Uncover The Construction of News about Plagiarism in Portal-Islam Media

Riana Anjarsari[1,*] Satria Nugraha Adiwijaya[2]

Corresponding author. Email: riana.anjarsari@metrouniv.ac.id

[1,2]IAIN Metro, Jl. Ki Hajar Dewantara No.15A, East Metro., Metro City, Lampung.

Abstract

Submission of information from *online* to readers has various perceptions on the reader's cognition, especially in the aspect of work plagiarism. Unbalanced media coverage has diversified impacts. This also happened to the news that Afi Nihaya was accused of Plagiarism from Mita Handayani's account on the *Islamic Portal online portal.* In addition to the attention of news readers, the emergence of the news as a form of court that occurs in the community. This study aims to deconstruct the unfairness of *online* towards Afi Nihaya. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative and using critical discourse analysis of Teun A. Van Dijk. Research data was taken from the *Islamic portal* about Afi Nihaya Accused of Plagiarism from Mita Handayani's account. The data analysis technique is based on the discourse analysis of Teun A. Van Dijk's model, namely text, social cognition, and social context. The results of this study (1) *the text* contains the discourse on the facts of plagiarism carried out by Afi Nihaya Faradisa; (2) social cognition/discourse practices that generate ideas and the alignments of journalists are both not in favor of Afi; (3) the social context/sociocultural practice which can be seen from the media's alignment in the resulting news is that they are both not in favor of Afi. Thus, *online* about Afi Nihaya Faradisa experiences injustice in the attitude and role of the news media, causing a shift in attitudes among readers

Keywords: critical discourse analysis, social cognition, social context.

1. Introduction

The discussion of discourse analysis certainly cannot be separated from language. Because, discourse analysis is referred to as a study to analyze language scientifically, both spoken and written. In addition, discourse analysis is a discipline that deals with the study of language or language use. Therefore, language is a medium or starting point in discourse and discourse analysis. The language contained in the discourse becomes an object to be analyzed and interpreted more deeply. Critical discourse analysis carries several critical thinkers such as Norman Fairclough, Teun A. Van Dijk, Michel Foucault, and Sara Mills. Each character has different thoughts and opinions in critical discourse analysis. However, the differences between these figures are complementary and mutually sustainable to provide knowledge in critical discourse analysis.

This research will only focus on critical discourse analysis of Van Dijk's model to be studied, described, and implemented. Critical discourse analysis in Van Dijk's view is an analysis that is often used in language discourse analysis. Because, Van Dijk's analysis model is classified as an easy analysis. However, Van Dijk's model is also a very detailed analysis. Van Dijk explained that the core of his analytical model is based on social cognition. Furthermore, the critical discourse analysis of Teun Van Dijk's model is divided into three dimensions, namely text, social cognition, and social context. *First,* the text dimension in Van Dijk's view sees a text as divided into three things, namely (1) the macro structure is related to the theme/thematic or is often called the topic in the news. Van Dijk views that this thematic is used to show a picture of a discourse. That is, thematic is a core idea in discourse. Thematic or commonly referred to as this theme can be known if the reader has read the discourse to completion. Furthermore, Van Dijk also said that this theme is formed from two things, namely *macrorule* or a general rule and *global coherence* . Van Dijk (1982: 69) says that the macro structure is called the *semantic macro structure.* Van Dijk considers that discourse is a general view that is coherent and has a supporting part to

show general ideas or topics. In other words, the topic or general idea is supported by several subtopics in order to become a coherent and whole discourse.

