

The Structure of News Texts on the School Zoning System: A Study of Kompas.com

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ABSTRACT

This study is motivated by a suspicion of an imbalance in reporting a particular event. The purpose is to describe the text structure, based on Van Dijk's model, as used by Kompas.com in the coverage of its school zoning system. This research uses a qualitative approach. The data consist of news articles from Kompas.com on the school zoning system that meet Van Dijk's analytical criteria. Data are collected through observation, using non-participant observation (SBLC) and note-taking. The text is divided into microstructure, superstructure, and macrostructure, each with several elements. The results show 23 data points in the text structure: 2 macrostructure, 10 superstructure, and 11 microstructure points. The microstructure is the most dominant element. In the microstructure, coherence is most often observed. Kompas frequently emphasizes coherence to ensure unity of meaning and effective message delivery.

Keywords : Critical discourse, Teun A. Van Dijk, News, School zoning system, Kompas

INTRODUCTION

A news story that is currently attracting significant public attention concerns the school zoning system. Given the reality on the ground, this policy has sparked controversy. On one hand, this policy benefits the public by promoting equitable access to education in Indonesia. However, media reports indicate that some children are unable to attend public schools near their homes due to implementation issues, leading to differing perceptions among the public. This statement aligns with Rosita and Jannah (2020), who note that discourse construction is closely tied to the author's perspective and background.

The news discourse presented by the media often holds different meanings for different people. The news presented influences readers' perceptions of the topic. This statement is supported by Winingsih (2022), who notes that the texts found in the media constitute a process of media discourse. Both of the above statements are also supported by Setiawan et al. (2022), who state that the media serves as an information intermediary and possesses its own perspective, meaning that the news it reports is presented from a constructive angle. Mass media is an effective vehicle for providing information to the general public (Hakim and Triyono, 2021). Therefore, good discourse is that which provides an objective perspective, thereby avoiding multiple interpretations (Payuyasa, 2017).

Critical discourse analysis can reveal the perspectives of the media, the government, and even the public itself regarding coverage of the school zoning system. This aligns with Nooraziza's

(2022) statement, which notes that critical discourse analysis aims to examine inequalities within a discourse constructed through language. Social inequalities can be examined through critical discourse analysis, treating language as a key factor in revealing them. The media is not viewed as free or neutral through a methodology within the critical paradigm known as critical discourse analysis (Cenderamata, 2019). Furthermore, Aljuaythin (2020) outlines the purpose of critical discourse analysis as a framework for exploring social problems and examining them within a text.

Several theories of critical discourse analysis have been proposed by experts. This study employs the theory proposed by Teun A. Van Dijk. Winingsih (2022) notes that, according to Van Dijk, discourse consists of several interrelated structures. The overall meaning of a discourse is supported by a textual framework centered on the author's word and sentence choices. Van Dijk divides his analysis into three frameworks: text, social cognition, and social context.

Van Dijk's model is used in this study because it addresses the social level and aligns with the issues in the news reports being analyzed. There are two critical discourse analysis models that address the social level: Van Dijk's and Fairclough's. Like Van Dijk, Fairclough focuses his analysis on the relationship between micro-text and macro-society. Fairclough posits that language is dialectically intertwined with elements of social life, so social analysis must always account for language (Suhartatik et al., 2024). However, the linguistic elements classified by Fairclough remain less detailed—that is, they are not as clearly defined as in the analysis conducted by Van Dijk.

This study utilized news reports sourced from Kompas.com. These reports met the study's criteria, formulated in accordance with the critical discourse analysis model employed. There are three criteria used: first, the news articles were published in July 2023; second, the articles focus on the actors involved in the school zoning system, namely, schools, the community, and the government as policymakers; and third, the articles do not share the same core topic. This study analyzes the textual structure present in the news article titled 'SMAN 1 Batujajar's Zoning-Based Student Admission Process Deemed Lacking Transparency; Dozens of Parents Protest,' published by Kompas.com on July 12, 2023.

