FAIRCLOUGH'S CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON NEWS TEXTS ON "MERDEKA BELAJAR KAMPUS MERDEKA (MBKM)" IN KOMPAS.COM

Analisis Wacana Kritis Fairclough Pada Teks Berita Tentang "Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM)" di Kompas.com

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Abstract

Peningkatan kualitas pendidikan begitu penting, membuat pemerintah melalui Kementrian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset dan Teknologi mengambil langkah-langkah strategis, salah satunya ialah implementasi MBKM. Program MBKM disosialisasikan melalui Website Kemendikbud Ristek serta melalui media massa. Media massa selalu aktif membantu pemerintah dalam menyosialisasikan program tersebut kepada masyarakat. Oleh sebab itu, diperlukan kajian wacana kritis untuk mengetahui hubungan antara wacana dalam teks berita tentang program tersebut dengan kondisi pendidikan saat ini. Analisis Wacana Kritis yang dikemukakan oleh Norman Fairclough digunakan sebagai pijakan teori pada penelitian ini. Metode penelitian yang digunakan ialah metode kualitatif deskriptif. Adapun sumber data pada penelitian ini ialah artikel berita di Kompas.com tentang MBKM, selanjutnya data pada penelitian ini ialah wacana yang mengandung dimensi mikrostruktural, mesostruktural, dan makrostruktural yang dapat dikaitkan dengan fenomena atau kondisi pendidikan di Indonesia pada saat ini. Selanjutnya, pengumpulan data penelitian ini dilakukan melalui beberapa tahapan; a) pengidentifikasian, b) pengodean, c) penulisan data. Kemudian pada analisis data dilakukan melalui; a) pengklasifikasian data, b) penyajian data, c) penginterpretasian data, d) pengambilan simpulan. Adapun hasil yang diperoleh pada penelitian ini ialah terdapat; a) dimensi tekstual (mikrostruktural), b) dimensi kewacanaan (mesostruktural), dan c) dimensi sosial makrostruktural.

Abstract

Improving the quality of education is so important, the government through the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology takes strategic steps, one of which is the implementation of MBKM. The MBKM program is socialized through the Ministry of Education and Culture's Website and through mass media. The mass media has always been active in assisting the government in socializing the program to the public. Therefore, a critical discourse study is needed to determine the relationship between the discourse in the news text about the program and the current state of education. Critical Discourse Analysis put forward by Norman Faircglough is used as a theoretical basis in this study. The research method used is a descriptive qualitative method. The source of the data in this study is a news article in the Kompas.com about MBKM, then the data in this study is a discourse that contains microstructural, mesostructural, and macrostructural dimensions that can be related to the phenomenon or condition of education in Indonesia at this time. Furthermore, the data collection of this study was carried out through several stages; a) identification, b) encoding, c) writing data. Then on data analysis is carried out through; a) classification of data, b) presentation of data,

c) interpretation of data, d) retrieval of conclusions. The results obtained in this study are there; a) textual dimension (microstructural) b) dimension of discourse (mesostructural), and c) macrostructural social dimension.

INTRODUCTION

Discourse is one of the terms that is often used to represent ideas, perspectives, arranged with the right structure and pattern, so that it is easy for the reader to understand. (Baryadi, 2002) states that the terms discourse and discourse are used in the field of linguistics. Discourse is also referred to as a complete unit of text, and is easy to understand because it presents complete information, which can be in the form of oral or written conversations as a reflection of social interaction.

In line with the opinion in front of (Syamsuddin, 2015) revealed, discourse is a pragmatic study in the field of lingustics. Discourse is broader than sentences, because discourse includes a whole concept or idea in a text. So it can be said that through discourse the reader can understand an idea or ideas of the author in full.(Masraeng, 2017)

Furthermore, Foucault's discourse consists of several statements that represent a particular topic in a given time as well. This means that discourse is also closely related to the context of phenomena that occur in a certain period of time. Discourse produced not only provides information to readers but also has other functions, one of which is to build a community perspective on a topic that is of concern to the community, (Jumadi, 2017)

At this time, through technological advances people can easily access and share information (news discourse). The discourses contain political, social, economic, health, and education, etc. The diversity of discourses that appear in the media brings considerable cultural changes in the formation of points of view on a topic raised, today's society tends to be more critical of a discourse. There are many perspectives that arise when people understand a discourse. These perspectives were certainly born not without reason. The media has an important role in directing and shaping a community point of view.