Van Dijk explained that the discourse or news produced by journalists cannot be separated from the point of view of the journalists themselves. That is, a news produced by journalists does not escape the mind of a journalist when covering an event or events. This thought or commonly called cognition greatly influences journalists in emphasizing the topics that will be shown in the news. This is because the journalist's cognition or thoughts are considered as a strategy to raise the written news; (2) the superstructure is related to the schematic or schematic in writing so that it is arranged into the whole news. Van Dijk explained that the superstructure is a schematic or schema. Discourse, both news and non-news, must have a framework or scheme. For example, a scientific paper has a schema, namely introduction, content, and closing. This is the same as news that also has a scheme or commonly known as a plot. Furthermore, Van Dijk explained that the schemes in each news discourse vary. Because, the scheme in the news is divided into two; First, *summary* (title) and *leads.* Van Dijk considers that the title and *lead* is the most important thing in the discourse to emphasize the topic that journalists want to show to the reader. *Lead* in Van Dijk's view is defined as an introduction or brief summary before entering the content of the news/discourse; Second, *stories.* Van Dijk explained that *story* is the content of the whole news or discourse. *Story* in Van Dijk's view is divided into two, namely situations and comments. Furthermore, the situation is still divided into two things, namely the situation in which the event occurred and the situation which means the background that can support the event. Furthermore, the comments are also divided into two parts, namely comments from figures concerned with events in the news and comments which are conclusions from journalists based on comments from these various figures; (3) micro structure consisting of semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric. Van Dijk (1985) says that macro structure is another consideration when looking at discourse. Furthermore, he views that the microstructure in a discourse is divided into several domains.

1.1. Semantics

Van Dijk considers that this semantic realm is very important to understand the meaning that journalists will show in a discourse or news. Because, with this semantics the reader will be able to catch the intent and content of the news. Furthermore, Van Dijk divides five things to help readers understand the semantic meaning of news. Below is a quote that discusses semantics in Van Dijk's view (1988: 211)

"Graphics, sound and sentence forms are usually categorized as 'observable' expressions of discourse, traditionally called 'surface structures' in generative grammar. In some critical and ideological studies (often but not only in a Marxist tradition), such structures may even be called 'material', although, as suggested before, there is very little 'material' in abstract 204 Discourse structures (one reason I used 'observable' between quotes). (Van Dijk, Teun. 1998: 211. *Ideology: A Multidisciplinary Study Approach)"*

a. Setting
Van Dijk explains that the setting referred to here is not the setting of the situation or the setting of the atmosphere. However, this setting is defined as the background of an event or events that occur. This was explained again by Eriyanto (2001: 235) that the setting is a direction to show the intent that will be conveyed by journalists. Furthermore, the setting is basically brought up to give an impression that the journalist's idea has a clear reason. In addition, the setting used by journalists is an ideological mirror of the journalists themselves.

b. The details
The details of this discourse are considered as a journalist's strategy to control information. Eriyanto (2001: 238) explains that this detail is examined from all dimensions. That is, the reader or researcher is able to distinguish the part that is described at length and the part that is described a little by the journalist. The part that is described in sequence and length is usually used to highlight the image of the communicator. On the other hand, the part that is described a little or even omitted is usually used to cover the weakness of the communicator.

c. Intent
This element of intent is almost the same as detail. In this detail, journalists think more about the advantages and disadvantages of communicators in describing news or discourse. In contrast to the detail element, because this element of intent, news or discourse that is beneficial or detrimental will still be conveyed to the reader. Good news will be delivered openly by journalists, but bad news will be conveyed implicitly.

d. Presupposition
Eriyanto explained that the presupposition element is in the form of a question whose role is to support the delivery of certain meanings. Presupposition is used by providing a reliable statement of truth to support an argument in the discourse.

1.2. Syntax Syntactic

Elements are considered as part of researching a discourse or news. This is because the syntactic structure affects the ideology of journalists. All forms of messages or topics that journalists want to convey can be seen through their syntactic structure. The following quote discusses syntax in Van Dijk's book (1988: 203)

"Agency and responsibility for actions may be similarly emphasized or deemphasized, for example by active or passive sentences, explicit or implicit subjects, as well as word order. It needs little analysis to show that such an important function of syntactic variation may have an impact on the description of ingroup and outgroup actions, and hence on ideological implications of text and talk. Position and role of clauses may signal implications and presuppositions, which are closely related to what language users should or should not know, and hence to 6the ideological discursive functions of exposing or concealing information." (Van Dijk, Teun. 1998: 203. *Ideology: A Multidisciplinary Study Approach)"*

a. *Sentence form*
Eriyanto (2001: 251) explains that sentence form is related to logical thinking with the principle of causality. As in general, the form of a sentence consists of a subject, predicate, and object. Furthermore, the form of the sentence basically does not only refer to the grammar, but also the meaning that arises from the sentence structure. In addition, the form of sentences used by journalists will determine the subject described implicitly or explicitly.

