

# Learning Problems In The Pandemic Era In Online Media Kompas.Com: Critical Discourse Analysis Study

1st Apri Pendri<sup>1</sup>, 2nd Andayani<sup>2</sup>, 3rd Nugraheni Eko Wardani<sup>3</sup>, 4th Raheni Suhita<sup>4</sup>

{[apripendri15@student.uns.ac.id](mailto:apripendri15@student.uns.ac.id)<sup>1</sup>, [andayani@staff.uns.ac.id](mailto:andayani@staff.uns.ac.id)<sup>2</sup>,  
[nugraheniekowardani\\_99@staff.uns.ac.id](mailto:nugraheniekowardani_99@staff.uns.ac.id), [Raheni\\_suhita@yahoo.com](mailto:Raheni_suhita@yahoo.com)}

University Putra Indonesia YPTK Padang, Jl. Raya Lubuk Begalung, Lubuk Begalung Nan XX, Kec. Lubuk Begalung, Kota Padang, Sumatera Barat 25122<sup>1</sup>University of Sebelas Maret, Street Ir. Sutami, No.36, Jebres, Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia<sup>234</sup>

**Abstract.** This article critically examines news texts contained in online media about issues that occur in the world of education during the Covid-19 pandemic, especially about face-to-face learning. The dissemination of information about education through online mass media is certainly inseparable from the ideological interests and goals of each party in their efforts to perpetuate their desire in the world of education. The interests of certain parties in education policy must of course be in line with the needs of every citizen who wants to enjoy the pleasures of education even in this era. This article also wants to see an overview of kompas.com online media in presenting its news about this PTM policy. The critical discourse analysis model of Teun A. Van Dijk was chosen to analyze news texts that discuss the world of education in the pandemic era. Van Dijk carries three aspects of analysis in his model, namely, text analysis, analysis of social cognition, and analysis of social context. It's just that this research focuses on analysis at the text level. At the text level, there are three aspects to be analyzed, namely micro structure, superstructure, and macro structure. The results of this study are to describe the importance of online media kompas.com positioning itself according to the sources it was appointed. This harmony between journalists and sources creates a single interpretation of the discourse. This view of the PTM policy is still reaping the pros and cons that must be addressed wisely by the readers.

**Keywords:** critical discourse analysis, online media; pandemic: face to face learning

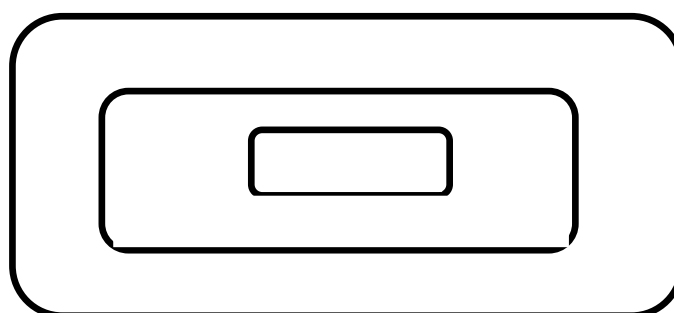
## 1 Introduction

In the era of the pandemic, the world of education has not gone unnoticed by the online mass media. Every problem in the world of education is discussed thoroughly by every online media. Especially during this pandemic, the world of education has become one of the sectors that has been severely affected by the negative effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. The transition from offline to online education creates new problems in society. These problems are the author's work in producing them in the community.

Discourse about problems in the world of education allows it to be studied comprehensively and in depth. Fairclough [6] suggests that discourse is used in social practices. Language as a social practice one must prioritize his ideas in viewing a text. The text cannot be separated from how the process of production and interpretation is in the order of the text itself, and the context that covers the process of production and interpretation of the text.

### Critical Discourse Analysis of Teun A Van Dijk Model

Every discourse contained in society has aspects that must be understood thoroughly. Each aspect can be divided into three, namely the text itself, social cognition, and context analysis. These three items are things that must be studied in analyzing developing discourses, including discourses on problems. These three items are things that must be studied in analyzing developing discourses, including discourses on educational problems in the pandemic era, which of course cannot be separated from certain goals and objectives [14]. In order to uncover this, an analytical method is needed, namely critical discourse analysis using the perspective of Teun A Van Dijk [12].