Newspapers/media can form perspectives on something good and bad through discourse. The media is also often used by a group to cement its position. Therefore, the public as readers needs to understand every information presented in every news discourse, a filter and comparison of every information read is needed, (Badara. Aris, 2014)

The media as a tool to convey news / information about many things also has another role as an institution that can build a public opinion, even in the extremestilah of the media through news discourse can emphasize an idea that must be accepted by readers. (Sobur, 2009) The media has a big hand in producing news discourse, and how the news discourse is understood and interpreted by the public, Hall (Cenderamata & Darmayanti, 2019)

The emergence of digital news media platforms provides an opportunity for the public to be more critical in understanding and responding to a topic raised. Thus habituation in critical thinking in responding to a news discourse, will foster sensitivity in assessing a good and correct discourse.

Nowadays, there are many digital media platforms that produce news discourse, media that have been known to the public and have a good reputation in existence such as; TEMPO, SUARA MERDEKA, JAWA POS, KOMPAS, etc. KOMPAS media in digital form changed its name to KOMPAS.COM.

KOMPAS.COM is a digital news platform, which presents a variety of news columns, ranging from; news, trends, healt, food, education, parapuan, money, etc. KOMPAS.COM always be up-to-date in presenting news discourses that can be read by the public. Therefore, KOMPAS.COM become one of the digital media platforms that are widely accessed by the public.

KOMPAS.COM as a news media always presents actual news, since the pandemic period in early 2020 raised various kinds of issues that are of concern to the public, including; Health, economy, and education. The issue of education is one of the issues that has become a lot of discussion, it is caused by social restrictions which resulted in the learning process during the Covid-19 pandemic being carried out online. In addition, there is an issue that is no less interesting, namely the launch of the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) program in early 2020 by the Ministry of Education and Culture of Research and Technology.

The MBKM program is a breakthrough in the world of education as one of the policies of the Ministry of Education and Culture of Research and Technology, to equip university graduates both PTN-PTS, and as an effort to reduce the gap between the competence of university graduates and the competencies needed by users (DUDI, Agencies, etc.). Socialization of the implementation of the MBKM program to provide an understanding for the public about MBKM, discourses related to MBKM are widely produced by mass media, both print and electronic. One of the media that produces a lot of discourse is KOMPAS.COM.

Referring to several reasons ahead, an in-depth study is needed to describe every relationship in the MBKM news discourse published KOMPAS.COM with aspects of critical discourse analysis, including; a) textual dimension (microstructural) b) dimension of discourse (mesostructural), and c) macrostructural social dimension.

THEORY

Critical discourse analysis is a point of view used to see between social phenomena in a text, as well as to find out the content of interest that exists in it. In addition, critical discourse analysis is used to determine the relationship between texts and the dynamics of socio-cultural development in different social dimensions in the realm of linguistics, Eriyanto, (Rohana and Syamsuddin, 2015:1)

Critical discourse analysis is a point of view that rests on the strength and imbalance of a social phenomenon. Therefore, critical discourse anaslysis is used to analyze texts on other areas of science, including the economic, social, cultural, political, hegemonic, etc. domains. There are principles that are used as a basis for using critical discourse analysis, namely; action, context, power, ideology, and history, Van Dijk (Rohana and Shamsuddin, 2015:1). Critical discourse analysis views discourse not only from the aspect of language, but also relates it to social conditions. Critical discourse analysis has the main objective, namely, to describe the relationship of equality in a discourse, (Masitoh, 2015)

