

Critical Discourse Analysis on *Markesot Bertutur Lagi* (MBL)

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Abstract

Markesot Bertutur Lagi (MBL) text is a form of literary work that discusses the existence of social events in real society. The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze MBL text using critical discourse analysis on microstructure, superstructure, and macrostructure elements. The type of research used is descriptive qualitative method with the critical discourse analysis method of Teun Van Dijk. The data collection used is using the method of listening and noting. The object of this research is one of the chapters in the MBL text entitled Markesot Bertutur Hakikat Hidup. Meanwhile, the step of analyzing the data is reading and recording several sentences and words that contain elements of microstructure, superstructure, and macrostructure. Analyze and describe text into microstructure, superstructure, and macrostructure. The results of this study, firstly, in the microstructure there are syntax and semantics that have been found in several parts, including sentence form words, pronouns, coherence, and sentence meanings in some texts. Second, the plot superstructure elements that have been found are opening, conflict, solution, and closing. Third, the macro-cultural elements found in people's lives today are different from the culture in foreign countries or the author's thoughts on the text.

Keywords

critical discourse analysis;
culture; macro-cultural



I. Introduction

Discourse is a text in the form of spoken or written. Discourse is understood and expressed as an action that can interact with many people even if only in written form. The controlled participants are related to the control and limitation or domination of the powerful participants who are included in a discourse. This relates to the text in which there is a discourse. One of the discourses or texts in this study is a form of literary work entitled *Markesot Bertutur Lagi* by Emha Ainun Najib. According to Ratna (2005:312), the essence of literary works is an imagination or fiction based on the reality experienced by a person's experience. This happens because the form of reflection of a person's true story is part of a life story that tells of several life conditions that have been experienced.

This literary work is a book by Emha Ainun Najib. Emha Ainun Najib, who is usually called Cak Nun, is a cultural figure, who has many literary works and has written many books. Cak Nun is one of the figures who has critical thinking in Indonesia. Some of the works that were produced, among others, entitled: *Mega dan Mendung*, *Habibie Manusia Polos Politik*, *Majnun*, *Markesot Bertutur Lagi*, and others.

MBL texts describe the author's ideology, thoughts, ideas that discuss social problems that occur in people's lives. In addition, Cak Nun also put forward the idea of containing several social criticisms. According to Soekanto and Budi (2014: 312), social problems or social criticism are a phenomenon of incompatibility between cultural elements and their influence on society, which endangers certain social groups. Based on

this statement, this can be studied in depth using the CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis) study.

CDA describes the existence of a relationship between discourse and social structures that are material-based or outside of discourse. This means that CDA does not only focus its analysis on conventional discourse (text), but also pays attention to abstract things such as style, rhetoric or text meaning, and discourse structure (Van Dijk, 1993b: 253). In addition, the discourse studied with CDA can provide an understanding to someone how the text and context will be discussed together from the elements contained inside or outside. Thus, a comprehensive and detailed picture will be obtained of a discourse that is read, but it will also be able to obtain a complete picture in describing social interactions in the community.

The problem in this research is to examine how the concepts of microstructure, superstructure, and macrostructure in the MBL text. With the aim of describing and knowing in depth how the microstructure, superstructure, and macrostructure in the MBL text.

The same research also discusses discourse analysis of works, Vishnu Widiatmoko (2015) which discusses the relationship of form or cohesion in the national rubric news discourse online magazine, the relationship between coherence in the national rubric news discourse in the online magazine Detik Month Edition September, October 2014. The results of this study are that there are several arrangements of grammatical cohesion and coherence in the national rubric news discourse. The most common cohesion found in the national rubric news discourse is cohesion in the form of grammatical cohesion consisting of references and conjunctions. In this case, it shows that Detik Magazine pays less attention to the linguistic and current aspects as well as the news content that is applied.