**Fig 1.** Van Dijk Critical Discourse Analysis Analysis Model [5]

That his text analysis consists of three levels. First, analysis of the macro structure. Macro structure analysis aims to find the global meaning of a text that can be observed from the topic/theme raised in a text. Second, superstructure analysis [7]. This analysis aims to find the framework of a text that composes the text as a whole. Third, micro structure analysis. Micro structure analysis aims to find local meanings that can be observed from the choice of words, sentences and styles used by a text.

**Table 1.** Text Analysis of Teun A Van Dijk's Model [5]

<b>STRUCTURE DISCOURSE</b>	<b>ASPECTS OBSERVED</b>	<b>ELEMENT</b>
<b>Micro Structure</b>	<b>THEMATIC</b>	Topic or theme

	Themes or topics that are put forward in a text	
<b>Superstructure</b>	<b>SCHEMATIC</b> The parts of the text that are schematized into one whole story	Schematic or structure of a text
<b>Micro Structure</b>	<b>SEMANTICS</b> Emphasis on meaning in text	Setting, Detail, Meaning, Pre-assumption, Nominalization
	<b>SYNTAX</b> Selected form and arrangement of sentences	Sentence form, Coherence, pronoun
	<b>STILISTICS</b> Selected word choice in text	lexicon
	<b>RHETORICAL</b> How and in what way the emphasis is carried out	Graphic, Metaphor, Expression

After analyzing the body of the text, Teun A Van Dijk provides an understanding that discourse cannot only be analyzed on the aspect of the text. In order to provide a good understanding of a discourse, another point of view is needed so that the text can be clarified. These aspects are the social aspects of cognition and the context that gave birth to the discourse. These three interrelated aspects are used to reveal the hidden agendas of a text.

This study aims to observe how the online media kompas.com represent educational problems in the news headlines they produce [11]. This problem is focused on face-to-face learning policies that have pros and cons from various parties. As a national media, of course, Kompas.com can be a medium that provides solutive information for learning during this pandemic. But despite all that, no media can be completely neutral without taking sides, therefore it is important to see partisanship as an effort to influence public opinion about education during a pandemic.

## 2 Research methods

This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive research methods. This study aims to describe the use of written language as a form of social practice. In the sense that this research intends to reveal the meanings of various qualitative information with careful descriptions through the use of vocabulary. Qualitative research seeks to explore and understand the meaning that comes from the research problem. Defines qualitative methodology as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and behaviors that can be experienced [9].

Descriptive qualitative research is qualitative research that serves to identify what is in the social world and how it manifests itself. Therefore, it offers the opportunity to unpack issues, to see what they are about or what is in them, and to explore how they are understood by those connected with them [4]. Data refers to an organized collection of information, usually the result of experience, observation, and experimentation [10]. This data consists of numbers, words, or pictures, primarily as measurements or observations of a set of variables. The main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, the rest is tritagonist data such as documents and others.

Based on the opinions of the experts above, the source of data in this study is news texts on the online mass media *kompas.com*. While the data in this study is news text in the form of words, sentences, and paragraphs contained in the news text of *kompas.com*. Researchers have classified news about issues regarding problems in the world of education in the pandemic era. This news classification starts from December 28, 2020 - January 28, 2021 and found 10 news related to the topic to be discussed. The researcher did not make the 10 news texts to be analyzed, but focused on the problems that were currently being discussed. The focus of this problem is the problem of face-to-face learning which has been re-launched by the Ministry of Education and Culture. From this topic, two news texts were found which became the data to be analyzed, namely “*Sejauh Mana Sekolah Dasar Siap Tatap Muka? Ini Survei Kemendikbud*” and “*Survei FSGI: 45 Persen Guru Menolak Sekolah Tatap Muka Januari 2021*”.