Furthermore, critical discourse analysis views a text that has an internal structure. The internal structure is not sterile from the influence of factors outside the text that can be called an external structure. Critical discourse analysis considers that a text is inseparable from aspects that are outside the text, for example aspects of power, ideology, social, cultural, etc., (Jumadi, 2017)Furthermore, Critical discourse analis is often seen as part of the critique of cultural studies, which views discourse as an artifact and cultural distribution in the structure of domination and subordination, (Malini, 2016)

Based on the description in front, it can be understood that critical discourse analsisis sees the use of language in the production of discourse cannot be interpreted neutrally, as in the field of linguistics in general. In the point of view of critical discourse analysis language is used in its relation to ideology and power. Therefore, critical discourse analysis is very necessary to

reveal and decipher efforts to manipulate language, through acts of discrimination, suppression through language, so that critical thinking is needed to describe social inequalities that are deliberately formed and legitimized through the production of discourse published on television, radio, and newspapers. In short, that inequality can happen in social interactions.

Based on the description in front of the analysis is a point of view that can be used to summarize aspects outside the structure of meaning that exists in a discourse. There are several concepts in critical discourse analysis, one of which is Norman Fairclough.

According to Fairclough, there are several principles that can be used in the implementation of critical discourse factors, namely; 1) discourses that discuss social problems, 2) discourses that show the existence of power relations that are dicussive, 3) discourses that discuss culture and society, 4) discourses that contain ideologies, 5) discourses related to history, 6) discourses that are very closely related between society and text, 7) discourses that are interpretive and contain explanatory, (Syamsuddin, 2015)

Furthermore, Fairclough states that critical discourse analysis views that texts as a form of social practice, need to pay attention to contextual and holistic criteria. In addition, the application of critical discourse analysis to a discourse does not only stop at the interpretation of the meaning contained in it, it needs further interpretation that concerns the socio-political aspects behind the creation of a discourse, as well as its influence on socio-political aspects. Therefore, it can be understood that the production process of a discourse needs to consider historical aspects, as well as an understanding of the use of language and ideological dimensions of discourse makers, (Syamsuddin, 2015)

According to Fairclough, the application of critical discourse analsisis can be implemented in three different concepts: 1) discourse can be understood as a type of language used in a particular field, for example politics, 2) the production of discourse as part of social practice aims at preserving the social world, including to reveal social relations in a power that are incompatible through the role of the media, the discourse in question also concerns other aspects beyond the social aspect, namely; economics, communication media, science, education etc. 3) the use of discourse as a speech expression that contains meaning derived from experiences gained from a certain perspective. Therefore, in the forms of discourse there is the practice of discourse based on the place where the discourse is produced and consumed,(Syamsuddin, 2015)

Based on some of the presentations ahead, Norman Fairlouch's critical discourse analysis, focuses on three aspects, namely; first, microstructurals are used to decipher aspects of the language with social phenomena in the data used. Second, the mesostructural is used to decipher aspects related to the production of news discourses used as data sources. Third, macrostructurals are used to decipher the relationship between news discourse and social phenomena that exist outside of news discourse.

METHODS

The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive qualitative methods are procedures that can produce descriptive data. The descriptive data in question are data that can be proven to be true, which are presented systematically, factually, and accurately according to the nature of the data, (Hj. T. Fatimah Djajasudarman, 1993)

The selection of descriptive qualitative methods is adjusted to the data used in this study, namely news texts containing microstructural, mesostructural, and macrostructural dimensions that can be related to the phenomenon or condition of education in Indonesia at this time. The source of data in this study is news text in online news media KOMPAS.COM which contains MBKM issues/topics. While the data in this study are, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs that contain dimensions; microstructural, mesostructural and macrostructural.

