the role of presuppositions in language, writer can gain a deeper understanding of how meaning is conveyed and how arguments are constructed. This news can be seen in Table 9.4 no. 4, where the news writer assumes that there is an effort by the government to respect and support the community by canceling July 4th celebrations, which is seen as a symbolic act that reflects the city's attention to social issues and the need to focus on issues of justice and police reform.

2) *Syntax analysis*

The second element of microstructure analysis is syntax, which consists of sentence form, coherence, and pronoun elements; this can be found in the Washington Post, *"After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration"* in the Table 9.5:

Table 9.5 Syntax element analysis in the Washington Post *"After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration"*

Microstructures	Finding
Syntax	**1. Sentence form** a. Days after a Black man was killed by police officers who reportedly fired almost 100 rounds during a chase that started as a traffic stop, officials in Akron, Ohio, announced that the Fourth of July celebration was canceled in response to a fatal shooting that has rocked the city this week. (Paragraph 1) **(Passive)** b. There are wounds on all sides and parts of his body," DiCello said. (Paragraph 6) **(Active)** c. DiCello said there is no evidence showing that the firearm was in the car or that the firearm was discharged at an officer. **(complex sentence)** d. Independence Day is meant to be a celebration and a time of gathering with friends and family," Horrigan said in a news release on Thursday. **(compound sentence)** **2. Coherence** a. Days after a Black man was killed by police officers who reportedly fired almost 100 rounds during a chase that started as a traffic stop, officials in Akron, Ohio, announced that the Fourth of July celebration was canceled in response to a fatal shooting that has rocked the city this week. **(Cause-effect)** b. The <u>Rib, White, & Blue Festival</u> was scheduled to begin Friday in downtown Akron and conclude Monday on Independence Day. **(Parallelism)** **3. Pronouns** a. Walker was pronounced dead at the parking lot where he was shot. **(He – Jayland Walker)** b. They account for less than 13 percent of the U.S. population but are killed by police at more than twice the rate of Whites. **(They – Black People)** c. Why did this happen in such a manner, such a terrible, terrible way?" she asked. **(She - Pamela Walker)**

In the syntactic level of the news text written by the Washington Post, the sentence forms that appear in the news text are passive, active, compound and complex sentences. Passive sentences can be seen in the text quotations in Table

9.5 no. 1 (a) in that word *"Days after a Black man"* is the subject being discussed, while the word *"was killed"* is in the form of a verb, then *" by police officers who reportedly fired almost 100 rounds during a chase that started as a traffic stop, officials in Akron, Ohio, announced that the Fourth of July celebration was canceled in response to a fatal shooting that has rocked the city this week"* is an object.

Meanwhile, active sentences can be known from the sentence structure as contained in the sentence in Table 9.5 no 1 (b) in the word *"There"* as the subject of the sentence. While *"are"* as to be, and *"wounds on all sides and parts of his body"* as object sentences.

In addition to active and passive sentences, the syntactic level seen on the Washington Post portal is the use of complex sentence structures, as shown in Table 9.5 no. 1 (c), which in this sentence has a main clause and a subordinate clause, as is known from *"DiCello said there is no evidence showing that the firearm was in the car"* as the main sentence, while *"or that the firearm was discharged at an officer"* as a clause. Ensuring that the main and subordinate clauses of this sentence contain subjects, predicates, and objects will result in well-structured sentences.

Then, compound sentences can also be seen in Table 9.5 no. 1 (d). There is a sentence that combines two clauses that can stand alone; it is known as *"Independence Day is meant to be a celebration,"* as a clause, with coordinating conjunction "*and*," and *"a time of gathering with friends and family,"* Horrigan

said in a news release on Thursday" as a clause. When a sentence contains two separate subjects and verbs that are connected with a conjunction, it can result in the sentence being difficult to understand. This type of sentence structure can confuse the reader and should be used with care.

The next syntactic element is coherence. In the news text written by the Washington Post portal, there is cause-effect coherence. The cause in this sentence is *"A Black man, Jayland Walker, was killed by police officers who reportedly fired almost 100 rounds during a chase that began as a traffic stop. This fatal shooting occurred,"* while the effect is "*In response to this fatal shooting, officials in Akron, Ohio, announced the cancellation of the Fourth of July celebration. The cancellation was a result of the incident that has rocked the city. Additionally, protests and calls for accountability from Walker's family and residents were sparked as a consequence of the killing."* This cause-effect relationship outlines how the fatal shooting had a direct impact on the cancellation of the celebration, as well as the protests and demands for accountability from the community.

Then, parallelism coherence is found as in the Table 9.5 no. 2 (b) is characterized by the presence of two or more phrases with the same function in the sentence: *"The Rib, White, & Blue Festival is scheduled to begin Friday in downtown Akron and end Monday on Independence Day."* This sentence employs a series of parallel words, which enhances its clarity and rhythm. Specifically, three noun phrases are repeated and joined by a coordinating conjunction, creating a balanced and harmonious structure. The structure of the sentence follows a

parallel pattern, where both the beginning and ending of the festival are presented in a consistent and parallel manner, making it easier for the reader to understand the timeline of the event.

The next element of syntax analysis is pronouns. Writers often use these pronouns to replace or represent people's names. The pronouns used in this Washington Post portal are he, they, and she, as shown in the Table 9.5 no. 3(a) the use of the word *"He"* refers to Jayland Walker. In this sentence, there is a subject or perpetrator, namely Walker, who was the shooting victim, so the pronoun *"He"* in this sentence refers to Walker, who was found in the parking lot when he was shot. The pronoun *"They"* is also found in Table 9.4 no. 3 (b), the pronoun they refer to black people because, in this sentence, the context of the population being killed by the police is twice as large as that of white people. So, it can be concluded that the word "*They*" there represents black people. The last one is the pronoun *"She"* which is contained in Table 9.5 no. 3 (c). The pronoun *"She*" in the sentence refers to Pamela Walker. This sentence is a statement from Pamela Walker, which is included in a rhetorical sentence, namely a question sentence that is asked but does not require an answer.

3) Stylistics Analysis

Another element of microstructure is stylistics. In stylistics there is a lexical element in the analysis. Lexical indicates how a person chooses words from various possible words. Stylistics analysis in in the Washington Post *"After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration"* can be seen in the Table 9.6:

Table 9.6 Stylistics element analysis in the Washington Post "*After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration*".

Microstructures	Finding
Stylistics	**1. Lexical** a. "Black man," refers to a black man. b. "Killed by police," indicates that the man was killed as a result of police action. c. "Cancels," indicates that the July 4th Independence Day celebration was canceled by the city. (The use of the word cancel is used to terminate or revoke an agreement for something that has been previously permitted or agreed upon)

In terms of lexical analysis, it is in Table 9.6 no. 1(a), which is marked by the use of the words black man, killed by the police, and cancels, which represents the shooting incident carried out by the police. The term *"Black man"* in context suggests you are referring to someone of African descent who was killed by police. The word *"killed by Police"* suggests the scenario of the death of a Black man at the hands of law enforcement has resulted in a significant response from the city. The word *"cancels"* Referring to the cancellation of the 4th of July celebrations could be a response to public anger, protests, or a broader movement that threatens justice and reform following these events. The act of canceling these celebrations could be seen as a form of solidarity or a statement by the city government or organizers to acknowledge the seriousness of the situation and to address issues related to police violence, racial injustice, or injustice.

5) Rhetoric Analysis

The final element of microstructure is rhetoric. Rhetorical analysis in news refers to the examination of the language, structure, and persuasive techniques

used in news articles and reports. The ultimate goal of this analysis is to reveal how content is created to convey information, shape public opinion, and achieve certain rhetorical goals. Elements of rhetorical analysis include graphics, metaphors, and expressions. Below, several important aspects of rhetorical analysis in Washington Post news can be seen in Table 9.7:

Table 9.7 Rhetoric analysis in the Washington Post "*After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration*".

Microstructure	Finding

Graphic	1. **Underline**
	   a. The <u>Rib, White, & Blue Festival</u> was scheduled to begin Friday in downtown Akron and conclude Monday on Independence Day. (Paragraph 10)
	   b. <u>More than 1,040 people</u> have been shot and killed by police in the last year, according to a data tracked by The Post. Although half of those people were White, <u>Black Americans are shot at a disproportionate rate.</u> (paragraph 15)
	
	 2. **Metaphor**
	   a. *"a dark day for our city"*
	   b. *"cause Akron to burn"*
	
	 3. **Expression**
	   This news may also reflect public reactions including demonstrations, statements, and debates related to social and racial justice issues.
	
	   a. *"Justice for Jayland"*
	   b. *"a terrible, terrible way"*

In the analysis of graphic elements, Washington Post journalists used underlines as in Table 9.7 no. 1(a). The underlined words "<u>The Rib, White, & Blue Festival</u>" provide additional information about the event, namely "The Rib, White, & Blue Festival". This is a festival or event with a name containing the words "Rib," "White," and "Blue," and is scheduled to start on Friday in downtown Akron and end on Monday, which is Independence Day. The name

suggests that the festival may involve activities related to ribs (possibly barbecue), the color white, and the color blue, possibly in celebration of Independence Day. The author emphasized that such a large celebration was canceled in honor of the late Jayland Walker.

Then, in the Table 9.7 no. 1(b), the underlined word "More than 1,040 people" means that more than 1,040 people were shot and killed by police in the last year. This phrase shows the number of fatalities resulting from police shootings in that period. Meanwhile, "Black Americans are shot at disproportionate rates" is a higher percentage of Black Americans shot and killed by police than any other racial or ethnic group. This phrase suggests that there is a significant disproportion or inequality in the use of deadly force by police and that Black Americans experience higher rates of such incidents. This shows that the author wants to emphasize that there are racist issues against black people.

Next, in the analysis of the next graphic element is metaphor. The metaphorical sentence found in the Table 9.7 no. 2 (a), in the phrase "*a dark day for our city*." conveys the idea that the events surrounding the killing of Jayland Walker by police in Akron, Ohio, have created a deep sense of sadness, distress, and grief in the community. This suggests that this particular day, marked by tragedy and unrest, was a deeply unsettling and emotionally charged moment in the city's history. The metaphor paints a picture of the emotional burden and gravity of the situation, emphasizing the incident's impact on the collective mood and well-being of society, going beyond the literal notion of a "dark" day to represent a day marred by tragedy and suffering.

Then, the metaphor found in Table 9.7 no. 2 (b), "*cause Akron to burn*," implies the potential for intense civil unrest, protests, and chaos in the city of Akron, Ohio, following the tragic incident involving the killing of Jayland Walker by police. It draws a parallel between civil disturbances and the destructive power of fire, suggesting that the release of the body cam footage might lead to widespread anger, demonstrations, or even violence. This metaphor vividly illustrates the fear of escalating tensions and disorder that could arise from the public's response to the incident, emphasizing the need for a peaceful resolution and justice in order to prevent such metaphorical "burning" of the city.

Finally, there is an expression in Table 9.7 no. 3 (a), namely "*Justice for Jayland*". This expression represents the demand for accountability and fairness in response to the incident, emphasizing the call for justice for the victim. The expression "Justice for Jayland" is a rallying cry and a call to action that has emerged in response to the tragic killing of Jayland Walker by the police. It encapsulates the demand for fairness, accountability, and a thorough investigation into the circumstances surrounding his death. This expression reflects the community's collective desire to see those responsible for his killing brought to justice, and it represents the broader fight for addressing issues related to police violence, racial injustice, and the need for systemic changes. "Justice for Jayland" is not only a slogan but also a symbol of solidarity, as it unites individuals who seek answers and legal recourse for the unjust loss of a young man's life.

In addition, in Table 9.7 no. 3 (b) is a *"terrible, terrible way."* This expression underscores the tragic and devastating nature of the incident,

highlighting the emotional impact on the victim's family and the community. The expression "a terrible, terrible way" is a poignant and emotionally charged description used by Pamela Walker, the mother of Jayland Walker, to convey the profound distress and anguish she feels about the tragic circumstances of her son's death. It goes beyond mere words to emphasize the depth of her grief and the shocking manner in which her son lost his life. This phrase underscores the profound impact of the incident on the victim's family, community, and society as a whole, highlighting the deep emotional scars left by the tragedy. It conveys not only a sense of sorrow but also a strong desire for answers and justice in the face of a heart-breaking loss.

3.2 Washington Post – News 2 entitled *"50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting video,"* published on Monday, July 04, 2022

In the eighth news story, the Washington Post published a story entitled, *"50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting video."* This topic is related to the arrest of 50 people, which occurred as a public protest against the murder of Jayland Walker, which occurred in Akron, Ohio. The protest resulted in damage to facilities and facilities in public spaces.

a. Macrostructure Analysis

The macrostructure consists of thematic elements with topic elements. In this eighth news analysis, it is found that there are themes in the news as shown in the Table 10.1:

Table 10.1 Macrostructure analysis in the Washington Post *"50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting video"*

Theme/Topic	Finding
As many as 50 people were arrested by the authorities during the protest	In the news, it was reported that during the protest, Akron police had arrested at least 50 people as a group of protesters for the riots that occurred. The trigger for this action occurred after the police released the video of the shooting of Jayland Walker. The Washington Post also reported several reasons for this incident.

The eighth Washington Post news theme in Table 10.1 above discusses the protest actions of protesters for days in Akron who rioted so that the police arrested 50 people. Police told the Washington Post that Walker's fatal shooting sparked anarchy in the community.

The Washington Post reported on protests in Akron with the headline *"50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting video."* The title implies that the police arrested 50 people without any reason after releasing the video of the shooting. Furthermore, it suggests that the protesters were peaceful and did not engage in any criminal or violent activities. However, the authorities have been portrayed negatively in the title because they made the arrests, which may not be an accurate representation of the situation.

Then, in the opening second paragraph, the Washington Post released that there were reasons for the arrest of the protesters. "The charges include rioting, failure to disperse and during an emergency, according to a report from Lt. Michael Miller, a spokesman for the Akron Police Department." In the interview excerpt, there were many violations committed by a group of people who protested in those few days. This disclosure in the article uncovers a more comprehensive perspective of the events. It implies that there were indeed substantial violations committed by a portion of the group participating in the protests over the course of those few days. These violations extend beyond a mere peaceful demonstration and suggest a more complex and potentially chaotic situation.

The importance of this information is that it challenges the initial impression created by the article's headline. While the headline seemed to imply unjustified arrests, the subsequent paragraphs offer a broader context, indicating that law enforcement acted in response to actions that went beyond peaceful protesting. This reinforces the idea that a complete understanding of any event often requires a more thorough examination, considering all available facts and viewpoints.

In conclusion, the macrostructure in the eighth Washington Post initially presents the protest actions and arrests in Akron in a way that could be seen as critical of law enforcement, suggesting that protesters were arrested without reason and painting a negative image of the authorities. However, as the article

progresses, it becomes clear that there were valid reasons for the arrests, including rioting and other violations. This highlights the importance of considering the full context and all available information before forming judgments about events and the actions of those involved. The news serves as a reminder of the complexity of such situations and the need for comprehensive reporting to present a more accurate and balanced view of events.

b. Superstuctures Analysis

The superstructure in this research will analyze related content in the discourse of the entire segment. In its reporting, the Washington Post writes news in a structured manner, starting from the title, headline, content, and closing of the news. Superstructure analysis consists of two parts, namely summary and story as shown in Table 10.2:

Table 10.2 Superstructure analysis in the *'Washington Post 50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting video."*

Superstructures	Finding
Summary	**a. Headline**: 50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting video (title)
	b. Lead: About 50 people were arrested Monday during protests after authorities released body-camera footage of a Black man's fatal shooting, police said. (Paragraph 1)

Story   **a.   Situation**

-   Main story

    "The city has seen days of protests in response to the fatal shooting of Jayland Walker on June 27" (paragraph 8)

-   Background

    The killing of Jayland Walker by police in Akron angered protesters who caused damage to public facilities. The masses demanded accountability and change with the Walker family.

