

**TEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF NEWS COVERAGE RELATED TO
THE 2024 INDONESIAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ON
INTERNATIONAL MEDIA**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
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2024**

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INTERNATIONAL MEDIA**

THESIS

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2024

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I state that the thesis entitled “**Textual Analysis of News Coverage Related to the 2024 Indonesian Presidential Election on International Media**” is my original work. I do not include any material previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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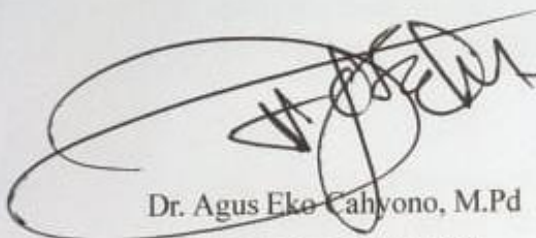
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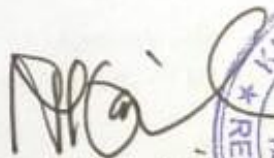


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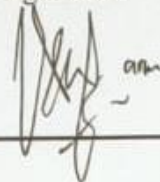
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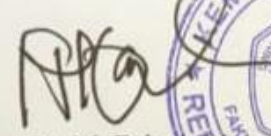
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MOTTO

“Happiness is not something that you have to achieve. You can still feel happy during the process of achieving something.”

Kim Namjoon

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my beloved parents, Mr. Chaiyi Fanani and Mrs. Muthiah, who have always loved me unconditionally and encouraged me to do my best. It is also dedicated to my beloved brother, Ahmad Jundi Rabbani, who has been my source of strength and joy. I greatly appreciate the love, prayers, and support you have given me.

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I am deeply grateful to Allah SWT. for His grace and blessings, which allowed me to complete this thesis titled “**Textual Analysis of News Coverage Related to the 2024 Indonesian Presidential Election on International Media**”. Shalawat and salam to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought us from darkness to the light of Islam, Rahmatan lil 'alamin.

During the process of writing this thesis, the researcher realized that this thesis could be successful because of the help, guidance, support, and prayers from various parties. So with that, the author would like to thank humbly to; The rector of Universitas Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Prof. Dr. M. Zainuddin, M. A., Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Dr. M. Faishol, M. Ag., with the permission of this thesis, also to the Head of the Department of English Literature, Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M. Ed., Ph. D., as well as my academic supervisor, Whida Rositama, M.Hum., my thesis advisor who patiently provided advice, direction, and guidance to me, Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd, and all lecturers majoring in English Literature for the knowledge they imparted during college.

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patiently and sincerely always prayed for me, and gave me encouragement and motivation so that I could complete this thesis.

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I realize that this thesis is far from perfect. There are still many things that need to be learned and developed. I would greatly appreciate any criticism and suggestions for improving it. Hopefully, this thesis can be useful for readers and future researchers.

Malang, October 17 2024

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ABSTRACT

Fanani, Balqies Camelia (2024) *Textual Analysis of News Coverage Related to the 2024 Indonesian Presidential Election on International Media*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Text Dimension, Media, Presidential Election

The 2024 Indonesian presidential election was marked by complex political dynamics, where news media played a pivotal role in shaping public opinion. This study examines how news is constructed, interpreted, and disseminated to the public, focusing on the international media outlet Al Jazeera. The research aims to explore how Al Jazeera employs various discourse structures to present its coverage. Utilizing Van Dijk's discourse theory (1985, 1998), the study analyzes the textual dimensions of the media's reporting.

This qualitative descriptive research analyzes data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences from Al Jazeera's news coverage. The findings reveal that Al Jazeera incorporates 17 out of 22 discourse elements, including topics, headlines, lead, antecedents, actual events, background, consequences, expectation, local coherence, presuppositions, implications, sentence form, coherence, pronouns, lexicon, euphemisms, and parallelism. However, five elements—evaluations, hyperboles, metaphors, irony, and alliteration—are not observed.

These findings indicate that Al Jazeera employs strategic framing to emphasize Prabowo Subianto's victory, portraying him as the dominant figure in the election. This study contributes to understanding the role of discourse structures in political news framing. Future research is encouraged to examine political discourse in different contexts and incorporate a broader range of news sources.

ملخص ثجيلا

فناي، بلقيس كاميليا (2024) التحليل النصي لوسائل الإعلام الإخبارية المتعلقة بالانتخابات الرئاسية الإندونيسية لعام 2024 على وسائل الإعلام الدولية. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة إسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المشرف: أجوس إيكو كاهيونو، ماجستير في التخطيط السياسي

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب، البعد النصي، وسائل الإعلام، الانتخابات الرئاسية

تميزت الانتخابات الرئاسية الإندونيسية لعام 2024 بدناميكيات سياسية معقدة، حيث لعبت وسائل الإعلام الإخبارية دورًا محوريًا في تشكيل الرأي العام. تدرس هذه الدراسة كيفية بناء الأخبار وتفسيرها ونشرها للجمهور، مع التركيز على منفذ الإعلام الدولي الجزيرة. يهدف البحث إلى استكشاف كيف تستخدم الجزيرة هياكل خطاب مختلفة لتقديم تغطيتها. باستخدام نظرية الخطاب لفان ديك (1985، 1998)، تحلل الدراسة الأبعاد النصية لتقارير وسائل الإعلام

يحلل هذا البحث الوصفي النوعي البيانات في شكل كلمات وعبارات وجمل من تغطية الجزيرة الإخبارية. تكشف النتائج أن الجزيرة تدمج 18 من أصل 22 عنصرًا للخطاب، بما في ذلك الموضوعات والعناوين والمقدمة والحدث الرئيسي والخلفية وردود الفعل اللفظية والاستنتاج والنماذج العقلية والمقترحات والتفاصيل والافتراضات والآثار وشكل الجملة والتناسك والضمائر والمعجم والتعبيرات الملطفة والتوازي. ومع ذلك، لم يتم ملاحظة أربعة عناصر - المبالغة والاستعارات والسخرية والجناس.

تشير هذه النتائج إلى أن الجزيرة تستخدم التأطير الاستراتيجي للتأكيد على فوز براوو سوبيانتو، وتصويره باعتباره الشخصية المهيمنة في الانتخابات. تساهم هذه الدراسة في فهم دور هياكل الخطاب في تأطير الأخبار السياسية. يتم تشجيع البحوث المستقبلية على دراسة الخطاب السياسي في سياقات مختلفة ودمج مجموعة أوسع من مصادر الأخبار

ABSTRAK

Fanani, Balqies Camelia (2024) *Textual Analysis of News Coverage Related to the 2024 Indonesian Presidential Election on International Media*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd

Kata Kunci: Analisis Wacana, Dimensi Teks, Media, Pemilihan Presiden

Pemilihan Presiden Indonesia tahun 2024 ditandai dengan dinamika politik yang kompleks, di mana media berita memainkan peran penting dalam membentuk opini publik. Penelitian ini mengkaji bagaimana berita dikonstruksi, ditafsirkan, dan disebarluaskan kepada publik, dengan fokus pada media internasional Al Jazeera. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi bagaimana Al Jazeera menggunakan berbagai struktur wacana untuk menyajikan liputannya. Dengan menggunakan teori wacana Van Dijk (1985, 1998), penelitian ini menganalisis dimensi tekstual dari pemberitaan media.

Penelitian deskriptif kualitatif ini menganalisis data berupa kata, frasa, dan kalimat dari pemberitaan Al Jazeera. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa Al Jazeera memasukkan 17 dari 22 elemen wacana, termasuk topik, judul, lead, anteseden, peristiwa aktual, latar belakang, konsekuensi, ekspektasi, koherensi lokal, praanggapan, implikasi, bentuk kalimat, koherensi, kata ganti, leksikon, eufemisme, dan paralelisme. Namun, lima elemen-evaluasi, hiperbola, metafora, ironi, dan aliterasi-tidak ditemukan.

Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa Al Jazeera menggunakan pembingkai strategis untuk menekankan kemenangan Prabowo Subianto, menggambarkannya sebagai tokoh dominan dalam pemilu. Penelitian ini berkontribusi dalam memahami peran struktur wacana dalam pembingkai berita politik. Penelitian di masa depan disarankan untuk meneliti wacana politik dalam konteks yang berbeda dan menggunakan sumber berita yang lebih luas.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher explains several subchapters including the background of the study, research question, significance of the study, scope and limitations, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

2024 is Indonesia's most significant political year. Launching from kpu.go.id, Indonesia holds a democratic party of Elections (Pemilu) with more than 204 million people participating in the vote. Three presidential candidates are running in the election on February 14. The first presidential candidate is Anies Baswedan, who runs with Muhaimin Iskandar as his running mate. The second presidential candidate was Prabowo Subianto, who had Gibran Rakabumingraka as his running mate. The third presidential candidate is Ganjar Pranowo, and Mahfud MD is his running mate.

Each candidate pair has a different agenda and problem-solving focus. Debate after debate has been conducted to convey their ideas for Indonesia in the next five years. All processes and matters related to the elections were recorded in the media coverage. Various traditional and digital news media are used to convey information about the candidates' work programs and track records.

News media is useful not only for conveying information to the public but also for creating certain events or cases that influence public perception. Often, what happens in the real world does not match the truth because it has been reconstructed and framed by the media (Nurdian, 2014). The background of media

ownership is often the basis of how news is written and presented to the public (Mustika, 2017). This shows how strong the influence of the media is in shaping the public's view of a political event.

Each media has its way of delivery, which includes word choice, sentence structure, and language style. These components come together to create a particular story that can represent a particular alignment or interest. Therefore, we need to understand how the media shapes and interprets political events. Discourse analysis is the right tool to reveal the intentions contained in the news.

Discourse analysis is a methodology that examines the relationship between language, communication, and numerous aspects of societal dynamics. This approach seeks to understand how language not only functions as a medium of communication but also as a reflection of the values and ideals of society (Alek, 2023). Discourse analysis seeks to reveal the hidden complexity of how language is used to produce a certain reality because language is viewed as a dynamic structure that is shaped by social context.

In the context of political reporting, Zuhri (2020) argues that there is nothing truly neutral in the news. Stronger groups will easily dominate public discourse. Discourse analysis encourages us to identify which groups are more powerful and how media narratives influence public opinion. Additionally, this approach pushes individuals to examine political processes with more criticism.

In practice, discourse analysis can be used to reveal how certain narratives can influence perceptions. By examining the language used in media texts, discourse analysis helps identify how a point of view is enacted and disseminated.