b. *Coherence*
The element of coherence is a coherent relationship between sentences and words. That is, one sentence with another sentence is related to each other. Eriyanto explained that the elements of the relationship between these sentences can be seen from the conjunctions or propositions used by journalists.

c. *Conditional*
Conditional coherence is almost the same as the coherence above that to know the relationship between sentences can be seen from the propositions or conjunctions used. In addition, Eriyanto mentioned that this conditional coherence is related to the clause which is considered as an explanatory. Furthermore, the clause is considered as a reflection of the communicator's image in providing good and bad information or statements.

d. *Distinguishing*
Coherence this coherence is the opposite of conditional coherence. This distinguishing coherence emphasizes or shows that the two sentences or the two events are different and contradictory. The use of distinguishing coherence in the news will have various effects on the readers. However, the most basic of the effects caused by this discriminating coherence is how the meanings received by the reader are different. Therefore, news readers and researchers must be critical about the parts being compared and the way journalists compare the two discourses.

e. *Pronouns*
The use of pronouns in a discourse or news is to show a person's position in the discourse. In addition, pronouns are used to create an imaginative group. For example, the pronouns "I", "we", and "we". The pronouns "I" and "we" indicate an official attitude in which the position of the perpetrator and the interlocutor are not parallel. This is different from the pronoun "we" which shows an equal position and a comprehensive attitude.

f. *Denial*
This element of denial is used by journalists to show their alignment with a story that is written implicitly. This means that this element of journalists seems to agree with something in the news, but actually does not agree by giving implied arguments.

1.3. Stylistics

Stylistics is related to the choice of words or diction used by journalists in the news or discourse they produce. The lexicon or commonly referred to as word choice is used to convey an ideology. Therefore, the choice of diction used is not arbitrary because once again the choice of diction greatly influences the ideology of journalists in interpreting the facts or events that occur. This is in accordance with Van Dijk (1998) below.

"Especially interesting for ideological analysis is the fact that subtle sound variation may directly code for underlying opinions in event and context models, that is, without explicit semantic articulation: Admiration, praise, derogation, blame and many other functions of discourse may thus be signaled implicitly — and hence deniably — as a function of ideological beliefs. The sound structures of talk to or among women and men, whites and blacks, superiors and subordinates, and generally ingroup and outgroup members, may thus display, emphasize, conceal or persuasively convey ideologically based opinions about events or the participants in the context. (Van Dijk, Teun. 1998: 200. *Ideology: A Multidisciplinary Study Approach)"*

1.4. Rhetoric

Rhetoric or rhetoric is an emphasis in the language used in discourse and news to convey information. This rhetoric is divided into three, as follows.

a. Graphics

The use of graphics in news is usually marked with bold letters, underlines, larger font sizes, italics, tables, diagrams, photos, pictures, and others. The use of graphics is intended to highlight events that are considered important in a news story. Furthermore, Eriyanto explained that the use of graphics also provides a cognitive effect to get the reader's attention. it is in accordance with Van Dijk (1998).

"Graphical structures may have several cognitive, social and ideological functions. Cognitively, they control attention and interest during comprehension, and indicate what information is important or interesting, or should be focused on for other reasons, and may therefore be better understood and memorized. They may signal communication forms and genres, such as the difference between a news report and an editorial in the press, or between theory and assignments in a textbook. Socially, graphical structures, including photographs, have a large domain of associations, for instance with groups, organizations and subcultural styles, as the difference between a popular tabloid and a serious mainstream broadsheet shows, or the type of advertising in fancy magazines, street billboards , the subway or a supermarket leaflet." (Van Dijk, Teun. 1998: 200. *Ideology: A Multidisciplinary Study Approach).*

b. Metaphor

In the news, we often find figurative words and metaphorical expressions. The use of metaphor by journalists is usually used to give the effect of beauty in a news or discourse.

c. Expression

Expressions reflected in written discourse are the same as graphics, namely the use of bold letters, italics, photos, colors, and others. It is different from the expression that is reflected in the discourse in the form of speech, because the expression in the conversation is in the form of intonation. The intonation is used to influence or persuade the listener about the parts that must be considered and not paid attention to.

