

Vol 7, No 1	2023	Halaman 152 - 166
-------------	------	-------------------

## **2022 End Year Homecoming: News Analysis About Policy Dynamics**

Siswanta<sup>1</sup>, Mohammad Sawir<sup>2</sup>, Muhammad Kasim<sup>3</sup>, Nanda Saputra<sup>4</sup>, Iskandar<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Slamet Riyadi Surakarta

<sup>2</sup>Universitas Madako

<sup>3</sup>Politeknik Pariwisata Makassar

<sup>4</sup>Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Tarbiyah Al-Hilal Sigli

<sup>5</sup>Universitas Islam Negeri Salatiga

siswanta@unisri.ac.id

Received: 30-12-2022, Revised: 01-03-2023, Acceptance: 13-03-2023

### **Abstract**

*Online news grows up to be influential day by day, especially after the world facing a great disaster of COVID-19 Pandemic. When the Pandemic is over, 2022 is marked to be the meaningful year where people is finally released from pandemic fear and is able to go on meaningful holiday with their friends and family. With the successful Eid Holiday movie hit, Christmas is noted to be one of Indonesia's important moment to celebrate the freedom from COVID-19 since it also happens in 2022. Online news once again becomes a media that is able to influent people and showing its dynamic in policy throughout their Christmas celebration news. Van Dijk's analysis method is the fitting method to elaborate the policy dynamics in news media during Christmas 2022 Holiday.*

**Keywords:** Content Analysis; Van Dijk; Christmas 2022; COVID-19; Online News

### **INTRODUCTION**

Christmas and New Year during COVID-19 has been a unique and challenging experience for many people around the world. The holiday season typically brings people together in joyous celebration, but with the ongoing pandemic, traditional gatherings and activities have been significantly impacted. In many countries, restrictions on travel, group gatherings, and social distancing rules have been put in place to reduce the spread of the virus (Munro, 2020). As a result, families have had to adapt their holiday plans to comply with these regulations, which has meant rethinking traditions and finding new ways to connect with loved ones (McCann, 2021). One of the most significant changes to the traditional Christmas experience has been the inability to travel and gather

with family and friends. Many people have had to forego their annual trips to visit relatives, and others have had to limit the number of people they invite into their homes for holiday celebrations (Boccia, 2021; Wormser, 2020).

Virtual gatherings and online celebrations have become the norm for many families this year. People have been using video conferencing software such as Zoom, Skype, and FaceTime to connect with loved ones and share in holiday traditions like gift exchanges, carolling, and even Christmas dinner. Another challenge that people have faced during this holiday season is the economic impact of the pandemic. Many people have lost their jobs or experienced reduced hours, which has made it difficult for them to purchase gifts or prepare special holiday meals. Some have had to rely on food banks or other assistance programs to make ends meet during the holidays.

Despite these challenges, people have found creative ways to spread holiday cheer and kindness. Communities have come together to support each other, with people donating food and gifts to those in need. Drive-thru events and outdoor light displays have been popular alternatives to traditional holiday gatherings, allowing people to celebrate safely and responsibly (Breza et al., 2021). In many parts of the world, the pandemic has brought out a renewed sense of gratitude and appreciation for what really matters during the holiday season. Families have been focusing on spending quality time together, creating new traditions, and finding joy in the simple things. The pandemic has also highlighted the importance of mental health and well-being during the holidays. Many people have struggled with feelings of isolation and loneliness due to the inability to gather with loved ones or participate in traditional holiday activities. Mental health organizations have been providing support and resources to help people cope with these challenges (Dale et al., 2021; Munck & Tolver, 2020).

In conclusion, Christmas during COVID-19 has been a time of unprecedented challenges and unique experiences. While the pandemic has disrupted traditional holiday celebrations and brought many difficulties, it has also brought out the best in people, with communities coming together to support each other and find new ways to celebrate safely. As we move forward into the future, it is likely that some of the changes brought about by the pandemic will become a permanent part of our holiday traditions, as we continue to adapt and find new ways to celebrate the season.