Pada tahapan pengumpulan data, penelitian ini juga menggunakan metode simak. Metode simak meliputi Teknik sadap, simak libat cakap, simak bebas libat cakap, rekam, dan catat (Sudaryanto., 2015) Pengumpulan data pada penelitian ini, dilakukan melalui beberapa tahapan. Adapun tahapan-tahapan yang dilakukan ialah; a) pengidentifikasian data, b) pengodean data, c) penulisan data. Selanjutnya dari data yang diperoleh dilakukan penganalisisan data. Pada tahap penganalisisan data terdapat beberapa tahapan yang dilakukan. Adapun tahapan-tahapan yang dilakukan ialah; a) pengklasifikasian data, b) penyajian data, c) penganalisisan data, d) pengiterpretasian data, dan e) pengambilan simpulan berdasarkan hasil dan pembahasan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, it will be described about the results of research on news discourses related to the MBKM program in KOMPAS.COM media, in general there are discourses that show positive and negative images regarding the implementation of the program. Therefore, to determine the relationship between discourse and aspects outside the discourse, an in-depth analysis is needed including; a) analysis on aspects of language, b) analysis on aspects of discourse, c) analysis on social contexts. Here are some headlines of news discourses discussing MBKM, which are the data in this study;

Number	Data
a)	Nadiem: Merdeka Campus Gives a Big Difference in Indonesian Higher Education
b), c)	Minister of Education and Culture: In 2022, the Quota of MBKM Participants Will Increase to 150,000 Students
d)	4 Reasons Why Nadiem Makarim Issued an Independent Campus Policy
e)	Jokowi Supports MBKM Policy of the Ministry of Education and Culture of Research and Technology
f)	Minister Nadiem Makarim Praises USU's MBKM Program involving Local Partners
g)	PresUniv Research Survey: Independent Campus Becomes a Source of Learning Innovation
h)	The Government is Asked to Improve the Regulations of the Independent Campus Program
i), j), k)	RDPU together with DPR, Students Criticize the Independent Campus Program

Textual Dimension (microstructural)

In the textual dimension the data will be extracted based on several points concerned; experiential value, relational value, and expressive value.

1) Value Experience

> a) According to Nadiem, some define MBKM in order to participate in student exchanges, some interpret it as a program to get KIP Kuliah which is now enlarged for expensive study programs, it can vary. "But it all remains within the framework of the Independent Campus," explained Nadiem. It was explained that the MBKM program policy made a big difference in the world of Indonesian higher education.

Based on citations a) there are words and sentences that contain euphemistic expressions that aim to provide information about new policies in the world of education. The word in question is MBKM, in this discourse the term "MBKM" as revealed by the Minister of Education, is a new breakthrough in the world of education, which aims to improve competencies in accordance with the competencies desired by students. Because in its implementation, the MBKM program can be carried out outside the study program or outside the campus. In its implementation, the success of the MBKM program as an effort to improve the quality of graduate competencies still requires further proof. This is because the MBKM

program is still running for two years since its launch, so it still takes time to assess the success of the MBKM program. In addition, at this time the organizing college is still making adjustments in implementing the program.

Furthermore, in the quote there is also a sentence that contains a euphymistic expression, namely the MBKM program policy makes a big difference in the world of Indonesian higher education, syntactically the phrase of great difference in the world of education, shows a positive image as an expression that aims to explain to the public about the implementation of the MBKM program. The phrase can also be understood as an effort made to convince the public that the MBKM program is a program that can improve the quality of education in higher education for the better.

2) Relational Value

> b) Nadiem also listened to various inputs to improve the quality of the Merdeka Campus program. Nadiem revealed that in 2021 as many as 50,000 students had carried out off-campus activities from the MBKM programs.

In quote b) there is a sentence that contains the expression euphemism, the sentence referred to is that "Nadiem also listened to various inputs to improve the quality of the Independent Campus program." The sentence is built in a positive tone, which aims to foster perspective in the community, regarding the implementation of the MBKM program which is not only organized based on what is known by the government, but to achieve the success of the program, it requires contributing thoughts from the organizers, namely universities. An important point that can be understood in this phrase is the government's willingness to receive input from universities, which should be done to improve the quality of the implementation of the MBKM program upstream to downstream.