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that media discourse is not always neutral; it may be influenced by underlying personal interests. Van Dijk's discourse analysis model can examine this and identify the media's perspective on an issue as reflected in news texts. Research on critical discourse analysis has been conducted previously. Based on observations, there are previous studies that also discuss similar topics. Several existing studies served as references for the researcher in preparing this study. The study conducted by Nooraziza (2022) aimed to identify the emergence of actors in news coverage of the Old-Age Security Fund (JHT) on Detik and Kompas, using Van Leeuwen's theory. Lubis (2023) also conducted a study aimed at identifying the positions of subjects and objects as well as understanding the reader's position on the Instagram account @lambeturah based on Sara Mills' theory. Research on critical discourse analysis was previously conducted by Juliza (2018), which aimed to examine the text, discursive practices, and social practices present in a short story titled *Jangan Panggil Aku Katua* by Yulhasni, in accordance with Norman Fairclough's model of critical discourse analysis. A study conducted by Sobari and Hamidah

(2017) also employed critical discourse analysis to compare textual structures according to Van Dijk's theory in news reports about insults against Pancasila on Seaword.com and Liputan6.com. Based on the above references, no critical discourse analysis studies have been found on news reports regarding the school zoning system.

METHODS

This study employs qualitative content analysis. It focuses on the critical discourse analysis model developed by Teun A. van Dijk, as applied to news coverage of the school zoning system on Kompas.com, published in July 2023. The data for this study consists of sentences from news articles regarding the school zoning system on Kompas.com. The data source for this study is news coverage of the school zoning system on Kompas.com. This study employs the listening method for data collection, with the basic technique being the "listening" technique. Furthermore, in subsequent practice, this method incorporates an advanced technique known as "free-flowing conversational listening." Furthermore, the researcher also used the note-taking technique, an advanced technique applied when the listening method is combined with the advanced technique mentioned above. The researcher used a note-taking technique during data collection, recording words or sentences in accordance with Teun A. van Dijk's critical discourse analysis theory.

The following are the steps taken to collect the research data.

1. Identify news articles on the school zoning system on Kompas.com based on the predetermined criteria.
2. Read the articles carefully.
3. Highlight passages that are suspected of demonstrating Van Dijk's analytical model.
4. Collect data in the form of sentences and record them on the prepared data cards.

RESULT

This section describes the text structure of the news coverage on the school zoning system on Kompas.com. This is done because the media's text structure can reveal specific intentions the news coverage aims to convey. Van Dijk divides text structure into three parts: macro-structure, superstructure, and micro-structure, each of which is further subdivided into several parts. The following provides a detailed explanation of these three parts of text structure.

Macro Structure

This section discusses the overall intent of a news report, as reflected in the topics or themes addressed in the text. The macro structure focuses on an in-depth examination of the topics highlighted by the news report (Pelangi, 2019). Within the macro structure, the discussion centers on the themes, topics, and subtopics of the news report.

News Theme/Topic

Data 1

"The results of the new student admission process (PPDB) for the zoning track at SMAN 1 Batujajar, West Bandung Regency, West Java, have sparked protests from a dozen parents in Selacau Village." (July 12, 2023)"

Data (1) indicates the presence of news reports addressing the topic to be discussed. This is evidenced by a quote stating that the policy drew protests from dozens of parents. This suggests that there is an issue, as evidenced by the protests from parents. Based on this, the core issue or theme of this news report is the problem with the zoning-based student admission process.

Subtopic

Data 2

“Parents believe that the student admission process through the zoning system at SMAN 1 Batujajar lacks transparency and accountability in accordance with the zoning regulations in effect.” (K1/12/07/2023)”

A subtopic is a more specific discussion related to the main topic. A subtopic is a more specific discussion related to the main topic. The main topic of the news report is the issues surrounding the zoned admission process. Data (2) highlights a subtopic: the problems with the zoned admission process at SMAN 1 Batujajar, specifically the lack of transparency and accountability in the admission process.

Superstructure

This section discusses the components and sequence of news elements as they are structured within a complete news text. The superstructure comprises the schematic unity of various interrelated schematic elements (Setiawan et al. 2022). This section covers the schematic structure of the news text. Two components will be discussed: the summary and the story.

Summary

Title

Data 3

“SMAN 1 Batujajar’s Zoning-Based Student Admission Process Deemed Lacking in Transparency; Dozens of Parents Protest” (July 12, 2023)”

Data (3) merupakan judul dari sebuah pemberitaan. Judul merupakan sebutan nama yang menyiratkan secara ringkas isi tulisan. Judul dan isi berita sama-sama menyebutkan mengenai PPDB yang ada di SMAN 1 Batujajar sehingga judul dan isi berita sudah sesuai.

