



RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Critical Discourse Analysis of Trends Investigations in the Journal of Literary and Applied Linguistics in Indonesia

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| ARTICLE INFO   | ABSTRACT  |
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| <p>Received: Sep 1, 2024<br/>Accepted: Dec 1, 2025</p> <hr/> <p><b>Keywords</b></p> <p>Review journal<br/>Critical Discourse Analysis<br/>SINTA<br/>Influence</p> <hr/> <p><b>*Corresponding Author</b><br/>ronaldendiho@gmail.com</p> | <p>This study seeks to investigate the growing trends in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) research from 2017 to 2024. Critical Discourse Analysis is a methodological framework that critically engages with issues of power disparity, manifestations of ideology, and abuse of power. This study is based on a Literature Review, which begins with data aggregation through the SINTA portal, documenting methodological details in articles, and categorizing them according to three different instruments: 1. Type of Research, 2. Subject of research, 3. Data Collection, 4. The analysis model of critical discourse analysis in research in Indonesia. Analyzing a corpus of 101 articles sourced from the SINTA 2 portals by considering the impact of research that is more than one (&gt;1) point, the results of the study can be concluded that 1. Qualitative research dominates, covering 95 articles, 2. The subject of research mainly consists of online news texts (digital texts), a total of 34 articles from 2017 to 2024, 3. Data collection was dominated by document texts totaling 60 articles and, 4. The analytical model that is mostly used is the Norman Fairclough model, used in 56 articles.</p> |

## INTRODUCTION

The study of critical discourse analysis has expanded rapidly in Indonesia. This development is based on a number of inter-disciplinary topics and methodologies that can reveal a variety of discourse challenges, such as interpretation and meaning issues related to linguistic forms. Similar to advertisements or a number of newspaper articles that transmit ideology when the author has a cognitive role in language. This language may have an ideological basis. Therefore, its effectiveness is contingent upon interpretation, acceptability, and social impacts (Fairclough 1999, 8). Critical Discourse Analysis is one of the methods for analyzing, accepting, and societal effects from a linguistic standpoint. How has this method evolved in terms of approach utility and analytical framework type in developing nations? This is the subject of this article.

Critical discourse analysis is one of several disciplines that seeks to comprehend writings from the perspective of their social contexts in a variety of environments. CDA was originally a new social science technique. (Haryatmoko 2017, 57). At a symposium in Amsterdam in the early 1990s, intellectual scholars such as Fairclough, Kress, van Dijk, van Leeuwen, and Wodak discussed specific theories and practices in CDA. The CDA reflects the interdisciplinarity of these experts, who hail from a variety of scientific fields. There are numerous models of critical discourse analysis, beginning with Fairclough's three-dimensional model, van Dijk's sociocognitive dimension, Ruth Wodak's historical critical discourse analysis, and van Leeuwen's inclusion and exclusion strategy model. Contemporary research on Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) continues to focus on newspaper texts and other forms of texts that are still typical for voicing social injustice in the ontext of discursive aspects and seeking solutions to fulfill the rights of every community. Disparities in discourse predominate diverse studies in Indonesia employing CDA analysis. (Asrianti 2019, 195), the dominance of male speech acts (Syahrin et al. 2021, 3), power practice (Risaldi, Santoso, & Syahri, 2021), marginalization (Aji 2019, 140 ; Paramita 2019, 236-237), gender bias (Lestari & Triyono 2020, 219-220), power (Aryanto et al.

2021, 315-317). These topics demonstrate that CDA is the primary methodology utilized in a text that investigates social environment inequality.

In contrast to the aforementioned topics, CDA is used to improve academic and analytic skills, such as identifying linguistic forms (Yasa 2021, 32), improve argumentative writing in high school (Wuryaningrum 2020a, 11), the use of semantic elements to strengthen the news (Mardikantoro et al. 2020, 22), CDA's study through graffiti to increase ecological awareness (Setiyanto & Macaryus 2024, 62), and ideological construction in Setya Novanto's memes (Andriani et al. 2019, 231).