    "Eight Akron police officers fired dozens of rounds, killing Jayland Walker, 25, after a chase that began as a stop for traffic and equipment violations, police said." (Paragraph 9)

    "The department said a group of "violent" protesters damaged businesses, restaurants and residential structures in the area. Several small fires were also set during the night." (Paragraph 7)

    "The killing has caused outrage in the city, with many residents demanding change and accountability alongside the Walker family." (Paragraph 13).

b.   Comment

Dan Horrigan, Mayor of Akron, imposed a curfew and stated that there would be zero tolerance for mischief makers. Then, the Walkers' attorney and city officials called on the public to keep the peace.

"The city ordered a curfew scheduled to start at 9 p.m. and continue overnight to 6 a.m., until further notice. It also canceled a scheduled July Fourth fireworks event. Horrigan's statement said there had been "significant property damage" to downtown Akron." (Paragraph 10)

"Small businesses up and down Main St. have had their windows broken," his statement said. "We cannot and will not tolerate the destruction of property or violence."(Paragraph 12)

"If you can do anything for the family, please give peace, give dignity and give justice a chance for Jayland," attorney Bobby DiCello said during a news conference Sunday." (Paragraph 14)

c. Conclusion

Protesters against the murder of Jayland Walker the previous day were peaceful until riots broke out. The rioting resulted in damage to public property that prompted public officials and Walker's attorney to speak out to maintain the peace. Horrigan canceled the Fourth of July celebrations in response to the murder and stated that it was not the time for the city to be celebrating.
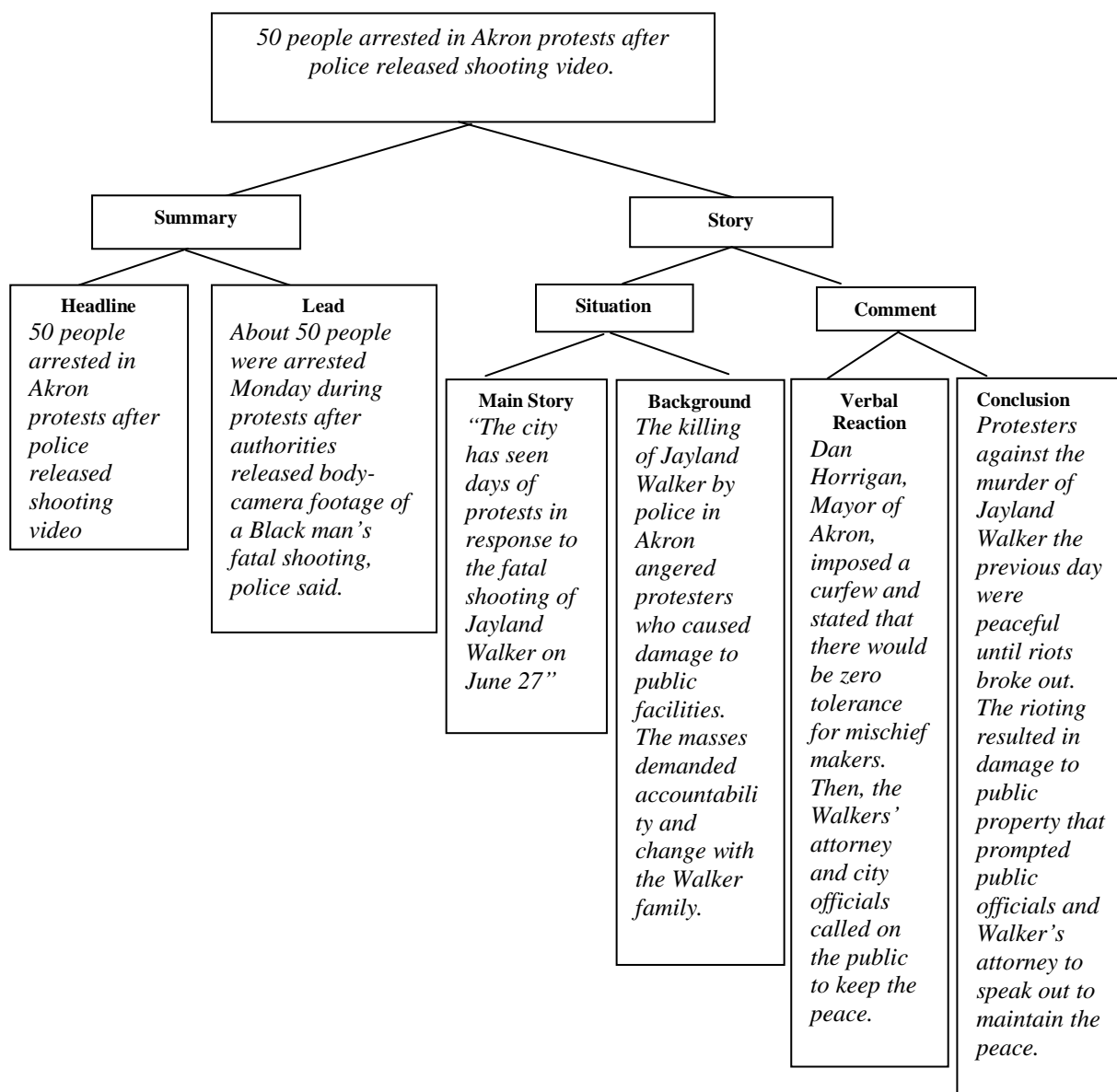

Table 10.3 Superstructure scheme in the *"Washington Post 50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting video*

In analyzing the structure of the news text above, the author is also supported by the schematic process of presenting news information, namely a series of news stories that are assembled into a complete news text schematically (superstructure). In Table 10.2 above, the Washington Post writer uses the title *"50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting video."* In the title of the sentence, the author emphasizes the number of people who were arrested following the riots during the protest after the police released a video of the shooting of Jayland Walker. Apart from that, to clarify the presentation of information in the news headline section, the author added a section to the news lead contained in the Table 10.2 no. 1(b) where the statement came from the police. The headline and lead section above provide enough information that readers can assume that there were 50 arrests during the protests after police released police body cameras for the shooting of Jayland Walker on Monday.

Next, there is a superstructure analysis of the story elements, which include the main story, background, comments, and conclusions. In Table 10.2 no. 2 (a), the main story is about the protests that swept the city of Akron for days in response to the fatal shooting of Jayland Walker on June 27. The background to this news is the anger of protesters aroused after the police released a video of the shooting of Jayland Walker, resulting in damage to public facilities. The masses demanded accountability and change together with the Walker family. This explanation shows that the community is dissatisfied with the performance of the police by rioting during protests. As a result, 50 people were arrested in response

to the riots. Dan Horrigan, as Mayor of Akron, stated that there is zero tolerance for perpetrators of damage, as stated in Table 10.2 no. 2 (c).

Finally, in the superstructure, there is a conclusion. This news closes with the conclusion, namely that the protest by protesters against the murder of Jayland Walker on the previous day was peaceful until, finally there was a riot. The damage to public facilities prompted public officials and Walker's attorney to speak out to preserve the peace of the riot. Akron Mayor Horrigan canceled the Fourth of July celebrations in response to the murder and stated that it was not the city's time to celebrate.

c. Microstuctures Analysis

Microstructure analysis consists of semantics, syntax, stylistics, rhetoric, metaphors, and expressions. Data on the findings of microstructural analysis are contained in the following text.

1) Semantics Analysis

Based on the Semantic elements of microstructural analysis, it consists of elements of background, details, intent, and presuppositions that describe the meaning of the incident and the background to the news of Jayland Walker's death. Semantic analysis in Washington Post news *"50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting video,"* can be seen in the Table 10.4:

Table 10.4 Semantics element analysis in the Washington Post news *50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting video*

Microstructures	Finding
Semantic	**1. Background** *Police have released video footage showing a shooting incident involving police officers.* *The release of the video of the shooting has triggered a reaction from the community with demonstrations and protests in response to the incident, which killed a black man.* *About 50 people were arrested Monday during protests after authorities released body-camera footage of a Black man's fatal shooting, police said.* *The charges include rioting, failure to disperse and misconduct during an emergency, according to a report from Lt. Michael Miller, a spokesman for the Akron Police Department. (Paragraph 1-2)*
	2. Details *Around 50 people were arrested during the demonstration. During protests, arrests may occur for causing riots, breaking the law, or actions deemed illegal by authorities.* *The department said a group of "violent" protesters damaged businesses, restaurants and residential structures in the area. Several small fires were also set during the night.* *"Officers deployed a chemical irritant to prevent further rioting and property damage," the report said. (Paragraph 3-4)*
	3. Intent This moment of protest was also held to highlight issues of police reform and urge authorities to adopt changes in the way police interact with their communities. *The killing has caused outrage in the city, with many residents demanding change and accountability alongside the Walker family. (Paragraph 13)*
	4. Presupposition *Local authorities have responded to the suspension and protests, which include further legal action against their arrest, further investigation into the shooting incident, or changes in police policy.* *The city ordered a curfew scheduled to start at 9 p.m. and continue overnight to 6 a.m., until further notice. It also canceled a scheduled July Fourth fireworks event. Horrigan's statement said there had been "significant property damage" to downtown Akron. (Paragraph 11)*

First, analyze the background semantic elements. Based on the findings above, the news published by the Washington Post was motivated by the release

of video recordings of shootings involving police officers, as shown in Table 10.4 no. 1. As shown in the data, the trigger for the protest was a form of public reaction to the shooting video. From the content of the news, the background of the news, according to semantic analysis, was the release of a video of a shooting that made the public angry at the police's actions, which resulted in the death of a black man.

Furthermore, there are details in Table 10.4 no. 2. From semantic analysis, it can be seen that the news writer intends to provide detailed information so that news readers know the causes and masterminds of the riots when the protest was held. The details are that around 50 people were arrested during the demonstrations for rioting, violating the law, or actions deemed illegal by the authorities.

The elements of intent can be seen in Table 10.4 no. 3; it seems that not all of the news is conveyed explicitly. Several things are conveyed implicitly. Amidst the backdrop of numerous reported incidents, the protest served as a platform for the demonstrators to draw attention to the pressing need for police reform. They passionately urged the authorities to adopt a more community-based approach towards policing in order to foster improved relationships and build trust between the police and the communities they serve.

As for the presupposition element in this semantic analysis, the presupposition element aims to establish a statement that is reliable and does not

require further questioning. By introducing these elements, the speaker assumes that the audience has accepted them as truth and can build the rest of their argument based on them. This news can be seen in Table 10.4 no. 4, where the news writer provided the police's response to the demonstrations and protests, which included further legal action against those arrested, further investigation into the shooting incident, or changes in police policy.

2) Syntax analysis

The second element of microstructure analysis is syntax, which consists of sentence form, coherence, and pronouns elements, that be found in the Washington Post *50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting video* in the Table 10.5:

Table 10.5 syntax element analysis in the Washington Post *50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting video.*

Microstructures	Finding
Syntax	**1. Sentence form** a. *Mayor Daniel Horrigan (D) declared a state of emergency Monday morning. (Paragraph 6)* (**active**) b. *Police issued a curfew shortly after midnight, and dozens of people remained downtown, the report said. (Paragraph 3)* (**compound sentence**) c. *The videos show the car chase, during which police said Walker fired a gun, and they end in officers shooting him dozens of times in a parking lot. (Paragraph 3)* (**compound-complex sentence**) **2. Coherence** a. *In the days before and after the body-camera footage was released, community members protested late into the night. During city council meetings, they've voiced concerns about Jayland Walker's case. (Paragraph 67)* (**cause-effect**) b. *The charges include rioting, failure to disperse and misconduct during an emergency, according to a report from Lt. Michael Miller, a spokesman for the Akron Police Department. (Paragraph 2)* (**parallelism**) c. *The city ordered a curfew scheduled to start at 9 p.m. and continue*

overnight to 6 a.m., until further notice. It also canceled a scheduled July Fourth fireworks event. (Paragraph 11) **(addition)**

*3. **Pronouns***

a. About 50 people were arrested Monday during protests after authorities released body-camera footage of a Black man's fatal shooting, police said. (Paragraph 1) **(Black man – Jayland Walker)**
b. The videos show the car chase, during which police said Walker fired a gun, and they end in officers shooting him dozens of times in a parking lot. (Paragraph 11) **(They – police)**
c. He was pronounced dead at the scene. (Paragraph 11) **(He – Jayland Walker)**
d. "If you can do anything for the family, please give peace, give dignity and give justice a chance for Jayland," attorney Bobby DiCello said during a news conference Sunday. (Paragraph 17) **(You – audience)**

In the syntactic level of the news text written by the Washington Post, the sentence forms that appear in the news text are active, compound and compound-complex sentences. Active sentences can be seen in the text quotations in Table 10.5 no. 1 (a) in that word *"Mayor Daniel Horrigan (D)"* is the subject being discussed, while the word *"declared"* is in the form of a verb, then *"a state of emergency Monday morning"* is an object.

Then, compound sentences can also be seen in Table 10.5 no. 1 (b). There is a sentence that combines two clauses that can stand alone; it is known as *"Police issued a curfew shortly after midnight,"* as a clause, with coordinating conjunction *"and,"* and *"dozens of people remained downtown, the report said."* as a clause. When a sentence contains two separate subjects and verbs that are connected with a conjunction, it can result in the sentence being difficult to understand. This type of sentence structure can confuse the reader and should be used with care.

In addition, the syntactic level seen on the Washington Post portal is the use of complex-compound sentence structures, as shown in Table 10.5 no. 1 (c), which in this sentence has two or more main sentences or independent clauses and one or more subordinate sentences, as is known from *"The videos show the car chase"* as the independent clause, while *"during which police said Walker fired a gun"* as dependent clause, *"and"* as a coordinate conjunction and "*they end in officers shooting him dozens of times in a parking lot"* as independent clause too. It can be seen that overall these compound sentences have two independent clauses and one dependent clause.

The next element of syntax is coherence. In the news text written by the Washington Post, there are three coherences, there are cause-effect coherence, parallelism coherence, and addition coherence. Cause-effect coherence is found in Table 10.5 no. 2 (a), the sentence demonstrates cause-effect coherence by showing the cause-and-effect relationship between the release of body-camera footage and the subsequent actions of the community members. The cause is, *"In the days before and after the body-camera footage was released"* and the effect is, "*community members protested late into the night. During city council meetings, they've voiced concerns about Jayland Walker's case."* The release of the body-camera footage serves as the cause for the community members' actions, including protesting and expressing their concerns during city council meetings. This cause-effect relationship helps create coherence in the narrative, as it shows how one event led to a series of related actions by the community members.

Then parallelism coherence is found as in Table 10.5 no. 2 (b) is characterized by the presence of two or more phrases with the same function in the sentence. It maintains consistent grammatical structure in the list of charges: *"The charges include rioting, failure to disperse and misconduct during an emergency."* In this sentence, each charge in the list ("rioting," "failure to disperse," and "misconduct during an emergency") is presented with the same grammatical structure, making it parallel and coherent. This sentence employs a series of parallel words, which enhances its clarity and rhythm. Specifically, three noun phrases are repeated and joined by a coordinating conjunction, creating a balanced and harmonious structure.