On the other hand, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on Indonesia, affecting every aspect of life in the country. Indonesia confirmed its first cases of COVID-19 on March 2, 2020, and since then, the pandemic has been a major challenge for the country's government and people. As of March 13, 2023, Indonesia has recorded more than 9.7 million confirmed cases and more than 250,000 deaths, making it one of the worst-hit countries in the world.

The pandemic has had a devastating impact on Indonesia's economy, which was already struggling before the outbreak. The country's GDP contracted by 2.1% in 2020, the first contraction in more than two decades, and the unemployment rate rose to 7.1%. The pandemic has hit the country's tourism and hospitality sectors the hardest, with many hotels and restaurants forced to close down due to the strict social distancing measures implemented to contain

the spread of the virus. The government has implemented a range of measures to support businesses and workers, including tax breaks, loan guarantees, and cash transfers. The pandemic has also had a significant impact on Indonesia's healthcare system, which has been overwhelmed by the surge in cases (Hidayat et al., 2021; Hidayat & Susilo, 2021; Soekiman et al., 2021). Hospitals have been struggling to cope with the high number of patients, and many have run out of beds and medical supplies. The government has tried to address these issues by increasing the capacity of hospitals, providing additional medical equipment, and recruiting more healthcare workers. However, these efforts have been hampered by the country's limited resources and the high demand for medical supplies worldwide.

The pandemic has also highlighted the inequalities in Indonesia's healthcare system, with those in rural areas and low-income communities having limited access to healthcare services (Susilo, Hidayat, et al., 2021; Susilo, Putranto, et al., 2021). The government has been working to address these issues by increasing the availability of healthcare services in these areas and providing financial assistance to those who need it. The pandemic has had a significant impact on education in Indonesia, with schools and universities closed for much of 2020 and 2021. The government has implemented distance learning programs, but these have been challenging to implement due to the country's limited internet connectivity and the difficulties faced by students in accessing online resources. The closure of schools has also had a disproportionate impact on low-income families, who may not have the resources to support their children's education at home (McLellan & Godlee, 2020).

The pandemic has had a significant impact on Indonesia's social and cultural life, with restrictions on gatherings and social events. Traditional ceremonies and religious festivals have been cancelled or scaled back, and many Indonesians have been unable to attend funerals or visit loved ones in hospital due to the restrictions on travel and gatherings. The pandemic has also highlighted the importance of community resilience and solidarity in Indonesia. Many communities have come together to support each other during the pandemic, providing food and other basic necessities to those in need. The government has also implemented social assistance programs to support low-income families and vulnerable groups.

In conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on Indonesia, affecting every aspect of life in the country. The pandemic has highlighted the weaknesses in the country's healthcare system, economy, and education system, and has tested the resilience of Indonesian society. While the government has implemented a range of measures to address these issues, the pandemic has also highlighted the importance of community resilience and solidarity in Indonesia. As the country continues to battle the pandemic, it is clear that the challenges facing Indonesia are significant, but with continued effort and cooperation, the country can overcome them.

The purpose of this research is to gain new perspective about Indonesia economy and social behaviour after the devastating Pandemic befall upon the world. News media is the important part in order to know what was going on

after the Pandemic and how people get along with it after a shocking quarantine, numerous heart-breaking deaths, or sudden shut-in lifestyle in order to stay alive and healthy.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### **Making a Timeline of Pandemic**

The history of pandemics dates back to ancient times. Throughout human history, pandemics have repeatedly occurred and have caused significant disruption to societies, economies, and public health. The word "pandemic" comes from the Greek words "pan" meaning "all" and "demos" meaning "people," and refers to a disease that has spread across a large geographical area, affecting a significant proportion of the population (Calderón & Murillo, 2021; Falode et al., 2021).