Unlike previous research, the first this study focuses on articles published between 2017 and 2024 and indexed by the Science and Technology Citation Index. The second, focus of this investigation is articles whose primary focus is critical discourse analysis. Third, the specific parameters that will be described in the section on research instruments.

**METHOD**

Methodological Instruments

This study uses content analysis using the AWK model, specifically examining journals that have been disseminated in Indonesia through the SINTA portal. The research method in this article uses a descriptive-qualitative method (Dinihari, Zuriyati, & Lustyantje, 2021). Namely collecting data in the form of scientific articles indexed by SINTA 2 originating from the portal <https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/journals>. Some of the reasons for choosing the SINTA 2 ranking are because it has a significant impact on science that has been tested and applied by the community, namely an impact with a point of more than 1 (> 1). A number of these articles

**Table 1.Aspects and Categories in Research**

| Aspect                | Category  |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Research type         | A1.Quantitative research<br>A2.Qualitative research   | A.Quantitative- qualitative research  |
| Research participants | B. 1 news text<br>B. 2 speech text<br>B. 3 conversations<br>B. 4 text of song lyrics<br>B. 5 literary texts<br>B. 6 transliteration (video) | B. 7 graffiti text<br>B. 8 scientific work texts<br>B. 9 transcript excerpts in the radio |
| Data collection       | C. 1 test sheet<br>C. 2 Watch and record<br>C. 3 surveys  | C. 4 notes<br>C. 5 is not defined   |
| Data analysis         | D. 1 Norman Fairclough<br>D. 2 Van Dijk<br>D. 3 Van Leeuwen<br>D. 4 Milles & Hubberman<br>D. 5 Michael Foucault<br>D. 6. MCDA               |   |

were processed using Ms. Excel to obtain graphs of the statistics of the emergence of types of research, research subjects, and analysis of the data studied. The same research method has been used by (Susetyarini & Fauzi, 2020) several modifications.

This study's instrument was used to map the annual increase in the use of the CDA method among papers in SINTA-indexed journals employing the CDA method, as well as the categories to be studied utilizing multiple aspects to review the framework approach and data analysis in the 101 collected articles.

Examining the content of the study requires consideration of four factors. The most important points include: 1. Research type, 2. Research subjects, 3. Data collection, 4. Data analysis.

### Sources Of

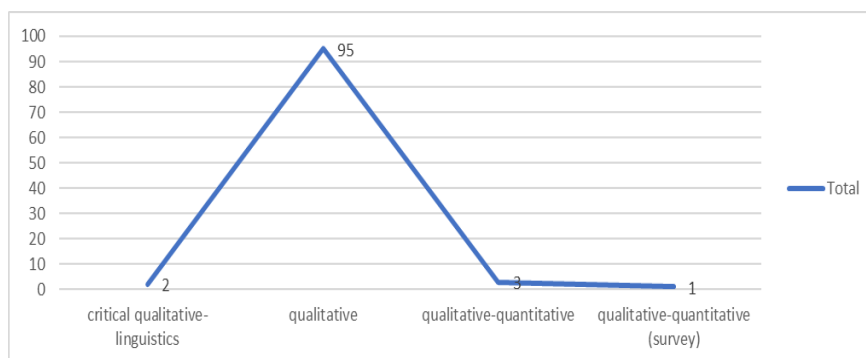
The information collected is derived from search results using the CDA framework or methodology. All articles indexed on the Science and Technology Index (SINTA 2) portal between 2017 and 2024 with the terms "linguistics" and "language education" are retrieved using the terms Critical Discourse Analysis. As a repository for scientific articles, the Indonesian Ministry of Science, Technology, and Higher Education designed and developed the SINTA Portal. There are hundreds of articles, out of which 101 use the CDA method for their analysis in 20 SINTA 2-indexed journals. Prior to Oktober 2024, the collected items were published online. Results.

All articles have been categorized based on predetermined characteristics and categories. The author provides this information in the form of an abstract, which is clarified by reading each article's study methods and conclusions. The gathered information is then presented in the form of a bar chart.