Furthermore, additional coherence was found in Table 10.5 no. 2 (d) in the sentence, *"The city ordered a curfew scheduled to start at 9 p.m. and continue overnight to 6 a.m., until further notice. It also canceled a scheduled July Fourth fireworks event."* The sentence exhibits additional coherence through the use of cause-and-effect relationships and the sequencing of events: *"The city ordered a curfew scheduled to start at 9 p.m. and continue overnight to 6 a.m, until further notice."* In this part of the sentence, there's a clear cause-and-effect relationship: The city orders a curfew with specific time restrictions due to certain circumstances (possibly related to public safety or events). *"It also canceled a scheduled July Fourth fireworks event."* The use of *"also"* in the second part of the sentence indicates a connection to the previous action. The city not only imposed a curfew but also canceled a specific event (the July Fourth fireworks),

which is coherent because both actions are related to maintaining public safety or responding to an issue in the city. This demonstrates a logical and coherent flow of information in the sentence.

The next element of syntax analysis is pronouns. These pronouns are often used by writers to replace or represent people's names or institution. The pronouns used in this Washington Post portal are his (black man), they, he, and you, as shown in Table 10.5 no. 3 (a) the use of the word *"Black Man"* refers to Jayland Walker. In this sentence, there is a subject or perpetrator, namely Walker, who was the shooting victim, so the pronoun *"Black Man"* in this sentence refers to Walker, who was found in the parking lot when he was shot. The pronoun *"They"* is also found in Table 10.5 no. 3(b), the pronoun they refer to police, because in this sentence, the context of the shooter is the police. So, it can be concluded that the word *"They"* there represents police. Then, in Table 10.5 3(a) the word "he" also refers to Walker, namely the person who died at the time of the incident. The last one is the pronoun "*you*" which is contained in Table 10.5 no. 3(d). The pronoun "*you"* in the sentence refers to the audience, especially the perpetrators of the demonstration. This sentence is an invitation to always maintain peace and tranquility for Walker.

6) *Stylistics Analysis*

Another element of microstructure is stylistics. In stylistics there is a lexical element in the analysis. Lexical indicates how a person chooses words from

various possible words. Stylistics analysis in the Washington Post news *50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting video* can be seen in the Table 10.6:

Table 10.6 Stylistics element analysis in the Washington Post news *50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting video.*

Microstructures	Finding
Stylistics	**1. Lexical** a. "death" Refers to fatal shooting, killing, the shooting b. "50 people arrested" Refers to the number of people (50 people) arrested in the context of protests in Akron. c. "protests" - Refers to ongoing measurements or protests. d. "released shooting video" - Indicating that police released a video related to the shooting, which may have been the trigger for the protests.

In terms of lexical analysis, it is in Table 10.6 no. 1(a), which is characterized by the presence of equivalent words for death such as loss of life, shot dead, killed, killing, fatal shot, shot, fatal. This word is used to describe the events that happened to Walker. Second, in Table 10.5 no. 1(b) by the use of the words "*50 people arrested,*" This part of the sentence indicates that legal authorities detained or arrested 50 people. The reason for their arrest was that it was carried out during a protest and indicated that certain legal action was being taken against them. The words "Akron protest" describe this part of the sentence and refer to a meeting or public gathering that took place in the city of Akron. Individuals or groups often organize protests to express their concerns, complaints, or demands regarding various social or political issues. The sentence "after police released video of the shooting" explains the trigger or context of the arrest. This indicates that the protest in Akron occurred after the Police Department published a video regarding the shooting incident. The release of this video could have been

significant in the overall situation, as it may have threatened or strengthened the protests.

4) Rhetoric Analysis

The last element of microstructure is rhetoric. Rhetorical analysis is concerned with how journalists express their opinions on a news story. Elements of rhetoric analysis include graphic, metaphor, and expression. Rhetoric analysis in the Washington Post news *50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting vidoe* can be seen in the Table 10.7:

Table 10.7 Rhetoric element analysis in the Washington Post news "*50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting video.*"

Microstructure	Finding

Rhetoric	1. **Graphics**
	    a. Horrigan's <u>executive order</u> said, "There is credible cause to believe that further threats of violence and unrest exist." (Paragraph 7)
	    b. Eight Akron police officers fired dozens of rounds, killing Jayland Walker, 25, after a chase that began as a stop for traffic and equipment violations, <u>police said</u>. (Paragraph 9)
	
	2. **Metaphor**
	    a. "The killing has caused outrage in the city"
	    b. "Small businesses up and down Main St. have had their windows broken"
	
	3. **Expression**
	    a. "Give peace, give dignity and give justice a chance for Jayland."
	    b. "We cannot and will not tolerate the destruction of property or violence."

In the analysis of graphic elements, Washington Post journalists used underlines as in Table 10.7 no. 1(a). The underlined words "<u>executive order</u>," is a formal directive issued by Mayor Daniel Horrigan in his capacity as the city's chief executive. In this context, the executive order contains a declaration that there are credible reasons to believe that there may be additional threats of

violence and unrest in the city. This executive order is an official statement from the mayor, indicating his concerns about the potential for further disturbances and violence in the area, possibly in response to the recent events mentioned in the news article.

Then, in Table 10.7, no. 1 (b), in the phrase "police said," the writer is indirectly pointing out that the information should be taken with some degree of skepticism or that there might be alternative perspectives on the events. The writer is indicating that the information being presented about the incident is according to the account and statement provided by the police. It means that the details mentioned in the preceding sentence about the events, including the firing of rounds and the death of Jayland Walker, are based on the official report and version of the story as provided by the police department involved in the incident.

Next, in the analysis of the next graphic element, is a metaphor. The metaphorical sentence found in Table 10.7 no. 2 (a), in the phrase "*caused outrage in the city,*" illustrates that the killing of Jayland Walker has triggered intense and widespread anger and resentment among the residents of the city. Much like a spark ignites a fire, this metaphor conveys the idea that the tragic event has ignited strong emotions, protests, and demands for justice throughout the community. It signifies that the people are deeply upset and impassioned by the incident, and it highlights the significance and impact of the event on the city's social and political landscape.

Then, the metaphor found in Table 10.7 no. 2(b), "*Small businesses up and down Main St. have had their windows broken,*" is a vivid way of describing

the physical damage inflicted on local businesses in the aftermath of the events. While it literally refers to the destruction of windows, it serves as a symbol for the broader harm caused by the disturbances and violence. The broken windows represent not only the shattered glass but also the disruption, financial loss, and fear experienced by these small businesses. It conveys the idea that the impact of the situation extends beyond mere property damage, affecting the livelihoods and well-being of the business owners and the community they serve. This metaphor underscores the broader implications of the events for the local economy and social fabric.

Finally, there is an expression in Table 10.7 no. 3 (a), in the phrase "*Give peace, give dignity, and give justice a chance for Jayland,*" is a powerful call to action that urges individuals and the community to seek a peaceful, respectful, and just resolution in the memory and honor of Jayland. It encapsulates the desire for a harmonious and lawful response to the tragic events surrounding Jayland's death. "Give peace" advocates for non-violent and calm protests and reactions in the face of grief and anger. "Give dignity" emphasizes the importance of treating Jayland and his family with the respect and honor they deserve. "Give justice a chance," underscores the need for a fair and thorough investigation and legal process to determine the truth and accountability. This expression is a plea for a positive and constructive way to address the situation and find a meaningful resolution in the name of Jayland.

In addition, in Table 10.7, no. 3 (b), the expression "*We cannot and will not tolerate the destruction of property or violence*" is a firm statement

denouncing any form of damage to property or acts of violence within a community. It emphasizes the community's strong stance against such actions and signifies a commitment to maintaining order and civility. This expression is a clear message from the authorities or community leaders that destructive behavior and violence will not be accepted or condoned, and they are urging individuals to refrain from engaging in such actions, promoting a sense of responsibility and respect for the community and its property.

3.3 Washington Post – News 3 entitled *"Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory,"* **published on Friday, August 12, 2022**

Washington Post raised the topic of the issue of Jayland Walker's Death with the title *"Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory."* This topic relates to the feelings experienced by a mother after the death of her son, Jayland Walker, in a shooting incident that occurred in Akron. Pamela Walker is the mother of Jayland Walker, and she tries to be strong and honor her son's memory. Pamela Walker said that she wants her son to be remembered as a man who grew up with love, not as a man who was killed by a fatal shooting by Police.

a. Macrostructure Analysis

The macrostructure consists of thematic elements with topic elements. In this ninth news analysis, it is found that there are themes in the news as shown in Table 11.1:

Table 11.1 Macrostructure analysis in the Washington Post *"Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory"*

Theme/Topic	Finding
A mother's struggle to deal with her memories of the shooting of Jayland Walker	In the news, it was reported that 41 shots were fired at Jayland Walker after a car chase, which made Pamela Walker unable to forget the incident. There are several interviews with Pamela Walker about her struggle with her memories and expressing her grief over her son's death.

The macrostructure consists of thematic elements with topic elements. The ninth Washington Post news theme in Table 11.1 above is the struggle of a mother who struggles with her memory of the tragic death of a child named Jayland Walker. Pamela Walker is the mother figure of Jayland Walker, who is still struggling to adjust to life without a single thought.

Next, the Washington Post put the headline on the story "Police shoot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory." From the title, it is clear that the news writer emphasized that to explain the adventure against his memory, namely Jayland Walker's mother, the writer triggered with the sentence 41 shots fired by the police. In other words, the headline of the news focuses on the number of shots that triggered bad memories for Pamela Walker. Hence, the authorities here have a negative stigma in the headline because they were shot dozens of times, causing a mother's heart to be wounded.

Then, in the opening of the news, the first paragraph of the Washington Post begins with an interview conducted with Pamela Walker. *"Ninety shots," said Paige White, an attorney. "We don't treat animals like that."* The interview excerpt also shows an allusion to the authorities who carried out the shooting, that even animals are not treated like that. In other words, this act is an inhuman thing carried out by an institution that is obliged to enforce the law.

In conclusion, the macrostructure in the ninth Washington Post news article is that Pamela Walker, the mother of Jayland Walker, is deeply affected by the tragic incident in which her son was shot 41 times by the police. The article highlights her ongoing struggle to come to terms with the loss of her son and the traumatic memories associated with the excessive use of force by law enforcement. The headline and interviews emphasize the shocking number of shots fired, portraying the incident in a negative light and suggesting that the actions of the police were inhumane. The article sheds light on the emotional toll and anguish experienced by a mother dealing with the memory of her son's death in such a tragic manner.

b. Superstuctures Analysis

The superstructure in this research will analyze related content in the discourse of the entire segment. In its reporting, the Washington Post writes news in a structured manner, starting from the title, headline, content, and closing of the

news. Superstructure analysis consists of two parts, namely summary, and story,

as shown in Table 11.2:

Table 11.2 Analysis of superstructures in the Washington Post "*Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory*"

Superstructures	Finding
Summary	**a**. **Headline:** *Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory (title)*
	b. **Lead:** *"Ninety shots," Paige White, an attorney, said. "We don't treat animals that way." (Paragraph 1)*
Story	**a.** **Situation** - Main story *"During it all, Pamela Walker stayed largely quiet, rarely spoke publicly about her son and is still struggling to adjust to life without him." (paragraph 10)* - Background Jayland Walker's mother regretted her son's death and expressed her love for her son. *"It had been a few days since the last time he visited. But just when his mother started to feel as if Walker might show up in the next day or two, he would knock on the door, she said, ready to give her a hug and kiss."* *"She has questions about the shooting and Akron police officers' response, which left her son dead. She hopes for change in the community she's spent her whole life in." (paragraph 7)* **b.** **Comment** Pamela Walker admits she doesn't want to see footage of what happened to her son. He just wanted to remember his happiness as the man he raised and loved. *"But most of all, she wants Jayland Walker to be remembered — not as the man who was fatally shot after a car chase, but as the man she raised and loved."* *"I don't want to see it," she said. "I want to remember him as my beautiful son that loved and cared for his family." (Paragraph 12)* **c.** **Conclusion** Pamela Walker appreciated the efforts of the community who protested late into the night and spoke out about Jayland Walker's case at the city council meeting. Pamela has difficulty sleeping every night because she remembers

her son's voice and smile.

Every day, Pamela can only see photos of her children on her cellphone. Even though she knew that her son would never return, Pamela waited for her son at home with the feeling that he would knock on the door in the next few days and be ready with kisses and hugs.

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              ┌──────────────────────────────────┐
              │  Police shot Jayland Walker 41    │
              │  times. His mother is fighting     │
              │  for his memory                    │
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              │  Summary  │                   │   Story   │
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      │ Headline │    │   Lead   │  │ Situation │    │  Comment  │
      └──────────┘    └──────────┘  └───────────┘    └───────────┘
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Headline
Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory

Lead
Ninety shots," Paige White, an attorney, said. "We don't treat animals that way."

Main Story
"During it all, Pamela Walker stayed largely quiet, rarely spoke publicly about her son and is still struggling to adjust to life without him.

Background
Jayland Walker's mother regretted her son's death and expressed her love for her son.

Verbal Reaction
Pamela Walker admits she doesn't want to see footage of what happened to her son. He just wanted to remember his happiness as the man he raised and loved.

Conclusion
Pamela Walker appreciated the efforts of the community who protested late into the night and spoke out about Jayland Walker's case at the city council meeting.
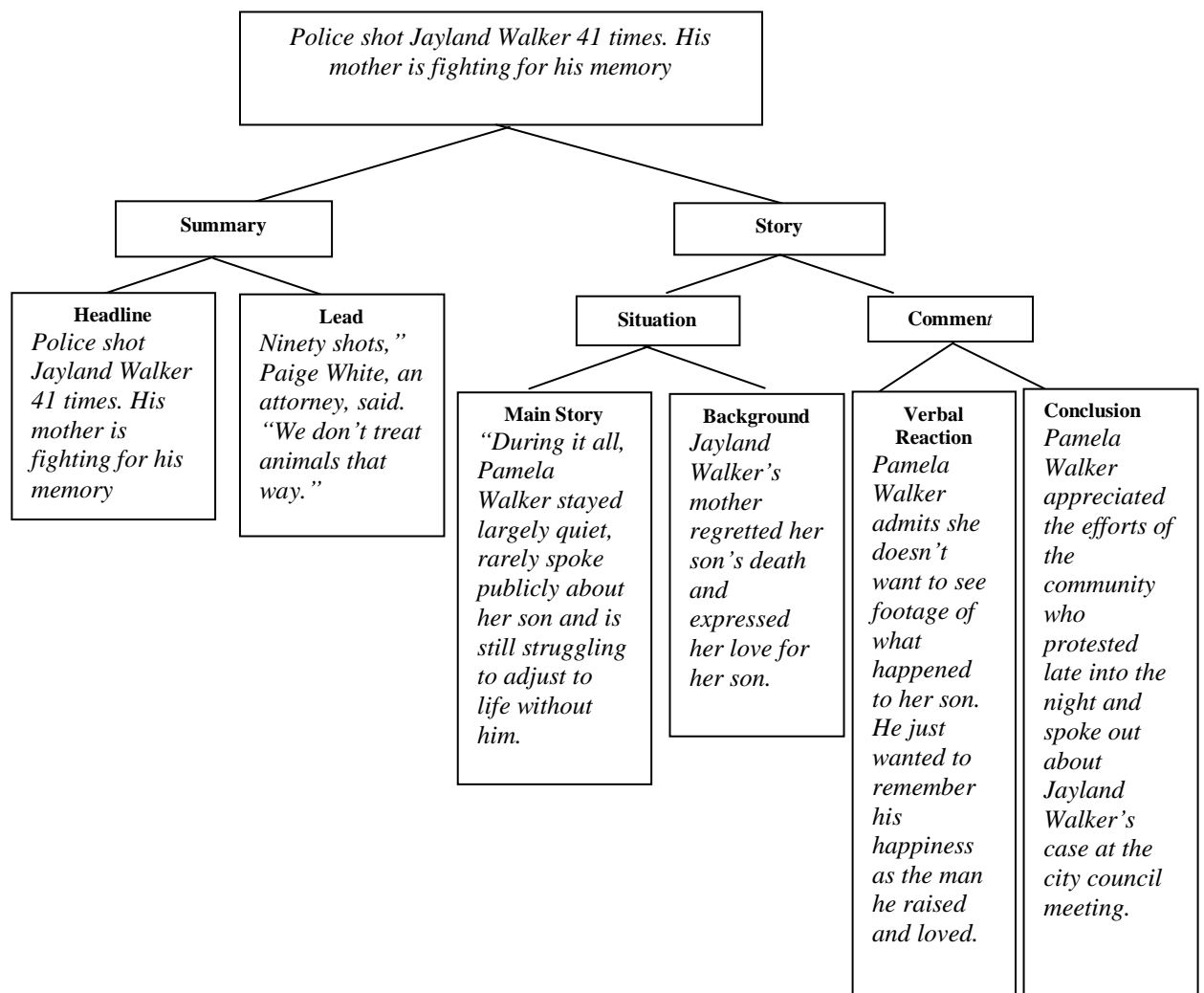
Table 11.3 Superstructure scheme in the Washington Post *Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory*

In analyzing the structure of the news text above, the author is also supported by the schematic process of presenting news information, namely a

series of news stories that are assembled into a complete news text schematically (superstructure).