The second research is the work of Ni Putu Dewi Eka Yanti, Good Idea Putrayasa, I Wayan Artika (2019). This study discusses the text of the speech claiming victory for the 2019 presidential election in the study of the Critical Discourse Analysis of the Teun A. Van Dijk model, which examines the text of the speech that conveys the claim of victory for the two pairs of presidential and vice presidential candidates. The results in this study are that the two speech texts are in line with Teun Van Dijk's theory which presents the semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical aspects of the microstructure. The two presidential candidates have different ways and styles of giving speeches, even though they have the same theme. Jokowi has an implicit style in conveying, while Prabowo has an explicit style, frankly declaring victory as President and Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia in 2019-2024.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Text as Discourse

A text which is one of the elements in a discourse in the form of words or several sentences. According to Crystal (2008) text is one of the studies in linguistics which refers to a series of languages which are recorded for analysis and description of sentences or words. Texts can be spoken or written, such as a conversation, news, monologue, and so on. In this case language will have a very important role in a text. Without a perfect language, an interesting text will not be composed.

Richards and Schmidt (2002) expressed their opinion that texts have characteristics including, (1) Sentences will be formed from a text that together creates a structure/unit, such as: letters, reports, or essays, (2) Texts have structure and structure. different discourse characters, (3) a function/purpose possessed by the text will produce a special

communication, and (4) the text can be understood as a whole when connected to the context. Communication is the process of delivering messages by someone to other people to tell (Hasbullah, et al: 2018).

One of the characteristics of the text is that the structure and character of the discourse have differences. The text in its use is in the form of writing, while the discourse is spoken, the text is not interactive, while the discourse is interactive, sometimes the text has a long or short sentence structure. However, both of them also have similarities whether text or discourse refers to the language above the sentence or the language above the clause.

2.2 Critical Discourse Analysis of Teun Van Dijk's Model

Based on language, discourse analysis is a tool to make it easier to understand in a text. For example, analyzing news, advertisements, and similar literary works. In this case, discourse analysis does not only look at the composition of sentences and words, but also from the context of a text and other discourses. According to Brown and Yule (2008:13) discourse analysis is an analysis of the language used which looks at the function of language and what language is used for. Basically, analysis is one of the objects carried out to reveal the identity of the object. Because objects in discourse analysis can never stand alone, are always accompanied by context, then the object identity analysis that determines is the context in a discourse.

According to Van Dijk (1996), the structure and spoken written discourse are seen as textual objects and socio-cultural practices between action and relationship which are one of the goals theoretically, systematically, and descriptively. This is often called social cognition which is adopted from an approach to the field of social psychology. In addition, it is possible that the theory put forward by Teun Van Dijk can elaborate parts of the discourse so that it can be utilized and used practically. Based on the concept of Critical Discourse Analysis according to Teun Van Dijk, these three dimensions will be combined into a single unit of analysis. Here are some concepts according to Teun Van Dijk (1997):

- a. **Micro Structure.** Microstructure is a discourse that is observed through the smallest part of a text, namely the first, semantic analysis (the meaning of a sentence), the second is sentence analysis (syntax) which consists of coherence, denial, sentence form, pronouns. The third is lexicon analysis (the meaning of words), the fourth is Stylistic (rhetorical) which consists of writing style, graphics, metaphors.
- b. **Superstructure (Schematic / Plot),** in this case the discourse or text can be known the plot or scheme from the first chapter to the end. Text that has been arranged and sorted forms a single unit that shows part of the flow. In the MBL text, the plot that occurs consists of the opening of a story, the content, and the closing.
- c. **Macro Structure (Thematic),** is the global meaning of a text that can first be seen through a theme. The second element is social cognition. In this case, discourse produces and influences a dominant text, by doing several ways, namely how the text can be produced and understood, how the information is sought, stored, and memorized. In addition, social cognition that represents a text knows little about its structure and operations in the form of ideology, opinion, norms, and values. The third is the social context. In this case a text and discourse is not only for oneself, but how a text and discourse is developing in society. In addition, there needs to be a response or public opinion regarding a discourse. Basically, analyzing a text or discourse is one of the objects that is done to reveal identity. Because objects in discourse analysis cannot be arranged perfectly, they will always be accompanied by context. On the other hand,

critical discourse analysis is always used in various sciences in the realm of politics, race, gender, hegemony, culture, and social class (Van Dijk: 1984).