Second, the dimension of social cognition related to the mental experience, knowledge, and views of journalists in producing a news story. Van Dijk explained that in the process of social cognition, it is divided into two things, namely schema/ which is often called model and memory. *First,* the schema. Schema is considered as a mental structure that includes how a person views people, social roles, and events. Van Dijk (1991: 167) explains that in order to understand and interpret an event, there are two models used, namely the event model and the context model. The event model is used to assess an event. The context model is used to describe a person's knowledge or opinion described in the context of a special situation. This is slightly different from the opinion of Augugostinos (1995: 33) that experience and socialization have an influence on the schema. Because, with experience and socialization, humans can integrate information that has been stored in their minds with new information that describes how a person understands events, interprets, and incorporates it into his knowledge. *Second,* memory. Memory is used by humans to think and know something. Eriyanto (2001: 264) explains that in memory also all humans are able to store messages that have occurred or are new to view a reality. Memory is divided into two parts according to Michael W Eysenck (in Eriyanto 2001: 264), as follows; a) Short-term memory, namely short-term memory is memory that is used to remember an event or events that occur with a short duration; b) Long-term memory is used to remember events or events that have occurred in a long period of time. Long-term memory often causes discrepancies from reality because a person only guesses. *Third,* the dimension of the social context that relates a discourse develops in society according to the knowledge of the community itself.The three dimensions of Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis are one unit, interconnected and support each other. That is, Van Dijk's dimensions are integral parts that complement each other in the process of critical discourse analysis. The essence of Van Dijk's analysis is more emphasis on social cognition. In other words, Van Dijk analyzes and highlights how a journalist can produce news and how it develops in society. Because, Van Dijk views that a discourse does not just come without the writer's social cognition. The text in Van Dijk's view must be understood, interpreted, and interpreted by connecting the author's social cognition and the social context of the community. Therefore, Van Dijk's discourse analysis is said to be more detailed and is usually used more to analyze critical discourse.

Based on the above, the researchers are interested in implementing Van Dijk's model of discourse analysis in the Islamic Portal newspaper about "Geger! Teguran Allah di Bulan Ramadhan, Jejak "Plagiarisme" AFI NIHAYA FARADISA Terbongkar, Akun FB Afipun Menghilang". Furthermore, Van Dijk's discourse analysis research has also been carried out by; 1) Fitriana et. Al (2019) entitled "Critical Discourse Analysis of *Online* of the Fraud Case of Umrah Travel (Teun A. Van Dijk Model"; 2) Humaira Research (2018) entitled "Critical Discourse Analysis (AWK) Teun A. Van Dijk Model on Letter Notification Republika News" with the theme of *Beginner Voters Assessed Passive*; 3) Yanti's research (2019) entitled "Analysis of the Critical Discourse of Teun A. Van Dijk in the Text of the Speech Claiming the Victory of the 2019 Presidential Election".