The data in this study were obtained from the results of reading news texts in national online media about problems in the world of Indonesian education during the pandemic. The data was obtained by using the researcher as the main instrument. Researchers act as instruments that prioritize the ability to process data as soon as possible and take advantage of opportunities to clarify data. Clearly, in an effort to capture all the data and information needed for this research, the following data collection techniques were used, (1) documentation techniques, (2) reading techniques, and (3) note-taking techniques [8]. Then the data that has been obtained is analyzed using the critical discourse analysis model of Teun A. Van Dijk.

### 3 Results and Discussion

#### Text 1 “*FSGI Survey: 45 Percent of Teachers Refuse Face-to-Face Schools January 2021*”

**Table 2.** Analysis teks aspects CDA

<b>STRUCTURE DISCOURSE</b>	<b>ASPECTS OBSERVED</b>	<b>FINDINGS</b>
<b>Micro Structure</b>	<b>THEMATIC</b> Themes or topics that are put forward in a text	Teacher's rejection of face-to-face learning policy
<b>Superstructure</b>	<b>SCHEMATIC</b>	<b>Summary</b> This element displays related titles regarding teacher rejection of face-to-

	<p>The parts of the text that are schematized into one whole story</p>	<p>face learning policies based on the results of the FSGI survey</p> <p><b>Lead</b></p> <p>News terrace containing information about the results of a survey conducted by FSGI with an emphasis on teacher refusal regarding PTM</p> <p><b>Story</b></p> <p>The content section describes the results of a survey of teachers regarding their disagreement with PTM. At the end, FSGI offers a solution regarding this PTM problem.</p>
<p><b>Micro Structure</b></p>	<p><b>SEMANTICS</b></p> <p>Setting, Detail, Meaning, Pre-assumption, Nominalization</p>	<p><b>Background</b></p> <p>FSGI Deputy Secretary General Heru Purnomo's statement regarding the results of the survey they conducted</p> <p><b>Details</b></p> <p>The details stated contradict the contents of this news. survey details which show that 49.36% of teachers agree that face-to-face learning is not exposed, even though the results are greater than teachers who disagree 45.27%</p> <p><b>Meaning</b></p> <p>Due to health reasons, many teachers reject the PTM policy. This intention is conveyed implicitly</p> <p><b>Presupposition</b></p> <p>Postponing the PTM policy by presenting the survey results from FSGI</p>
	<p><b>SYNTAX</b></p> <p>Sentence form, Coherence, pronoun</p>	<p><b>Sentence Form</b></p> <p>The sentence patterns to be formed are facts and opinions with a deductive pattern. The main information is presented at the beginning of the text</p>

		and is followed by explanatory information  <b>Coherence</b>  The coherence used by Heru Purnomo so as to indicate the consequences of his interests if not implemented  <b>Pronouns</b>  The pronoun used by Heru Purnomo is "they". This pronoun is addressed to the teacher who does not agree with PTM
	<b>STILISTICS</b>  Lexicon	The word disagree is a word that often appears as a form of denial of PTM policies, in fact this is different from the survey results "49.36% of teachers agree that face-to-face learning is not exposed, even though the results are greater than teachers who disagree 45.27% "
	<b>RHETORICAL</b>  Graphic, Metaphor, Expression	-

**Social Cognition Text 1 "FSGI Survey: 45 Percent of Teachers Refuse Face-to-Face Schools January 2021"**

In text 1, the social cognition displayed by journalists is role schemas. Journalists view the position of others in society as an object of reporting. A scheme like this puts forward the role that a person must carry out in relation to his function and position in his environment. Although the social cognition of journalists can not be clearly seen, but whose role he is highlighting is the view that influences him when producing news.

The role scheme produced by journalists takes on the role of Heru Purnomo as Wadir of FSGI (Federation of Indonesian Teachers' Unions). The riding of this role by journalists is clearly seen when the survey results presented are different from the news topic. It has been explained in the text analysis section "49.36% of teachers agree that face-to-face learning is not exposed, even though the results are greater than teachers who disagree 45.27%" journalists take the results of a small survey to carry out its aims and objectives.

**Social Analysis Text 1 "FSGI Survey: 45 Percent of Teachers Refuse Face-to-Face Schools January 2021"**

The context of the birth of this text is closely related to educational problems in this pandemic era. In addition, there are two social analyzes offered by Van Dijk [15], namely the practice of power and access to power. Both of these analyzes are important to do to see things that develop outside the text.