### Distribution Frequency

The number of papers employing the CDA methodology for 2017-2024 has multiplied from 2017 to 2020. This is due to the fact that, following the 2017 and 2019 elections for Mayor of DKI Jakarta and President of the Republic of Indonesia, there has been much discussion regarding power and ideology. The election process featured these aspects of identity, race, and ethnicity, indicating a significant increase in recognizing the function of CDA in this news, enabling the identification of ideologically-motivated political motivations in multiple media texts.

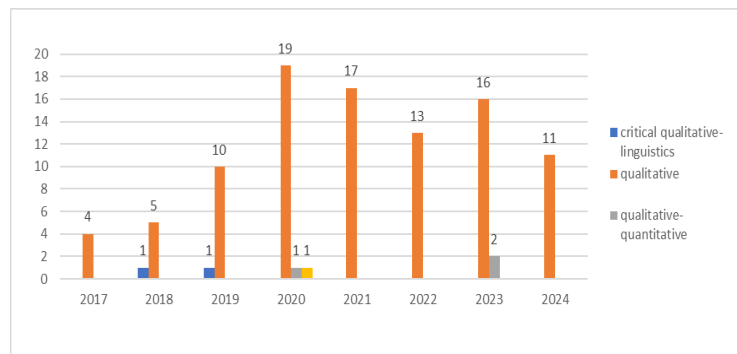
## RESULTS



**Figure 1. Frequencys Research**

In the election for Mayor of DKI Jakarta, the people's support was "divided" because one of the incumbent candidates held opposing views to those of Jakarta's citizens. Then came the issue of religious blasphemy by Basuki Tjahaya Purnama alias "Ahok," the incumbent mayor who has influenced his population to the point where they are not easily duped by politicians who exploit religion for their own gain. In 2019, (Suryo Nugroho, 2012, 56) The political year produced twelve articles demonstrating an increase in interest in the CDA technique. In addition to electing the president and vice president, members of parliament who are currently serving in parliament will also conduct these elections. The manner in which the mass media discussed one of the presidential candidates. Before and after the 2019 presidential election, the CDA researched the political issues that "framed" Indonesia's dynamic democratic process.

However, the CDA research trend, which surged in 2019 due to the introduction of the Covid-19 virus into Indonesia at the start of 2020, declined in 2020. As a result of Indonesia's system of Enforcing Limitations on Communal Activities, the presence of this virus has a direct impact on lifestyle changes and increased work from home. Therefore, in this situation, all activities are prohibited, and everyone is advised to remain at home. This approach has not been extensively studied using the lexical and clause-specific CDA method. Research themes in 2020 were dominated by forms of representation (Asidiky & Puspa 2020, 23; Ginanjar & Widyastuti 2024, 43; Lestari & Triyono 2020, 45; Romiyati 2020, 66).



**Figure 2. Research Type**

The type of enquiry determines the form to be analyzed. Processing and mapping of this type are qualitative and descriptive. This type of analysis utilizes an average methodology and journal from 2017 to 2024 based on study topics, research subjects, data collection methods, and analytical techniques. In 2020, qualitative research will predominate, followed by mixed methods, including critical qualitative-quantitative (one study), qualitative-quantitative (survey) and observation (each one study). The qualitative nature of CDA's research in Indonesia is based on the numerous dynamic social, political, economic, and other factors.

Developing nations such as Indonesia prefer qualitative over quantitative approaches when using the CDA method to analyze a text because qualitative approaches emphasize the interpretation of available data at the model level in CDA dimensions, which is then communicated to the public. A second intriguing aspect of the organization is its methodological nature, which attempts to evaluate, form conceptions, and apply it specifically to education in Indonesia. The CDA study analyzing the education sector has not been thoroughly examined; in fact, only two studies have been uncovered, one on improving writing arguments with CDA (Wuryaningrum, 2020) and the other on using graffiti media to increase ecological consciousness among high school students.