2. Research Methods

This research is a descriptive qualitative research using the method of documentation and content analysis of the media text of the Teun A. Van Dijk model. This study focuses on the meaning of language use from the attitude of *online* on the news about "Geger! Allah's rebuke in the month of Ramadan, traces of AFI NIHAYA Faradisa's "plagiarism" were exposed, Afi's FB account disappeared, thus creating meanings that have certain implications. This research begins by interpreting and analyzing the news text about "Geger! Teguran Allah di Bulan Ramadhan, Jejak "Plagiarisme" AFI NIHAYA FARADISA Terbongkar, Akun FB Afipun Menghilang" on *the Islamic Portal*. Furthermore, the analysis is carried out at the level of grammatical and lexical meaning of words and words in the news. The analysis technique of this research was carried out using three analyzes, namely text, social cognition, and social context. The analysis is used to determine the relationship between social structure and knowledge in society in the name of discourse (Eriyanto, 2012: 224-225). The data to be processed is a news discourse about "Geger! Teguran Allah di Bulan Ramadhan, Jejak "Plagiarisme" AFI NIHAYA FARADISA Terbongkar, Akun FB Afipun Menghilang". which was released on the *Islamic Portal media portal.* The discourse analysis is based on macro-structural aspects that discuss the thematics of the news, superstructure containing schematic observations of opinions and compiled, microsemantics on syntax, stylistics and rhetoric using discourse analysis of Teun A. Van Dijk. The results of the analysis are presented in tabular form to facilitate understanding for the reader.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Elements Used in News

Discourse by Van Dijk is described as having three dimensions or elements, namely text, social cognition, and social context. In the text dimension, what is examined is how the structure of the text and the discourse strategy used to describe a particular theme. At the level of social cognition, the process of producing news texts involves the individual cognition of journalists. In addition, the third aspect studies the building of discourse that develops in society about a problem.

a. **Teks**

Portal-Islam **The structures contained in the news** *Portal-Islam* "Geger! Teguran Allah di Bulan Ramadhan, Jejak "Plagiarisme" AFI NIHAYA FARADISA Terbongkar, Akun FB Afipun Menghilang". **as follows.**

Elements	Observed	Data
Macro	**Thematic** The theme or topic that is put forward in a story. →Topics	"Wacana Fakta Plagiarisme yang dilakukan oleh Afi Nihaya Faradisa" namely the discourse on the facts of plagiarism by Afi Nihaya Faradisa. The news is said to be a fact known to be true with evidence of Afi's confession confirming the accusation. This means that the truth about the accusation of plagiarism by Afi Nihaya Faradisa is clear. Afi and Mita have both clarified and confirmed the news circulating on social media. This news raises a topic related to the facts of plagiarism against Afi Nihaya Faradisa because this media wants to bring out Afi Nihaya Faradisa as the party who made a mistake, admits her mistake, and apologizes for her plagiarism. The media chose the subject of Afi Nihaya Faradisa as the party who made the mistake. This was raised from the statements of Pringadi Abdi Surya which were more dominant and criticized for committing acts of plagiarism in this news. These statements aim to give the effect to the reader that Afi is actually committing plagiarism. This was confirmed by the media by showing the figure of Willy Liu who commented on a detik.com post which contained Afi's writing entitled "Pezina yang Diampuni: Belas Kasih dalam Agama Kita".
Superstructur	How the news sections and sequences are schematized in the full text of the news. (Title, Subtitle, Lead and Body of News) → Schematic	1. Title: "Geger! Teguran Allah di Bulan Ramadhan, Jejak "Plagiarisme" AFI NIHAYA FARADISA Terbongkar, Akun FB Afipun Menghilang". In this title there is an implicit intention, the author describes that Afi Nihaya Faradisa as a person who is guilty and commits plagiarism. The title was chosen by journalists to attract people's attention to read the

		news they wrote. That's why journalists raised a shocking title. 2. Subtitle: - (not found) 3. Lead: **"[PORTAL-ISLAM] Asa Firda Inayah** atau lebih beken dengan nama akun Facebook miliknya, **Afi Nihaya Faradisa**, membuat kegemparan di Indonesia dalam waktu beberapa pekan terakhir." Afi Nihaya Faradisa, who is now famous, has made social media crowded in Indonesia in the last few weeks. The shocking thing was by bringing up accusations of plagiarism carried out on the article "Compassion in Our Religion". The lead is raised by journalists to provide an introduction to the reader before entering the content of the news. 4. Body News Paragraph 1 to paragraph 19

Micro	**Semantic**
	The meaning to be emphasized in the news text → Setting, details, intent, presupposition, nominalization
		1. Background
		    "Itu setelah tulisannya di wall Facebook miliknya berjudul "Warisan" viral, karena dianggap membela nilai-nilai toleransi antarumat beragama—yang pada momen ini—tergerus oleh aksi-aksi intoleran."
		