2.3 Characteristics of Critical Discourse Analysis

Based on several statements according to Van Dijk, Fairclough, Wodak, and Eriyanto (2005:8), that discourse analysis has several characteristics including the following:

- a. Action (Action). Discourse is understood as an action that language as a medium can be used when someone tries to interact with other people either directly (oral) or indirectly (written). In this case, a discourse contains elements such as persuading, disturbing, prohibiting, warning, and so on.
- b. Context. In understanding a discourse analysis, not only understand language as an internal mechanism of linguistics, but can be seen from elements outside the language. From the context of a discourse, it can be seen and considered such as setting, situation, event, and condition. In addition, context also applies to communication, who communicates with whom and why, in audiences and situations, through what medium, how are the differences in each communication development. So in this case it can be seen that about language here includes context, because context is always involved in a language and there is no act of communication without participation, interaction, situation, and so on. Therefore, discourse can be formed in certain contexts.
- c. Historical. One of the most important characteristics of discourse analysis is placing discourse in a particular historical context. Which, when understanding a discourse, must first know the contents of the discourse. So that it can be understood the reasons why language is used in a text and discourse.
- d. Power. One of these characteristics is the difference between discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis. This concept illustrates that the correlation between discourse and society has mutual interests and goals, one example is the power of men and women regarding sexism discourse, the power of each individual who has cultural differences, and so on. Therefore, critical discourse analysis does not only limit the analysis to the text analysis stage (discourse structure), but also relates it to social, political, economic, socio-cultural conditions.
- e. Ideology. In this case, ideology has a critical nature because in essence texts, conversations, and other forms of discourse are forms of ideological practices or reflections of certain ideologies. In addition, the goal of ideology in discourse analysis is more to produce and legitimize their domination.

III. Research Method

This research uses the approach of the qualitative descriptive method used is based on the critical discourse analysis of Teun Van Dijk (1997: 1-37). The data used are data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences which are included in the concept of critical discourse analysis, namely microstructure, superstructure, and macro structure.

The source of the data used in this research is one of the chapters in the text of *Markesot Bertutur Lagi (MBL)* entitled *Markesot Bertutur Tentang Hakikat Hidup* with the theme *Keindahan Tubuh sebagai Mata Uang*. Based on the selection of chapters that have been determined, this is because there are several elements that contain CDA Teun Van Dijk and include several things that show social relations with the community. Meanwhile, the data collection process used the method of listening and recording. The listening method is used to listen to the use of language orally or in writing. One of the techniques

used is the note-taking technique which records several forms of relevant research on the use of written language (Sukidin and Mundir, 2005:23).

Based on this, there are several steps taken in analyzing the data, namely (1) reading and recording several sentences and words that contain elements of microstructure, superstructure, and macrostructure. (2) Analyze and describe the text into microstructure, superstructure, and macrostructure.

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 Microstructure in MBL

a. Syntax

Syntax is the study of patterns used as a means to combine words into sentences. Syntax is also a part of grammar which deals with the structure of phrases and sentences. In this syntactic element, several things are analyzed, namely, sentence form, coherence, and pronouns.

1. Sentence Form

The form of the sentence in question is the part of the utterance that has a minimal structure of subject and predicate elements, and the intonation indicates that the utterance is complete and its meaning. Sentence forms in the MBL text are dominated by active and passive sentences. In the episode of *Keindahan Tubuh sebagai Mata Uang*, the active sentences can be seen in the following data.