For this reason, in addition to knowing what the media covers, we also understand how the media reveals events through certain language and rhetorical choices. Van Dijk adds that concepts such as words, sentences, propositions, and certain rhetoric used by the media are part of the journalist's strategy.

Teun A. van Dijk is a linguist known for his contributions and role in the field of discourse analysis. Van Dijk talks a lot about how language is used in social and political contexts. In addition, language and style are not just communication tools but also politics, which are used to influence public opinion, gain support, strengthen legitimacy, or eliminate opponents. According to van Dijk, discourse is built from three dimensions: text, social cognition, and social context.

The first dimension is text, which involves text structure and discourse strategies used to emphasize a particular theme. Then, the social cognition dimension relates to the mental processes of individuals or groups in creating news texts. Meanwhile, the social context dimension relates to how issues are framed and discussed in public discourse.

This study uses Van Dijk's (1985,1998) textual analysis to examine international coverage of the 2024 Indonesian presidential election news. In the theory, Van Dijk describes three interrelated structures in the discourse structures. Macrostructure relates to the main topic or theme raised in the news. Superstructure refers to the framework or layout of the text. Microstructure contains various linguistic components that include words, sentences, or propositions. By analyzing these three structures, this study explores the role of the media in framing political events and shaping public perception.

In conducting this study, the researcher looked at several previous studies regarding Van Dijk's theory, text analysis, and the media. The following studies are related to news text analysis on existing issues such as those written by Yulika (2021), Susanthi & Yanti (2022), and Ambarwati, et al. (2023). The results show that a news text consists of three dimensions: macrostructure, microstructure, and superstructure. The macrostructure will relate to the theme of the news, and then the microstructure tells the events and background of the news, while the superstructure refers to the way the news is systematically organized. These three structures play an important role in forming a unified text.

Further studies on Van Dijk's discourse analysis in news related to the political context, as written by Jufri & Usman (2023), Muhassin (2021), and Islamiyah & Hermaliza (2024). The results show that the macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure can reveal how news texts reflect power practices and certain goals through discourse structures. In addition, this discourse analysis helps people become more politically aware so that they can respond critically to dynamic political situations.

Then, there are studies related to discourse analysis in the news media in the context of elections as written by Sari & Hamid (2022), Muslim, et al. (2020), and Rozita (2020). These studies demonstrate how the news media can present various kinds of perspectives on each person. Although the news media are often considered neutral, there are often allegations of favoritism in the news publication process. In addition, through discourse analysis, the implied meaning in the news text can be

known, especially regarding how the text reflects the motives or political intentions of the media that make it.

However, there is still a gap in the study related to textual analysis of international media coverage in the context of the 2024 Indonesian presidential election. This event is an important political moment that attracts global attention, where perceptions of Indonesian democracy can be influenced by the way international media cover it. This study aims to examine how certain views are reflected in news texts consisting of macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure aspects, as seen in the coverage of the 2024 Indonesian presidential election. It is anticipated that this methodology would offer a fresh viewpoint on the connection between language and discourse in global news. For this reason, this study focuses on international media coverage, namely Al Jazeera English.

Al-Jazeera English was chosen because it has unique characteristics and reach. According to information from prlab.com, when Al Jazeera debuted in 1996 as the first independent Arab news station founded by the Qatari government as a resistance to the dominance of Western news outlets. Al-jazeera upholds the slogan “Opinion and Other Opinions,” which summarizes the company's mission to present topics from various points of view, educate its audience and uphold journalistic ethics. Not only that, but it also has a huge number of subscribers, reaching 13.8 million people. Al Jazeera English, which has 13.8 million subscribers, is a good option to look at how their reporting shapes global opinions on Indonesia's presidential election.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, the study attempts to answer the main question: What are the text elements seen in international media coverage of the 2024 Indonesian presidential election?

C. Objective of the Study

The aim of producing a study on textual analysis related to news coverage is to improve understanding of how news is constructed, understood, and distributed in society. This entails investigating the contextual, linguistic, and visual components that influence news narratives and how they affect public opinion. This aim is achieved through the use of Van Dijk's text analysis framework, which includes the macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. Furthermore, this analysis examines the text of Al-Jazeera's coverage of the 2024 Indonesian presidential election.

D. Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is divided into two aspects, namely theoretical and practical. Theoretically, this study contributes to textual analysis in international news media, especially related to political events in Indonesia, namely the 2024 presidential election. This study offers a thorough analysis of how the media uses various discourse structures to present news, using van Dijk's text analysis framework, which consists of macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure.

Practically, this study is expected to increase public understanding of the importance of being critical of media coverage. Through this study, the public can know that news often contains hidden meanings that must be discovered. Furthermore, it is anticipated that this study may encourage scholars or students who wish to investigate discourse analysis, particularly in international news.

E. Scope and Limitations

The scope of this study includes text analysis of international news coverage released by Al-Jazeera, which reported on the 2024 presidential election in Indonesia. This study analyzes explicitly how the international media, Al-Jazeera, frames political discourse, which includes three discourse structures: macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure, based on van Dijk's textual analysis theory. Al-Jazeera was chosen as a news source because of its position as a global media with a broad audience and a reputation for reporting news from various perspectives.

However, this study also has some limitations. First, it focuses on one media outlet, so it does not accurately reflect the various viewpoints from around the world on the Indonesian presidential election. Second, it used a qualitative methodology based on interpretive analysis, so there is a possibility of subjectivity bias during the analysis process.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

1. Discourse analysis

Discourse analysis is the analytical basis for analyzing the relationship between language, communication, and different societal dynamics. This approach aims to discover how language serves not just as a medium of communication, but also as a reflection of societal ideals.

2. Text dimension

The text dimension examines how specific themes are emphasized through text structures and discourse strategies. Text structure describes how the media presents events using linguistics element and specific language constructions. For this reason, this study examines how the international media presents the news of the 2024 presidential election in Indonesia.

3. Media

The media is defined as a communication channel or tool used to disseminate various types of information. It also plays a significant role in shaping public perceptions and opinions. This study focuses on news coverage from the international media outlet Al Jazeera English.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the literature review related to this study. The topics discussed are discourse analysis, text dimensions, presidential election, and international media.

A. Discourse Analysis

Discourse plays an essential role in shaping our understanding of the world through the ideas and narratives that guide how we perceive and engage with various phenomena. Stated differently, discourse creates and limits our perspective, which affects how we interpret different kinds of events and experiences. According to Sobur, discourse is a collection of utterances or speech acts that systematically convey meaning using segmental and non-segmental language elements (Ilmi, 2017). Similarly, Van Dijk (1998) says that discourse consists of spoken or written words and involves elements like intonation, facial expressions, and the accompanying situational context.

Expanding on this, Van Dijk divides discourse analysis into three dimensions: text, social cognition, and context (Setiawan et al. 2022). The text dimension emphasizes the structure and discourse strategies employed to convey a specific idea. Meanwhile, the social cognition dimension examines the text production process, including the author's expertise. Lastly, the context dimension explores the broader societal discourse that emerges from the text and how the community receives it. These three elements provide a comprehensive framework for understanding how discourse works in various contexts.

According to Cambridge Dictionary, discourse is a language used for written or spoken communication. Furthermore, in linguistic studies, discourse is viewed as a complete language unit with a more comprehensive and nuanced meaning than individual words or sentences. Discourse can be analyzed in both oral and written formats, where oral discourse can take the form of talks, speeches, or lectures, and written discourse might take the shape of books, articles, or essays. This expansive definition emphasizes how diverse and in-depth discourse is as a field of study.

In keeping with this, discourse analysis is an essential tool for comprehending how language works in real-world situations. It looks at how language both influences and is influenced by the social environment. Discourse is closely linked to language and context. Language can exist in the form of text or voice, while context refers to the circumstances or form in which the text or speech takes place. This is also supported by the explanation of Eriyanto (2011), who said there are three views regarding language in discourse: positivism-empirical, constructivism, and critical paradigm.

The positivist-empirical paradigm regards language as a direct conduit for humans to convey their experiences, as long as it complies with logical, syntactic, and empirical criteria. On the other hand, constructivism views language as a tool to construct reality, with the subject being crucial in determining social interactions and discourse activities. Lastly, the critical paradigm contends that language is a representational instrument that forms topics, discourse themes, and tactics in particular ways rather than being a neutral medium.

Along with these paradigms, key concepts in discourse analysis include context, power, and identity (Delve & Limpaecher, 2023). Discourse analysts investigate how a communicative event's environment influences language's meaning, how language use reflects and reinforces power dynamics, and how discourse contributes to the development and preservation of diverse identities. These concepts highlight how language, society, and individual identity are all intertwined in discourse analysis.

Furthermore, several experts have discussed this discourse analysis. Norman Fairclough is one of the figures in discourse analysis whose primary focus is to examine how language and power are interrelated in various social contexts. He sees discourse analysis as a social practice rather than a language study (Fauzan, 2013). Social practice considers the relationship between social structures and the process of discourse-making (Saraswati & Sartini, 2017). Fairclough developed a three-dimensional model that includes text analysis, discourse practices, and social practices in analyzing a discourse. Text analysis involves deciphering the linguistic structure of the text, including words, sentences, and grammar. Discourse practices look at how texts are created, distributed, and consumed. On the other hand, social practices look at how texts interact with ideologies and the broader social context.

Second, Van Leeuwen applies exclusion and inclusion to see how actors are presented in a discourse (Andriani, 2021). Exclusion occurs when the actor is excluded from the discourse. Three different ways are used to perform the exclusion process: passivation (eliminating the actor in the discourse), nominalization (turning verbs into nouns), and clause replacement. On the other hand, how actors

are involved or appear in the discourse is part of inclusion. Six strategies are used to carry out the inclusion process: differentiation-indifference, objectivation-abstractation, nomination-categorization, nomination-identification, determination-indetermination, and assimilation-individualization.

Furthermore, Sara Mills often writes discourses that focus on feminist discourse. This discourse examines how women are presented in various texts, novels, pictures, photos, and news. In addition, Sara Mills also brings two main ideas in her discourse analysis: the subject-object position and the position of the writer and reader (Abdullah, 2019). The first idea related to the subject's position is used to convey an understanding of an event to others who are the object of interpretation. On the other hand, the second idea seeks to explore discourse that emerges from the reader's perspective, not just from the author's perspective.