In contrast, mixed types of research, namely qualitative-quantitative, have received scant attention. This is due to the fact that quantitative measurement methods continue to dominate, with statistics serving as a tool, but qualitative explanations remain lacking. This study involving college students applies the three CDA Fairclough dimensions to improve argument writing. The results of testing the three dimensions of CDA on students indicate that the CDA component of the Fairclough insurance advertising model can overcome these difficulties in writing arguments, particularly in the following areas: (1) using facts and evidence correctly (correct, relevant, and essential); (2) using persuasion based on correct reasoning; and (3) communicating ideas (well organized) (Wuryaningrum, 2020). There is a research gap in education where the CDA technique has not been employed extensively in analysis, despite CDA's applicability and congruence with the education sector's social environment making it very relevant for usage in the education sector.

### Research Subject

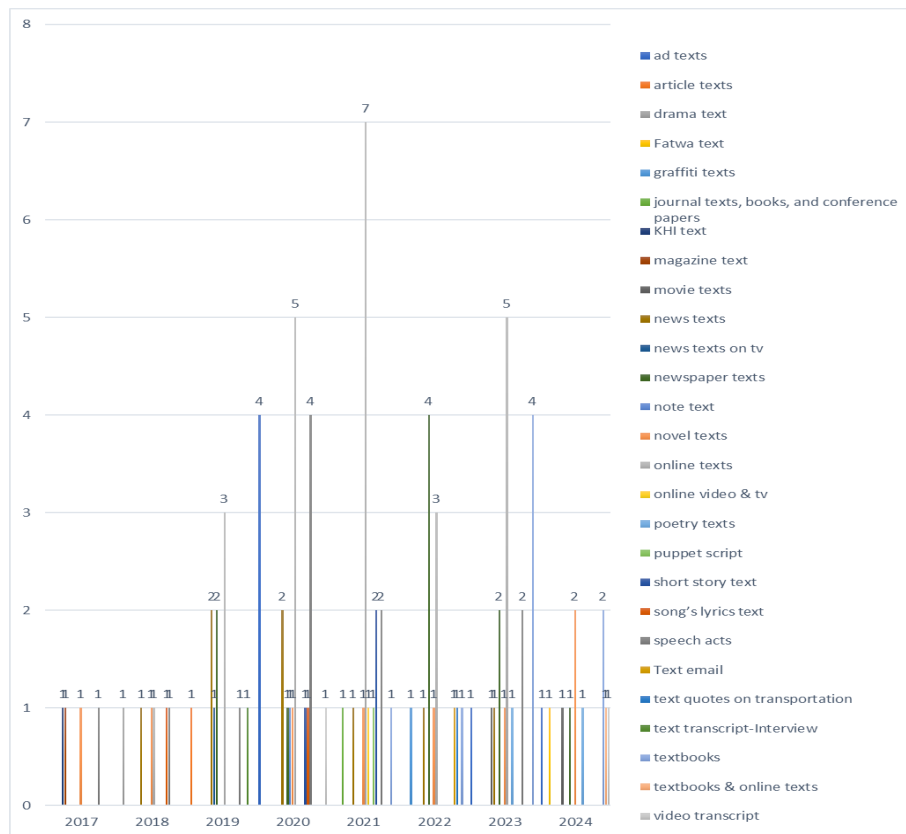


Figure 3. Research Subject

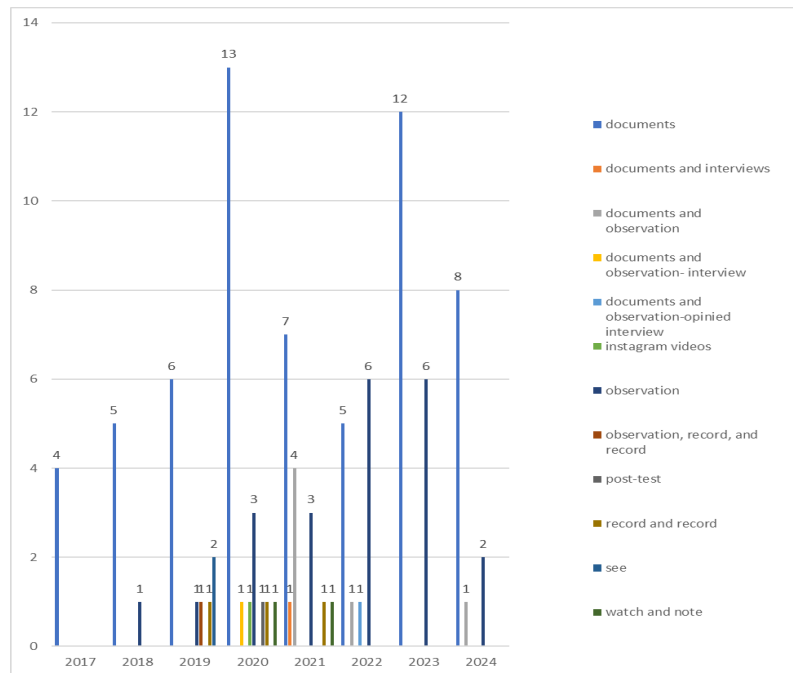
Online texts dominate the corpus of data analyzed by CDA, comprising 24 corpora in social media. (Facebook, X, wordpress, etc). The dominance of online text articles on social media can be linked to the continuous presence of news in the lives of the Indonesian people. This dominance is caused by the Indonesian public's preference for obtaining information quickly and easily, making news from social media more popular.