		The quote explains that the author of the news to emphasize the information that Afi first became famous through the article entitled "Warisan" because it is considered that the article contains the values of tolerance/tolerance between religious believers. Of course, we know that at this time Indonesia is increasingly rampant acts of intolerance and violence in the name of religion. Therefore, it is through these words that the author wants to emphasize an information to the public. The appearance of the setting in a discourse is basically used to influence the meaning that journalists want to convey to the reader.
		
		2. Detail:
		    "Berkat serial tulisannya di media sosial, Afi kekinian menjadi terkenal. Ia kerapkali diundang memberikan orasi kebudayaan, diskusi off air, dialog di stasiun televisi, dan diundang banyak para pembesar negara. Bahkan kabarnya hari ini diundang oleh Presiden Jokowi untuk menghadiri upacara peringatan lahirnya Pancasila."
		
		    The quote explains that through Afi's writings on social media, Afi is now a famous high school teenager. Moreover, journalists also conveyed information that Afi was often invited to give cultural speeches, discussions, dialogues on television stations and was invited by state officials. One of the state officials who invited Afi, namely President Joko Widodo, to attend the commemoration ceremony of the birthday of Pancasila. The details written by the journalist were used to convey hidden information about Afi's fame through his writings, one of which was the result of plagiarism and adaptations from other people.
		
		3. Mean:
		    "Namun, termutakhir, kehebohan warganet mengenai Afi justru karena ada dugaan dirinya melakukan plagiarisme alias menjiplak tulisan orang lain."
		
		The quote above explains that the latest news circulating on social media, namely Afi, is suspected of plagiarism or plagiarizing other

		people's writings. These quotes are raised by journalists to reveal hidden intentions or information 4. Presumption and nominalization: "Tuduhan tersebut, persisnya dialamatkan untuk tulisan Afi yang berjudul **"Belas Kasih Dalam Agama Kita"**, yang dipublikasikan memakai namanya di Facebook (25/5/2017), dan juga dipublis *detikcom* dengan judul "Pezina yang Diampuni: Belas Kasih dalam Islam" pada 29 Mei 2017. (https://news.detik.com/kolom/d-3514171/pezina-yang-diampuni-belas-kasih-dalam-islam)" The quote implies that of the many articles written by Afi, there is an article that is the result of plagiarism, namely an article entitled "Compassion in Our Religion". The article was also published on detik.com with the title "Forgiven Adultery: Compassion in Islam" on May 30, 2017. Afi's writing published by detik.com was responded to by someone named Willy Liu and said that it was Mita Handayani's writing. . Willy's comments immediately shocked the world of social media. This presumption or nominalization raised by journalists is to provide information to readers regarding news that is developing in the community.
	Syntax How the sentence (form, arrangement) is chosen → Sentence form, coherence, pronoun	a. "Itu setelah tulisannya di wall Facebook miliknya berjudul "Warisan" viral, karena dianggap membela nilai-nilai toleransi antarumat beragama—yang pada momen ini—tergerus oleh aksi-aksi intoleran." b. "Berkat serial tulisannya di media sosial, Afi kekinian menjadi terkenal. Ia kerapkali diundang memberikan orasi kebudayaan, diskusi off air, dialog di stasiun televisi, dan diundang banyak para pembesar negara. Bahkan kabarnya hari ini diundang oleh Presiden Jokowi untuk menghadiri upacara peringatan lahirnya Pancasila." c. "Hal ini pertama kali dibongkar oleh Abdi Surya, pegiat sastra sekaligus bloger dan penulis di *Kompasiana*http://www.kompasiana.com/pringadiasurya/drama-dugaan-plagiarisme-afi-nihaya-faradisa_592e7127747a61420332ee81" d. "Jika sekedar copy paste dalam dunia per-status-an, barangkali kita juga sering melakukannya dari status teman yang dianggap bagus, itupun sering kita cantumkan nama penulisnya sebagai alternatif jika kita tak menemukan tombol share pada status teman tersebut." e. "Namun apa yang dilakukan Afi ini kelewat berani, karena di bawah judul tulisannya ia mencantumkan logo copyright dengan simbol © sebelum menulis namanya yang dapat diartikan bahwa ia adalah pemilik dan pemegang hak atas karya tulis tersebut." f. "Saat dikonfirmasi atas tulisan AFI "Belas Kasih Dalam Agama Kita" yang lagi heboh atas tudingan PLAGIAT, Willy Liu menegaskan "(itu) Tulisannya Mita Handayani, Dengan penambahan (edit) sedikit diakhir." g. "Pasca ramai terbongkarnya plagiarisme ini, akun facebook Afi Nihaya Faradisa saat ini tak bisa diakses. Dihapus atau menghilang? Atau nanti alasan akun fb-nya diserang? Playing victim? Diserang kelompok radikal intoleran anti bhinneka? Plis deh."
	Stylistics What is the choice of words used in the news	1. **"Asa Firda Inayah** atau lebih **beken** dengan nama akun Facebook miliknya, **Afi Nihaya Faradisa**, membuat **kegemparan** di Indonesia dalam waktu beberapa pekan terakhir." 2. "Itu setelah tulisannya di wall Facebook miliknya berjudul