Then, there is Van Dijk, who states that discourse is not a genuine expression of language but an abstract theoretical construct. Van Dijk's discourse analysis model considers social structure, domination, power groups, and the influence of cognition on the text being analyzed (Musyafa'ah, 2017). He formulated three dimensions of analysis that can be applied to a discourse: text, social cognition, and social context. The text dimension examines how specific themes are emphasized through discourse strategies and text structures. Then, social cognition discusses the process of making news texts by looking at the cognition of the news writer. Meanwhile, the context investigates the structure of discourse that emerges about a societal problem.

B. Text Dimension

In discourse analysis, a text is not just a collection of sentences and words but a complex structure with deeper meanings. Teun A. van Dijk, a linguist and discourse researcher, presents some important aspects or structures needed to analyze the text thoroughly. In his approach, he formulated three discourse structures to identify a news text: macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. These three structures enhance our understanding of how the text conveys, organizes, and interprets information. To get a deep understanding of the elements of the text, see the table below:

Discourse structure	Things to be observed	Element
Macrostructure	Thematic The theme or topic that is foregrounded in a news story	Topic
Superstructure	Schematic How news parts or sequences are schematized in the full news text	Headline, Lead, Antecedents, Actual Event, Background, Consequences, Expectation, Evaluations

Microstructure	Semantics The meaning to be emphasized in the news text	Local Coherence, Presuppositions, Implications
	Syntactic How the sentence (form, order) is chosen	Sentence form, Coherence, Pronouns
	Stylistics How is the word choice used in the news text	Lexicon
	Rhetoric How is suppression performed	Hyperboles, Metaphors, Euphemisms, Irony, Alliteration, Parallelism

Table 2.1 Discourse Structure

- **Macrostructure**

Macrostructure relates to a text or content's global meaning or central theme. Furthermore, a topic can indicate a dominant, central, and most important concept of the content of a news story. This provides a better understanding of the message of the speaker or writer. Looking at the macrostructure helps us know the main issues discussed and how the information is organized to create a story or argument. Here are the elements that are considered in the macrostructure:

a. Thematic

Theme or topic can be defined as a text's central idea or focus. Topic indicates the dominant, central, and most important concept of the news content. In a text, the main topic is supported by several subtopics that reinforce and shape it by presenting relevant facts. Not only that, but subtopics also help to create a coherent and complete text. Analyzing news coverage topics and subtopics can help us understand how reporters construct stories and convey ideas.

Van Dijk emphasizes that journalists interpret an issue through a particular lens or frame of reference when reporting an event. News content framing and topic selection are influenced by this interpretation. Different journalists may have different perspectives on the same event and present it in various ways, which can be seen in the use of different topics and framing. Therefore, by looking at how journalists create texts, Van Dijk's theory offers a valuable framework for comprehending potential biases and points of view in media reporting.

In line with that, Halliday (2004) also contributed to theme analysis by introducing the concept of theme and rheme. According to Halliday, the theme serves as the starting point of a sentence, frequently providing the focus or context for what follows. It is usually located at the beginning of the sentence and connects the text to previous discussions or a larger context. On the other hand, rheme is where the theme is developed, adding new material or expanding on the theme's established aspects. The connection between theme and rheme is critical for understanding a text's communicative function and how thoughts are organized within it.

- **Superstructure**

Building a sentence or paragraph needs a solid grasp of cohesive elements. Mastering these elements allows writers to produce organized texts that are fun to read and clearly express their intended messages. Cohesion refers to the harmonious relationship between elements in discourse, ensuring that the text sections are linked and form a cohesive entire piece. This can be done using certain language devices, such as words, phrases, or structures that connect one part of the text to another.

Halliday and Hasan's (2014) work clearly explains cohesion, establishing a basis for analyzing text in fields like text linguistics and discourse analysis. Their theory focuses on linguistic mechanisms that support the structural development of meaning in texts. They categorize cohesion into five types: reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion, each of which is important for keeping the unity and flow of a text. Each type has different characteristics and functions:

1. Reference

A reference is characterized as a coherent component that guides information retrieval from other parts of the text. In other words, a reference establishes textual relationships through the repetition or continuity of references to previously presented parts.

2. Substitution

Substitution is the process of replacing one thing for another. Put another way; substitution makes a text more cohesive by substituting a word or phrase that is directly repeated with another that has a similar meaning in the context.

3. Ellipsis

Ellipsis, often known as "substitution by zero," is a type of substitution that is carried out without the need of explicit linguistic features. Ellipsis happens when a certain passage in a text or sentence is "not mentioned" directly but is nevertheless intelligible from the context.

4. Conjunction

A conjunction is a semantic link that indicates the systematic relationship between the part to be communicated and the preceding section of the text. In other words, conjunction establishes the logical relationship between elements in the text. Conjunctions are also crucial for establishing a coherent and logical flow in the text by bridging meanings between elements that are not subject to grammatical rules.

5. Lexical cohesion

Lexical cohesion is known as the cohesive impact that is produced by a text's vocabulary choice. Overall, lexical cohesion promotes text cohesion through word meaning associations rather than grammatical structures. It enhances grammatical coherence through conjunctions, ellipses, references, and substitutions.

In news reporting, cohesion is important for organizing and presenting information within the structure of the text. A news report usually adheres to a certain structure that moves from the beginning to the end, showing how the components of the text are organized to convey meaning. In line with this, Van Dijk (1985) divides schemas into two categories: summaries and stories.

The first category, *summary*, is typically composed of the headline and the lead. These elements can serve as quick cues to help readers predict the most crucial information in the text. Headlines in news discourse have a fixed form and position, expressing the most important topic and serving a specific thematic function. Meanwhile, the lead serves as an introduction to summarize the main message before introducing the full news content. The lead and headline work together to provide readers with a succinct synopsis of the main idea of the content.

The second category, *story*, is the news's main content. This section is separated into two parts: episode and comment. The episode refers to the part of the news that describes the events that occur. An episode includes several elements, such as Antecedents, Actual events, Context, Background, and Consequences.

Antecedents provide information on the facts that occurred before the actual events (which may or may not have been published previously). Actual events explain the main (new) events currently under discussion and form the core of the news narrative. Context provides specific information regarding the background of the actual event. Background refers to information that offers historical, cultural, or political insight related to the event, individual, nation, or social concern being discussed. Consequences refer to the reaction or outcome of the reported event.

A comment is a way for a journalist or media outlet to convey their opinions or perspectives regarding the event being reported. Comments include Expectations and Evaluations. Expectations are linked to what the audience anticipates regarding the news structure and content. Evaluation refers to the journalist's or media's judgment or opinion about the reported event.

- **Microstructure**

The term "microstructure" in discourse analysis describes a text's particular components or sections that contribute to its deeper meaning. Microstructure covers the sentences, word choice, language style, and other grammatical devices writers use to express their ideas. By performing a microstructure analysis, we can gain a better understanding of how minute details contribute to the meaning of the text and how the text can affect the reader's perception. Several things are observed in the microstructure, as follows:

- a) Semantics**

According to Van Dijk (1998), semantics is the study of meaning in language, which involves looking at how words, phrases, and sentences express meaning. Semantic also examines how meaning can be understood and assessed in the mental models of language users. This suggests that meaning is influenced by the words themselves as well as by how they are used in certain contexts and how they relate to society beliefs and perspectives. Several elements surround these semantics, as follows:

- Local coherence

Local coherence refers to the semantic relationship that exists between sentences or clauses in a discourse.

- Presupposition

Presupposition means information that is thought to be already understood or believed to be true during communication. Presuppositions are usually not directly stated but are seen as essential contexts for propositions in conversation to be grasped.

- Implication

Implication is the meaning that can be taken from a statement that is not stated clearly. Implications frequently entail deductions made by the reader or listener based on context and shared knowledge.

In line with that, Kreidler (1998) introduces the fundamental ideas of semantics. He investigates how words, phrases, and sentences are used in languages to arrange and convey meanings. Linguistic semantics aims to explain a speaker's knowledge, enabling them to communicate facts, feelings, intentions, and imagination to others and understand their communication. Kreidler introduces ten technical terms to explain the implicit knowledge of language speakers about its meaning, including anomaly; paraphrase; synonymy; semantic feature; antonymy; contradiction; ambiguity; adjacency pairs; entailment, and presupposition.

a. Anomaly

Generally, speakers are aware of what is and is not significant in their language.

b. Paraphrase

Language speakers often agree on whether two sentences have the same meaning and when they don't.

c. Synonymy

Language speakers typically agree on the meaning of two words in a specific context, allowing one word to replace the other without affecting the entire sentence's meaning.

d. Semantic feature

A semantic feature is a shared element of meaning among words, allowing for the association of words with a specific meaning, even if they are not synonyms or antonyms.

e. Antonymy

Antonyms are two words that express opposing views on the same topic.

f. Contradiction

Speakers can discern when one sentence's meaning conflicts with another.

In a way implies that if the first is true, the other must be false.

g. Ambiguity

Certain statements can be read in two different ways, giving them two meanings.

h. Adjacency pairs

Adjacency pairs are pairs of utterances where the first and second responses are naturally related and complementary, indicating the speaker's implicit understanding of appropriate language interaction.

i. Entailment

The speakers know that two propositions might be connected in a way that implies if one is true, the other must be as well.

j. Presupposition

Speakers are aware that a single sentence's meaning may assume further information. Keep in mind that a presupposition does not prove anything to be true.

b) Syntactic

According to Van Dijk (1998), Syntactic refers to elements connected to sentence structure and the rules that control how words are ordered to create meaningful sentences. Syntax involves studying how the parts of a sentence are arranged and connected. Syntax also helps decide how meaning can be expressed through changes in sentence structure, like using active or passive voice. Several elements surround these syntactic, as follows:

- Sentence form

Sentence form is an aspect of syntax that affects the logic of causality (cause-and-effect principle), which involves the arrangement of the subject (the describer) and predicate (the described) in a sentence. Sentence form can affect the meaning formed by the word order. Active sentences emphasize the doer of

the action, while passive sentences mask the doer of the action. In addition, the order of the propositions also affects the meaning conveyed as the deductive form places the core of the sentence at the beginning followed by additional details. In contrast, the inductive form works the other way around.

- Coherence

Coherence is the interweaving of words or sentences in a text to make it logical and easy to understand. This discourse aspect demonstrates how journalists strategically employ discourse to interpret events or facts and ascertain whether those things are viewed as distinct or related. Conjunctions that combine information can be used to observe coherence and provide insight into how journalists simplify complex events for readers to understand.