In Table 11.2 above, the Washington Post writer used the title *'Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory.'* In the title sentence, the author emphasizes the feelings of a mother who is trying to fight the memory of the death of her son, who was shot by the police 41 times. The title contains the number of shots fired, which tells the reader that the police have hurt a mother. Apart from that, to clarify the presentation of information in the news headline section, the author added a section to the news lead contained in Table 11.2 no. 1 (b), namely the statement of a lawyer who stated that humans do not treat animals like that. The headline and lead above provide enough information so that readers can assume that the police treat humans worse than animals, which makes a mother have to fight for her bad memories.

Next, there is a superstructure analysis of the story elements, which include the main story, background, comments, and conclusions. In Table 11.2 no. 2 (a), the main news is about Pamela Walker's life struggles after living without her son, Jayland Walker. The background to this news is the statement from Jayland Walker's mother that she regrets her son's death, and she also expresses her love for her son. Pamela Walker said that she wanted her son to be remembered as a man who grew up full of love and affection. This explanation shows the cruelty of the police, which made other people suffer in his memory.

Pamela Walker admitted that she did not want to see the recording of her son's shooting, as stated in Table 11.2 no. 2 (b).

Finally, in the superstructure, there is a conclusion. This news closes with the conclusion, namely that the protest by protesters against the murder of Jayland Walker on the previous day was peaceful until there was a riot. The damage to public facilities prompted public officials and Walker's attorney to speak out to preserve the peace of the riot. Akron Mayor Horrigan canceled the Fourth of July celebrations in response to the murder and stated that it was not the city's time to celebrate.

c. Microstructure Analysis

The analysis microstructures are consists of semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric. The finding data of the macrostructure analysis is found in the following text.

1) Semantics Analysis

Based on the Semantics element in microstructure analysis, it consists of background, details, intent, and presupposition elements that describe the intent of the incident and the background of the news about Jayland Walker's death. Semantic analysis in the Washington Post *Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory* can be seen in the Table 11.4:

Table 11.4 Semantics element analysis in the Washington Post "*Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory*"

Microstructure	Finding
Semantic	**a. Background** Information on the place and date of the shooting incident experienced by Jayland Walker by police officers. *"Ninety shots," Paige White, an attorney, said. "We don't treat animals that way."* *Sitting behind her legal team, Pamela Walker began to shake and cry. It was the first time she'd heard that police in Akron, Ohio, had fired dozens of shots at her son, who was killed three days earlier on June 27. (Paragraph 1-2)* **b. Details** The community raised concerns about Jayland Walker's death by protesting late into the night. *Jayland Walker was killed by Akron police after a car chase stemming from an alleged traffic violation (Paragraph 6)* **c. Intent** The community raised concerns about Jayland Walker's death by protesting late into the night. *In the days before and after the body-camera footage was released, community members protested late into the night. During city council meetings, they've voiced concerns about Jayland Walker's case. (Paragraph 65)* **d. Presupposition** The legal process and investigation are continuing, and Walker's family hopes that the results of the investigation will be carried out openly and transparently regarding the policy regarding the use of violence that befell Walker. *In a first for the Akron Police Department, the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) is conducting an independent investigation of Walker's killing.* *The results of the investigation will be given to the attorney general's office to determine if the officers involved in the shooting will be criminally charged. The Walker family's next steps are also pending the results of the BCI investigation, attorney Bobby DiCello said.* *When the investigation is done, the family hopes Akron officials will be open to a conversation about changing policies, including use of force. (Paragraph 510-61)*

First, the analysis of semantic element is background. The data as contained in Table 11.4 no. 1 provides information regarding the location and date

of the tragic shooting incident involving Jayland Walker by police officers. It begins with attorney Paige White's shocked statement, emphasizing the excessive use of force by noting that "Ninety shots" were fired, a comparison that highlights the brutality of the incident. This powerful statement sets the tone for the emotional impact of the event. Pamela Walker, the victim's mother, appearing shaken and in tears when she heard the details of the shooting, adds to the evidence of the distress and pain connected to the incident. It reveals that this was the first time she had learned about the extensive gunfire that took her son's life, emphasizing the shock and grief experienced by the family.

Furthermore, there is an element of detail in Table 11.4 no. 2. In the semantic analysis the details provided focus on the circumstances of the incident, explaining that Jayland Walker became the subject of a police shooting following a car chase initiated due to an alleged traffic violation. This concise statement encapsulates the sequence of events, clarifying that the tragic encounter with Akron police was the result of a car chase that had its origins in a suspected traffic violation, underscoring the trigger for the fatal incident.

In the element of intent that can be seen in the in Table 11.4 no. 3, the intent conveyed in this passage revolves around the community's response to the tragic death of Jayland Walker. The statement highlights the community's determination and commitment to seeking justice and accountability for Walker's case through persistent protests that extended into the late hours. Additionally, it emphasizes that their concerns have been voiced during city council meetings,

signifying their unwavering dedication to bringing attention to the case and demanding answers from the authorities. This demonstrates the community's resolve to ensure that Walker's story does not go unnoticed and that his memory is upheld through their collective actions and voices.

As for the presupposition elements in this semantic analysis, in the news, it can be seen in the Table 11.4 no. 4. The presupposition underlying this passage is the ongoing legal process and investigation regarding the shooting of Jayland Walker by the police. The text presupposes that the results of this investigation will be conducted transparently and openly, especially concerning the policies related to the use of force. It also highlights the unique aspect that the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) is independently handling the investigation. Furthermore, it presupposes that the outcomes of this investigation will play a crucial role in determining whether the involved officers will face criminal charges. The family's future actions are also contingent upon the results of the BCI investigation, suggesting that transparency and accountability are fundamental to their expectations. Additionally, the passage anticipates that, following the conclusion of the investigation, there will be an opportunity for a dialogue with Akron officials to potentially reform policies, particularly those related to the use of force.

2) *Syntax analysis*

The second element of microstructure analysis is syntax, which consists of sentence form, coherence, and pronouns elements, that be found in the Washington

Post *Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory* in

the Table 11.5:

Table 11.5 Syntax element analysis in the Washington Post "*Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory*"

Microstructures	Finding
Syntax	**1. Sentence form** a. Ninety shots," Paige White, an attorney, said. (Paragraph 6) **(Active)** b. During it all, Pamela Walker stayed largely quiet, rarely spoke publicly about her son and is still struggling to adjust to life without him. (Paragraph 10) **(Passive)** c. In a first for the Akron Police Department, the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) is conducting an independent investigation of Walker's killing. (Paragraph 51) **(Complex sentence)** d. As she waits to know more, to know the answers to her questions, Pamela Walker has been reserved in the weeks since he was killed, but she sees the work of the community and people across the country. (Paragraph 66) **(Compound sentence)** **2. Coherence** a. While her lawyer continued speaking to a crowd of residents and news media about her son's death, Walker slumped in her chair and asked to go inside. As she walked away, her cries crescendoed, becoming so loud they could be heard back outside where the news conference was being held. (Paragraph 4) **(Cause-effect)** b. In a news conference before the footage's release, city officials showed two videos: one that was narrated with clips and still photos, and a second that was an unedited body-camera video. (Paragraph 29) **(categorization)** c. And now, even knowing he never will, his mother waits at home, with the feeling that her son might knock on the door in the next day or two, ready with a hug and kiss. **Because** it's been a while since his last visit. (Paragraph 71) **(Addition)** **3. Pronouns** a. She has questions about the shooting and Akron police officers' response, which left her son dead. Paragraph 12) **(She - Pamela Walker)** b. It had been a few days since the last time he visited. But just when his mother started to feel as if Walker might show up in the next day or two, he would knock on the door, she said, ready to give her a hug and kiss. (Paragraph 17) **(He – Jayland Walker)** c. The couple lived together in Akron, and they made plans — a

list of places they wanted to travel to, when they wanted to have kids, how they would take care of their families. (Paragraph 53) **(They – Walker's family)**

In the syntactic level of the news text written by the Washington Post portal, the sentence forms that appear in the news text are passive, active, complex sentences, and compound sentences. Active sentences can be known from the sentence structure as contained in the sentence in Table 11.5 no 1(a). In the context of linguistic analysis, active sentences exhibit a structured form where the subject serves as the agent of the action. Active sentences are a fundamental element in writing. They place the subject at the center, performing the action. A striking example from the news article is when Paige White, an attorney, exclaimed, *"Ninety shots."* In this active construction, Paige White is the subject, making her statement loud and clear. It underscores the role of active sentences in conveying a sense of agency and clarity.

Meanwhile, passive sentences can also be seen in Table 11.5 no. 1 (b) they hold an important place in linguistic analysis. In a passive sentence, the subject undergoes the action, making it a key concept in syntactic studies. A sentence in the article encapsulating this notion reads, "During it all, Pamela Walker stayed largely quiet, rarely spoke publicly about her son and is still struggling to adjust to life without him." Here, Pamela Walker, the subject, is experiencing the state of staying quiet, speaking rarely, and struggling. The idea of a subject receiving an action is akin to the passive transport of ions in biological systems, where molecules are acted upon without actively participating.

In addition to active and passive sentences, the syntactic level seen on the Washington Post portal is the use of complex sentence structures, as shown in Table 11.4 no. 1(c), an illustrative sentence within the news article reads, complex sentences contain an independent clause (a complete thought) and one or more dependent clauses (incomplete thoughts). There are several complex sentences in the news, such as: "In a first for the Akron Police Department, the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) is conducting an independent investigation of Walker's killing." This sentence contains an independent clause *"The Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) is conducting an independent investigation of Walker's killing"* and a dependent clause *"In a first for the Akron Police Department"*.

Then there is the compound sentence in Table 11.5 no. 1 (d), compound sentences consist of two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (e.g., and, but, or) or a semicolon. Here's an example: *"As she waits to know more, to know the answers to her questions, Pamela Walker has been reserved in the weeks since he was killed, but she sees the work of the community and people across the country."* This sentence has two independent clauses joined by "but."

The next element of syntax is coherence. In the news text written by the Washington Post portal, there are three coherences, there are cause-effect coherence, categorization coherence, and additional coherence. Cause-effect coherence is found in Table 11.5 no. 2 (a), *"Walker's emotional distress and need*

to leave the crowd and news media," is a cause, while *"Her loud cries that could be heard outside where the news conference was being held,"* is an effect. In this sentence, the cause is Walker's emotional response to her lawyer speaking about her son's death, which led her to slump in her chair and ask to go inside. The effect is her cries growing louder as she walks away, which can be heard by those outside at the news conference. Walker's emotional reaction causes the increase in the volume of her cries.

Meanwhile, categorization coherence is found in Table 11.5 no. 2 (b). The categorization coherence in the sentence can be identified as follows: category in this sentence is videos, then categorization: The sentence categorizes two types of videos presented by city officials during the news conference with details narrated video and unedited body-camera video. In this sentence, the category is *"Videos,"* and it is further divided into two subcategories: *"Narrated Video"* and *"Unedited Body-Camera Video."* The categorization includes specific details about the characteristics of each video presented during the news conference, providing a clear and organized description of the types of videos shown by the city officials.

Then additional coherence is found as in Table 11.5 no. 2 (c) which is *"And now, even knowing he never will, his mother waits at home, with the feeling that her son might knock on the door in the next day or two, ready with a hug and kiss. Because it's been a while since his last visit."* The addition coherence in this sentence is the causal relationship established by the conjunction *"because."* It explains the reason behind the mother's waiting and hopeful feeling. The sentence

implies that the mother is waiting because it has been a while since her son's last visit, which has led to her longing for his return. This *"because"* clause connects the cause (his absence for an extended period) with the effect (her waiting with anticipation), offering insight into the emotional depth of the situation.

The next element of syntax analysis is pronouns. These pronouns are often used by writers to replace or represent people's names. The pronouns used in this Washington Post portal are she, he, they, as shown in Table 11.5 no. 3 (a) the use of the word *"She"* refers to Pamela Walker. She has concerns and uncertainties regarding the shooting incident and the way Akron police officers handled it. This incident ultimately resulted in the death of her son. Pamela Walker is the one who has these questions and concerns.

The pronoun *"He"* is also found in Table 11.5 no. 3 (b) the pronoun they refers to Jayland Walker. The passage is describing Jayland's visits to his mother. It had been a few days since he last visited, and just when his mother, who is speaking in this context, began to feel that Jayland might show up within the next day or two, he would indeed come to her door, prepared to greet her with a hug and a kiss.

The last one is the pronoun *"They"*, which is contained in Table 10.5 no. 3 (c) the pronoun *"they"* in the sentence refers to Walkers family, specifically Jayland Walker and his girlfriend, Jaymeisha Beasley, who lived together in Akron. They made plans together, including creating a list of places they wanted

to travel to, deciding when they wanted to have children, and figuring out how they would provide for their families. The "they" here represents the couple, Jayland and Jaymeisha, as they made these plans as a family.

3) Stylistics Analysis

Another element of microstructure is stylistics. In stylistics there is a lexical element in the analysis. Lexical indicates how a person chooses words from various possible words. Stylistics analysis in the Washington Post news *Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory* can be seen in the Table 11.6:

Table 11.6 Stylistics element analysis in the Washington Post news *Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory.*

Microstructures	Finding
Stylistics	**1. Lexical** a. "death": killed, death, died, shooting b. "shot": gunshot, shooting, handgun, shots, slaughter c. "41 times" - Describes the number of shots fired by the police, indicating the escalation of violence in the incident. d. "crescendoed " – Describe Pamela Walker's cry. .

In terms of lexical analysis, it is in Table 11.6 no. 1 (a), which is characterized by the presence of equivalent words for death such as killed, death, died, shooting. This word is used to describe the events that happened to Walker. Second, in Table 11.6 in Table no. 1 (b) by the use of the words "shot" presence of equivalent words for death such as gunshot, shooting, handgun, shots, slaughter. The words "41 times," is describes the number of shots fired by the police, indicating the escalation of violence in the incident. Then, the word

"crescendoed" is adds a musical quality to the description of Pamela Walker's cries, indicating that they increased in intensity and volume, much like a crescendo in music where the volume and intensity of sound gradually rise. This term is used to create a vivid and evocative image of her emotional response to the situation.