Lead

Data 4

“The results of the new student admission process (PPDB) through the zoning system at SMAN 1 Batujajar, West Bandung Regency, West Java, have sparked protests from a dozen parents from Selacau Village.” (July 12, 2023)”

Data (4) serves as the lead because it appears at the beginning of the news article. This data also addresses the four key elements—what, where, when, and who—as outlined below.

What is the news article about? The zoned admission process, which has sparked protests.

Where did the incident take place? At SMAN 1 Batujajar.

When did the event take place? During the zoning-based student admission process.

Who was involved in the protest? The students' parents.

Story

Situation

Data 5

"Parents believe that the student admission process through the zoning system at SMAN Batujajar lacks transparency and accountability in accordance with the zoning regulations in effect. "I live in RW 15, within a 735-meter radius of the school, yet my child was rejected. But my neighbor's child, who lives 900 meters away, was accepted. This is strange," said Ferdy Ferdiansyah. (K1/12/07/2023)"

The data (5) indicates that parents of students perceive the zoned admission process at SMAN 1 Batujajar as lacking transparency and accountability. The news report cited above also describes the situation, namely that parents protested because they felt the implementation of the zoned admission process at the school lacked transparency; specifically, changes to the distance criteria in the system led parents to protest and demand greater transparency from the school administration.

Data 6

"Dozens of residents of Selacau Village who protested the results of the zoning-based student admission process were immediately heard, and SMAN 1 Batujajar has established a channel for parents to file complaints, which will be addressed." (July 12, 2023)"

Data (6) provides a further description of the situation described in the previous data. The situation described in this data involves follow-up actions taken by the school, specifically that the school has received complaints and grievances from parents regarding issues that arose during the zonation-based student admission process, although the school must also await further feedback from the local branch office of the Education Department.

Comments

Data 7

"I live in RW 15; the school is only 735 meters away, but my child didn't qualify. Yet my neighbor's child, who lives 900 meters away, did qualify. That's strange," said Ferdy Ferdiansyah. (K1/12/07/2023)"

Data (7) is a comment from Ferdy Ferdiansyah, a parent. He is upset that his child was not accepted, even though a neighbor who lives farther away was accepted into the school. The phrase "that's strange" reflects Ferdy's dissatisfaction with the decision.

Data 8

“What’s even stranger is that the school listed the radius as 600 meters—how could that have changed when the house near me is actually farther from the school?” he added. (K1/12/07/2023)”

Data (8) is a follow-up comment made by Ferdy Ferdiansyah, a parent of a student. He added his opinion to support the suspicion of irregularities in the zoning-based student admission process, which resulted in his child not being accepted into the school.

Data 9

“I’m asking for a cross-check and for the coordinates to be verified. This is to ensure transparency and prevent protests from residents whose homes are also close to the school. So we shouldn’t rely solely on proof of residence and coordinates,” said Ferdy. (K1/12/07/2023)”

Data (9) consists of comments provided by Ferdy Ferdiansyah, a parent of a student. He expressed his protest by calling on the school to be transparent so that the issue could be resolved.

Data 10

“I live in RW 05, while this school is located in RW 04. It’s only 500 meters to the school, but my child wasn’t accepted. I’m heartbroken—how come residents from here aren’t accepted?” said Lina. (K1/12/07/2023)”

Data (10) is a comment from Lina, a parent who is also protesting the zoning policy. She feels hurt because her child was not accepted at SMAN 1 Batujajar, even though she is a local resident living close to the school.

Data 11

“I don’t have a husband. If my child goes to school here, the costs aren’t too high, and since it’s close by, the transportation costs aren’t expensive either. If it were a private school, I’d have to find the money for the registration fee—where would I get it from?” explained Lina. (K1/12/07/2023)”

Data (11) is a follow-up comment provided by Lina, a parent. She voiced her protest by describing her current financial situation.

Data 12

“We have received and addressed the complaints. Most were rejected due to zoning distance. We received and verified the complaints and reported them to the KCD,” said Rani. (K1/12/07/2023)”

Comments on the data (12) were provided by Rani, representing the school. After all forms of protest from the students’ parents had been voiced, the school responded by acting as a

mediator and stated that it would follow up after receiving a response from the local branch office.