- Pronouns

Pronouns in discourse are tools for manipulating language by creating imaginative communities and indicating one's position in the discourse. Communicators can use pronouns such as "I," "we," or "us" to express their attitudes. The use of the pronoun "I" or "we" usually describes the attitude of a particular individual or group. In contrast, using the pronoun "we" creates the impression that the attitude is the shared attitude of a specific community.

Furthermore, Fromkim (2014) discusses syntax further, describing several categories of syntax. Syntactic categories are generally divided into two: Phrasal and Lexical.

1. Phrasal categories are collections of words that build phrases and can serve a particular purpose in a sentence. For example:

- a. Noun phrase: men, the man, the man with a telescope
 - b. Verb phrase: sees, always sees, rarely sees the man
 - c. Adjective Phrase: happy, very happy, very happy about winning
 - d. Prepositional Phrase: over, nearly over, nearly over the hill
 - e. Adverbial Phrase: brightly, more brightly, more brightly than the Sun
2. Lexical categories are made up of words that define the main meaning or function of a phrase and form its core. For example:
- a. Noun: puppy, boy, man, soup, happiness, fork, kiss, pillow
 - b. Verb: find, run, sleep, throw, realize, see, try, want, believe
 - c. Preposition: up, down, across, into, from, by, with, over
 - d. Adjective: red, big, happy, candid, hopeless, fair, idiotic, lucky
 - e. Adverb: again, always, brightly, often, never, very, fairly

c) Stylistics

According to Van Dijk (1998), Stylistics is described as the study of how linguistic elements, like word choice (lexicalization), are employed to convey or reflect social context or ideology in communication. Here are the elements that make stylistics:

- Lexicon

Lexicon is the term used by an individual to characterize a fact or event. This word choice is ideological, intended to convey a viewpoint on reality or the facts. Depending on the communicator's goal, this word choice can highlight or hide specific meanings, demonstrating how the communicator wishes to depict the event to the audience.

In line with that, Keraf (2009) says that Stylistics is closely related to language style. The goal of stylistic studies is to ascertain the extent, methods, and means by which writers employ linguistic cues to produce special effects. Various aspects are usually studied in stylistics such as lexical aspects, grammatical aspects, cohesion aspects, figurative language, figures of speech, and imagery. These aspects are essential to stylistics analysis because they enable us to investigate how language is employed to produce particular effects and meanings. By integrating all of these aspects, we can comprehend how a text influences the reader's experience and provides information. The following is a description of each aspect:

1. Lexical aspects

Lexical aspects are synonymous with diction, which is the use of certain words that the author has purposefully chosen to accomplish a particular goal.

2. Grammatical aspects

The grammatical aspect in style refers to the syntactic element that comprises phrases, clauses, and sentences and plays a crucial role in ensuring smooth language communication.

3. Cohesion aspects

The term "cohesion" describes the harmonious connection between elements in a discourse intended to transmit meaning that the reader seeks and comprehends.

4. Figurative language

Figurative language is a style of language expression where the meaning is not based on the literal meaning of the words but on the added or implied meaning.

5. Figures of speech or Structural investigation

The structural investigation is designed to focus on structures that have been purposefully modified, manipulated, and used to produce a beautiful effect.

6. Imagery

Imagery is the use of words and expressions to evoke sensory responses in a work, which includes literal and figurative descriptions of objects.

d) Rhetoric

According to Van Dijk (1998), Rhetoric is described as a way of using language that aims to persuade and sway an audience. Rhetoric involves different ways of communicating, like using metaphors, irony, or other persuasive structures, which seek to grab attention, create understanding, and affect how the audience views an issue or event. Rhetoric has several elements: metaphor, euphemisms, irony, comparison, repetition, parallelism, and hyperbole.

A metaphor is a way of comparing things indirectly to explain an idea more engagingly or emotionally. Euphemisms are softer or gentler words instead of words that may be seen as harsh or offensive. Irony is expressing a meaning that is the opposite of what is actually stated, frequently used to draw attention to contradictions or critique. Comparison connects two items to highlight their similarities or differences, which can enhance an argument. Repetition involves

saying words or phrases again to highlight a point and enhance the audience's memory. Parallelism means using the same format in sentences or phrases to generate rhythm and strengthen the message. Hyperbole is a statement that exaggerates to emphasize an idea or feeling.

According to Aristotle, rhetoric is "the ability to observe in any given case the means available for convincing". In this definition, Aristotle states that rhetoric is the art of finding and using the best arguments to persuade an audience of a point, not just the art of speaking. He also mentioned five important elements in the practice of rhetoric which were later refined by Roman rhetoricians such as Cicero and Quintilian. The five elements are called the five canons which consist of invention, arrangement, style, memory, and delivery. Invention is the process of creating content for a text. Arrangement is the process of choosing how to arrange the content in a text. Style is the process of deciding on the actual words that will be used in a text. Memory refers to the process of committing a text to memory. Delivery is the act of presenting a text to an audience. These five rhetorical components combine to produce persuasive and impactful messages.

- Example analysis

Research written by Veronika (2023) is related to the anti-vaccine context in American and Indonesian news. This study examines how the media portrays vaccine-related concerns, demonstrating substantial variances and parallels in the techniques used in both contexts. The analysis of news reports reveals how

language and structure influence public perceptions and societal attitudes toward vaccines, the findings illustrate that:

Macrostructure

According to the macrostructure research, Indonesian internet news examines the various factors driving anti-vaccine COVID-19 sentiments among its diverse population, whereas American online news focuses on skepticism and negative perceptions of the COVID-19 vaccine.

Superstructure

The superstructure schema has several sections such as headline, lead, main event, background, verbal action, and conclusion. In Rolling Stone's headline, "Covid Vaccine Injuries and Deaths Revive Protest Movement" the framing suggests that the COVID-19 vaccine is unsafe, which feeds the narrative of an anti-vaccine protest movement that opposes government policy. The lead suggests that the topic of COVID-19 vaccines, previously a topic of old news, reappeared in Fox News host Dan Bongino's podcast show on Monday.

The main event section highlights a significant cultural shift from pro-vaccine to anti-vaccine attitudes, with fear of vaccine injections and long-term harm from pharmaceuticals reinforcing the anti-vaccine rationale. In the background, pro-vaccine advocates acknowledged that they regretted choosing to get vaccinated because it caused harm and even death.

This narrative is further amplified by the verbal responses of well-known individuals like podcast hosts Dan Bongino and Silk, Twitter owner Elon Musk,

and cartoonist Scott Adams. Their comments support the anti-vaccine position and draw attention to doubts regarding the safety of vaccines. The report's conclusion notes that allegations of COVID-19 vaccine-related injury and death have strengthened the anti-vaccine rhetoric by undermining public trust and stoking concerns about dangerous side effects.

Detik News offers a different perspective on Indonesian news coverage that is based on cultural and religious considerations. The headline "Reasons for Islamic Boarding School Caregivers in Mojokerto Reject the AstraZeneca Vaccine" highlights societal disapproval and religious expertise regarding vaccine use. The lead expands on this opposition by emphasizing the strong rejection of the AstraZeneca vaccine by caregivers at the Amanatul Ummah Islamic Boarding School, portraying the problem as both religious and health-related.

In the main event, the AstraZeneca vaccine was rejected because it contained pig pancreas trypsin, which is considered haram according to Islamic teachings. This rejection is reinforced by the official MUI fatwa as well as reports of infection in Islamic boarding schools. The background presents additional justification, stating that AstraZeneca is considered dangerous due to potential halal entry into processed pork products due to Istihalah, which only applies to three specific situations: wine turning into vinegar, skin removal from pigs and dogs, and hatching of chickens from dead eggs.

Verbal comments coming from Kiai Asep, Caregivers of Amanatul Ummah Islamic Boarding School, underline the vaccine's purported noncompliance with Islamic law because of its pig-derived components. He further contends that there

is no need for the vaccine because it is not an emergency. In conclusion, Kiai Asep reaffirms his stance, encouraging the government to avoid utilizing the AstraZeneca vaccination and instead advocate for alternatives that are consistent with halal standards and religious sensibilities.

Microstructure

Microstructure comprises various language components, including word choice, grammar, semantics, and rhetoric. The researcher examines word choice to influence public opinion, focusing on dysphemism, which uses derogatory terms to describe vaccines, and euphemism, which uses mild expressions to soften contentious discourse. The analysis examines grammatical elements, nominalization, pronoun usage, and sentence structure in vaccine-related discussions, examining how these elements influence responsibility, agency, inclusivity, and exclusivity.

Semantic analysis is a crucial part of microstructure evaluation, examining actor description, categorization, comparative language, counterfactual reasoning, disclaimers, evidentiality, generalizations, implications, polarization, presuppositions, vagueness, and victimization in vaccine discourse. It helps identify underlying assumptions, assess presuppositions, and evaluate ambiguity. The study explores rhetorical elements, metaphors, and the "number game" in vaccine discourse, examining how numerical information influences perceptions of vaccines and their conceptualizations.

C. Presidential Election

Indonesia adheres to a democratic system of government, where people's participation is an essential element in the government mechanism. This principle is supported by Article 1, paragraph 2 of the 1945 Indonesian Constitution, which states that "Sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is exercised according to the Constitution". People's democracy can be channeled in two ways, namely, direct and indirect democracy (Rizanur, 2020). Direct democracy involves citizens directly in determining national policies. Meanwhile, indirect democracy allows citizens to participate through elected representatives to shape national policies.

As part of direct democracy, presidential elections in Indonesia are a valid form of popular sovereignty. The system of direct election of the President and vice president by the people brings consequences to the executive branch's position that other state institutions do not influence. In other words, in a presidential system, the executive is not accountable to the legislature, making it more substantial than the legislature. Furthermore, the executive consists of the President as the head of government, accompanied and supported by a vice president. As the head of state, the President has the authority to manage the government as a whole, including the ability to exercise administrative control over security and public order, government operations, public services, and welfare organizations (Hudi, 2018).

On the other hand, the vice president also holds a crucial position as the second in command. However, a vice president cannot act alone; his duties and responsibilities are determined by the president's granting or delegating authority. The vice president automatically takes over the role when the president is absent.

This is reflected in Article 8 of the 1945 Constitution, where the vice president takes over the president's office if the incumbent president cannot fulfill his responsibilities, either due to resignation or dismissal. Then, the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) must elect a candidate for Vice President at least within 60 days following the president's proposal.