Referring to the description, it can be seen the relationships between discourse and aspects outside the discourse. The discourse built on the quote shows a positive value to the government's efforts. It is practices like this that can shape people's point of view on a discourse. Balance is needed in building discourse so that the reading public can get complete information, and can determine their own point of view regarding mbkm implementation.

3) Expressive value

> c) KOMPAS.com. Nadiem said that the President supports the Independent Campus program and all the changes made by the Ministry of Education and Culture of Research and Technology so far.

Quote c) shows the existence of an expressive sentence as part of the positive discourse that is built, the sentence in question is Nadiem conveying that the President supports the Independent Campus program and all the changes made by the Ministry of Education and Culture of Research and Technology so far. The sentence was expressed as part of the perspective on the MBKM program, as a program that has already received legitimacy from the president. Furthermore, through this discourse, the Ministry of Education and Culture of Research and Technology wants to get legitimacy from the community, regarding the MBKM program.

At the level of social life, legitimacy is very important to be obtained by a group, because legitimacy is one of the proofs that the ideology to be offered through the MBKM program really received a positive response. Thus the implementation of the program is certainly acceptable to the community.

Based on the discussion ahead, it can be understood that words, phrases, and sentences containing euphemistic expressions in the news discourse, are expressions constructed with several purposes, which include; a) providing information to the community, b) forming a community perspective on the MBKM program, c) gaining legitimacy from the community regarding the MBKM program.

Dimension of Discourse (Mesostructural)

In the dimension of discourse will be given the relationship between discourse and the media, which includes; discourse production, discourse distribution, media profiles, and how KOMPAS.COM media works.

Media KOMPAS.COM is a news media that uses digital platforms as a space to distribute discourse to the reading public. KOMPAS.COM was founded in 1995 was originally named KOMPAS ONLINE. In his work as a news provider, KOMPAS.COM always presents actual news discourse. KOMPAS.COM always strives to provide accurate news presentations in accordance with existing facts. In addition, in terms of news presentation, KOMPAS.COM use diction and terms that are easy to understand, so that the news discourse produced can be read by all circles. KOMPAS.COM also strives to provide learning to the community through writing news that refers to good and correct linguistic rules. Therefore, KOMPAS.COM is in great demand by the public.

KOMPAS.COM in relation to producing news discourses concerning MBKM, seeks to present information in a balanced, sharp, and reliable manner. Information that is important for the public to know in relation to MBKM is presented periodically, starting from the beginning of the launch of the MBKM program until now. There are 28 news related to the MBKM program in KOMPAS.COM, all news are well presented according to the facts. In addition, the preparation of news headlines about MBKM is packed with the right diction, so that it can attract the attention of readers, especially topics related to MBKM, for example the following news headlines; 1) Nadiem: Merdeka Campus Gives Big Differences in Indonesian Higher Education, 2) Minister of Education and Culture: In 2022, the MBKM Participant Quota Increases to 150,000 Students, 3) 4 Reasons Why Nadiem Makarim Issued the Independent Campus Policy, 4) Jokowi Supports the MBKM Policy of the Ministry of Education and Culture Ristek, 5) Minister Nadiem Makarim Praises the USU MBKM Program involving Local Partners, 6) PresUniv Research Survey: Independent Campus Becomes a Source of Learning Innovation, 7) The Government is Asked to Improve the Regulations of the Independent Campus Program, 8) RDPU together with the DPR, Students Criticize the Independent Campus Program.

1. Social Dimension (macrostructural)

In this section, we will discuss the social dimension (macrostructural) which concerns the relationship of discourse and social aspects outside of discourse, because every discourse produced actually has a relationship with aspects outside of discourse. There are several aspects in the social dimension, namely; situational, institutional, and social.