(Sb1P1) “Markesot sudah memasuki alam supramodern di Eropa Barat, di Amerika atau di Jepang selama bertahun-tahun, tapi ia tetap menganggap lebih baik bunuh diri daripada istrinya harus berciuman dengan lelaki lain. Oleh karena itu, Markesot amat mengagumi moralitas dunia modern. Suami-istri saling sibuk sepanjang hari dan masing-masing tidak mungkin menyewa detektif swasta atau negeri untuk menyelidiki apakah sang suami atau sang istri tidak membolos satu dua jam di kantor.”

(“Markesot has entered the supermodern realm in Western Europe, in America or in Japan for many years, but he still thinks it is better to commit suicide than his wife kissing another man. Therefore, Markesot greatly admired the morality of the modern world. A husband and wife are busy all day long and it is impossible for either of them to hire a private or public detective to investigate whether the husband or wife has missed an hour or two in the office.”)

The word "admired" in the data indicates the existence of a transitive active sentence, because the subject does the work and the verb in the sentence requires an object. This sentence illustrates that the morality of the modern world is in accordance with the author's understanding.

In the episode “*Keindahan Tubuh sebagai Mata Uang*”, the passive voice is also found, as in the following data.

(Sb5P1) “Sudah cukup banyak bagian dari bumi yang **dijelajahi** oleh Markesot. Sudah ratusan orang pintar dan modern dan sophisticated yang ditelan oleh otaknya. Sudah berbagai pergaulan dan budaya internasional yang dialami yang dialami olehnya. Tetapi salah satu soal yang tak pernah bisa dipahami oleh Markesot ialah bagaimana rasanya menjadi suami seorang primadona film liberal.”

(“Markesot has explored quite a number of parts of the earth. Hundreds of smart and modern and sophisticated people have been swallowed by their brains. He has experienced various international associations and cultures. But one of the things that Markesot has never been able to understand is what it's like to be the husband of a liberal film belle.”)

The word "explored" in the sentence in the data is a passive sentence. The sentence is subject to work or action. The data provides an understanding that the author conveys his life experience which is represented through the main character named Markesot.

2. Coherence

Coherence is a logical relationship between sentences in a paragraph. Coherence is used to link information between sentences in discourse. In discourse analysis, coherence is the relationship or interweaving of words. In the text *The Keindahan Tubuh sebagai Mata Uang*, coherence is dominated by contrast coherence.

The contrast coherence in the episode *Keindahan Tubuh sebagai Mata Uang* is found in the following data.

(Sb5P5) "Hal-hal seperti itu sungguh-sungguh haqqul yaqin, ciker bungker, malek ngadek tidak pernah bisa dipahami oleh Markesot. Mungkin Markesot adalah tipe lelaki yang kolot, ortodoks puritan, ndesit, entah apa lagi, **tapi** pasti dia adalah manusia yang sedemikian tinggi menjunjung harga dan harkat lembaga cinta kasih antara lelaki dan wanita. Markesot mungkin cenderung identic dengan lelaki budaya tradisi Madura atau Bugis atau etnik manapun yang kalau istrinya disentuh orang lain dalam suasana seksual."

("Things like that really haqqul yaqin, ciker bunker, malek ngadek can never be understood by marketers. Maybe Markesot is the type of man who is old-fashioned, orthodox puritan, ndesit, I don't know what else, but surely he is a human being who so highly respects the value and dignity of the institution of love between men and women. Marketsot may tend to be identical with a man from the Madurese or Bugis culture or any ethnicity whose wife is touched by someone else in a sexual atmosphere.")

The word "but" in the data shows contrasting coherence. The sentence can be understood that the author tends to have a very old-fashioned Madurese or Bugis cultural mindset towards the treatment of husband and wife.