Furthermore, in the election of the president and vice president, two democratic principles are applied, namely the principle of absolute majority and simple majority. The absolute majority principle is applied when two candidates obtain more than half of the votes (50%) and automatically serve as president and vice president. On the other hand, the simple majority principle is applied when the first round of elections fails to reach the 50% vote threshold, so a second round is conducted, known as the "first past the post-election." The elected President and Vice President hold office for five years and can be re-elected to the same office for one term. Presidential term limits are proposed by the MPR in order to prevent abuse of power or single-party authorization (Pin et al., 2021).

In addition, political parties are a crucial factor in the selection process of presidential candidates. Major parties such as PDIP, Golkar, and Gerindra form pragmatic coalitions for candidacy based on electoral calculations, mass bases in the regions, issues brought, and the strength of the political figure. The nomination of presidential and vice presidential candidates by a political party or coalition of political parties is required to have at least 20% of the seats in the House of Representatives (DPR) or obtain 25% of the national vote in the legislative general

election (Majid & Sari, 2023). This restriction is known as the “presidential threshold.”

Presidential elections in Indonesia are always characterized by political issues that concern the public. Some issues that often appear and become the main spotlight in political campaigns are the economy, infrastructure, identity politics, and geopolitical competition (Siregar, 2023). Economic issues are the main focus, especially regarding the rising cost of living, unemployment, and inflation. The public wants to know how presidential candidates address these issues through their policies and programs. On the other hand, Indonesia's economic growth is also driven by infrastructure development, which, unfortunately, is still a problem due to inadequate funding for its development.

In addition, identity politics also played an essential role in the presidential election campaign. Given that the majority of Indonesia’s population is Muslim, issues such as religion and ethnicity are often used as political tactics. Also, geopolitical competition is a major concern, especially in Indonesia’s relations with major countries such as China and the United States. These geopolitical decisions affect national sovereignty, investment, and economic growth. Other issues often mentioned in the campaign agenda include anti-corruption measures, law enforcement, and rural development.

D. International Media

According to Oxford Dictionaries, media is the primary source of information and entertainment for most people, including television, radio, newspapers, and the Internet. In mass media, R. Rivers categorizes media into three

categories: print, electronic, and online (Saputri et al., 2022). Print media, which includes newspapers, tabloids, and magazines, are periodical publications that provide information to their readers. Meanwhile, electronic media uses devices such as radio, television, and movies to convey information through technology. Along with the development of the internet, online media emerged, namely media that utilizes internet networks, such as news sites.

Media generally acts as an intermediary to disseminate voices, thoughts, or information to the public. More than that, the media also plays a vital role in shaping people's perceptions and understanding of current issues. Various media have different approaches to presenting news, depending on their respective perspectives and needs. Therefore, the media not only affects our knowledge of the world, but also the way we perceive ourselves and others.

One of the crucial stages in mass media production is news construction, a method used by the media to determine which news or events are worth covering. Not everything needs to be covered, so the media often only covers events considered essential and relevant. According to Ramailis & Nopendri (2019), three important issues are often of concern to the media: power, wealth, and women.

Power-related issues include problems with officials and their positions, bureaucratic performance, and public services. On the other hand, the issue of wealth is related to assets owned, material luxury, corruption, and others. Meanwhile, issues about women usually focus on discussions involving sensational subjects such as beauty, social roles among women, and control over wealth or authority.

Furthermore, the influence of media on society can be seen through three aspects, namely cognitive, affective, and conative aspects (Nur, 2021). The cognitive aspect is related to increasing knowledge; for example, if someone does not know information, then now they know it because of the media. Furthermore, the affective aspect is related to how the media can affect the audience's emotions. Finally, the conative aspect relates to how the information presented by the media can change attitudes and behavior.

In a global context, international media, such as Al-Jazeera English, plays a vital role in influencing public opinion worldwide. With its wide reach, Al-Jazeera not only reports news but also serves as a cultural diplomacy tool that reflects the values and views of the country of origin of the media. Since its launch in 1996 as the first independent news channel in the Arab world, Al-Jazeera has challenged state-controlled narratives, supporting viewers' rights to get clear and varied information. This dual role allows international media to influence public perceptions of global issues, which impact states, foreign policies, and the global actors involved.

Furthermore, many consider international media more trustworthy than local media, especially in countries with limited press freedom. This makes international media the primary source of information in global news. However, it is impossible to eliminate bias, as news from international media often has certain political, economic, and ideological viewpoints that represent the interests of certain countries or companies. Therefore, audiences should always be critical of how news is produced and presented.

The rapid development of Internet technology makes it easier to access news worldwide, including international media, with incredible speed and reach. This is in line with the advancement of digital technology, where social media has become an essential part of the global media landscape. Everyone can quickly spread information worldwide using social media sites such as Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, and Twitter. Furthermore, social media allows news that is less highlighted to be heard by a global audience, thus building a new global narrative or encouraging collective action.

However, behind these positives, social media also brings new obstacles, especially regarding disinformation and spreading fake news. Due to the rapid spread of information and lack of rigorous filtering, social media can be the site of much misinformation that can negatively impact the reputation of countries, companies, or individuals. Therefore, in this era of globalization, it is imperative to improve media and digital literacy to obtain and filter information critically and effectively.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, the researcher describes the research method employed in this study. The research method covers research design, research instruments, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This study employs a descriptive qualitative method with a discourse analysis approach based on Van Dijk's text dimension. This method allows the researcher to comprehensively describe and analyze the object of study, thoroughly explaining the phenomenon and uncovering the context of language use in media texts. This study analyses the discourse structures in news texts from international media coverage on YouTube. The data analyzed includes the words, phrases, and sentences by the media regarding the Indonesian presidential election 2024.

B. Research Instrument

In this study, the main tool used in data collection is the researcher herself. As the main instrument, the researcher is directly involved in data collection, analysis, and interpretation. The researcher critically analyzes the news coverage of the Indonesian presidential election by paying attention to the structure or patterns of language used. This process provides new perspectives on how the literature influences and reflects world ideas.

C. Data and Data Source

In this study, data is taken from news video reporting on the 2024 Indonesian presidential election. The data retrieved include words, phrases, or sentences, as well as discourses that match Van Dijk's discourse structure elements. The primary data sources are purposively selected from international media, specifically Al-Jazeera. The news was uploaded on February 15, 2024, with the headline "Indonesia elections: Prabowo Subianto declares victory". Al-Jazeera English was chosen because it is recognized as the first independent Arabic news station established by the Qatari government. Additionally, the channel's extensive reach, demonstrated by its 13.8 million subscribers, strengthens the argument for choosing it as a data source. Furthermore, this study uses secondary data collected from published news articles, editorials, and official reports, which offer detailed insights into the discussion about the 2024 Indonesian presidential election.

D. Data collection

The data collection method in this study uses document techniques and Internet Searching (Tasyah et al. 2021). Documentation is a process carried out by the researcher to collect data, which includes archives, books, magazines, and articles in both print and online formats. Meanwhile, the Internet search technique collects data by using search engines to access the latest information worldwide. These methods were chosen to ensure comprehensive and up-to-date data relevant to the research focus.

The study took the following steps: The first step is for the researcher to open YouTube and type by the keyword, namely the 2024 Indonesian election. This

step was created to filter videos that were relevant to the goals of the study, especially those that dealt with election-related media coverage. Next, news coverage that is considered the most relevant is selected. Clear criteria were used during this step, such as the news source's recency and credibility. After that, the chosen video is transcribed using the Anthiago app. This process of converting speech into text created a written representation for examining the discourse. After transcribing, notes are made in Microsoft Word while the data is organized according to the research questions. This procedure offers well-organized data for further analysis, thus allowing a thorough assessment of the discourse of the news.

E. Data analysis

The data analysis in this study follows van Dijk's (1985, 1998) dimensional text analysis theory, which consists of three structures: macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The macrostructure focuses on the themes of the text. Superstructure examines the arrangement of the text, looking into how it is schematically organized. Microstructure analyzes linguistic elements like word choice, sentence structure, or stylistic traits.

The analysis was conducted in the following steps: first, Identifying and Categorizing Data. Using Microsoft Word, the collected data was thoroughly analyzed and classified into the three structures of Van Dijk's theory. Second, Contextual Description. On another Microsoft Word sheet, the context of the identified elements was described. Contextual explanations were directed by the theoretical perspective to guarantee compatibility with Van Dijk's model, especially

in exploring how discourse shapes or reveals beliefs. Then, in the discussion section, the researcher presents a deeper understanding of the results of data analysis and compares the results of this study with those of previous studies.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents a textual analysis of international news coverage related to the 2024 Indonesian presidential election, especially focusing on reports from Al-Jazeera. Using Van Dijk's discourse theory as the analytical framework, the study examines the text dimension, which is categorized into three types: macrostructure, encompassing topic; superstructure, which includes parts like headline, lead, antecedents, actual events, context, background, and consequences/reactions; and microstructure, involving aspects such as semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetoric.

A. FINDINGS

1. Analysis of Text Elements in International Media Coverage

a. Macrostructure

Macrostructure contains a theme or topic that describes the core idea or message that shows important information. That way, the theme is what the author wants to put forward or express.

Datum 1

Indonesia elections: Prabowo Subianto declares **victory**. After weeks of campaigning for Prabowo and his running mate Gibran Rakabuming Raka, it's now time to party.

The datum above is part of the headline that establishes the main theme, which was Prabowo Subianto's claim of victory in the Indonesian election. This theme is supported by the lead, which highlights that even though the official results are still in process, the quick count results show a significant victory for Prabowo

and his running mate, Gibran Rakabuming Raka. This theme represents the macrostructure, which is formed by deleting irrelevant details, generalizing information related to the quick count results, and constructing a victory narrative based on Jokowi's support and previous survey results.

This news text connects the macrostructure (main theme) with the microstructure (supporting details). For instance, Jokowi's endorsement, the quick count, and the critiques from opponents like Anies Baswedan contribute to the microstructure that reinforces the big theme of Prabowo's victory claim. However, microstructures such as accusations of manipulation or opposition criticism are not treated equally in the narrative. This indicates a choice of details that might reveal partiality in news coverage to reinforce the idea of Prabowo's victory.

The headline and lead of this story are intended to focus the reader's attention to Prabowo's claim of victory, even though official results have yet to be released. This might influence how readers view the outcome, making them believe that winning is inevitable. However, criticism of the electoral process is only mentioned as a supporting aspect, which could cause readers to ignore crucial points like claims of Jokowi's manipulation.