text → Lexicon	"Warisan" **viral,** karena dianggap membela nilai-nilai toleransi antar umat beragama—yang pada momen ini—**tergerus** oleh aksi-aksi intoleran." 3. "Namun, **termutakhir**, kehebohan warganet mengenai Afi justru karena ada **dugaan** dirinya melakukan **plagiarisme** alias **menjiplak** tulisan orang lain." 4. "Ternyata diketahui artikel Afi itu *copy paste* dari tulisan **Mita Handayani** (konon kabarnya aktivis pendukung LGBT) dengan judul **"AGAMA KASIH"** yang diunggah ke Facebook pada 30 Juni 2016 dengan perbedanan pada tanda baca penulisan, pemenggalan kalimat/paragraf dan judul yang diganti. Tambahan lain pada akhir paragraf dan ternyata juga **saduran** dari kalimat yang diucapkan **Malala Yousafzai**, gadis Pakistan peraih Nobel itu." 5. "Tuduhan tersebut, persisnya **dialamatkan** untuk tulisan Afi yang berjudul **"Belas Kasih Dalam Agama Kita"**, yang dipublikasikan memakai namanya di Facebook (25/5/2017), dan juga **dipublis** *detikcom* dengan judul "Pezina yang Diampuni: Belas Kasih dalam Islam" pada 29 Mei 2017. (https://news.detik.com/kolom/d-3514171/pezina-yang-diampuni-belas-kasih-dalam-islam)" 6. "Hal ini pertama kali **dibongkar** oleh Abdi Surya, pegiat sastra sekaligus bloger dan penulis di *Kompasiana*http://www.kompasiana.com/pringadiasurya/drama-dugaan-plagiarisme-afi-nihaya faradisa_592e7127747a61420332ee81" 7. "Saat dikonfirmasi atas tulisan AFI "Belas Kasih Dalam Agama Kita" yang lagi heboh atas tudingan **PLAGIAT**, Willy Liu menegaskan "(itu) Tulisannya Mita Handayani, Dengan penambahan (edit) sedikit diakhir." 8. **"Pasca** ramai **terbongkarnya plagiarisme** ini, akun facebook Afi Nihaya Faradisa saat ini tak bisa **diakses**. Dihapus atau menghilang? Atau nanti alasan akun fb-nya diserang? Playing victim? Diserang kelompok radikal intoleran anti bhinneka? Plis deh." 9. "Walau AFI Sempat **Mengelak**, Akhirnya Penulis Asli Mita Handayani Akui Itu Tulisannya Tahun Lalu"
Rhetorical How and by means of emphasis is done → Graphic, Metaphor, Expression	1. Photo: the result of a screenshot that juxtaposes the writings of Afi, Mita, and Willy 2. The use of font color, underline (*underline),* and italics (*italic)* 3. mart and clever are good, but honesty is the main thing. Rasulullah SAW bersabda: *"Hendaklah kalian selalu berlaku jujur, karena kejujuran membawa kepada kebaikan, dan kebaikan mengantarkan seseorang ke Surga. Dan apabila seorang selalu berlaku jujur dan tetap memilih jujur, maka akan dicatat di sisi Allâh sebagai orang yang jujur. Dan jauhilah oleh kalian berbuat dusta, karena dusta membawa seseorang kepada kejahatan, dan kejahatan mengantarkan seseorang ke Neraka. Dan jika seseorang senantiasa berdusta dan memilih kedustaan maka akan dicatat di sisi Allâh sebagai pendusta (pembohong)." [HR al-Bukhâri no. 6094]*