Microstructure

Microstructure encompasses the linguistic elements used in the composition of news texts (Silaswati, 2019). Microstructure examines the meaning of a text as reflected in its word choice, sentence structure, and writing style. This section covers four main aspects: semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric.

Semantics

Background

Data 13

“As a single parent, financial considerations are a major factor in why her child must attend a school close to home.” (K1/12/07/2023)”

Data (13) highlights the socioeconomic background of the community in the news coverage. It describes the circumstances of a community with a low socioeconomic status. This context helps readers understand that the community relies on the zoning admission system to attend schools near their homes, as this is more cost-effective; this is due to their below-average economic conditions.

Assumption

Data 14

“Lina realizes that public high schools are still considered the top choice for some people. However, Lina’s decision to enroll her child in school was not based on that reason. As a single parent, her financial situation was a major factor in her decision to send her child to a school close to home.” (K1/12/07/2023)”

The data (14) presents arguments supporting the existence of problems with the zoning-based student admission process. This data confirms a preconception, as the statements support the claim that public schools are highly sought after by the public, especially given the zoning system, which allows students to attend school near their homes for free.

Nominalization

Data 15

“We have received and addressed the complaints. Most were rejected due to zoning distance.” (K1/12/07/2023)”

In data (15), the author obscures the identity of the perpetrator by using nominalization in the sentence. This is evidenced by the conversion of a verb into a noun, specifically the word “mengadu” (to complain) becoming “pengaduan” (complaint). This excerpt shifts the reader’s focus to the act of “complaining” itself rather than the person who did it.

Syntax

Sentence Structure

Data 16

“Parents believe that the student admission process through the zoning system at SMAN 1 Batujajar lacks transparency and accountability in accordance with the zoning regulations in effect.” (K1/12/07/2023)”

Data (16) is an active sentence with an explicitly stated subject. This data highlights or focuses on the phrase “parents assess,” giving the impression that it is the students’ parents who view the student admission process as problematic, rather than simply pointing out that there are issues with the process.

Coherence

Data 17

“I live in RW 15; the school is only 735 meters away, but my child didn’t qualify. Yet my neighbor’s child, who lives 900 meters away, did qualify.” (K1/12/07/2023)”

Data (17) consists of two sentences connected by the conjunction “but.” The data above is a contrastive sentence structure that conveys to the reader that there is a problem—namely, irregularities in the zoned admission process. The use of this conjunction aims to create contrast and highlight the injustice experienced by the community, thereby subtly eliciting the reader’s sympathy.

Data 18

“Herlina (52), whose home is only 500 meters from the school, faced a similar situation. However, her child was also deemed ineligible for the school district. (K1/12/07/2023)”

Data (18) also consists of two sentences connected by a contrasting conjunction, namely “however.” The sentence structure above gives the reader the impression that there are students who live nearby but are deemed ineligible for the zoning policy.

Pronouns

Data 19

“We have received and addressed the complaints. Most were rejected due to zoning restrictions. We received these complaints, verified them, and reported them to the KCD.” (K1/12/07/2023)”

The statement (19) was made by a public relations representative from SMAN 1 Batujajar. The use of the pronoun “we” refers to SMAN 1 Batujajar, which has received and addressed the complaints from the students’ parents. The use of the pronoun “we” is intended to convey to readers that all school personnel, not just the public relations office, share responsibility for

addressing parents' complaints. This also conveys to readers that SMAN 1 Batujajar bears full responsibility for this matter.

Stylistics

Lexicon

Data 20

"Parents believe that the student admission process through the zoning system at SMAN 1 Batujajar lacks transparency and accountability in accordance with the zoning regulations in effect." (K1/12/07/2023)"

In the data (20), the author chose to use the terms "non-transparent" and "non-accountable" to describe the student admission process via the zoning system at SMAN 1 Batujajar. Among the many possible terms, the author selected these two out of a desire for politeness and respect toward the parties involved. The terms 'transparent' and 'accountable' were deemed more polite than using other words such as 'shady,' 'fraudulent,' and so on, which might give readers a negative impression.