4) Rhetoric Analysis

The last element of microstructure is rhetoric. Rhetorical analysis is concerned with how the journalists express their opinions on a news story. Elements of rhetoric analysis include graphic, metaphor, and expression. Rhetoric analysis in the Washington Post news *Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory* can be seen in the Table 11.7:

Table 11.7 Rhetoric element analysis in the Washington Post news *Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory.*

Microstructure	Finding

Rhetoric	1. **Graphics**
	  a. 'We love you'
	  b. 'Like a slaughter'
	  c. The plans Walker had
	  d. Looking forward
	2. **Metaphor**
	  a. "It was almost like a slaughter."
	  b. "It was beyond excessive force."
	3. **Expression**
	  a. "Ninety shots."
	  b. "They didn't have to do that to him."

In the analysis of graphic elements, Washington Post journalists used bolds as in Table 11.7 no. 1 (a). The phrase **"We love you"** is bold because it's typically used for emphasis or to make it stand out from the rest of the text. In this

context, it's used to draw attention to the expression of love and emotional support. The meaning of **"We love you"** is a clear and direct declaration of love and affection for the person it is addressed to. It's a way of conveying strong emotional feelings and support. The bold formatting helps emphasize the significance of this message within the text.

Next, in Table 11.7, no. 1(b), the phrase **"Like a slaughter"** is bold to emphasize the comparison and make it stand out from the rest of the text. In this context, it's used as a metaphor to describe the excessive and brutal use of force by the police during the incident. The meaning of **"Like a slaughter"** is to highlight the severity and brutality of the situation, suggesting that the police action was akin to a slaughter, which is a violent and gruesome event. The bold formatting serves to draw attention to the vivid and strong imagery created by this metaphor.

Then, in Table 11.7, no. 1(c), the phrase **"The plans Walker had"** is bold to draw attention to it and indicate that it's a significant part of the story. In this context, it refers to the plans and aspirations of Jayland Walker, the individual who was killed by the police. The meaning of **"The plans Walker had"** is to emphasize the potential and dreams that Walker had for his future, such as planning his wedding. The bold formatting is used to highlight the contrast between his aspirations and the tragic events that unfolded, underscoring the loss and unrealized dreams resulting from his untimely death.

In addition, in Table 11.7, no. 1(d), the phrase **"Looking forward"** is bold to draw attention to it and indicate that it's a significant part of the story. In this

context, it signifies that the text that follows will discuss what is expected or anticipated in the future, particularly regarding the actions and hopes of Pamela Walker and the ongoing developments related to her son's case. The bold formatting serves to highlight the theme of looking ahead and seeking justice or change in the aftermath of a tragic event, emphasizing the importance of future actions and decisions.

Next, in the analysis of the next graphic element, is a metaphor. The metaphorical sentence found in Table 11.7 no. 2(a), the phrase *"It was almost like a slaughter"* is used to vividly convey the intensity and brutality of the situation being described. This metaphor is used to describe the excessive and brutal nature of the police actions, highlighting the severity of the incident. In this context, it compares the excessive use of force by the police to slaughter, a term typically associated with the mass killing of animals or people ruthlessly and mercilessly. By using this metaphor, the author emphasizes the shocking and inhumane nature of the incident, highlighting the excessive and lethal force employed by the police in a way that leaves a deep and disturbing impression on the reader.

Then, the metaphor found in Table 11.7 no. 2(b), the metaphor "*It was beyond excessive force"* conveys the idea that the level of force used in the situation was not just excessively high but surpassed even that extreme threshold. This metaphor emphasizes the shocking and disproportionate nature of the force employed by the police. It implies that the police used more force than necessary or reasonable, highlighting the severity of the situation. The phrase suggests that the actions of the police went far beyond what would be considered reasonable or

justified, underscoring the severity of the incident and the outrage it has provoked. This metaphor serves to intensify the message that the force used was not just excessive but shockingly so and calls for a reevaluation of the situation and a demand for accountability.

Next, there is an expression in Table 11.7 no. 3(a), the phrase *"Ninety shots"* signifies the excessive and alarming use of gunfire by the police during the incident, drawing attention to the astonishing number of bullets fired. It serves as a stark indicator of the overwhelming and potentially lethal force employed, raising significant concerns about the proportionality of the response. The sheer quantity of shots fired in this context highlights a disturbing and potentially unnecessary level of aggression, which has become a focal point in discussions about police conduct, use of force, and the tragic consequences of such actions.

In addition, in Table 11.7, no. 3(b), the expression *"they didn't have to do that to him"* conveys a strong sense of injustice and disproportionality in the actions taken by the police. It suggests that the force used was excessive and not warranted by the situation. This expression underscores the belief that there were alternative, less violent ways to handle the incident, and it points to a perceived lack of justification for the harm inflicted. It encapsulates the outrage and criticism surrounding the police's actions, emphasizing the view that a different, more compassionate approach could have been taken.

3.4 Washington Post – News 10 entitled *"Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show, autopsy results show,"* published on Friday, July 15, 2022

The Washington Post took up the issue of Jayland Walker's death with the headline, *"Jayland Walker shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show."* The topic in this news raises the issue of Jayland Walker's death. This 25-year-old black man had to feel for his life after a shooting incident by police in Akron, Ohio.

a. Macrostructure Analysis

The macrostructure consists of thematic elements with topic elements. In this tenth news analysis, it is found that there are themes in the news, as shown in Table 12.1

Table 12.1 Macrostructure analysis in the Washington Post *"Jayland Walker shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show."*

Theme/Topic	Finding
Autopsy results showed that four dozen shots were fired at Jayland Walker.	In the news, it was reported that four dozen shots were fired at Jayland Walker after a car chase due to a traffic violation. There are several parts of the news that mention the autopsy results as evidence that the shooting was an abuse of authority and position.

The tenth Washington Post news theme in Table 12.1 above discusses the autopsy results, which showed that there were four dozen shots aimed at Jayland Walker's body. The news states in full the chronology of the shooting that occurred.

Next, the Washington Post put a headline on the news, namely, "Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show, autopsy results show." The title represents a clearly visible theme, namely that the author

emphasizes the indication of the shooting of Jayland Walker by the police according to the autopsy results. The words "Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show" refer to the results of the one-sided shooting that was carried out on a black man named Jayland Walker that cost him his life. The choice of these words seems to have a cause-and-effect effect, which reduces the level of public trust in the police because the number of bullets fired is not normal for use on humans.

Then, in the first paragraph of the news, namely, "A Black man was shot nearly four dozen times by police officers in Akron, Ohio, after they attempted to stop him over a traffic violation, according to autopsy findings announced Friday," explains the essence of the theme of the news. The sentence highlights the macrostructure of the news article by discussing its first paragraph. In this paragraph, the core theme of the news is introduced. The essence of the news theme is that a Black man in Akron, Ohio, was shot nearly four dozen times by police officers. This incident occurred after an attempt by the police to stop him over a traffic violation. The basis for this theme is supported by the announcement of autopsy findings made on a Friday. Essentially, this first paragraph serves as an encapsulation of the primary theme of the news article, setting the stage for the subsequent details and discussions related to this tragic incident and its implications.

The conclusion of this analysis emphasizes the presence of clear thematic elements within the news article titled *"Jayland Walker shot nearly four dozen*

times, autopsy results show." The thematic elements primarily revolve around the autopsy results, which revealed that a significant number of shots were fired at Jayland Walker. The analysis highlights how the news outlines the chronology of the shooting and, in particular, the cause-and-effect relationship it implies: the excessive number of bullets used in the shooting erodes public trust in the police. The headline and the first paragraph of the news are specifically mentioned to underline the central theme of the excessive force used by the police. In summary, the analysis concludes that the news theme primarily revolves around the autopsy results and their implications regarding police conduct, with a focus on the cause-and-effect relationship that diminishes trust in law enforcement.

b. Superstuctures Analysis

The superstructure in this research will analyze related content in the discourse of the entire segment. In its reporting, the Washington Post writes news in a structured manner, starting from the title, headline, content, and closing of the news. Superstructure analysis consists of 2 parts, namely summary, and story, as shown in Table 12.2:

Table 12.2 Analysis of superstructures in theWashington Post *Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show, autopsy results show.*

Superstructures	Finding	
Summary	a.	**Headline:** *Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show, autopsy results show (title)*
	b.	**Lead:** *A Black man was shot nearly four dozen times by police officers in Akron, Ohio, after they attempted to stop him over a traffic violation, according to autopsy findings announced*

Friday. (Paragraph 1)

Story	**a. Situation** - *Main story* The results of the autopsy found gunshot wounds that pointed to Jayland Walker. *"In a news conference Friday, Summit County Medical Examiner Lisa Kohler said Walker had 46 gunshot wound entrances or graze injuries, which included 15 exit wounds and five graze wounds." (Paragraph 4)* - *Background* Chronology of the murder of Jayland Walker, which triggered the series of shots during a car chase. Then, there were irregularities and abuse of power by the police in the case when the body camera footage was released. *"Jayland Walker, 25, was killed in late June by Akron police, who said he had fired a gun during a car chase. Eight police officers, seven of whom were White, fired a hail of bullets after the chase when Walker was unarmed" (Paragraph 9)* *"Attorneys representing the Walker family said the autopsy report "confirms the violent and unnecessary use of force by the Akron Police department." (Paragraph 7)* *"During a July 3 news conference, police released body-camera footage and said they found a handgun and loaded magazine in Walker's car." (Paragraph 13)* **b. Comment** Police officers administered first aid after the shooting ended, Akron police Chief Stephen Mylett said. Even so, Bobby DiCello said such things were hopeless. Sanctions were also imposed on the police involved in the case. *"When the shooting footage was released, Akron Police Chief Stephen Mylett said officers provided first aid after the shooting ended. That same day, Bobby DiCello, an attorney representing the Walker family, said lifesaving measures after dozens of rounds were fired were a "hopeless cause."* *"Demonstrators have been protesting for weeks in Akron, alongside the Walker family, demanding change. City officials have canceled Fourth of July celebrations, implemented curfews and called for demonstrations to be peaceful." (Paragraph 15)* **c. Conclusion** Due to this incident, protesters have been protesting for weeks to demand change in Akron, along with Walker's family. Then, the Fourth of July celebrations were canceled by the Akron government during the government's protest to condemn it to

be peaceful and implement a curfew. There are more than ten names of black people killed by police, ending with Walker.

Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show, autopsy results show.

Summary

Story

Headline
Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show, autopsy results

Lead
The family of Jayland Walker, who was shot and killed by police in Akron, Ohio, last month, is calling for a federal investigation into Walker's death and questioning the integrity of the ongoing state investigation.

Situation

Comment

Main Story
The family of Jayland Walker is calling for a federal investigation into Walker's death and questioning the integrity of the ongoing state investigation.

Background
Chronology of the murder of Jayland Walker, which triggered the series of shots during a car chase. Then, there were irregularities and abuse of power by the police in the case when the body camera footage was released.

Verbal Reaction
Police officers administered first aid after the shooting ended, Akron police Chief Stephen Mylett said. Even so, Bobby DiCello said such things were hopeless. Sanctions were also imposed on the police involved in the case.

Conclusion
Due to this incident, protesters have been protesting for weeks to demand change in Akron, along with Walker's family. Then, the Fourth of July celebrations were canceled by the Akron government during the government's protest to condemn it to be peaceful and implement a curfew.
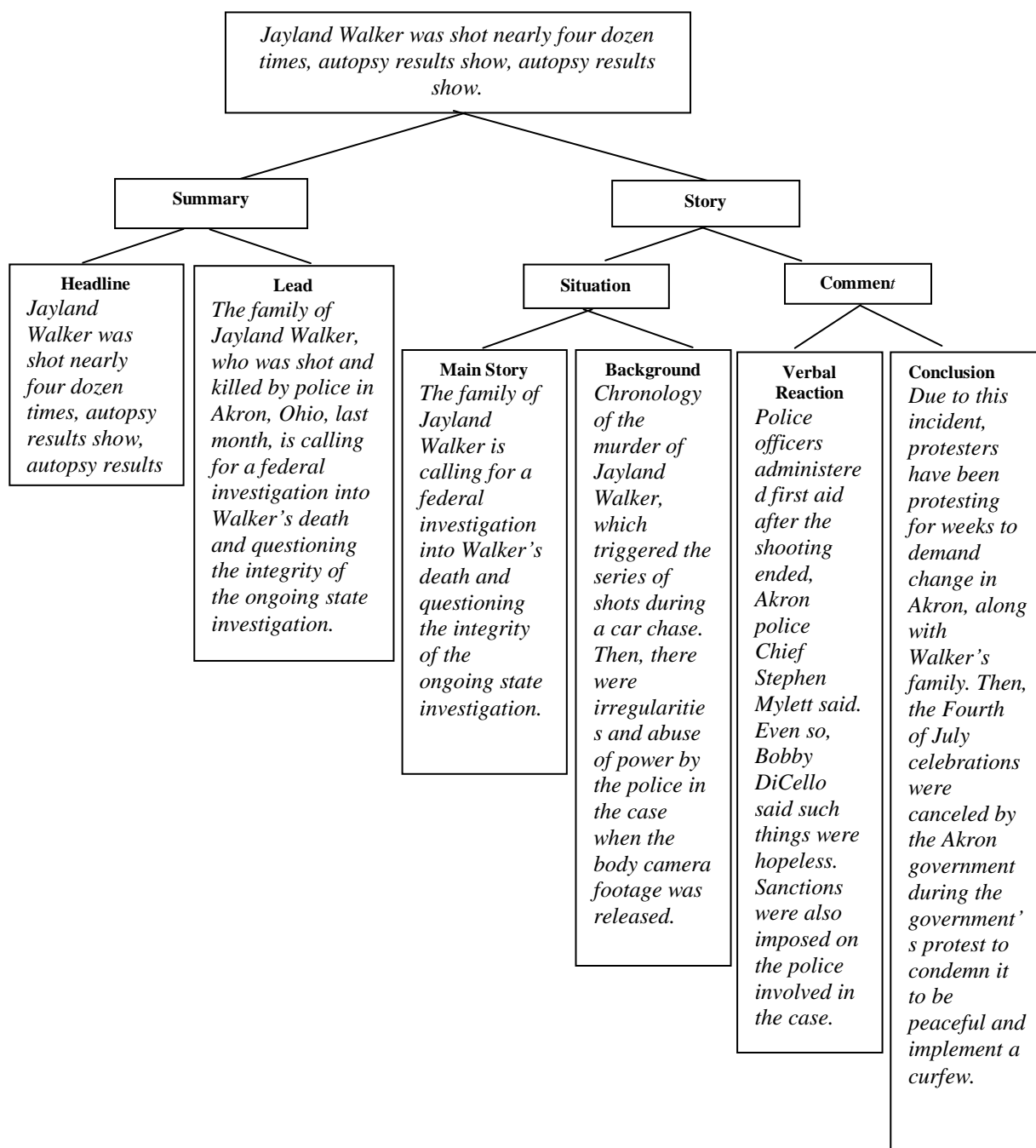
Table 12.3 Superstructure scheme in theWashington Post *Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show, autopsy results show.*

In analyzing the structure of the news text above, the author is also supported by the schematic process of presenting news information, namely a series of news stories that are assembled into a complete news text schematically (superstructure). In the Table 12.2 above, the Washington Post writer used the headline *'Jayland Walker shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show.'* In the news, there is a title section that states that according to the autopsy results that came out, Jayland Walker had fired four dozen bullets, but the number was not specifically stated. Apart from that, to clarify the presentation of information in the headline section, the author added a section to the news lead contained in Table 12.2 no.1 (b) to add information. The headline and lead sections above provide sufficient information so that readers can assume that there was a gunshot, which was directed at Jayland Walker four dozen times by the police for traffic violations.