Originating from statistics and then analyzed through the lens of media perception. One of the responsibilities of the media is to present ideological discourse to the public, functioning as a mediation channel for the production of reality through news texts; this perspective thus becomes an important factor in power, domination, racism, and politics (Ghofur, 2016).

The second most studied research subject is news (online and offline) with a total of 18 articles. News about the state of the country and several celebrities in Indonesia still attracts the interest of researchers. News delivered by private TV stations and online news portals receives significant attention due to easy access and the interest it generates among conventional viewers. Mass media also plays an important role, not only in recording existing thoughts and dynamics but also in shaping opinions as they develop, for example, in Sundanese society (Anshori, 2017).

After grappling with mass media, the shift from mass media to online media portals has also garnered significant attention. Researchers from Malaysia noted that the decline in newspapers' readership had been experienced in 1998-2000 in Malaysia, and that gap had been filled up by the emergence of online newspapers. (Asad, 2021). This is not much different from Indonesia, which has shifted from conventional mass media to online platforms in every report covering national and international news.

## Data Collection



**Figure 4. Data Collection from SINTA (2017-2024)**

Through the SINTA portal, documents and observations dominate in the data collection of CDA research, totaling 60 and 22 articles, respectively. Developing countries, such as Indonesia, which are more accustomed to reading on digital portals than watching television, have conducted more research on document data collection from digital news texts. Data in the form of documents is reduced, categorized, and identified to classify certain characteristics of a discourse (Fauziyah & Nasionalita 2018, 79). The CDA method is then used to analyze clauses, words, and phrases at the linguistic level, with the type of data analysis tailored to the needs of the researcher.

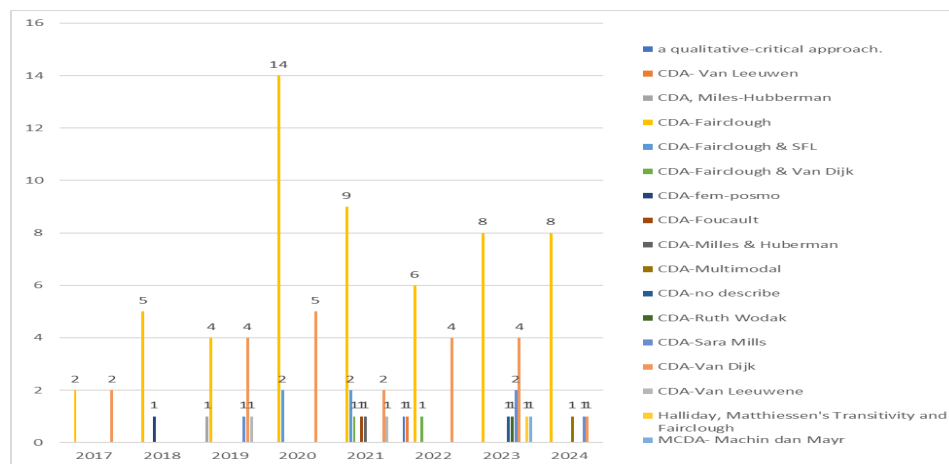
The form of data collection from documents has many advantages because it is simple to obtain and is one of the studies in three Fairclough dimensions, specifically the text-discourse dimension pertaining to the media for conveying communication for a particular purpose (Fee & Fairclough, 1993, 63).