1. One of the earliest recorded pandemics was the Plague of Athens in 430 BC, which is believed to have been caused by typhoid fever. This disease caused a significant reduction in the population of Athens during the Peloponnesian War, and its impact was described by the Greek historian Thucydides (Glatter & Finkelman, 2021).
2. In the Middle Ages, the Black Death, also known as the bubonic plague, swept through Europe, Asia, and Africa, causing the deaths of an estimated 75-200 million people. The disease was carried by fleas on rats and caused fever, vomiting, and the characteristic buboes, or swollen lymph nodes.
3. In the 16th century, smallpox was introduced to the Americas by European colonizers, causing devastating outbreaks among indigenous populations. Smallpox was also responsible for the deaths of millions of people worldwide, and its eradication in the 20th century is considered one of the greatest public health achievements of all time.
4. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, several pandemics occurred, including the cholera pandemic, which caused millions of deaths in Europe and Asia, and the influenza pandemic of 1918-1919, also known as the Spanish flu. The Spanish flu was one of the deadliest pandemics in history, causing the deaths of an estimated 50 million people worldwide.
5. The Spanish flu was caused by the H1N1 influenza virus and spread rapidly across the globe due to increased mobility associated with World War I. The virus was particularly lethal to young adults, who made up a large proportion of the deaths.
6. Following the Spanish flu, several other influenza pandemics occurred, including the Asian flu pandemic of 1957-1958, the Hong Kong flu pandemic of 1968-1969, and the H1N1 swine flu pandemic of 2009-2010. While these pandemics did not cause the same level of mortality

as the Spanish flu, they still had significant impacts on public health and the global economy (Dasgupta & Crunkhorn, 2020; Piret & Boivin, 2021).

7. In addition to influenza, other pandemics have occurred in recent history, including the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which has caused an estimated 33 million deaths since it was first identified in the 1980s. HIV is transmitted through sexual contact, blood transfusions, and mother-to-child transmission during childbirth or breastfeeding.
8. The Ebola virus has also caused several outbreaks in Africa since its discovery in 1976, with the largest outbreak occurring in West Africa between 2014-2016, causing the deaths of over 11,000 people.
9. Another pandemic that occurred in the 21st century was the SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) outbreak in 2002-2003. The outbreak began in China and spread to other parts of Asia, as well as Canada and other countries. SARS was caused by a novel coronavirus and had a mortality rate of approximately 10%.
10. The most recent pandemic, COVID-19, was first identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. Like SARS, COVID-19 is caused by a novel coronavirus, now known as SARS-CoV-2. The disease has spread rapidly across the globe, causing millions of deaths and significant disruption to economies and societies (Knop & Badaró, 2020; Liu et al., 2020). The spread of COVID-19 has been uneven across different countries and regions, with some places experiencing high rates of transmission and others managing to control the spread to a certain extent. The spread of COVID-19 is largely influenced by factors such as population density, level of public health infrastructure, and adherence to public health guidelines such as social distancing and mask-wearing. It is important to continue following the guidance of public health experts to help slow the spread of COVID-19, such as getting vaccinated, practicing good hygiene, wearing a mask in public settings, and avoiding large gatherings (Mari, 2020).

KKN di Desa Penari is a 2022 Indonesian horror movie that has been receiving a lot of hype after the Eid Mubarak and COVID-19 pandemic. The movie is directed by Awi Suryadi and produced by Manoj Punjabi. It tells the story of a group of university students who participate in a community service program in a rural village, only to find themselves confronted by dark supernatural forces. The movie has been a major success, both commercially and critically. It was released on May 13, 2021, and quickly became the highest-grossing Indonesian horror movie of all time. It has received positive reviews from critics, who have praised its suspenseful storytelling, atmospheric cinematography, and strong performances from the cast.

One reason for the movie's success is its timing. It was released during the Eid Mubarak holiday, which is a time when many Indonesians gather with family and friends to watch movies together. Additionally, the movie was released during the COVID-19 pandemic, when many people were unable to

travel or participate in traditional holiday celebrations. This may have contributed to the movie's popularity, as people were looking for ways to entertain themselves at home (Faris Saputra Dewa, 2022).