3. Pronouns

Pronouns are tools used by communicators to indicate the position of a person or object in discourse. Pronouns are words that are used to refer to other nouns. There are three types of personal pronouns: first, second, and third person pronouns. The pronouns used in the text of *Keindahan Tubuh sebagai Mata Uang* are dominated by the third person singular pronoun (ia). The data that shows the third person singular pronoun in the episode *Keindahan Tubuh sebagai Mata Uang*, namely:

(Sb1P1)"Markesot has entered the supermodern realm in Western Europe, in America or in Japan for many years, but he still thinks it is better to commit suicide than his wife kissing another man. Therefore, Markesot greatly admired the morality of the modern world. A husband and wife are busy all day long and it is impossible for either of them to hire a private or public detective to investigate whether the husband or wife has missed an hour or two in the office."

The word "he" in the data is a singular third person pronoun. The author utilizes the word "he" as a substitute for the main character (Markesot).

b. Semantics

Microstructure analysis (semantics) in the MBL discourse text consists of background, details, and intent. The following is an explanation of each microstructure (semantic) analysis.

(Sb5P6&7) “Markesot sudah memasuki alam supramodern di Eropa Barat, di Amerika atau di Jepang selama bertahun-tahun, tapi ia tetap menganggap lebih baik bunuh diri daripada istrinya harus berciuman dengan lelaki lain. Oleh karena itu, Markesot amat mengagumi moralitas dunia modern. Suami-istri saling sibuk sepanjang hari dan masing-masing tidak mungkin menyewa detektif swasta atau negeri untuk menyelidiki apakah sang suami atau sang istri tidak membolos satu dua jam di kantor.”

(“Markesot has entered the supermodern realm in Western Europe, in America or in Japan for many years, but he still thinks it is better to commit suicide than his wife kissing another man. Therefore, Markesot greatly admired the morality of the modern world. A husband and wife are busy all day long and it is impossible for either of them to hire a private or public detective to investigate whether the husband or wife has missed an hour or two in the office.”)

Based on the data, it means that the writer tries to express his attitude in a vague way through the sentences he writes. The author seems to have an attitude that upholds and appreciates the existence of a wife.

4.2 Superstructure in MBL Text

Based on the superstructure element, there are several plot arrangements in the MBL text on the theme "Keindahan Tubuh sebagai Mata Uang". Among them are opening, problem/conflict, settlement/solution, and closing. The following data are included in these elements are:

a. Opening

The following is data related to the opening of the text *Keindahan Tubuh sebagai Mata Uang*.

(Sb5P1) “Sudah cukup banyak bagian dari bumi yang dijelajahi oleh Markesot. Sudah ratusan orang pintar dan modern dan sophisticated yang ditelan oleh otaknya. Sudah berbagai pergaulan dan budaya internasional yang dialami yang dialami olehnya. Tetapi salah satu soal yang tak pernah bisa dipahami oleh Markesot ialah bagaimana rasanya menjadi suami seorang primadona film liberal.”

(“Markesot has explored quite a number of parts of the earth. Hundreds of smart and modern and sophisticated people have been swallowed by their brains. He has experienced various international associations and cultures. But one of the things that Markesot has never been able to understand is what it's like to be the husband of a liberal film belle.”)

b. Problems/conflicts

The conflicts contained in the text of the *Keindahan Tubuh sebagai Mata Uang* are as follows.

(Sb5P5) “Hal-hal seperti itu sungguh-sungguh haqqul yaqin, ciker bungker, malek ngadek tidak pernah bisa dipahami oleh Markesot. Mungkin Markesot adalah tipe lelaki yang kolot, ortodoks puritan, ndesit, entah apa lagi, tapi pasti dia adalah manusia yang sedemikian tinggi menjunjung harga dan harkat lembaga cinta kasih antara lelaki dan wanita. Markesot mungkin cenderung identic dengan lelaki budaya tradisi Madura atau Bugis atau etnik manapun yang kalau istrinya disentuh orang lain dalam suasana seksual.”

(“Things like that really haqqul yaqin, ciker bunker, malek ngadek can never be understood by marketers. Maybe Markesot is the type of man who is old-fashioned, puritan orthodox, desperate, I don't know what else, but surely he is a human being who so highly respects the value and dignity of the institution of love between men and women.