Observational data collection is the next step. Typically, researchers attach methods to retrieve data from an object, which are summarized in the method. During observation, researchers took part either in the field or in the classroom to assess argument writing ability based on the three CDA dimensions. The late Norman Fairclough (Wuryaningrum 2020a, 23), then graffiti text made by school students (Setiyanto & Macaryus 2024, 62), and speech acts between the teacher and students in the class (Syahrin et al. 2021, 194). The method for teaching how to write this argument begins with an example of an insurance advertisement, which is then analyzed in terms of the linguistic characteristics of modality and the requirements that the form of discourse be formed cohesively and coherently. The results of this study indicate that the CDA Norman Fairclough method is capable of forming an argumentative essay with the following characteristics: (1) using facts and evidence appropriately (correct, relevant, and essential); (2) using persuasion based on correct reasoning; and (3) the delivery of ideas (well-organized ideas) can be overcome by studying the CDA Fairclough model, which is straightforward and focuses on structural and content issues. The micro, meso, and macro dimensions are readily applicable as a means of imparting knowledge regarding content arguments in structures (Wuryaningrum 2020a, 11). Using CDA to analyze a graffiti text at school is also an interesting topic. The results of the analysis revealed that a large number of causal and persuasive texts conveyed ideas about the sustainability of the earth in a coherent manner through the use of phrases and clauses, and in the

social context were able to establish relevance between the impact of negative elements when committing a violation.

The form of speech acts between the teacher and students in the classroom is intriguing due to how the dominant discourse forms function in the context of teaching. According to the findings of this study, the dominant discourse in education is still the teacher's one-way information-based lectures (Fitriani et al. 2015, 93). This is significant homework in teaching in schools, especially on campuses as an institution that produces its graduates as agents of change.

The method of collecting quantitative observational data in the field of education has not been studied extensively. This creates a research gap regarding the scope of education and the use of CDA to enhance critical thinking. The social, humanities, and literature fields dominate a portion of the research summarized on the SINTA portal concerning the use of the CDA method. This demonstrates CDA's inclination to examine texts via social, historical, and cultural settings during their production and consumption by the public. The CDA's task of assessing societal texts can be applied in academia, enabling students to differentiate and categorize texts grounded in logic against those based on biases of Data Analysis



**Figure 5. Types of Data Analysis in Critical Discourse Analysis**

The type of research that uses Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional framework dominates all SINTA 2 research, with a total of 56 articles from 2019 to 2024 that specifically use it without mixing with other data analyses. Data analysis in Norman Fairclough's research is based on the numerous applications of this method, which serves as an instrument that can connect text and socio-culture (Hayuningsih 2021, 77), the imbalance of power relations (Putri et al.

2020, 67), connecting between the interpretation of a phenomenon and hegemony (Wuryaningrum 2020a, 80), a negative representation of Ahok (Asidiky & Puspa 2020, 67), the media is not open in reporting the problem (Busri, H., & Badrih, 2024, 1), practice of pedophile power (Risaldi et al. 2021, 241-242), and social practices in policy making during the Covid-19 pandemic (Nursalam Sulaeman, Sulaeman, Mustafa, Irvan 2021, 388). The distinguishing characteristic of the CDA Fairclough method is how to express an ideology in text, discourse, and text-related sociocultural praxis. The development of these findings can be a negotiation in determining the direction of discourse, which will determine the form of neutrality from mainstream writers and media.