In text 1, Heru has the sole power as a person who has the power to deliver survey results. The sole power in this text makes the image of the party who disagrees with his opinion not expressed. Journalists do not give space to the authorities to correct or present their opinions [1]. This alignment of course provides a single interpretation of this text.

We cannot analyze access to power because from an institutional perspective, FSGI is a federation that is not close to the government. Opinions raised are opinions that differ from those of the government. The government through the Ministry of Education and Culture issued a PTM policy which will be implemented in this new semester (January 2021). Then the power of power is not seen in text 1.

**Text 2 "To what extent are elementary schools ready to meet face-to-face? This is a Ministry of Education and Culture Survey"**

**Table 3.** Analysis teks aspects CDA

<b>STRUCTURE DISCOURSE</b>	<b>ASPECTS OBSERVED</b>	<b>FINDINGS</b>
<b>Micro Structure</b>	<b>THEMATIC</b> Themes or topics that are put forward in a text	Face-to-face learning readiness
<b>Superstructure</b>	<b>SCHEMATIC</b> The parts of the text that are schematized into one whole story	<b>Summary</b> This element displays a title related to the readiness of elementary schools in carrying out face-to-face meetings. This is related to the results of a survey conducted by the Ministry of Education and Culture  <b>Lead</b> Give initial emphasis on the results of the survey conducted by the Ministry of Education and Culture. This was conveyed directly by Sri Wahyuningsih as Director of Elementary Schools at the Ministry of Education and Culture. Placing this information at the beginning gives the effect of an

		<p>undeniable truth about the topic that will be discussed in the content section</p> <p><b>Story</b></p> <p>This content section provides an explanation of the aspects that must be prepared by elementary schools</p>
<p><b>Micro Structure</b></p>	<p><b>SEMANTICS</b></p> <p>Setting, Detail, Meaning, Pre-assumption, Nominalization</p>	<p><b>Background</b></p> <p>Sri Wahyuningsih's statement regarding the survey results. Giving a background like this is to strengthen the intentions that journalists want to show in an effort to convey the meaning that they want to create in the community. Sri Wahyuningsih was chosen because he is a person who has authority regarding this issue so that whatever he will convey will be easily accepted by readers</p> <p><b>Details</b></p> <p>The details shown in this text are the results of a survey on face-to-face policies. The surveys contained in this text as a whole have good results and are in accordance with the re-implementation of the face-to-face policy in schools. It can be concluded that the details displayed are to support government policies. For example, 97.1% of elementary schools have clean toilets and latrines, each school has 6-10 facilities for washing hands with soap, and 92.4% of schools already have a disinfectant.</p> <p><b>Meaning</b></p> <p>Journalists explicitly support the policy of the Ministry of Education and Culture to carry out face-to-face learning</p> <p><b>Presupposition</b></p>



		Questioning face-to-face learning policies
	<b>SYNTAX</b> Sentence form, Coherence, pronoun	<b><i>Sentence Form</i></b> The sentence patterns to be formed are facts and opinions with an inductive pattern. The main information is placed at the end of the text and begins with descriptions of the survey results  <b><i>Coherence</i></b> The coherence used by Sri Wahyuningsih varies, namely while, although, and however. These words only aim to distinguish ideal and non-ideal conditions  <b><i>Pronouns</i></b> The pronoun used is "they". This pronoun is addressed to the school that agrees on important aspects that support the face-to-face policy
	<b>STILISTICS</b> Lexicon	There is no redundant lexicon in this news text
	<b>RHETORICAL</b> Graphic, Metaphor, Expression	<b><i>Metaphor</i></b> "caution is defeated by passion" Sri said this statement to make it clear that if you are too careful with Covid-19, face-to-face learning will be difficult.

**Social Cognition Text 2 “To what extent are elementary schools ready to meet face-to-face? This is a Ministry of Education and Culture Survey”**

In text 2, the social cognitions displayed by journalists are role schemas. Journalists view the position of others in society as an object of reporting. A scheme like this puts forward the role that a person must carry out in relation to his function and position in his environment [13]. Although the social cognition of journalists can not be clearly seen, but whose role he is highlighting is the view that influences him when producing text.