Markesot may tend to be identical with a man from the Madurese or Bugis culture or any ethnicity whose wife is touched by someone else in a sexual atmosphere.”)

c. Solution

The following is data describing the solution to the text *Keindahan Tubuh sebagai Mata Uang*.

(Sb5P6&7) “Markesot sudah memasuki alam supramodern di Eropa Barat, di Amerika atau di Jepang selama bertahun-tahun, tapi ia tetap menganggap lebih baik bunuh diri daripada istrinya harus berciuman dengan lelaki lain. Oleh karena itu, Markesot amat mengagumi moralitas dunia modern. Suami-istri saling sibuk sepanjang hari dan masing-masing tidak mungkin menyewa detektif swasta atau negeri untuk menyelidiki apakah sang suami atau sang istri tidak membolos satu dua jam di kantor.”

(“Markesot has entered the supermodern realm in Western Europe, in America or in Japan for many years, but he still thinks it is better to commit suicide than his wife kissing another man. Therefore, Markesot greatly admired the morality of the modern world. A husband and wife are busy all day long and it is impossible for either of them to hire a private or public detective to investigate whether the husband or wife has missed an hour or two in the office..”)

d. Closing

The text of *Keindahan Tubuh sebagai Mata Uang* ends with a closing paragraph as follows.

(Sb5P13)“Mungkin karena itu Tuhan bukannya berkata “Jangan berzina”, melainkan memilih kalimat “Jangan dekati zina”. Artinya jangan turuti tindak tanduk budaya yang orientasi menuju kemungkinan mendekati perzinaan.”

("Perhaps that's why God didn't say "Don't commit adultery", but chose the phrase "Don't approach adultery". It means don't follow cultural behavior that is oriented towards the possibility of approaching adultery.")

4.3 Macrostructure in MBL Text

The theme of the episode “Keindahan Tubuh sebagai Mata Uang” is modern society and culture. In this episode, the relationship and culture related to husband and wife are described in various perspectives.

a. Social Cognition

At the level of social cognition, the discourse production process that involves the author's individual cognition is studied. The author's perspective on a social reality gave birth to a certain text. The essence of social cognition is related to the mental condition of a writer, ideology, values held, and the like. The meaning of a text is actually formed by the creator of the text, namely the author. Following are the results of the documentation method which are summarized in knowledge, attitudes and ideology.

1. Knowledge

(Sb5P13) “Mungkin karena itu Tuhan bukannya berkata “Jangan berzina”, melainkan memilih kalimat “Jangan dekati zina”. Artinya jangan turuti tindak tanduk budaya yang orientasi menuju kemungkinan mendekati perzinaan.”

("Perhaps that's why God didn't say "Don't commit adultery", but chose the phrase "Don't approach adultery". It means don't follow cultural behavior that is oriented towards the possibility of approaching adultery.")

Based on the data above, the author provides an understanding of the actions that should not be carried out, namely adultery. Because, in essence, adultery is an act that is hated by God, especially following the existing culture.

2. Attitude and Ideology

(Sb5P6&7) “Markesot sudah memasuki alam supramodern di Eropa Barat, di Amerika atau di Jepang selama bertahun-tahun, tapi ia tetap menganggap lebih baik bunuh diri daripada istrinya harus berciuman dengan lelaki lain. Oleh karena itu, Markesot amat mengagumi moralitas dunia modern. Suami-istri saling sibuk sepanjang hari dan masing-masing tidak mungkin menyewa detektif swasta atau negeri untuk menyelidiki apakah sang suami atau sang istri tidak membolos satu dua jam di kantor.”

(“Markesot has entered the supermodern realm in Western Europe, in America or in Japan for many years, but he still thinks it is better to commit suicide than his wife kissing another man. Therefore, Markesot greatly admired the morality of the modern world. A husband and wife are busy all day long and it is impossible for either of them to hire a private or public detective to investigate whether the husband or wife has missed an hour or two in the office.”)