The tendency of Indonesian researchers to utilize the Fairclough method of data analysis because it is applicable to the social context in Indonesia. In a number of research models in Indonesia, the use of three dimensions consisting of text dimensions, discourse praxis, and sociocultural conditions is a relatively new direction. Demographic bonuses and the democratic system in Indonesia are the main attraction for using the Fairclough model to examine socio-cultural movements from the texts produced, both in print and online, because opinions and ideas from

individuals or groups have an attractive bargaining power to shape ideas towards a more state-centric system. superior to the interpretation of the text

Cognitive praxis by Van Dijk is the second most prevalent model in SINTA 2. This framework was used in 22 articles in 2017-2024, specifically. Van Dijk also saw how social structure, dominance, and power groups existed in society, as well as the cognition/thoughts and awareness that shape and influence particular texts, which sparked interest in his framework due to the development of media in the Indonesian state (Ghofur 2016, 177-178). The media as a transmitter of information also has different linguistic indications, such as the media in Kompas.com in conveying judgments through van Dijk's three dimensions, namely text, socio-cognitive, and social context with a feminist approach that reports on the oppression and violations of an individual against athletes. girls gymnastics (Lestari & Triyono 2020, 219)

In the examination of the third framework, namely CDA Sara Mills. This analytical model applies studies on women who face resistance in society. This analytical model was found in 2019 with one article, 2023 with two articles, and 2024 with one article. The application of this framework will reveal different characteristics, especially in examining the transformation of women's emancipation in social life, which indicates a significant shift in the roles and perceptions of women in society. Women are depicted as strong individuals, capable of leading and challenging conventional gender norms and stereotypes, while still respecting cultural traditions (Alfi, Syamsi, 2023).

Gender concerns persist as a significant concern, manifested in literary writings, particularly in how novels depict the social marginalization of women, highlighting the constraints placed on their duties and ambitions (Mariyani, Sari, & Liliani, 2024). Novels serve as potent expressive instruments when socioeconomic disparities emerge, as they are conveyed aesthetically.

The novel and Sara Mills' CDA framework examine open and indirect sexism, offering a distinct analytical viewpoint on the language employed in the text. The comprehension of feminist themes in modern Indonesian literature underscores the necessity for knowledge and opposition to sexism, as illustrated by the 22 sexist comments in the novel "Queen Alexine" (Fitriyah, 2023).

Among the numerous exemplary pieces concerning women, few address their resistance to subordination, specifically nine discussions that illustrate women's empowerment and their capacity to contest conventional gender conventions (Alfi et al., 2023). The portrayal of women is characterized by their substantial impact, ability to express opinions, and leadership, while also challenging and scrutinizing societal preconceptions directed at them. Another article indicates that women are frequently portrayed as objects and linked to the 'glass cliff' problem, wherein they are assigned to precarious leadership positions (Kristina & Ramadona, 2019).

The 'glass cliff' phenomenon serves as a metaphor for women when they are chosen as leaders in crucial and crisis situations, shown by the selection of Uber's CEO among male dominance.

In the examination of the third framework, CDA Sara Mills delineates the actors associated with the occurrence by their trademarks. In 2020, two articles will utilize this framework, and by 2024, the framework's application will exhibit distinctive characteristics, particularly in its examination of the transformation of women's emancipation in social life, indicating a significant shift in the roles and perceptions of women in society. Women are depicted as strong individuals, capable of leadership and challenging conventional gender norms and stereotypes, while yet honoring cultural traditions.

## CONCLUSION

In this study, the publication of articles discussing the Critical Discourse Analysis method in the keywords language education and linguistics on the SINTA platform between 2017 and 2024 is examined. The use of the CDA method has increased from year to year, especially in 2020, with a total of 21 articles; in 2021, there will be 17 articles. From the study of news media texts,



newspapers, online, and literature to the evaluation of classroom and public space learning. The CDA framework model is dominated by the Norman Fairclough framework due to researchers' interest in the sociocultural dimension that can alter a reader's interpretation of a text.

The main focus of the review of 101 articles is to examine the extent to which researchers from Indonesia have utilized critical discourse analysis in the past seven years. Several articles discuss the conditions of power imbalance, ideology, hegemony, and gender. This condition allows for subsequent research to provide formulations that the government can turn into policies or regulations that impact society. This is the main objective of critical discourse analysis, which offers knowledge from texts that provide solutions for the formation of an advanced society.

### Acknowledge

The authors express gratitude to the anonymous reviewers for their perceptive feedback on this article. We would like to convey our gratitude to Professor Ninuk Lustyantie and Professor Zuriyati for their wonderful guidance.

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