From Halliday's perspective, Theme is the first element in a clause that draws the reader's attention, whereas rheme gives additional information. In the news lead that reads, "After weeks of campaigning for Prabowo and his running mate Gibran Rakabuming Raka, it's now time to party," the theme "After weeks of campaigning for Prabowo and his running mate" introduces the context of time and

activity, while the rheme “it's now time to party” explains the atmosphere of victory. By connecting this concept to Van Dijk's macrostructure, the theme in each news clause creates a logical relationship that brings the reader to the major theme of the story, which is the election outcome and its impact.

b. Superstructure

This section looks at how patterns or schemes are employed to structure the text, to assist readers in understanding how information is arranged to deliver a logical and coherent message.

a. Summary

Headline

Datum 2

Indonesia elections: Prabowo Subianto declares victory

The datum above is the headline displayed as part of the summary element in Van Dijk's superstructure model. It directly emphasizes the crucial facts, indicating the election results and Prabowo Subianto's declaration of victory. The choice of words conveys a sense of immediacy and clarity, capturing readers' attention. From a cohesion perspective, the headline creates lexical cohesion by using strong action words like "declares" and proper nouns like "Prabowo Subianto," which are repeated and expanded upon throughout the lead and follow-up stories. This lexical cohesion maintains the connection between the headline and the remaining part of the news text, strengthening thematic unity.

Lead

Datum 3

After weeks of campaigning for Prabowo and his running mate Gibran Rakabuming Raka, it's now time to party.

The lead conveys the main idea: Prabowo and Gibran's victory party after their campaign. It offers crucial background information, such as the candidate's role and the expected official count, facilitating a smooth transition into the story's main body of content. Cohesion is created through the use of references, which is seen in "It's now time to party" which refers back to Prabowo and Gibran, as noted in the headline. Additionally, the conjunction "but" shows contrast, indicating a logical connection between the celebration and the upcoming official results. These cohesive devices help the lead work well as a connection between the headline and the in-depth story narrative.

b. Story

Actual event

Datum 4

The official count could take up to a month but all signs point to a decisive victory for Prabowo and Gibran.

The actual events center on Prabowo and Gibran's apparent electoral success, backed by quick count results. This part serves as the report's narrative base, portraying the central action following Van Dijk's superstructure. The text uses ellipsis and substitution to prevent repetition, like leaving out repeated mentions of the "quick count" while keeping clarity through context. Lexical cohesion is also visible in the repetitive use of phrases such as "victory,"

"supporters," and "quick count," which strengthen the central idea of winning elections.

Context

Datum 5

Prabowo ran for president in 2014 and 2019 and lost to Gibran's Father-president Joko Widodo. But, this election was different.

The datum above provides historical context by mentioning Prabowo's failure in the previous two elections. This statement not only emphasizes Prabowo's political background but also builds a narrative of perseverance and a long journey to success. In the context of superstructure, this section serves as a reminding for readers about the history of Prabowo's political rivalry with Jokowi. Furthermore, the datum contains cohesion through substitution and reference. The phrase “this election” is a substitution for the entire context of the current election. The use of the word “different” introduces a new idea, as well as marking the difference with the previously described background.

Background

Datum 6

But, this election was different. “Seth (SNS analytics): **This time he has something he didn't have before, which is an all but explicit endorsement from President Joko Widodo**”. Jokowi-as he is called is in the final months of his presidency.

The datum highlights the role of President Jokowi as a key factor in Prabowo's victory. Jokowi's support is not only cited as a political event but also as an element that reshaped Prabowo's relationship with society and power. This illustrates Prabowo's political transformation from opposition to Jokowi ally, a dynamic that is rare in Indonesian politics. This section uses pronomina and lexical

references to establish connections between ideas. The word “he” refers back to Prabowo, while “something he didn't have before” is an ellipsis that shortens a longer explanation of his previous support that is not explicit. The causal connector “which is” explains the relationship between past shortcomings and new elements in this election. This phrase strengthens thematic cohesion, as it highlights the factors that contributed to Prabowo's victory.

Consequences/reactions

Datum 7

Jessica Washington (Al-Jazeera reporter): **“Supporters of Prabowo Subiano and Gibran Rakabuming Raka are already in celebration mode, while opinion Polls had shown for weeks that they were the Front Runners, there were doubts about whether they would be able to secure an outright victory in the first round.”**

The datum captures the emotional response of supporters. The visualization of this celebratory atmosphere highlights the public's acceptance of the election results, even though some parties (such as the opposition) are still skeptical. This phrase leads the reader to see the election results as an event that has been widely accepted. Furthermore, the use of direct speech shows interpersonal cohesion, as the reader is invited to understand the feelings of supporters directly. The repetition of both characters' names creates lexical cohesion that emphasizes their centrality in the narrative.

Expectation

Datum 8

Earlier this week, in an exclusive interview with Al Jazeera, Prabowo summarized his vision for Indonesia. **“My policy is a very rational, logical, Common Sense approach that is actually building up on all the work of our predecessors”**

The datum is a quote from Prabowo in an exclusive interview stating his vision. This statement conveys the hope that his leadership will be stable and sustainable. By mentioning “building up on all the work of our predecessors,” he seeks to embrace Jokowi's supporters and emphasizes policy continuity, which is an important element in the transition of power in a democracy. The repetition of the phrase “rational, logical, Common Sense” as an element of lexical cohesion to reinforce his vision. The reference “our predecessors” is an endophoric reference that connects past policy ideas with future plans.

c. Microstructure

Microstructure refers to a text's specific parts or elements that make up its deeper meaning. It includes word choice, sentences, language style, and other linguistic elements writers use to convey their messages.

a. Semantic

a) Local coherence

Datum 9

Seth (SNS analytics): **This time he has something he didn't have before, which is an all but explicit endorsement from President Joko Widodo**

In Al Jazeera's reporting, local coherence is seen through how propositions in the text are connected to build a dominant narrative. The statement above emphasizes that Prabowo's victory was not merely the result of political strategy or people's preferences, but due to Jokowi's influence. This local coherence creates a cause-and-effect focus that reflects an ideological bias, where Prabowo's victory is attributed more to external factors than his personal capabilities. According to Kreidler, the statement has entailment that suggests Prabowo's prospects of winning

are increased by Jokowi's explicit endorsement. This shows the logical connection that “endorsement from Jokowi” is a game-changing element in today's politics.

Datum 10

Anies Baswedan (Presidential candidate): **We have experienced difficulties in organizing our campaign, due to unnecessary and something that we never experienced in the past as a country.**

Ideological contrasts were present when Al Jazeera presented views that differed from the opposition. Criticisms from civil society groups and other candidates, such as Anies Baswedan's statement about “difficulties” in the campaign, suggest dissatisfaction with the electoral process. His statement also contains ambiguity, especially in the phrase “due to unnecessary and something that we never experienced,” which does not specifically explain the form of difficulty in question, thus allowing various interpretations. However, this contrast is immediately neutralized by the statement “But those criticisms did not resonate with many of Jokowi's supporters.” This sentence serves to reduce the relevance of the criticism and direct the audience to focus more on the Prabowo-Gibran victory narrative.

b) Presupposition

Datum 11

Jessica (Al-Jazeera reporter): **Supporters of Prabowo Subiano and Gibran Rakabuming Raka are already in celebration mode**, while opinion Polls had shown for weeks that they were the front-runners, there were doubts about whether they would be able to secure an outright victory in the first round

The presupposition in this text is evident from the data above. Van Dijk points out that this presupposition makes it seem like the election result is almost guaranteed, even though the official counting is not done yet. Kreidler's idea backs

up this examination by demonstrating how presupposition influences the implied meaning, where it is assumed that the reader accepts this information as something that has already happened. This assumption boosts the credibility of Prabowo's win story and affects how readers view the present political situation.

c) Implication

Datum 12

Anies Baswedan (Presidential candidate): We have experienced difficulties in organizing our campaign, due to unnecessary and something that we never experienced in the past as a country”. **But, those criticisms did not resonate with many of Jokowi's supporters.**

The data above shows the implications of this news text. That statement indicates that the news text implies that Jokowi's support is steadfast despite claims of intervention. In Van Dijk's theory, this implication creates extra meanings that are not openly mentioned but are derived from the wider political context. This statement is also enhanced by applying Kreidler's idea of ambiguity. The analysis indicates that the way criticism of Jokowi is presented is structured so that it does not clearly indicate that Jokowi is at fault, yet it still allows readers to make their own judgments based on their opinions or previous understanding. As such, this implication and ambiguity combine to form flexible interpretations, which can shape the reader's understanding.

b. Syntactic

a) Sentence Form

Datum 13

After weeks of campaigning for Prabowo and his running mate Gibran Rakabuming Raka, it's now time to party. “we will be the president the vice president, and the government for all Indonesian people.”

From the above data, it can be seen that the sentence is in active form. This sentence gives it a lively and interactive aspect by highlighting the subject's acting (campaign). The active form draws the reader's attention and conveys a sense of optimism. The phrase *it's now time to party* is placed at the end of the sentence to highlight the change from campaign to celebration. Phrases such as *weeks of campaigning* are classified as noun phrases, which enhance meaning by giving a sense of time. Using noun phrases like this aids the reader in grasping the important time frame, which helps in understanding the entire sentence.

Datum 14

Jokowi-as he is called is in the final months of his presidency. **He still has high approval ratings but couldn't run again due to a constitutional term limit.**

The data above is an active sentence that employs the subject *he* (referring to President Jokowi) and the predicate *has* to explain a political situation. Phrases like *high approval ratings* are noun phrases, while *couldn't run again* is a verb phrase. This combination makes sentences more descriptive while delivering complicated information briefly.

Datum 15

Some civil society groups and academics have accused to the president of meddling and favoring the Prabowo-Gibran campaign. Other presidential candidates have also raised concerns during the campaign season.

The data above emphasizes the action received by the subject (president), which is why the sentence is included in the passive form. It conveys a sense of criticism of the president without highlighting the identity of the person who did it. Passive form effectively communicates negative information without putting the

onus of blame on a specific individual. Then, verb phrases like *have accused* give a solid grammatical base to explain the connection between the actor and the action.

b) Coherent

Datum 16

But, according to the quick count, the pair appear to be fairing even better than expected. Prabowo ran for president in 2014 and 2019 and lost to Gibran's Father-president Joko Widodo.

The datum above shows the conjunction *but* in the sentence, highlighting the difference between the initial expectation and the unexpected result. In that context, the use of *but* highlights the quick count results, which show that Prabowo and Gibran achieved better results than expected. In addition, coherence is also enhanced by using prepositional phrases like *according to the quick count* which gives context to the information source and strengthens credibility.