> d) KOMPAS.COM- Nadiem explained, according to Nadiem, the Merdeka Campus policy is a continuation of the Merdeka Belajar concept. Then why did the Ministry of Education and Culture issue an Independent Campus policy? Here are Nadiem's reasons as summarized Kompas.com. 1) encourage universities to be more adaptive, 2) accelerate innovation, 3) eliminate paradigms, education is only the responsibility of educational units, 4) train students more adaptively.

Quote d) is one of the discourses produced with the aim of showing the existence of the government in making and setting new policies in the world of education, namely the

implementation of MBKM. Ideologically, the mbkm implementation policy is acceptable to the community. However, the lack of preparation made by universities to organize MBKM certainly creates new problems. This is because there is no ready system that can accommodate all student activities in every implementation of the Main Performance Indicators (IKU).

In addition, in the quote, there are also several points that are important, that it is necessary to accelerate the innovation of universities, that at this time the participation of other parties (government institutions, the business and industrial world, formal schools, etc.) in improving the quality of competence of high-income graduates is important. On the social dimension of the statement aims to inform the public about the importance of these parties to participate in the direction of change.

> e) "I strongly agree with what is often conveyed by the Minister of Education and Culture of Research and Technology, namely the Independent Campus, because students can learn from anywhere and anytime, and the campus continues to direct," he said, launching the Ministry of Education and Culture's Ristek website. The President emphasized that the rapidly changing times must be balanced with rapidly changing educational programs and research that is in line with the challenges of the times. In anticipation of unpredictable world changes, Indonesian human resources must quickly adapt and seize opportunities. "The Kampus Merdeka program with matching funds will support rapid changes in the world of education. I am happy now that students can study in the industry for one semester, meaning that the industry has become part of the university," he said.

Based on quote d) there is a phrase in the discourse that aims to provide understanding to the community, about the era of change in the world of education, the phrase in question is (matching fund) will support rapid changes in the world of education. Through the implementation of the MBKM program, which in practice provides flexibility for students to learn other fields outside the study program, it is hoped that it can improve student competence, as well as the quality of graduates. In addition, in the quote there is also a sentence that the rapidly changing times must be balanced with rapidly changing educational programs and research that is in accordance with the challenges of the times. This sentence was conveyed to the community, so that the community understands the current educational situation which is undergoing such a rapid change. To keep up with these changes, the government organizes the MBKM program, a program that is expected to answer future challenges for university graduates. Through the MBKM program, it is hoped that it can reduce the gap between graduate competencies and the competencies needed in the world of work.

2. Institutional Dimensions

> f) Not only that, Nadiem also asserted that it would fight the three sins committed by the university. "What are the three sins of the university? First, sexual violence. Second, bullying. Lastly, intolerance. We will fight these three sins starting with sexual violence," he said. For your information, the dialogue with Nadiem was closed by giving a souvenir of a deer statue that became an icon of the USU Campus. The handover of souvenirs was carried out directly by Muryanto to Nadiem.

In quote k) there is a statement that leads to the creation of a discourse about the actions that need to be taken by the government in addressing problems that generally occur in almost all universities, the statement is an attempt to instill an understanding in the community about the importance of awareness in anticipating the occurrence of sexual violence, bullying, and intolerance, which can lead to divisions.

It needs concrete policies and actions from the government to anticipate the occurrence of cases that lead to these problems. Because the discourse was made to prevent public pessimism about the implementation of MBKM. In addition, the Ministry of Education and Culture of Research and Technology as an institution that has the authority to make policies in the realm of education, seeks to convince the public through policies that will be confused in responding to every problem that arises in the world of education, especially in universities.

> e) "We want to ensure that Indonesia is not only catching up, but our hope is that at least higher education in Indonesia will be an example for education in the world which will be discussed in the next 10 years," explained Nadiem. Minister Nadiem said that in 2020 as many as 12 thousand students had participated in the certified internship and independent study program (MBSI). This year, the number will increase to 50 thousand students. It is targeted that as many as 500 organizations and industries will open job vacancies.