Another reason for the movie's success is its use of Indonesian folklore and mythology. The movie draws on the legend of the *penanggalan*, a female vampire-like creature that is said to detach its head from its body and fly through the air to hunt for victims. This creature is a well-known figure in Indonesian folklore, and its inclusion in the movie adds a sense of familiarity and authenticity for Indonesian audiences (Hasan, 2020). The movie also addresses contemporary social and political issues in Indonesia. The community service program that the students participate in is part of a government initiative to promote rural development, but the program is plagued by corruption and mismanagement. The movie highlights the challenges faced by rural communities in Indonesia, such as poverty, lack of access to healthcare and education, and environmental degradation. But we won't discuss about the KKN movie, KKN was just a proof of how Eid Mubarak 2022 is something different; thus, we need to explore how they're written in news especially in the media with the calibre of The Jakarta Post. And with the proof of Eid Mubarak 2022 getting along with KKN di Desa Penari, it is important to analyse the same thing toward Christmas Holiday since they exist in post-pandemic phase in 2022.

## **METHODS**

Teun A. van Dijk is a prominent scholar in the field of discourse analysis and his work has contributed significantly to the understanding of news media. In his research, van Dijk has focused on the ways in which news media represent events, people, and issues, as well as the ways in which these representations shape public opinion and policy decisions (Dr. Daniel Susilo, 2021). One of the key concepts in van Dijk's work is that of ideological discourse. According to van Dijk, news media are not neutral or objective sources of information, but rather they are influenced by the ideologies and values of the dominant groups in society. News media, therefore, play a crucial role in shaping public opinion and maintaining the status quo (Arsyandikayani & Sumarlam, 2020; Aswadi, 2020; Susilo, 2021).

Van Dijk has also analysed the structure of news stories and the ways in which they are framed. He has argued that the selection and ordering of information in news stories can influence how people interpret events and can even reinforce stereotypes and prejudices. For example, he has shown that news stories about crime often focus on the race and ethnicity of the perpetrators, which can reinforce negative stereotypes about certain groups (Arsyandikayani & Sumarlam, 2020; Visiaty et al., 2021). Another important contribution of van Dijk's work is his analysis of news interviews. He has shown that the structure of news interviews can shape the way that information is presented and interpreted. For example, he has argued that journalists often use "institutionalized formats" in interviews, such as the question-and-answer

format, which can limit the amount of information that is shared and can influence how the interviewee is perceived.

In other words, van Dijk's work has demonstrated the importance of analysing news media from a critical perspective, taking into account the ideological and structural factors that shape the way that news stories are constructed and presented (Harared & Iriyansah, 2021). By understanding these factors, scholars and media professionals can work to promote more accurate and balanced reporting and to challenge the dominant narratives that often reinforce inequality and injustice.

➤ **Analysis Technique**

Discourse Structure	Observed Things	Element
Macro Structure	THEMATIC (What does it say?)	Topic
Superstructure	SCHEMATIC (How opinions are constructed and structured)	Scheme
Microstructure	SEMANTIC (Meanings to be emphasized in the news text)	Background, details, intent, presupposition, nominalization
Microstructure	SYNTAX (How opinions are expressed?)	Sentence form, coherence, pronouns
Microstructure	STILISTICS (What word choice was used?)	Lexicon

Microstructure	RHETORIC (How and in what way the emphasis is done?)	Graphic, metaphorical expression
----------------	--	--

Table 1: Van Dijk News Analysis (Daniel Susilo, 2016)

This technique is the mapping of news analysis by Van Dijk. With its complex analysis technique, audience will be able to find power relation between a simple Christmas 2022 news produced by the country.