b. **Social Cognition**

Social cognition is a dimension or element to explain how a text is produced by individuals or groups of text makers.

Portal-Islam

The views of individuals or groups of text makers in producing the news "Geger! Teguran Allah di Bulan Ramadhan, Jejak "Plagiarisme" AFI NIHAYA FARADISA Terbongkar, Akun FB Afipun Menghilang" arises as a result of a certain structure of mind from various parties which includes the parties. Journalists who want to show that Afi Nihaya Faradisa is a person who is guilty of committing plagiarism. Journalists deliberately presented Pringadi Abdi Surya from the dominant statements and evidence in the news. Pringadi is shown as a critical person and does not look at anyone he is dealing with. Pringadi said that even a doctoral degree should be revoked if proven plagiarism. Based on this, the journalists indirectly did not take Afi's side through Pringadi, who with his critical thinking was able to uncover cases of plagiarism against Afi. The author also includes other news related to Afi Nihaya Faradisa discussing plagiarism.

c. **Social Context**

Emphasizes the building of discourse that develops in society about a problem.

Portal-Islam

We can see that in Indonesia today there have been acts of anarchy in the name of religion, acts of intolerance, and very sensitive debates about religion. Afi's writing entitled "Compassion in Our Religion" which raised about diversity has become a topic of conversation in Indonesia. Moreover, Afi is currently being well-known and invited on television stations and invited by state officials. Afi became famous for his poem entitled "Warisan" which he wrote. From a situational point of view, it is clear that the news is more in favor of Afi Nihaya Faradisa. This happened because Afi was already known by many people, especially President Joko Widodo, who personally invited Afi to join the ceremony to commemorate the birth of Pancasila and tell stories about Pancasila.

Based on the news entitled "Geger! Teguran Allah di Bulan Ramadhan, Jejak "Plagiarisme" AFI NIHAYA FARADISA Terbongkar, Akun FB Afipun Menghilang" can be seen from several news articles published by *Portal-Islam* which discussed Afi Nihaya Faradisa. Afi's reporting regarding his accusation of plagiarism, the *Portal-Islam* discussed critically and thoroughly.media *Portal-Islam* indirectly sided with Afi Nihaya Faradisa. This is clearly seen from journalists who are more dominant in writing Pringadi's arguments and the media also continues to present Afi's news related to the plagiarism committed until finally Afi is proven to have committed the act, admits it, and apologizes. This is found in the next news on *Portal-Islam*. Based on this, the *Portal-Islam* leads the public to be critical of a news item and search for it thoroughly.

4. Conclusion

Newspaper *Portal Islam* which was analyzed using Van Dijk's analytical model, it resulted in assumptions, namely (1) *the text* contains a discourse on the facts of plagiarism carried out by Afi Nihaya Faradisa; (2) social cognition/discourse practices that generate ideas and the alignments of journalists are both not in favor of Afi; (3) the social context/sociocultural practice which can be seen from the media's alignment in the resulting news is that they are both not in favor of Afi.

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