Next, there is a superstructural analysis of the story elements, which include the main story, background, comments, and conclusions. In Table 12.2 no. 2 (a), the main news is about the results of the autopsy, finding gunshot wounds that point to Jayland Walker. The background to this news is the chronology of Jayland Walker, who triggered the series of shots during a car chase. Then, there were irregularities and protection of power by the police in the case when the body camera footage was released. This explanation shows the autopsy evidence from the shooting of Jayland Walker, which led the police to be on a murder case even though police officers performed first aid; according to Bobby DiCello,

saving lives after dozens of bullets were fired was a "hopeless goal," as stated in Table 12.2 no. 2 (c).

Finally, in the superstructure section, there is a conclusion; the news closes with a conclusion, namely, after the release of the autopsy results on this incident, for weeks, protesters held protests to demand change in Akron, along with the Walker family. Then, the Fourth of July celebrations were canceled by the Akron government during the government's protest to condemn it to be peaceful and implement a curfew. There are more than ten names of black people killed by police, ending with Walker. So, it can be concluded that in this news, there were several events after the autopsy results regarding Jayland Walker were released.

c. Microstructure Analysis

The microstructure analysis consists of semantics, syntax, stylistics, rhetoric, metaphor, and expression. The finding data of the macrostructure analysis is found in the following text.

1) Semantics Analysis

Based on the Semantics element in microstructure analysis, it consists of background, details, intent, and presupposition elements that describe the intent of the incident and the background of the news about Jayland Walker's death. Semantic analysis in the Washington Post '*Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show, autopsy results show*' can be seen in the Table 12.4:

Table 12.4 Semantics element analysis in the Washington Post *Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show*

Microstructures	Finding
Semantic	**1. Background** Autopsy findings of a black man, a walker, who was found to have had four dozen gunshot wounds by police officers in Akron, Ohio. *A Black man was shot nearly four dozen times by police officers in Akron, Ohio, after they attempted to stop him over a traffic violation, according to autopsy findings announced Friday.* *Jayland Walker, 25, was killed in late June by Akron police, who said he had fired a gun during a car chase. Eight police officers, seven of whom were White, fired a hail of bullets after the chase when Walker was unarmed. (Paragraph 1-2)* **2. Details** An autopsy report confirms the use of unnecessary force by the Akron Police department. By shooting 46 gunshot wounds to the entrance or laceration wounds, including 15 exit wounds and five laceration wounds on Walker's body. *In a news conference Friday, Summit County Medical Examiner Lisa Kohler said Walker had 46 gunshot wound entrances or graze injuries, which included 15 exit wounds and five graze wounds. (Paragraph 4)* **3. Intent** The community's response to this incident, they protested for weeks in Akron to demand change. *Demonstrators have been protesting for weeks in Akron, alongside the Walker family, <u>demanding change</u>. City officials have canceled Fourth of July celebrations, implemented curfews and called for demonstrations to be peaceful.* (Paragraph 16) **4. Presupposition** After the video recording of the shooting was released, eight officers involved in the shooting were on administrative leave. Meanwhile, the family continues to demand justice for the members involved in the incident that killed the Walker. *The eight officers involved in the shooting are on paid administrative leave, pending the outcome of the BCI investigation, as well as an internal investigation by the Akron Police Office of Professional Standards and Accountability.* (Paragraph 15)

First, the analysis of semantic element is background. Based on the findings above, the news published by Washington Post has a background in Table 12.4 no. 1 (a). The provided background details a deeply distressing incident in which Jayland Walker, a 25-year-old Black man, sustained approximately forty-eight gunshot wounds during an encounter with Akron police

officers in Ohio. The incident began with a routine traffic stop, but it escalated dramatically, resulting in Walker's tragic death in late June. Police alleged that he had fired a gun during a car chase, which prompted a response from eight officers, seven of whom were white, that involved a hail of bullets, even though Walker was unarmed. This data raises serious concerns about the use of force, racial dynamics in policing, and the need for a comprehensive investigation into the circumstances of Walker's death.

Furthermore, there is an element of detail in Table 12.4 no. 2. The provided semantic details reveal a significant revelation made during a news conference held by Summit County Medical Examiner Lisa Kohler. The autopsy report confirms the use of excessive and unwarranted force by the Akron Police Department, as it indicates that Jayland Walker sustained a shocking total of 46 gunshot wound entrances or graze injuries. This count includes 15 exit wounds and five graze wounds, painting a distressing picture of the fatal incident. These findings underscore the urgent need for a thorough investigation and accountability in a case that has raised serious concerns about the use of force by law enforcement.

In the element of intent that can be seen in the in Table 12.4 no. 3, the semantic analysis reveals that the intention behind this passage is to shed light on the community's response to the incident, characterized by weeks of persistent protests in Akron. These demonstrations represent a collective demand for meaningful change, with both local residents and the bereaved Walker family

standing united in their call for reform and justice. The actions taken by city officials, such as the cancellation of Fourth of July celebrations, the enforcement of curfews, and the appeal for peaceful protests, indicate the seriousness of the situation and the urgency in addressing the grievances arising from Jayland Walker's tragic death. This passage's intent is to emphasize the need for comprehensive and immediate action to address the underlying issues and promote a transformation within the community.

As for the presupposition elements in this semantic analysis, presupposition is to provide statements that are considered reliable and no longer need to be questioned because of the presence of these statements. In the news, it can be seen in the Table 12.3 no. 4, the presupposition analysis in this passage indicates that after the release of the shooting video, it is presupposed that the eight officers who participated in the incident have been placed on paid administrative leave. This suggests that these officers are temporarily relieved from their duties while awaiting the outcomes of two investigations: one conducted by the BCI and another internal investigation by the Akron Police Office of Professional Standards and Accountability. Simultaneously, it is presupposed that the family of Jayland Walker, the victim of the shooting, continues to seek justice for the officers involved in the incident. This highlights an ongoing conflict and demand for accountability within the community, as the family persists in their pursuit of justice in response to the shooting.

2) Syntax analysis

The second element of microstructure analysis is syntax, which consists of sentence form, coherence, and pronouns elements, that be found in the Washington Post *Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show* in the Table 12.5:

Table 12.5 syntax element analysis in the Washington Post *Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show.*

Microstructures	Finding
Syntax	**1. Sentence form**
	a. On Wednesday, hundreds attended Walker's funeral, during a citywide day of mourning for him. **(active sentence)**
	b. Jayland Walker, 25, was killed in late June by Akron police, who said he had fired a gun during a car chase. (Paragraph 2) **(compound sentence)**
	c. A Black man was shot nearly four dozen times by police officers in Akron, Ohio, after they attempted to stop him over a traffic violation, according to autopsy findings announced Friday. **(complex Sentence)**
	d. The eight officers involved in the shooting are on paid administrative leave, pending the outcome of the BCI investigation, as well as an internal investigation by the Akron Police Office of Professional Standards and Accountability. **(compound-complex Sentence)**
	2. Coherence
	a. "The fact that after being hit nearly four dozen times, officers still handcuffed him while he lay motionless and bleeding on the ground is absolutely inhumane," they said in a statement. "The family is devastated by the findings of the report and still await a public apology from the police department." (Paragraph 7) **(cause-effect)**
	b. In a news conference Friday, Summit County Medical Examiner Lisa Kohler said Walker had 46 gunshot wound entrances or graze injuries, which included 15 exit wounds and five graze wounds. (Paragraph 4) **(categorization)**
	c. The autopsy found evidence of medical interventions including tourniquets, gauze dressings, adhesive seals and defibrillator pads, according to Kohler. (Paragraph 11) **(parallelism)**
	d. The autopsy found evidence of medical interventions including tourniquets, gauze dressings, adhesive seals and defibrillator pads, according to Kohler. She also said Walker's toxicology screen was negative for alcohol and drugs of abuse. (Paragraph 11) **(addition)**
	3. Pronouns
	a. Jayland Walker, 25, was killed in late June by Akron police, who

said he had fired a gun during a car chase. (Paragraph 2) (He – Jayland Walker)

b. During a July 3 news conference, police released body-camera footage and said they found a handgun and loaded magazine in Walker's car. (Paragraph 9**) (They – police)**

c. The autopsy found evidence of medical interventions including tourniquets, gauze dressings, adhesive seals and defibrillator pads, according to Kohler. She also said Walker's toxicology screen was negative for alcohol and drugs of abuse. (Paragraph 11) **(She – Kohler)**

In the syntactic level of the news text written by the Washington Post portal, the sentence forms that appear in the news text are active, complex, compound, and compound-complex sentences. There is nothing passive sentence in this news. Active sentences can be known from the sentence structure as contained in the sentence in Table 12.5 no 1 (a). This active sentence describes a specific event in which hundreds of people gathered to attend the funeral of a person named Walker on a Wednesday. The context mentions that it took place during a citywide day of mourning dedicated to him, suggesting that this individual's passing had a significant impact on the community. The sentence conveys the unity of the community in paying their respects and mourning the loss of Walker, emphasizing the emotional and communal aspect of the event.

Next, compound sentences can also be seen in Table 12.5 no. 1 (b). This compound sentence serves as a concise summary of the circumstances surrounding Jayland Walker's death. It begins by providing essential information about the victim, including his name and age, which humanizes him. Then, it goes on to reveal that he met a tragic end in late June, implicating the Akron police in the incident. The police's assertion that Walker had fired a gun during a car chase

adds complexity to the situation, suggesting a dynamic and potentially dangerous confrontation. In this sentence, key details are presented systematically, laying the foundation for a more comprehensive understanding of the events that transpired and the subsequent investigations and discussions surrounding the case.

Then, the Washington Post portal is the use of complex sentence structures, as shown in Table 12.5 no. 1 (c). This complex sentence encapsulates a deeply troubling and complex narrative. It commences with the subject "A Black man," immediately highlighting the race of the victim, setting the tone for a story that revolves around racial issues. The main clause "was shot nearly four dozen times by police officers in Akron, Ohio" lays out the shocking and disturbing core of the narrative, emphasizing the excessive use of force by law enforcement. The subordinate clause "after they attempted to stop him over a traffic violation" adds a layer of context, suggesting that the shooting was triggered by a seemingly minor incident. The phrase "according to autopsy findings announced Friday" anchors the story in factual evidence, indicating that the reported details are based on official forensic analysis. This sentence, by its structure and content, captures a narrative of grave concern, raising questions about racial disparities and the use of force by the police.

Finally, there is the compound-complex sentence in Table 11.5 no. 1(d). In this compound-complex sentence, a crucial aspect of the story unfolds. The first independent clause, "The eight officers involved in the shooting are on paid administrative leave," underscores the administrative response to the incident,

highlighting the temporary removal of the police officers from their regular duties. The coordinating conjunction "pending" bridges to the second independent clause, which expresses that this leave is awaiting the results of two investigations: one by the Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) and another internal inquiry by the Akron Police Office of Professional Standards and Accountability. This complex structure effectively conveys the legal processes and accountability measures being taken in response to the shooting, providing insight into the ongoing investigation and potential consequences for the officers involved. It adds depth to the narrative, demonstrating how the justice system is addressing the incident and furthering the discussion of law enforcement accountability.

The next element of syntax is coherence. In the news text written by the Washington Post portal, there are four coherences, there are cause-effect coherence, categorization coherence, parallelism coherence, and additional coherence. Cause-effect coherence is found in Table 12.5 no. 2 (a), *"The fact that after being hit nearly four dozen times, officers still handcuffed him while he lay motionless and bleeding on the ground,"* is a cause, while "is absolutely inhumane," is an effect. In this sentence, the cause is the brutal treatment of the individual after being hit multiple times by officers, which is considered inhumane. The effect of this cause is the strong assertion that this behavior is indeed inhumane

Meanwhile, categorization coherence is found in Table 11.5 no. 2(b). Categorization coherence in the sentence can be identified as follows; category:

"Gunshot Wounds," and categorization: "The sentence categorizes various aspects related to gunshot wounds." Then, there are details as follow; type: "Entrance Wounds and Graze Injuries," Number of Entrance Wounds or Graze Injuries: "46," and subcategories: "Exit Wounds (15) and Graze Wounds (5)." In this sentence, the category is "Gunshot Wounds," and it is further divided into subcategories: "Entrance Wounds" and "Graze Injuries." The categorization includes the specific details such as the total number of gunshot wound entrances or graze injuries (46) and the subcategories of exit wounds (15) and graze wounds (5). This categorization of information helps provide a clear and organized description of the findings related to the gunshot wounds suffered by the individual.

Next, parallelism coherences are found as in Table 12.5 no. 2 (c) *"The autopsy found evidence of medical interventions including tourniquets, gauze dressings, adhesive seals and defibrillator pads, according to Kohler."* Parallelism coherence in the sentence can be identified as follows: The sentence lists several items related to medical interventions found during the autopsy, and these items are presented in a parallel structure, creating a cohesive and organized description. The items listed in parallel are: Tourniquets, Gauze dressings, Adhesive seals, Defibrillator pads. Each of these items is presented in a consistent format, contributing to the overall parallelism coherence of the sentence. This parallel structure helps convey the information clearly and efficiently.

Then additional coherence is found as in Table 12.5 no. 2 (b) which is *"The autopsy found evidence of medical interventions including tourniquets, gauze dressings, adhesive seals and defibrillator pads, according to Kohler. She also said Walker's toxicology screen was negative for alcohol and drugs of abuse."* In the sentence, there is an additional coherence in terms of informative sequencing. The sentence first provides information about the medical interventions found during the autopsy, creating a coherent flow of information. Then, it transitions seamlessly to a different aspect of the autopsy findings, which is Walker's toxicology screen results. This sequencing allows for a smooth transition between two related but distinct pieces of information, enhancing the overall coherence of the sentence. It maintains a logical progression from discussing physical interventions to medical test results, contributing to the clarity and organization of the information presented.

The next element of syntax analysis is pronouns. These pronouns are often used by writers to replace or represent people's names. The pronouns used in this Washington Post portal are he, they, and she. This sentence as shown in Table 12.4 number 3 (a) employs the pronoun *"He"* to refer back to the subject, Jayland Walker. By using this pronoun, the sentence creates a clear and cohesive connection, allowing readers to easily follow the narrative and identify that it is Jayland Walker who had allegedly fired a gun during a car chase. The use of *"He"* enhances the readability of the sentence and the overall flow of the text, eliminating redundancy by avoiding the repetition of the subject's name.

The pronoun *"They"* is also found in Table 12.5 no. 3 (b), the pronoun they refer to the subject police. This pronoun is vital for maintaining clarity and coherence within the sentence. It helps streamline the language, avoiding unnecessary repetition of *"police."* By using *"They,"* the sentence effectively conveys that the police were responsible for releasing body-camera footage and for finding a handgun and loaded magazine in Walker's car during a news conference held on July 3. The pronoun *"They"* simplifies the sentence structure and enhances readability, ensuring that readers can easily connect the actions and responsibilities of the police in the context of this specific event.

The last one is the pronoun *"She"*, which is contained in Table 12.5 no. 3 (c), the pronoun *"she"* in the sentence refers to the subject *"Kohler,"* who is Summit County Medical Examiner Lisa Kohler. This pronoun is crucial for maintaining clarity and cohesion within the sentence and the broader context. By employing "She," the sentence effectively attributes two separate pieces of information to Kohler, indicating that she reported on the evidence of medical interventions and also conveyed Walker's negative toxicology screen results. The use of *"She"* streamlines the language, avoiding the need to repetitively mention Kohler's name and allowing for smoother readability. It serves to connect Kohler's role and her statements within the discussion, facilitating a clear understanding of her contributions to the autopsy report's findings.