Datum 17

Since 2019, 72-year-old Prabowo has served as defense minister **working closely with Joko Widodo and transforming his image from the president's rival to a close ally.**

In the Datum above, the conjunction *and* serves as a helpful connection to insert further information. The phrase *working closely with Joko Widodo* is a verb phrase that explains how Prabowo did his job while *transforming his image from the president's rival to a close ally* is an additional verb phrase that highlights the effect of his efforts. The use of *and* connects the two verb phrases, creates a coherent syntactic structure while conveying a complex meaning.

c) Pronoun

Datum 18

After weeks of campaigning for Prabowo and his running mate Gibran Rakabuming Raka, it's now time to party. **“We** will be the president the vice president and the government for all Indonesian people”.

In the datum above, the use of the pronoun *We* is part of a personal pronoun, which is a word that replaces people or things. In addition, *We* also show inclusion and unity, highlighting aspects of political persuasion. This pronoun is part of the lexical categories, specifically noun replacements that help simplify sentence structures.

Datum 19

Supporters of Prabowo Subiano and Gibran Rakabuming Raka are already in celebration mode, while opinion Polls had shown for weeks that **they** were the front-runners

In the datum above, the use of the pronoun "They" is part of a personal pronoun, which is a word that replaces people or objects. In the lexical category, this pronoun replaces the earlier noun phrase (Supporters of Prabowo and Gibran), thereby making the sentence structure shorter and simpler. "They" not only acts as a way to prevent repeating words but also builds a clear connection between ideas, improving understanding and flow of discourse.

Datum 20

Earlier this week, in an exclusive interview with Al Jazeera, Prabowo summarized his vision for Indonesia. "My policy is a very rational, logical, Common Sense approach that is actually building up on all the work of **our** predecessors."

In the datum above, the use of the pronoun "My" is part of the Possessive adjective, which is a word used to express ownership. In the sentence, *My* denotes Prabowo's policy, which establishes a strong connection with a particular action or utterance and a sense of personal responsibility. Then, the use of the pronoun "our" is part of the Possessive adjective, which is a word used to say ownership. *Our* creates a feeling of togetherness and connects with Indonesia's predecessors,

emphasizing the continuation of tradition and respect for the past. In addition, the adjective phrases in the direct quotes (“very rational, logical, Common Sense approach”) enhance the persuasive impact, strengthening the key point in the news.

c. Stylistics

a) Lexicon

Datum 21

“We will be the president the vice president and the government for all Indonesian people.” The official count could take up to a month but all signs point to a **decisive victory** for Prabowo and Gibran.

In the datum above, the word choice is used to describe Prabowo and Gibran's win. The term “decisive victory” brings to mind a clear win and supports the belief that the team has already won, even though the official results will be revealed later. The selection of words helps to eliminate any uncertainties that could come up.

Datum 22

Prabowo ran for president in 2014 and 2019 and lost to Gibran's Father-president Joko Widodo. But, this election was different. “Seth (SNS analytics): This time he has something he didn't have before, which is **an all but explicit endorsement** from President Joko Widodo.”

The word choices in the statement indicate a clear and unquestionable backing for Prabowo. This statement shows that even though Jokowi's backing isn't obvious, the message is apparent and undeniable, which boosts Prabowo's status as a candidate to be reckoned with. The word choices like “endorsement” and “explicit” show the influence of endorsements from key figures in Indonesian politics, which provides candidates with greater legitimacy.

Datum 23

Other presidential candidates have also raised concerns during the campaign season. “Anies Baswedan (Presidential candidate): We have **experienced difficulties** in organizing our campaign, due to **unnecessary** and something that we never experienced in the past as a country.”

The word choice in the sentence conveys the speaker's discomfort and dissatisfaction with the situation surrounding the campaign. The phrase *experienced difficulties* shows that the problems encountered were tremendous and disturbing. Meanwhile, the term *unnecessary* indicates that these obstacles are considered excessive or unusual.

Datum 24

Earlier this week, in an exclusive interview with Al Jazeera, Prabowo summarized his vision for Indonesia. “My policy is a **very rational, logical, common sense approach** that is actually building up on all the work of our predecessors.”

The datum reflects the word choice that Prabowo's optimistic perception, which he used in presenting his vision, to describe his view of Indonesia's future. Prabowo is portrayed as a realistic and practical leader by the use of the term "rational, logical, and common sense approach," which supports the claim that he is the most qualified candidate to lead Indonesia toward greater prosperity.

d. Rhetoric**a) Parallelism****Datum 25**

After weeks of campaigning for Prabowo and his running mate Gibran Rakabuming Raka, it's now time to party. “**we will be the president the vice president, and the government for all Indonesian people.**”

Parallelism is evident in Prabowo's quote, which employs an identical sentence structure to express dedication to all Indonesian people. This rhetorical device establishes a rhythmic pattern, strengthening his inclusive message. In

addition, the statement aligns with Aristotle's *style* element. By repeating the pattern, Prabowo expresses firm belief and highlights the inclusiveness of his political vision.

b) Euphemism

Datum 26

Seth (SNS analytics): This time he has something he didn't have before, which is **an all but explicit endorsement** from President Joko Widodo

Euphemism is seen in the data above, where the phrase “all but explicit” was used to lessen criticism of what could be seen as Jokowi's interference in Prabowo's campaign. This is a method of presenting Jokowi's apparently very strong support in a gentler way, which can also be viewed as part of the *arrangement* elements in Aristotle's theory, where the manner of delivering information is selected to keep balance and prevent direct conflict.

B. DISCUSSION

This study conducted a thorough textual analysis of the international media coverage of Indonesia's 2024 presidential election, focusing on carefully analyzing the elements of macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. It used Van Dijk's Discourse Analysis paradigm to show how language elements influence political candidates' portrayal in the international media, specifically Al Jazeera English.

The macrostructure in this study highlights the theme or topic covered by the media, with Prabowo Subianto positioned as the main character. Al Jazeera emphasizes his victory in the 2024 election, shaping a narrative that merges key *macrostructure* elements—such as early results and political support—with the

strategic use of *theme and rheme*. This combination gradually strengthens the main idea of Prabowo's success, showing how linguistic elements and macrostructure collaborate to provide a coherent and persuasive narrative.

The strategic organization of information further supports the narrative through *theme and rheme*. In this context, the news begins with the context of time, then changes in supportive factors, and ends with the expected outcomes. This staged approach shows how linguistic elements enhance the macro narrative of the news. In the end, the interaction between macrostructure and theme and rheme in Al Jazeera's coverage successfully builds an engaging representation of Prabowo's win in the election.

The superstructure of Al-Jazeera's coverage shows a thoughtfully built structure that matches Van Dijk's theoretical model. The headline and lead act as the summary, capturing the main point of the news with an emphasis on Prabowo's declaration of victory. The story part, which includes the situation and commentary, gives specific details to explain the headline. The connection in this part helps to create a clear theme and strengthen the main story.

This integration of superstructure and cohesion theory shows how the structural organization and linguistic mechanisms work together to create a complete and logically linked news article. By following a well-defined scheme and employing cohesive devices effectively, the report not only informs but also involves the audience, making it an example of straightforward and powerful journalism.

Then, the microstructure analysis shows variations in linguistic elements, including semantics, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical elements. Analysis of the semantic section shows that Al Jazeera news coverage creates intricate stories that combine various semantic elements to convey meaning. Analyzing the syntactic elements helps to form a coherent and comprehensible text and clarifies the relationship between ideas in the news article. Stylistic analysis examines how certain language is used to create certain meanings and effects in a text. Rhetorical analysis demonstrates a deep understanding of how language shapes persuasive narratives.

In the examination of microstructures, semantic elements stand out as the most significant. The emphasis on semantic connections, such as cause-and-effect relationships, plays a crucial role in framing Prabowo Subianto's victory. These semantic structures not only construct a story of certainty but also link Prabowo's success to outside influences, shifting the attention away from his political abilities. Furthermore, generalizations are used to support the legitimacy of the election result, such as when quick count results surpass expectations.

In contrast, the syntactic elements are given significantly less attention in the texts that were examined. The lack of emphasis on syntax shows that the media values narrative and ideological context more than the use of structural linguistics tools. However, the application of syntax structure plays a role in the overall story by influencing how people view agency and responsibility in significant moments. The difference in emphasis between semantic and syntactic aspects demonstrates

the media's deliberate emphasis on building coherence and persuasiveness through meaning rather than precise sentence structures.

This study also adds to the wider discourse in the context of elections by comparing the results of this study with those of previous studies. This study builds on the work of Muslim et al. (2020), Which analyzes the local media coverage of the Padjadjaran University Rector Election. The results show that the local print media, *Pikiran Rakyat*, is neutral and does not look for flaws in its reporting. This study offers a more comprehensive understanding, where the focus of the study is on international news related to the 2024 presidential election in Indonesia.

Furthermore, this study builds on the work of Sari and Hamid (2022), which examines local online media coverage related to candidates in the gubernatorial election. The results showed that the three media, namely *disway.id*, *tribunnews.id*, and *detik.com*, were able to provide meaningful messages to the audience about the candidate, Airin Rachmi. This research offers a broader understanding and context by examining international online media on the YouTube platform, where the research focus is related to the 2024 presidential election in Indonesia.

Next, this study builds on the work of Rozita (2020), which examines the news in local media related to the 2019 presidential election. The results showed that *Mediaindonesia.com* had certain ideologies and political motives in favour of candidate 01, Jokowi-Amin, in its news discourse. This research offers a comprehensive understanding of the 2024 presidential election in Indonesia by focusing on international media.

In short, this study considerably increases our understanding of the interaction between language, media, and politics on a worldwide level. It shows that global media not only channels information but also carries certain intentions in political narratives. Through the use of Van Dijk's textual analysis, we can see that language can carry certain meanings in a discourse. In the context of this research, language can impact local and global views of Indonesian democracy.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusions of this study and suggestions for further study.

A. CONCLUSION

This study aimed to analyze the textual analysis of Al Jazeera's coverage of the 2024 Indonesian presidential election, focusing on Prabowo Subianto's portrayal. By using Van Dijk's framework of discourse analysis, this study looked at the macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure of the news text to reveal how language and text elements construct narratives, influence perceptions, and shape political representation. The findings indicate that Al Jazeera strategically employs linguistic and structural features to emphasize Prabowo's victory and portray him as the central figure of the election.