Data 21

"Rani Haerani said, "The complaints from these dozen or so parents were mainly about their children not being accepted through the zoning-based student admission process." (July 12, 2023)"

The use of the word "dominated" in data (21) is the author's way of describing the nature of the complaints made by students' parents. The word "dominated" means "the majority" or "most." This implies to the reader that the majority of the complaints were of a critical nature. However, when viewed in the context of the entire news coverage, all of the students' parents expressed their complaints. The author chose to use the word 'didominasi' rather than 'hanya diisi' with the aim of respecting those who voiced their complaints.

Rhetorical

Graphic

Data 22

"News article 1, titled "SMAN 1 Batujajar's Zoning-Based Student Admission Process Deemed Lacking in Transparency; Dozens of Parents Protest," features an illustration consisting of a photo of the SMAN 1 Batujajar building. The illustration shows only the building itself, with no other objects in the frame."

Data (22) describes the graphic included in the news article. The illustration is relevant to the topic discussed—namely, the issue of zoning policies at the school. It can be concluded that the author intended to make this point clear by including a photo of SMAN 1 Batujajar as a graphic in the article.

Metaphor

Data 23

“SMAN 1 Batujajar has established a channel for parents to submit complaints, which will then be addressed.” (July 12, 2023)”

Data (23) uses the phrase “complaint room.” The term “complaint room” does not refer to a physical room, but rather to a space or time provided by the school to address all forms of complaints and concerns from parents. This data constitutes a metaphor because it contains a figurative expression—“complaint room”—and the use of this phrase serves as the primary cue for readers to understand the text.

DISCUSSION

Table 1. Text Structure

Macrostructure	Superstructure	Microstructure
2 data	10 data	11 data
Total number of data points: 23		

In terms of macrostructure, the news reports contain the same number of macrostructural elements, as this structure only includes the topic and subtopics of the news. The main theme of the reports is “issues in the school admission zoning system (PPDB).” The topics and subtopics presented by Kompas are well aligned, indicating that Kompas maintains good news content quality, as stated by Mukhlis et al. (2020), who argue that news discourse can be assessed based on the coherence between topics and subtopics. The theme or topic in news reporting represents the core of the discussion, in line with Eriyanto (2011), who states that a theme or topic is a part of discourse that reflects the overall representation of the subject matter. The subtopics presented in the news sentences about the school zoning system vary depending on the aspects the author aims to explain in more detail. This finding is consistent with the study by Setiawan et al. (2022), which also states that news reports with the same topic are clarified through different subtopics to elaborate the discussion.

The use of this scheme indicates that Kompas.com provides opportunities for news actors to express their opinions. Thus, Kompas.com demonstrates a neutral stance, as the news writers do not excessively present personal opinions that could be interpreted as biased. These findings align with Sofia (2022), who argues that the superstructure conveys the intent and message of the news. Furthermore, Kompas.com has high credibility compared to other online news portals, as supported by the study conducted by Handiyani and Hermawan (2017), which reports a credibility score of 71.29 based on indicators such as factuality, accuracy, completeness, relevance, and neutrality.

Based on the research findings, the least frequently found elements in the microstructure are nominalization and metaphor. This result is similar to that of Ritonga et al. (2022), which analyzed two news reports and found no instances of nominalization or metaphor, suggesting that journalists rarely, or do not, use these elements in delivering news. However, another study by Agustini (2022) analyzing three news articles found several instances of

nominalization and metaphor, suggesting that journalists may frequently employ these elements in their reporting.

CONCLUSION

The text structure of the news report “SMAN 1 Batujajar’s Zoning-Based Student Admission Process Deemed Lacking Transparency; Dozens of Parents Protest” comprises a macrostructure, a superstructure, and a microstructure. At the macro level, the report shares a common theme or topic, though each news item presents it in a different way. The macro structure also includes subtopics; each news item has its own set of subtopics. The alignment between the topic and the subtopics demonstrates the integrated quality of the news content. Furthermore, the superstructure includes the news framework; Kompas.com has employed a complete news structure in its reporting. Then, at the micro level, the most frequently found element is syntactic coherence. Coherence is part of the writer’s tendency that is closely tied to the intended meaning. This indicates that Kompas.com constructs its news reports by prioritizing meaning coherence, ensuring the intended message is effectively conveyed to readers. However, some findings regarding coherence that highlight contrasts can be interpreted as a form of subtle bias toward the public. The minimal use of nominalization and metaphors suggests a straightforward, factual style of news delivery.

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