3) Stylistics Analysis

Another element of microstructure is stylistics. In stylistics there is a lexical element in the analysis. Lexical indicates how a person chooses words from various possible words. Stylistics analysis in the Washington Post *Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show* can be seen in the Table 12.6:

Table 12.6 Stylistics element analysis in the Washington Post *Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show.*

Microstructures	Finding
Stylistics	**1. Lexical** a. "death": killed, death, died, shooting b. "shot": gunshot, shooting, handgun, shots, slaughter c. "Attorneys" - Refers to legal representatives or lawyers acting on behalf of the victim's family d. "Inhumane" - Reflects a judgment of cruelty and lack of compassion in the treatment of the victim. e. "Paid administrative leave" - Indicates the temporary work status of the officers while investigations are ongoing.

In terms of lexical analysis, it is in Table 12.6 no. 1(a), which is characterized by the presence of equivalent words for death such as killed, death, died, shooting. This word is used to describe the events that happened to Walker. Second, in Table 12.6 in Table no. 1 (b) by the use of the words "shot" presence of equivalent words for death such as gunshot, shooting, handgun, shots, slaughter. The words "41 times," is describes the number of shots fired by the police, indicating the escalation of violence in the incident. Then, the word "Attorneys" is refers to legal representatives or lawyers acting on behalf of the victim's family. The word "Inhumane" are reflects a judgment of cruelty and lack of compassion

in the treatment of the victim. The last, "Paid administrative leave" are indicates the temporary work status of the officers while investigations are ongoing.

4) Rhetoric Analysis

The last element of microstructure is rhetoric. Rhetorical analysis is concerned with how the journalists express their opinions on a news story. Elements of rhetoric analysis include graphic, metaphor, and expression. Rhetoric analysis in the Washington Post *Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show* can be seen in the Table 12.7:

Table 12.7 Rhetoric element analysis in the Washington Post *Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show*

Microstructure	Finding
Rhetoric	**1. Underline** a. His death has caused outrage in the Akron community and across the country, sparking demands for justice and further examination of <u>police use of force against Black people</u>. b. During a July 3 news conference, police released <u>body-camera footage</u> and said they found a handgun and loaded magazine in Walker's car. c. Demonstrators have been protesting for weeks in Akron, alongside the Walker family, <u>demanding change</u>. **2. Expression** a. "a hail of bullets"

In the analysis of graphic elements, Washington Post journalists used underlined as in Table 12.7 no. 1 (a). The phrase <u>"police use of force against Black people"</u> refers to the actions taken by law enforcement officers when dealing with Black individuals, especially the use of force that is perceived as excessive or unwarranted. It implies that there are concerns about how police

officers treat Black people, particularly in situations where force is used, and this has led to calls for justice and a closer examination of such incidents.

Next, in Table 12.7 no. 1 (b), the underlined phrase "body-camera footage" refers to video recordings captured by the body-worn cameras that police officers were wearing during the incident. It means that during the news conference on July 3, the police made these video recordings public, allowing the public and media to view and analyze the footage. The footage likely contained visual evidence of the events that occurred, including any actions taken by both the police and Jayland Walker during the incident.

Then, in Table 12.7, no. 1 (c), the underlined phrase "demanding change" in this context means that the demonstrators, along with the Walker family, have been actively advocating and calling for reforms or improvements in the way certain issues, likely related to police violence or racial injustice, are addressed. They are pushing for specific changes or actions to address the problems they are protesting against. There is no metaphor in the news article. The language appears to be straightforward and literal, focusing on reporting the events and statements related to the incident.

In addition, in Table 12.7, no. 2 (a), the expression *"a hail of bullets"* is used in the news article to describe the intense and rapid gunfire that was directed at Jayland Walker by the police officers. This expression vividly conveys the sheer volume and intensity of the gunfire in the incident.

B. Discussions

In the CDA of CNN's coverage of the Jayland Walker case, the examination of each news article through the lenses of macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure reveals a consistent portrayal of Walker as a victim. The macrostructure emphasizes his victimhood through tragic circumstances, societal fears, the autopsy report, and doubts about the investigation, aligning with a broader narrative of injustice. The superstructure effectively organizes information chronologically, presenting Walker as a law-abiding man and fostering empathy in the narrative. It consistently builds a coherent and chronological storyline, depicting Walker sympathetically and highlighting the victim's perspective. The microstructure analysis delves into linguistic and rhetorical choices shaping readers' perceptions, using language to convey the tragic circumstances surrounding Walker's death and presenting a negative view of the police's actions. Careful word choices, bold sentences, and metaphors emphasize the victim's story and quest for justice. The microstructure consistently employs language and rhetorical devices to align with the victim's perspective, emphasizing empathy and raising questions about the police's actions and the investigation's integrity. Specifically, the microstructure analysis highlights CNN's careful word choices, describing the victim's death as a result of violence and characterizing the police officer's actions as "arrogance." This detailed analysis underscores the imperative for a critical examination of journalistic framing and language choices in reporting sensitive subjects like police shootings. In summary, CNN's article takes a sympathetic stance towards

Jayland Walker and the broader issues of fear and anxiety experienced by Black Americans during police encounters, with the overall tone and framing emphasizing understanding and empathy for the victim's point of view.

In the analyses conducted by NBC News, the macrostructure intricately focuses on the tragic death of Jayland Walker, exploring the Akron police officers' compliance with Ohio standards for pursuits and use of force in one segment, and subsequently highlighting Walker's positive attributes as a wrestler and natural leader in the next. Sub-themes, encompassing Walker's death, pursuit policy, and the implications of non-compliance, contribute to a thorough examination of the incidents. The articles emphasize the broader significance of police adherence to state standards for public safety and lawful law enforcement, underscoring the necessity for accountability. Superstructure divisions into summary and story sections create a well-organized narrative, introducing critical information and delving into intricate details, covering aspects such as law enforcement agencies, investigations, and the imperative for enhanced police training. Microstructure analyses delve into semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric, unveiling motivations, ensuring coherence, and emphasizing the potential consequences of non-compliance. Importantly, the articles maintain a critical stance on police actions without explicitly favoring either the police or the victim, fostering empathy and understanding and contributing to a nuanced exploration of the incidents.

In the Washington Post analysis coverage of macrostructure reveals a meticulously crafted macrostructure highlighting the Mayor's condemnation and

support for the community. The sub-theme intricately provides a timeline of Jayland Walker's death, enriching the tragic incident's understanding. The superstructure adeptly organizes the news, emphasizing the impact on the community, historical context, and the Mayor's response. The microstructure analysis delves into language nuances, showcasing how semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric contribute to a persuasive narrative. The coverage leans towards supporting Jayland Walker and the community, portraying the incident as a catalyst for protests and calls for accountability, emphasizing the need for justice and police reform. The overall media approach, consistently demonstrated through these articles, maintains a balanced perspective, navigating through complexities without a strong bias towards either the police or protesters. Each analysis underscores the importance of context and comprehensive reporting, steering clear of simplistic narratives. In conclusion, The Washington Post's commitment to presenting nuanced perspectives, favoring victim narratives, and advocating for justice and reform within law enforcement practices is evident. The news coverage underscores the complexity of these events and the importance of thorough reporting to convey a balanced and accurate understanding to the readership.

In the context of historically, black people often received racist remarks for the use of the word nigger. The word *"nigger"* comes from Spanish, which means black, not only used to refer to black objects but also used to refer to black people who were enslaved in America in the 18th century. Then, the superiority of whites over blacks who were enslaved gave rise to discrimination and racism in

America until, in 1966, slavery was only reduced when Abraham Lincoln became president before black people were considered enslaved people even though they included Native American Indians who were white people. There, as a migrant. So historically, the word black man describes a situation when discrimination occurs against black people. *"Black"* serves as a racialized classification encompassing individuals with medium to dark brown skin tones, often based on politics and skin color. Notably, not all those identified as *"black"* necessarily possess dark skin, (Latimore, 2021). In certain countries, particularly within Western social-based racial classification systems, the term describes individuals with darker skin tones than the general population. While frequently associated with people of sub-Saharan African, Indigenous Australian, and Melanesian descent, its application extends to various groups without necessarily indicating close ancestral ties. Indigenous African communities generally do not adopt *"black"* as a racial identity, a construct originating from Western cultural influence. Historically in Britain, *"black people"* equated to *"coloured people,"* a broad term for non-European populations. Despite the prevalent use and acceptance of the term *"people of color"* in the United States, the audible term is often considered offensive, except in South Africa, where it describes mixed-race individuals, (Starr & Freeland, 2023).

The institutional context surrounding the term is rooted in historical and contemporary systems of power, privilege, and discrimination. Throughout history, Black individuals, particularly men, have faced systemic inequalities, racial bias, and discrimination within various institutions, including legal,

educational, and law enforcement systems. The term encapsulates a collective identity that reflects shared experiences and challenges specific to the Black community. In media reporting, the use of *"Black man"* can draw attention to issues related to racial justice, systemic racism, and disparities in treatment within societal structures. It serves as a lens through which the audience can understand and engage with the individual's experiences, particularly in instances involving law enforcement, where racial profiling and police brutality have been significant concerns. The term becomes a crucial component in discussions about social justice, equality, and the need for institutional reforms to address racial disparities.

In a social context, discrimination against blacks is starting to decrease a lot in American media. This is because there is data on 11,470 black murder victims in 2022 and indicates that these murders have increased from previous years, (Statista Research Department, 2023). This data suggests a concerted effort by U.S. news media to foster a positive public perception of Black people by providing empathetic and supportive coverage. The term *"Black man"* serves as a poignant symbol of social inequality and systemic racism, shedding light on disparities across education, employment, healthcare, and criminal justice. Media, literature, and popular culture wield significant influence in shaping societal perceptions, either challenging or reinforcing prevailing norms and stereotypes. Beyond its historical associations with discrimination, the term is linked to activism and empowerment, often spearheaded by Black men advocating for racial justice and equality. A nuanced understanding of the social context surrounding *"Black man"* is essential for promoting inclusivity, dismantling

stereotypes, and advancing social justice. This necessitates recognizing the diversity within the Black community and addressing historical injustices, ultimately contributing to a more equiTable and inclusive society. In the analyzed news media, it becomes evident that the author's focus is not anti-Black but rather anti-police, as conveyed through expressions like *"Ninety shots"* and the metaphor *"It was almost like a slaughter."*

Television station owners possess an ideology that shapes the direction of their media. CNN's original owner, Robert Edward "Ted" Turner, underwent a significant political transformation from a young conservative to self-identifying as a "socialist at heart" (Herman, 2020). His initial association with the Young Republican Club in 1963 suggested conservative influences, but Turner's socialist beliefs signaled a substantial ideological shift. Importantly, there is no documented evidence that he held anti-black sentiments. Nevertheless, Turner has publicly expressed regret over the excessive politicization of CNN during his tenure, raising concerns about editorial impartiality. Despite these concerns, research from statista.com shows CNN's broad credibility, with 23% giving it high praise and 30% giving it fair praise (Watson, 2022). In contrast, 20% expressed skepticism. This February 2022 study underscores the positive public reception of CNN.

Leftist ideology adheres to progressive views in social and moral matters, seeking to address social inequality, including women's rights, minority rights, and the rights of black people. There is a visible implication that the presence of an owner with a leftist ideology also highlights discrimination against black

people. It is important to recognize Turner's broad perspective and philanthropy, which demonstrate his generous nature. Despite occasional political motives, there is no evidence that Turner exploited his media holdings for personal gain, particularly concerning the black community.

The appointment of Noah Oppenheim as NBC News president in 2017, following his two-year leadership of the "Today" show, has been marred by controversies. Ronan Farrow's claim that Oppenheim attempted to impede reporting on the Harvey Weinstein sex case has cast a shadow over his leadership, a charge vehemently denied by Oppenheim. In June 2019, Oppenheim, alongside two other US broadcast news chiefs, pledged a more in-depth and "nuanced" approach to coverage during the 2020 presidential election cycle. He asserted that NBC News had gathered a substantial number of journalists, including those from local newspapers, to ensure comprehensive reporting on election security and misinformation. Despite this rebuttal, NBC News, under Oppenheim's leadership, asserts a strong stance, although challenges persist.

Given NBC's diverse ownership, the president's alignment may not necessarily prioritize the advocacy for victims of discrimination or Black individuals. However, during the period under discussion, Oppenheim remained in office. While his right-leaning ideology may not overtly conflict with racism, NBC News, in this instance, appears to maintain a neutral stance, concentrating more on Akron police standards than explicitly siding with Black victims of discrimination or law enforcement. There are implications between the ideology of the news owner and the news content, namely the nature of the news which

half-heartedly helps victims of discrimination. So the NBC news story asked more about Akron police standards and did not directly side with black victims of discrimination or side with the police.

The last one is the current owner of the Washington Post and founder of Amazon, Jeff Bezos. His ideology is right because, on the other hand, he is a businessman and is among the richest people in the world. Bezos is among those who have spoken out against racism by pledging US$10 million (S$13.9 million) to organizations that support justice and equality. The funds will be used for groups focused on fighting systemic racism through the legal system, as well as those dedicated to expanding educational and economic opportunities for the Black community. Bezos has joined many other major tech executives who have voiced their thoughts on racism and police brutality. Tim Cook, Mark Zuckerberg, and Jack Dorsey have also announced their support for the Black Lives Matter movement. The implications of this research report suggest that people with rightist ideologies are more willing to help black people, aiming to reduce discrimination. Therefore, the Washington Post media is one of the outlets that is credible and anti-racist against black people. This can be seen in the news above, which was written by one of the individuals aiming to empathize with the victim, namely Jayland Walker.

Moreover, there are comparing and contrasting the findings from the referenced studies with this research on Jayland Walker's death reveals both similarities and differences. This research differs in that its main focus is on the textual structures constructing Jayland Walker's reporting from CNN News, NBC

News, and Washington Post media, emphasizing the impact of media owners' ideologies. The selected journals employ CDA to scrutinize negative representation and discrimination in specific contexts. Khan et al. (2019) center their study on the anti-Muslim sentiment spread by Donald Trump during the 2016 Presidential Election, using the Ideological Box Model and rhetorical strategies to reveal Trump's self-other representation and deliberate use of discursive techniques. In contrast, this research investigates how online media, including CNN News, NBC News, and The Washington Post, depict the shooting of Jayland Walker by police officers in Akron, United States. The findings from this research differ due to variations in the theories used and the subject matter. While both studies share a focus on CDA and the examination of negative representations, they diverge in subject matter. Khan et al. (2019) examines political discourse during the election, while this focuses on media coverage of specific incidents within a defined time period. Despite their differences, both contributions advance our understanding of how discourse shapes perception in diverse contexts, highlighting the complex interactions between language, power, and societal dynamics.

This research distinguishes itself by concentrating on the construction of Jayland Walker's reporting from CNN News, NBC News, and Washington Post media, with a particular emphasis on the influence of media owners' ideologies. In contrast, Khalil & Abbas (2018) present a meticulous examination of Clinton and Trump's ideologies related to Iraq, utilizing Van Dijk's socio-cognitive approach with methodological rigor. While their study is robust in its analysis, its

narrow focus on electoral benefits and the limited exploration of broader policy perspectives may constrain its overall depth. In comparison, this research delves into the contemporary issue of Jayland Walker's death, offering insights into media representations across various platforms and contributing theoretically to CDA. Nonetheless, the study's specific focus on a singular case and the potential subjectivity in interpreting media images may affect its generalizability. Both studies underscore the significance of considering context and upholding methodological rigor. By amalgamating these perspectives, a more comprehensive understanding of the interplay between political discourse and media in shaping public perceptions can be achieved. The differing subjects and theoretical frameworks employed in each study contribute to the diversity of findings, enriching our insights into the multifaceted dynamics of media representation and political discourse.