The analysis of macrostructure shows how Al Jazeera constructs a narrative around Prabowo Subianto's victory. This narrative is built through important parts such as early signs of success in quick counts, strong political backing from President Joko Widodo, and the minimized impact of criticism from rival candidates. By highlighting these parts, Al Jazeera successfully portrays Prabowo as the key character of the election, showing his victory as both anticipated and unavoidable.

According to Van Dijk's superstructure analysis, the news coverage of Prabowo Subianto's victory employs a strategic structure to guide readers through the narrative. The summary (lead and headline) and antecedent sections

successfully create the scene by emphasizing the joy of victory and offering background information that frames Prabowo's persistence. The actual event, which focuses on quick count results, strengthens the validity of the victory narrative, while the consequence/reaction portion increases public acceptance through vivid descriptions of celebration scenes. These elements come together to form a well-organized and engaging narrative. However, the expectation section, which outlines Prabowo's vision, subtly integrates rhetoric to connect the candidate's plans with continuity from the Jokowi administration. This organized method guarantees that the audience receives straightforward and logically sequenced information that highlights Prabowo's development into a trustworthy leader, while minimizing contrary stories or criticisms.

In terms of microstructure analysis, semantic elements such as local coherence, generalizations, and cause-effect relationships play a central role in shaping the narrative. These elements highlight Prabowo's victory by emphasizing Jokowi's endorsement and the quick count results, which reinforce the inevitability of the election outcome. The stylistic analysis shows that word choices, such as "decisive victory" and "endorsed by Jokowi," establish a celebratory tone that validates the outcomes and minimizes the objections from those in opposition. Meanwhile, syntactic analysis indicates that sentence structure and pronoun use subtly shape perceptions of agency and responsibility. Active voice emphasizes the actions of supporters, while passive voice hides the agency behind the criticisms.

Although this study offers valuable information, it should be acknowledged that it has several limitations. First, it concentrates on one global media outlet,

which may not accurately reflect the international coverage of the 2024 Indonesian presidential election. Analyzing other media sources could provide a more balanced view. Second, it concentrates on a single political event—the presidential election of 2024. So, the results are more temporally specific and could not immediately apply to other political eras or elections in other nations.

Third, this method focuses on linguistic and structural elements, which may overlook other elements that can influence news coverage, such as economic interests or audience interpretation. Nonetheless, this research contributes significantly to understanding how language and discourse shape political narratives in international media, especially in the context of the 2024 Indonesian presidential election.

B. SUGGESTION

This study examines the textual analysis of the reporting on the 2024 Indonesian presidential election in global news, focusing on Al-Jazeera's coverage. This research uses the Discourse Analysis approach developed by Van Dijk (1985, 1998) to analyze the macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure of the text.

Based on the results of the study, some suggestions can be given for further studies:

1. The Expansion of Media Sources and Types

Future studies are suggested to expand the range of analysis to include a variety of news sources, such as international media, local media, and social media. This approach can provide a more holistic understanding of how political events are conveyed through various media types for different audiences and goals. In

addition, the analysis can cover various types of media representation, such as print, digital, and audiovisual media, to explore how the media presents political issues.

2. Topics Beyond Elections

Future studies could focus on the presidential election discourse and explore other issues in media political discourse, such as coverage of government policies, political scandals, or international events. This will provide a better understanding of how linguistic elements are used to express political topics in various contexts.

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APPENDIX

TRANSCRIPTION

Al Jazeera [Indonesia elections: Prabowo Subianto declares victory]

Link : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rblHuNO55Is>

After weeks of campaigning for Prabowo and his running mate Gibran Rakabuming Raka, it's now time to party. "we will be the president the vice president and the government for all Indonesian people." The official count could take up to a month but all signs point to a decisive victory for Prabowo and Gibran. "Jessica Washington (Al-Jazeera Reporter): Supporters of Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka are already in celebration mode, while opinion Polls had shown for weeks that they were the Front Runners, there were doubts about whether they would be able to secure an outright victory in the first round". But, according to the quick count, the pair appear to be fairing even better than expected. Prabowo ran for president in 2014 and 2019 and lost to Gibran's Father-president Joko Widodo. But, this election was different. "Seth Soderborg (SNS Analytics): This time he has something he didn't have before, which is an all but explicit endorsement from President Joko Widodo". Jokowi-as he is called is in the final months of his presidency. He still has high approval ratings but couldn't run again due to a constitutional term limit. Some civil society groups and academics have accused to the president of meddling and favoring the Prabowo-Gibran campaign. Other presidential candidates have also raised concerns during the campaign season. "Anies Baswedan (Presidential Candidate): We have experienced difficulties in organizing our campaign, due to unnecessary and something that we never experienced in the past as a country". But, those criticisms did not resonate with many of Jokowi's supporters. Since 2019, 72-year-old Prabowo has served as defense minister working closely with Joko Widodo and transforming his image from the president's rival to a close ally. Earlier this week, in an exclusive interview with Al Jazeera, Prabowo summarized his vision for Indonesia. "My policy is a very rational, logical, Common Sense approach that is actually building up on all the work of our predecessors". Now, he is the closest he has ever been to Indonesia's top job he has wanted for years.

TABLE OF DISCOURSE STRUCTURES

MACROSTRUCTURE

No	Data	Transcript	Macrostructure
			Topic / Theme
1.	Datum 1	Indonesia elections: Prabowo Subianto declares victory . After weeks of campaigning for Prabowo and his running mate Gibran Rakabuming Raka, it's now time to party.	✓

SUPERSTRUCTURE

Hdn: Headline

Bkgd: Background

Exp: Expectation

Lead: Lead

Contx: Context

Act: Actual event

Cons: Consequence

No	Data	Transcript	Superstructure							
			Summary		Story					
			Hdln	Lead	Eps				Com	
					Act	Contx	Bkgd	Cons		Exp
1.	Datum 2	Indonesia elections: Prabowo Subianto declares victory	✓							
2.	Datum 3	After weeks of campaigning for Prabowo and his running mate Gibran Rakabuming Raka, it's now time to party.		✓						
3.	Datum 4	The official count could take up to a month but all signs point to a decisive victory for Prabowo and Gibran.			✓					
4.	Datum 5	Prabowo ran for president in 2014 and 2019 and lost to Gibran's Father-				✓				

		president Joko Widodo.							
5.	Datum 6	This time he has something he didn't have before, which is an all but explicit endorsement from President Joko Widodo.					✓		
6.	Datum 7	Supporters of Prabowo Subiano and Gibran Rakabuming Raka are already in celebration mode, while opinion Polls had shown for weeks that they were the Front Runners, there were doubts about whether they would be able to secure an outright victory in the first round.						✓	
7.	Datum 8	My policy is a very rational, logical, Common Sense approach that is actually building up on all the work of our predecessors.”							✓

MICROSTRUCTURE

Smc: Semantic

Stx: Syntax

Sty: Stylistic

Rht: Rhetoric

No	Data	Transcript	Microstructure			
			Smc	Stx	Sty	Rht
1.	Datum 9	Seth (SNS analytics): This time he has something he didn't	✓			

		have before, which is an all but explicit endorsement from President Joko Widodo				
2.	Datum 10	Anies Baswedan (Presidential candidate): We have experienced difficulties in organizing our campaign, due to unnecessary and something that we never experienced in the past as a country”.	✓			
3.	Datum 11	Jessica (Al-Jazeera reporter): Supporters of Prabowo Subiano and Gibran Rakabuming Raka are already in celebration mode, while opinion Polls had shown for weeks that they were the front-runners, there were doubts about whether they would be able to secure an outright victory in the first round.	✓			
4.	Datum 12	Anies Baswedan (Presidential candidate): We have experienced difficulties in organizing our campaign, due to unnecessary and something that we never experienced in the past as a country”. But, those criticisms did not resonate with many of Jokowi's supporters.	✓			
5.	Datum 13	After weeks of campaigning for Prabowo and his running mate Gibran Rakabuming Raka, it's now time to party. “we will be the president the vice president, and the		✓		

		government for all Indonesian people.”				
6.	Datum 14	Jokowi-as he is called is in the final months of his presidency. He still has high approval ratings but couldn't run again due to a constitutional term limit.		✓		
7.	Datum 15	Some civil society groups and academics have accused to the president of meddling and favoring the Prabowo-Gibran campaign. Other presidential candidates have also raised concerns during the campaign season.		✓		
8.	Datum 16	But, according to the quick count, the pair appear to be fairing even better than expected. Prabowo ran for president in 2014 and 2019 and lost to Gibran's Father-president Joko Widodo.		✓		
9.	Datum 17	Since 2019, 72-year-old Prabowo has served as defense minister working closely with Joko Widodo and transforming his image from the president's rival to a close ally.		✓		
10.	Datum 18	After weeks of campaigning for Prabowo and his running mate Gibran Rakabuming Raka, it's now time to party. “We will be the president the vice president and the government for all Indonesian people”.		✓		

11.	Datum 19	Supporters of Prabowo Subiano and Gibran Rakabuming Raka are already in celebration mode, while opinion Polls had shown for weeks that they were the front-runners.		✓		
12.	Datum 20	Earlier this week, in an exclusive interview with Al Jazeera, Prabowo summarized his vision for Indonesia. “ My policy is a very rational, logical, Common Sense approach that is actually building up on all the work of our predecessors.”		✓		
13.	Datum 21	The official count could take up to a month but all signs point to a decisive victory for Prabowo and Gibran.			✓	
14.	Datum 22	This time he has something he didn't have before, which is an all but explicit endorsement from President Joko Widodo.			✓	
15.	Datum 23	We have experienced difficulties in organizing our campaign, due to unnecessary and something that we never experienced in the past as a country.			✓	
16.	Datum 24	My policy is a very rational, logical, common sense approach that is actually building up on all the work of our predecessors.			✓	
17.	Datum 25	After weeks of campaigning for Prabowo and his running mate Gibran Rakabuming Raka, it's				✓

		now time to party. “we will be the president the vice president and the government for all Indonesian people.”				
18.	Datum 26	Seth (SNS analytics): This time he has something he didn't have before, which is an all but explicit endorsement from President Joko Widodo.				✓

CURRICULUM VITAE



BALQIES CAMELIA FANANI was born on Pasuruan, August 11th, 2002. During senior high school, she actively joined the theater club as an extracurricular activity. She graduated from senior high school in 2020 and continued her education at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, majoring in English Literature, Faculty of Humanities. During his college education, she joined a student organization (Himpunan Mahasiswa Program Studi / HMPS)