Quote e) shows the current picture of education in Indonesia, which needs to catch up with other countries. In addition, there is a long-term plan to strengthen the competencies that must be possessed by students through the MBKM program. Furthermore, the quote also contains a discourse to convince the public regarding the successful implementation of MBKM in 2020, through the Certified Internship and Independent Study (MISB) program, the addition of participants in 2021 is a claim of success that the government wants to show in the previous period. These efforts can lead to public opinion about the success of MBKM, although the success of the MBKM programmer will only really see results in the next few years.

Based on the presentation, readers must be able to think critically about the impact directly related to the implementation of these programs. The news discourse has not presented it in a balanced manner. Data and supporting evidence are needed to find out how much success the MBKM program has. As well as what parameters can be used to measure the success of MBKM implementation.

3. Social Dimension

> g) Enthusiastic students of the MBKM program Referring to the results of research by Haris and his colleagues, as many as 80.9 percent of lecturers have been intern supervisors, 61.9 percent of them are also actively involved in discussions, meetings and workshops related to the MBKM program. As many as 77 percent of lecturers will encourage students to take part in the MBKM program. Meanwhile, 53 percent of them think the MBKM program is beneficial for students and 66.7 percent will recommend the program to students. In terms of students, according to the survey results, as many as 69.1 percent have prepared themselves to take part in the MBKM program. Then, 74.7 percent of students also believe that the MBKM program will not make their study period longer. From the same survey, 83.4 percent of students believe the MBKM program will provide additional competencies for them.

> h) JAKARTA, KOMPAS.com - The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology is asked to improve the regulations for the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) program. The Ministry of Education and Culture is also expected to hold a more central role and supervise the implementation of MBKM. "The improvement of MBKM regulations and guidelines that position the Ministry of Culture and Technology as a more central regulator, both for universities and partners so that they are ready to correct and fix problems in the field," said Coordinating Minister for Student Affairs BEM KM Gadjah Mada University (UGM), Muhammad Khalid, in a hearing meeting (RDPU) with Commission X of the DPR, Wednesday (2/2/2022).

In quote g) shows the numbers obtained from the results of research on the results of MBKM implementation, namely the process of mentoring lecturers in the field, the involvement of staff, and student confidence that will have an impact on improving the quality of graduates. In general, quote g) is a discourse that aims to lead public opinion in the implementation of MBKM. However, if we look at the contradictory things between the discourse in quote g) and the citation h), as follows.

In quote h) there are still various kinds of problems that arise in the implementation of MBKM. This, of course, is one of the proofs that in its implementation the MBKM program still needs further evaluation. This is because, in the quote, there is a statement from student representatives who are participants in the MBKM program, which provides the view that there is a need for regulatory improvements, which can be used as guidelines by universities, partners, and students.

Referring to the presentation, the MBKM program certainly still needs evaluation and improvement that can be made by the government, through policies that facilitate implementation. At this time, the implementation of the MBKM program at the tertiary level is still in the adjustment stage in finding the right formula according to the characteristics of universities, so the author believes that the MBKM program will be able to run well in the following years, when each university has found the right formula in supporting each MBKM implementation.

> i) BEM Universitas Indonesia (UI) also conveyed criticism about the MBKM program. Deputy Head of BEM UI Bayu Satria Utomo said, based on research conducted by BEM UI, the problems faced by students are about the conversion of semester credit units (SKS), the lack of MBKM information, and the disbursement of incentives not on time. BEM UI recommends the government to socialize MBKM up to the study program level. Bayu said that the lack of socialization up to the study program level caused the unpreparedness of the study program in compiling the curriculum.

Citation i) shows criticism from students related to value conversion, incomplete information about MBKM, and incentives that students must receive. The criticism is proof that a policy is needed that can regulate the conversion of grades, so that mbkm activities participated by students get recognition from universities. Furthermore, the problem regarding the lack of information on the implementation of MBKM can be addressed by the Ministry of Education and Culture of Research and Technology through efforts to provide technology-based information that can be easily accessed by all MBKM participating students. Then, regarding incentive disbursements that are often slowed down, there should be a need for special policies that can ensure that incentive disbursements can be carried out in a timely manner.