The role scheme produced by journalists takes on the role of Sri Wahyuningsih as Director of Elementary Schools at the Ministry of Education and Culture. His role in conveying the results of the survey conducted by the Face-to-Face Learning Preparation Survey Team was explored by journalists to direct the interests to be obtained from the text. In general, the results of this

analysis show that there are common interests between the Ministry of Education and Culture and journalists.

**Social Analysis Text 2 “*To what extent are elementary schools ready to meet face-to-face? This is a Ministry of Education and Culture Survey*”**

The context of the emergence of this text is closely related to educational problems in this pandemic era. In addition, there are two social analyzes offered by Van Djik, namely the practice of power and access to power. Both of these analyzes are important to do to see things that develop outside the text.

In text 2 the sole power is owned by Sri Wahyuningsih. That power is obtained by the position he is holding. Automatically he has full power over the information he wants to convey. The practice of singular power like this can lead to an impartial interpretation of those who disagree with face-to-face learning being carried out. This also resulted in the option not being discussed by the ruling party.

**Text As A Representation Of Education Problems In The Pandemic Era**

The circulation of discourse on the policy of transferring learning from online to face-to-face creates a new debate space in the community. The debate space is produced by online media into a text that can be consumed massively by the public. Of course, more and more information like this is multiplied, resulting in conscious or unconscious control over the opinions that will be formed in the community. The media can carry out one of its roles in order to influence the attitudes and behavior of a person or group of people or society.

One of the media's efforts to influence public opinion can be seen from the text analyzed in this study. These texts are a description of the social reality about the pros and cons of re-implementing face-to-face learning. Pros and cons should be a natural thing in looking at a problem. However, each participant who represented the arguments for and against brought data from the survey results which they claimed came from the teaching community. This of course creates confusion in the perceptions received by teachers and students. The excess production of discourses that are pro and contra can lead to disinformation in the public.

Several problems faced by teachers and students during the pandemic, (1) limited knowledge about technology; (2) limited facilities and infrastructure; (3) limited online learning experience. Of the three problems stated by Asmuni, of course, teachers and students are still in a situation of uncertainty about the direction of education during this pandemic. The problems of teachers and students will increase if the role of online media does not wisely display information from only one point of view. The information provided should contain several views from experts that can lead the perceptions of teachers and students to one goal.

On the other hand, the participants appointed in the two texts in this study also have a major influence in the formation of public opinion [2]. The thing to highlight is the survey results they claim. Why are the results of a survey discussing the redefinition of face-to-face learning contradictory? Though both claim to survey objects with the same background. Journalists repeatedly quote direct sentences uttered by participants so that they can provide confirmation to readers that the data submitted by participants is valid and can be accounted for. The role of participants cannot be ruled out in forming meaning outside the text.

### **Scheme Of Journalist In Text**

The role scheme used by journalists makes the news direction seem neutral. Journalists try to hide their interests from the arguments expressed by participants. Journalists merged with the role of participants who became the main focus of the news. A scheme like this can of course be carried out by journalists when participants convey a lot of data in the form of statistical figures that cannot be disputed.

The neutral impression brought by this role scheme is actually not really neutral. This neutrality can be seen from the role it plays. Although they cannot come into direct contact with journalists to reveal the social cognition they carry, the researcher can conclude that Kompas.com journalists take sides from the schemes they play. Social cognition can be seen by what role the media plays.

### **4 Conclusion**

The text produced by Kompas.com related to the re-establishment of face-to-face education can be a representation of the problems that are being faced in the world of education. The texts produced contain pros and cons which are based on survey data so that the function of the text as a means of enlightenment in these difficult times can turn into dividing the perceptions of teachers and students. The presentation of pro and con information is not supported by other experts outside the views of the main participants in the text. This makes the journalist's social cognition only pivot on one view so that the text produced for public consumption is not neutral. The alignments of journalists in text 1 are on the side of the Federation of All Indonesian Teachers, while for text 2 the alignments of journalists are on the side of the policy makers, namely the Director of Elementary Schools of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

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