This research stands out for its concentration on the formulation of Jayland Walker's coverage across the media platforms CNN News, NBC News, and The Washington Post. It particularly underscores the impact of media owners' ideologies by employing Van Dijk's (1985) theoretical framework. In contrast, Tambunan et al (2018) employed Norman Fairclough's theory for a qualitative analysis of Erdogan's speeches in Turkish politics. Their analysis unveils Erdogan's motivated rhetoric, aimed at boosting self-confidence, confronting political opponents, and safeguarding Turkey's interests. In contrast, this research utilizes Van Dijk's (1985) of CDA to qualitatively explore online news coverage of Jayland Walker's death, focusing on issues of discrimination and media

depictions. The differences in theory and subjects studied yield distinct findings. This study highlights the portrayal of Jayland Walker as a victim and the negative depiction of the police, employing specific lexical elements and metaphors. Conversely, the differences in the subject matter of Erdogan's speech underscore contextual variations in the research. Despite these contextual differences, both studies offer valuable insights into the field of discourse analysis, showcasing diverse applications and emphases within the broader CDA framework.

Different of this research distinguishes itself by focusing on the formulation of Jayland Walker's coverage across the media platforms of CNN News, NBC News, and The Washington Post. This especially underlines the impact of the ideology of media owners using Van Dijk's (1985) theoretical framework. In a critical analysis by Aini & Widodo (2018) in the opinion section of The Jakarta Post, the effective use of Van Dijk's model is demonstrated to reveal the creation and impact of texts. This is achieved through a thorough textual analysis that emphasizes linguistic devices and their separation from context. The theoretical similarities between the two studies imply potential congruent findings. However, this research could benefit from a more explicit discussion of the broader social implications arising from the identified linguistic features. On the other hand, the study on Jayland Walker's death in online news provides a distinct perspective on the application of CDA in analyzing media discourse. While media similarities highlight findings from one source, differences in subject matter contribute to the study's distinctiveness. Aini and Widodo's (2018) research could be strengthened by more explicitly connecting

the findings to the broader sociocultural context and power structures, enhancing the depth of critical analysis. Thus, a significant difference in this research is its more explicit exploration of power dynamics, providing avenues for further refinement and expansion of the analytical framework.

This research distinguishes itself by focusing on the formulation of Jayland Walker's coverage across the media platforms of CNN News, NBC News, and The Washington Post. In comparison to Dezhkameh et al. (2021), this study carefully investigates the ideological dimensions of Covid-19 news in Iranian and American newspapers, utilizing Van Dijk's (1985) framework. Their mixed methods approach illuminates prevalent microstrategies, including Evidence, Hyperbole, Metaphor, National Self-Glorification, Negative Lexicalization, and Number Games, which expose potential manipulation in reporting. The differences in the subjects of the two news stories contribute to distinct findings, even though they share similarities in the theory used. However, this study could benefit from a more explicit exploration of its broader social implications to enhance its societal relevance. In contrast, this research delves into the online media discourse surrounding the shooting of Jayland Walker through Van Dijk's CDA (1985). Both studies can strengthen the depth of their analyses by explicitly linking the findings to the sociocultural context and broader power structures, such as the ideology of news owners. Dezhkameh et al. focus on cross-cultural ideological differences, emphasizing the importance of critically viewing the news, while this research underscores the impact of the ideology of media owners, influencing how news about Jaylan Walker's death is constructed. Therefore, it

can be concluded that the findings from the two news stories differ due to the distinct focus of the research.

Moreover, this research distinguishes itself by focusing on the formulation of Jayland Walker's coverage across the media platforms of CNN News, NBC News, and The Washington Post. In contrast, Rulinawaty et al. (2022) investigated online news discourse surrounding the spread of the Omicron variant in Southeast Asia, utilizing CDA with Van Dijk's (1985) framework. Their study highlighted media efforts to report the spread of the new variant and promote vaccination. The ideological basis emphasized public health for survival, connecting health issues with economic aspects within the framework of national economic recovery. However, this research examines online news coverage of Jayland Walker's death, also utilizing Van Dijk's (1985) research theory. The differentiation in subjects studied, while employing the same research theory, leads to distinct findings between the two studies. The significance lies in the theoretical contribution to CDA, offering a conceptual framework for understanding media dynamics in cases of discrimination. Despite their different topics, both studies provide valuable insights into CDA methodology, offering diverse perspectives on media representation in various sociocultural contexts. Rulinawaty explores discourses related to the pandemic, emphasizing the interconnection of health and the economy. In contrast, this research reveals media bias in representing victims and perpetrators, contributing to broader discussions on discrimination and social impacts. The difference in focus in the

two studies indicates that the implications of CDA using the same theory will result in different findings.

This research differentiates itself by focusing on the construction of Jayland Walker's reporting from the media outlets CNN News, NBC News, and The Washington Post, with a special emphasis on the influence of the ideology of media owners through Van Dijk's (1985) theory. In contrast, Yudhi & Tanto (2022) explore the representation of the US Police Department in foreign media articles, specifically reviewing The New York Times' coverage of the George Floyd incident, using Van Dijk's (1985) analysis. The differences in subjects and the media used contribute to distinct findings between the two studies. Both studies investigate the influence of media on public perception and negative representation. Yudhi & Tanto emphasize micro-level linguistic devices, showcasing a comprehensive analysis. However, their weakness lies in the lack of specificity over time periods. Conversely, this research excels in providing a detailed analysis of media coverage with a clear temporal scope. Still, it could benefit from a more explicit application of certain CDA techniques. Together, these studies enrich our understanding of how discourse shapes public perception, with each offering a unique perspective to the landscape of discourse analysis. The juxtaposition of their strengths and weaknesses highlights the multifaceted nature of media discourse and its intricate role in shaping public opinion. These ideological differences also make the walls of the two different

This research distinguishes itself by concentrating on the construction of Jayland Walker's reporting from the media outlets CNN News, NBC News, and

The Washington Post, placing a special emphasis on the influence of the ideology of media owners through Van Dijk's (1985) theory. In contrast, Duffy et al. (2019) delved into the historical and modern impact of racial violence on Black travel in South Carolina, highlighting the intersection of racial violence and tourism. This study, on the other hand, specifically focuses on the death of Jayland Walker, examining online news coverage and emphasizing police victimization and negativity. Duffy et al. (2019) utilized Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to explore historical to modern racial violence, while this research employs qualitative methods and Van Dijk's CDA (1985) framework for analyzing online news about Jayland Walker. The media influence is evident, as Duffy et al. (2019) advocates for a proactive industry response, while this research emphasizes emerging media trends. Differences, Duffy et al. (2019) had a broad focus on South Carolina, while this research centers around a specific event. Analytically, Duffy et al. (2019) covers historical to modern cases, whereas this study explores the structure of online news. Temporally, Duffy et al. (2019) spans a broad historical scope, while this research narrows it down to June 2022 to August 2022. In a critical analysis, Duffy et al. (2019) offers a comprehensive view but lacks specificity, whereas this study provides a detailed analysis but could improve the explicit application of CDA. In conclusion, Duffy et al. explore the broader impact of racial violence, while this research focuses on specific incidents, offering different insights into industry and media responses. Thus, the differences in the subjects studied result in distinct findings between the two studies.

This research sets itself apart by concentrating on the construction of Jayland Walker's reporting from the media outlets CNN News, NBC News, and The Washington Post, with a specific emphasis on the influence of the ideology of media owners through Van Dijk's (1985) theory. In contrast, Trochmann et al. (2022) investigate racism and anti-Blackness in public administration scholarship by critically analyzing symposia in major journals over a 20-year period, shedding light on systemic racism in the field. Trochmann et al. predominantly focus on symposium content, providing valuable insights and recommendations, although they face criticism for potential limitations in addressing broader systemic issues. Conversely, this research centers on the language and representation of Jayland Walker's death in online news media, revealing bias and contributing to Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) literature. However, it faces critique for its narrower time coverage and reliance on specific news outlets, potentially limiting its representation of the overall media landscape. The differences in subjects between the two studies result in distinct findings.

This study identifies a notable gap in prior research, particularly the lack of investigations utilizing Van Dijk's (1985) mode of CDA to examine the topic of Jayland Walker's death. This gap underscores the novelty and significance of the present research, as it makes a distinctive contribution to the existing body of literature by applying CDA to a specific case of racial discrimination and media representation. The recognition of this gap emphasizes the originality of the study and its potential to fill a crucial void in the scholarly discourse on the intersection

of racial discrimination and media portrayal, marking it as a valuable addition to the academic landscape.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing and discussing the research finding, this chapter contains the conclusion and suggestions. The conclusion contains the substantive findings directly related to problem of the study and the findings related to the theoretical contribution. Meanwhile, the suggestion is sourced from the result of the analysis associated with the scope of the research for further research.

A. Conclusion

In conclusion, the critical discourse analysis conducted on news articles from CNN and The Washington Post covering the tragic death of Jayland Walker provides a nuanced understanding of media representation in police-involved shooting cases and the influence of media owners' ideologies in reporting. This research explores various dimensions, including macrostructure, top structure, and microstructure, utilizing Van Dijk's (1985) CDA model to examine the impact of media owners on the implications of the published news. The examination period spanned from June 2022 to July 2022, with analysis conducted on ten stories— four from CNN, two from NBC News, and four from The Washington Post.

The findings uncover a consistent trend in media narratives portraying Jayland Walker as a victim and depicting the police in a negative light, particularly evident in CNN's coverage. CNN adopts a sympathetic attitude, employing linguistic choices and framing techniques to evoke empathy and emphasize police misconduct. The superstructure of the CNN article strategically organizes information to highlight the victim's perspective chronologically,

adding coherence to the narrative. Microstructural analysis further reveals the impact of language on readers' perceptions and emotions, highlighting the need for a thorough investigation of framing, linguistic strategies, and emotional impact. This indicates that the owners of CNN, who have a predominantly leftist ideology, also contribute to reducing discrimination against black people.

In contrast, NBC News exhibits a more balanced approach, avoiding overt bias against the police or victims. The macrostructure examination discerns the first article's emphasis on the imperative for Akron police to align with Ohio standards and the second's portrayal of Walker's positive attributes. Superstructure scrutiny reveals the concise summary in the first news and the narrative complexity in the second, underscoring the emotional repercussions on Walker's family and friends. Microstructure dissection exposes the first article's semantic exploration of motivations and stylistic emphasis on key terms, while the second employs varied syntax and poignant stylistic choices. This neutrality is attributed to changing media ownership, where diverse ideologies can influence published news. Consequently, NBC News' reporting does not strongly align with either the police or the victims due to a lack of a strong ideological basis.

Similarly with CNN News, The Washington Post displays a pro-victim stance, as evidenced by macrostructural analysis emphasizing the Mayor's condemnation and the cancellation of Fourth of July celebrations, framing the incident within the context of police shootings in Akron. Superstructure provides well-structured summaries of news and stories, incorporating diverse perspectives for a more accurate and balanced representation of events. Microstructural

analysis underscores the use of various linguistic elements to convey meaning, context, and emotion, presenting a distinct picture of the incident. The right-wing ideology of The Washington Post's owner, Jeff Bezos, also aligns with reducing discrimination against black people in the media he publishes, supported by evidence of donations to organizations preventing racism against black people.

The shared approach between CNN News and The Washington Post highlights the complexity of journalistic responsibility, urging media outlets to navigate their role carefully in shaping public perceptions and emotions around sensitive events. The power of language in influencing perspective and the importance of presenting a comprehensive, accurate, and balanced account of events emerge as central themes.

In a broader context, this research contributes to a theoretical framework, offering a conceptual foundation for students engaged in critical analytical discourse studies. By emphasizing the complex interplay of macro, super, and micro elements in media discourse, this analysis underscores the need for media literacy and critical engagement in news narratives. As society grapples with issues of racial injustice, police misconduct, and systemic discrimination, understanding the role of the media in shaping public opinion becomes crucial. This research encourages ongoing discussions regarding media ethics, objectivity, and responsible journalism, urging media practitioners to approach sensitive subjects with a commitment to accuracy, balance, and the promotion of social justice. Ultimately, it underscores the importance of the media upholding their

role as providers of information and facilitators of public discourse, thereby contributing to a more informed and empathetic society.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions of this study, the following suggestions are proposed for different stakeholders:

Firstly, it is essential for editors of online media to uphold impartiality and steer clear of favoritism towards any individuals or parties featured in their news coverage. This recommendation is rooted in the understanding that biased reporting can significantly sway how readers perceive the involved parties. Such bias could inadvertently cause a shift away from the core functions and objectives of news media, which is to prioritize delivering accurate and unbiased information to the public. In light of this, editors should be diligent in ensuring their news content is objective, providing a balanced perspective on events to enable readers to form their own informed opinions.

Additionally, the findings of this research underline the necessity for further studies in CDA. Future research should aim to broaden and deepen the existing knowledge base, with a focus on conducting more comprehensive and detailed explorations into the subtleties of news reporting, framing, and linguistic strategies. Such endeavors could unveil new and unique insights into how media language shapes public perceptions and influences societal reactions to crucial issues. Advancing CDA research will enhance our understanding of the intricate interplay between language, media, and social dynamics.

Lastly, it is hoped that this thesis will act as a valuable resource for

linguistics students and researchers with an interest in discourse analysis. The goal is to inspire and motivate emerging scholars to undertake their analyses of news media, utilizing the methodologies and insights provided in this research. This encouragement is aimed at cultivating a new generation of linguists and researchers who are keen to explore the complex relationships between language, media, and society. By using this thesis as a groundwork, future scholars can continue the critical examination of media discourse, thereby enriching our collective comprehension of how language influences our worldview.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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APPENDIX

1. Jayland Walker Death in CNN News

No	News	Source	Published
1.	What we know about the fatal police shooting of Jayland Walker	https://edition.cnn.com/2022/07/04/us/jayland-walker-shooting-what-we-know/index.html	July 04, 2023
2.	'An ingrained fear for your life.' Black men say they understand why Jayland Walker fled police	https://edition.cnn.com/2022/07/10/us/why-did-jayland-walker-run-reaj/index.html	July 10, 2022
3.	Autopsy shows 46 entrance wounds or graze injuries to Jayland Walker, medical examiner says	https://edition.cnn.com/2022/07/15/us/jayland-walker-akron-police-shooting-autopsy/index.html	July 15, 2022
4.	Jayland Walker's family calls for DOJ investigation into his death, questions integrity of new information	https://edition.cnn.com/2022/07/22/us/jayland-walker-family-investigation-integrity/index.html	July 22, 2022

2. Jayland Walker Death in NBC News

No	News	Source	Published
1.	Akron officers may not have pursued or shot Jayland Walker if they had met Ohio standards	https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/akron-officers-may-not-shot-jayland-walker-if-ohio-police-standard-met-rcna37371	July 9, 2022

No	News	Source	Published
	for police		
2.	Jayland Walker was a skilled wrestler and natural leader. Family and friends are reeling from his fatal traffic stop.	https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/jayland-walker-was-skilled-wrestler-natural-leader-family-friends-say-rcna38255	July 15, 2022

3. Jayland Walker Death in Washington Post News

No	News	Source	Published
1.	After a Black man is killed by police, a city cancels its July Fourth celebration	https://www.Washington Post.com/nation/2022/07/01/jayland-walker-police-shooting-july-fourth-ohio/	July 01, 2023
2.	50 people arrested in Akron protests after police released shooting video	https://www.Washington Post.com/nation/2022/07/04/akron-protests-jayland-walker/	July 04, 2022
3.	Police shot Jayland Walker 41 times. His mother is fighting for his memory.	https://www.Washington Post.com/nation/2022/08/12/jayland-walker-police-shooting-akron/	August 12, 2022
4.	Jayland Walker was shot nearly four dozen times, autopsy results show	https://www.Washington Post.com/nation/2022/07/15/jayland-walker-autopsy-akron-shooting/	July 15, 2022