In the element of social cognition, the author wants to convey the intention that the association must be adapted to beliefs and standard rules (religion), so as to create harmony in family and social life.

Meanwhile, the statement in the data (Sb5P6&7) reveals that a woman is released and allowed to work. However, it also does not exceed their limits and position as a wife. One of them became a film actor in a liberal film. They freely kiss men who are not mahram, walk together, wearing clothes that are not polite to look at. This relates to one of the characteristics of individual freedom and rights. This statement includes the ideology of liberality. According to Bashari (2003: 49), the term liberalism itself emerged during the Renaissance which was the trigger for the French and American revolutions. The focus of liberalism is freedom and individual rights are prioritized, the values of nationalism are under individual rights. It is unnatural to do this even to meet the needs of life in a family, because there are already rules that reveal this. Unlike what happened in Western European countries, America, or Japan where every day a woman's clothes show her body shape and go beyond the actual rules of Islam.

b. Social Analysis/Social Context

In the social context there are all situations that can affect the use of a language to be used or produced. If the purpose of discourse analysis as a whole is to describe the problems contained in a text that can be seen from around us or the existing social environment, then the context plays an important role in determining a problem or a discourse. If a context changes, there will also be a change in the meaning.

The discourse that develops in the text of *Keindahan Tubuh sebagai Mata Uang* provides an illustration that the community sees the need for conformity with association, culture and beliefs and life.

(Sb5P6&7) “Markesot sudah memasuki alam supramodern di Eropa Barat, di Amerika atau di Jepang selama bertahun-tahun, tapi ia tetap menganggap lebih baik bunuh diri daripada istrinya harus berciuman dengan lelaki lain. Oleh karena itu, Markesot amat mengagumi moralitas dunia modern. Suami-istri saling sibuk sepanjang hari dan masing-masing tidak mungkin menyewa detektif swasta atau negeri untuk menyelidiki apakah sang suami atau sang istri tidak membolos satu dua jam di kantor.”

("Markesot has entered the supermodern realm in Western Europe, in America or in Japan for many years, but he still thinks it is better to commit suicide than his wife kissing another man. Therefore, Markesot greatly admired the morality of the modern world. A husband and wife are busy all day long and it is impossible for either of them to hire a private or public detective to investigate whether the husband or wife has missed an hour or two in the office.")

These data indicate that the author has a view related to association and culture in modern society, the need for a more regular social order so as to create harmonious relationships in society. Based on the statement that through film, a person is free to do and have any opinion, because they will think that by becoming a film actor, they can be free to do their work.

According to Azis (2007) women have the right and an opportunity to obtain an equal position with men. Meanwhile, liberal feminism is an ideology that struggles to eliminate sexual differences as the first step towards true equality. As is the case in the text that women are more dominant in working on liberal films. In this sub-chapter, the author describes the lives of women in big cities who pursue careers and fame in an illegal way. A woman who has a beautiful and sexy body is the capital to make her famous as a public figure. That is very worrying. In this regard, the author conveys his intention to switch to seeking fame in a lawful way in order to realize happiness, especially happiness in the family.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it shows that each element in critical discourse analysis has different expressions and segments, especially in the theme of *Keindahan Tubuh sebagai Mata Uang*. In the microstructure there are syntactic and semantic elements. The syntactic element finds several forms of sentences, namely active and passive sentences. On the other hand, there is coherence which states the relationship of sentences which includes contrast coherence and some pronouns contained in one of the data. In the superstructure elements, a schematic/flow that matches the text has been found, namely the opening, the problem/conflict, the solution/solution, and the closing. In the macro-structural elements in the elements of social cognition, there are author's thoughts related to the ideology of liberality. This explains the freedom of a married woman, but while working he became a liberal film actor. In the social context, it has been found that currently there are still many women who play their roles in liberal films. Some of the reasons that support it is to meet the needs of life and financially. Not only in Indonesia, but this culture has been practiced for a long time abroad, such as Japan, America, Australia, and others.

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