This is very important to get the attention of the government, considering that MBKM activities certainly require funds where not all students have the same ability economically, so that if the incentive disbursement process can be given on time, of course students become more deep in participating in / implementing the MBKM program.

Based on the explanation ahead, it can be understood that the implementation of the MBKM program is very diverse which concerns the 8 Key Performance Indicators (IKU). Of course, further evaluation is still needed, and followed up through real policies that can solve every problem that exists.

> j) JAKARTA, KOMPAS.com - Students from various universities in the country expressed criticism and suggestions for the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) program which has been launched by the government since early 2020. The criticisms and suggestions were conveyed in a

hearing meeting forum (RDPU) with Commission X of the DPR which oversees education affairs, Wednesday (2/2/2022). One of the criticisms came from BEM KM Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM).

k) The representative of BEM Kutai Kartanagara University, Eko Purwanto, asked the government to pay attention to universities outside Java Island. According to him, not all universities have implemented MBKM. "It is hoped that this can be facilitated in order to socialize MBKM to campuses in the eastern region. Because we see that in the eastern regions the implementation of MBKM has not been evenly distributed, then how is the socialization and facilities that must be prepared by universities in the regions," said Eko.

The discourse in quote j) shows that in relation to the social aspect, the discourse that is built contains information about the weaknesses of the MBKM program. The discourse in this context is used as a counterweight, regarding the successes and shortcomings of the MBKM program. Thus, the public can certainly get complete information related to the implementation of the program.

Furthermore, in quotes j) and k) are efforts made by the government in obtaining public attention, by conducting hearing meetings (RDPU) with members of the BEM and Commission X of the DPR RI. These activities are very important to be informed to the public about the efforts made by the government in improving the system in the implementation of the MBKM program, so that the government through the Ministry of Education and Culture of Research and Technology will continue to obtain legitimacy from the community to implement the program.

Based on the discussion, it can be understood that it is necessary for the reader's critical attitude in digesting all texts produced by the media. Because, to obtain complete information, more efforts are needed to pay attention to every information read. In addition, a critical reader is needed to absorb all the data and supporting evidence in all news feeds, and needs to relate it to social aspects outside of news discourse. Because in this context, news discourse can not only be understood from expressed information, but beyond that there are still other aspects, which need to be understood by the community, such as efforts to gain community legitimacy through constructed news discourse.

CONCLUSION

This is very important to get the attention of the government, considering that MBKM activities certainly require funds where not all students have the same ability economically, so that if the incentive disbursement process can be given on time, of course students become more deep in participating in / implementing the MBKM program. Based on the explanation ahead, it can be understood that the implementation of the MBKM program is very diverse which concerns the 8 Key Performance Indicators (IKU). Of course, further evaluation is still needed, and followed up through real policies that can solve every problem that exists.

There are three main discussions in this study, namely; a) textual dimension (microstructural) b) dimension of discourse (mesostructural), and c) social dimension (macrostructural). First, the microstultural dimension, there are euphemistic phrases, and sentences that are used to build a positive image of the government through the value of experience, the value of relationships, and expressive values in the news discourse of the MBKM program.

Second, the mesostructural dimension, in this section describes the production process of MBKM news discourse in an effort to present information in a balanced, sharp, and reliable manner. These efforts can be seen through the sequence of news uploads ranging from the socialization of the MBKM program, the launch of the MBKM program, the implementation

of the MBKM program, to the efforts made by the government in evaluating the program, which made KOMPAS.COM received a lot of public attention.

The three macrostructural dimensions, in this dimension many news discourses are associated with situations or conditions with conditions at the time the discourse is produced, that news discourse cannot necessarily be understood from a linguistic point of view, but there are other domains that can be related to news discourse, which refers to the political, economic, social, and cultural fields of society

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