### ➤ **Analysis Unit**

Analysis unit is the news published by The Jakarta Post. Jakpost as a media has been offering a solid news and analysis for their subscribers, and the article written by them had ben inscribed with rich formal and academic phrases, picking Jakpost as the analysis unit is exploring the news structure from the level of audience with higher consciousness and awareness.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### ➤ **News 1: Stocks Advance, US dollar Retreats as China Drops Quarantine rule**

Text:

*Stock markets gained while the US dollar softened on Tuesday after China said it would drop its quarantine requirements for inbound visitors, further easing three-year border controls aimed at curbing COVID-19. China will stop requiring inbound travelers to go into quarantine starting from Jan. 8, the National Health Commission said on Monday. It will also downgrade the seriousness of COVID-19 as it has become less virulent and will gradually evolve into a common respiratory infection. By Tuesday morning in Hong Kong, MSCI's broadest index of Asia-Pacific shares outside Japan was up 0.5 percent. China's bluechip CSI.300 gained 0.6 percent and Japan's Nikkei stock index rose 0.43 percent.*

*US stock futures, the S&P 500 e-minis, inched up 0.61 percent, indicating the market is set to rise as traders return to their terminals on Tuesday after the Christmas holiday. Markets in some regions including Hong Kong and Australia remain shut on Tuesday. Chaoping Zhu, a global market strategist and JPMorgan Asset Management, said the latest policy move from China indicated economic activity in most major cities may return to normal very quickly, which is very positive for investors. "Most Chinese cities could recover from the first wave of the latest COVID-19 outbreak by January... this would be faster than people have*



*expected," he said, adding there was concern of an outbreak lasting longer and weighing on the economy, but that developments have been in general better than expected.*

- **Thematic:**  
The topic around News 1 is about China's stock against US during holiday accompanied with potential of another COVID-19 risk.
- **Schematic:**  
The scheme exists around market. Christmas has been a huge market for international stock investment especially in a moment after devastating COVID-19 Pandemic.
- **Semantic:**  
Meaning emphasized around this news is to show economic power during global event called Christmas. Christmas is strong background since everyone's focus will be analyzing them.
- **Stilistics:**  
The lexicon inscribed in this topic is COVID-19 recovery. The phrase serves as obstacle that would be a proof that China's economy is strong. The second phrase used is mentioning 'China' as source by writing 'China said' instead of from China which mean a place.
- **Rhetoric:**  
The rhetoric is delivered via market stock to form the opinion. Later, it was spread through the internet. Stock Market is the quickest way to gain opinion trust in this topic.

➤ **News 2: 'Like before': Families welcome return of Christmas festivities**

Text:

*Families celebrating Christmas have welcomed a return of classic holiday traditions, including church-going and family gatherings, while others have taken the opportunity to go on long-awaited vacations during the first year-end holiday season without strict public health rules since the pandemic began. Carlos Dharmo, a 42-year-old private-sector employee from South Tangerang, Banten, had little choice but to attend Christmas services virtually in 2020 and 2021 because of pandemic-imposed limits on church attendance. He was excited to finally be able to attend this year's Christmas Eve sermon in person at his church in North Jakarta. "Since there was no [attendance] limit this year, I was excited to go since I knew it was going to be lively, like how it was before the pandemic," he told The Jakarta Post on Sunday. Carlos said some 2,000 people – just 20 percent shy of the church's maximum capacity – attended Saturday's service. They included many of Carlos' friends, whom he had rarely seen in person since the pandemic started. This year, the government has allowed churches to return to their full occupancy levels. In 2020 and 2021, the government limited Christmas*

*service attendance to 50 percent of building capacity. The government has decided to maintain level 1 public activity restrictions (PPKM), the lowest in the four-tiered system, over the holiday season nationwide until Jan. 9, amid low COVID-19 cases.*

*On Sunday morning, President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo toured churches in the vicinity of Bogor Palace in West Java. In an official video clip, Jokowi, and Bogor Mayor Bima Arya were seen without masks greeting eager churchgoers. “I can see how very happy people here are to welcome Christmas this year,” Jokowi said at a Protestant church. Happy holidays For many families, get-togethers are part and parcel of the holiday tradition. “What’s most exciting about Christmas for me is that everyone in my extended family will spend the whole day together at my house,” Ivan Pratama, a 25-year-old South Tangerang resident, said on Sunday. While Ivan had been able to gather with his family throughout the pandemic, this year’s Christmas get-together was the first in years that members of his family could freely converse and eat together without fear of COVID-19 transmission. “Before this year, everybody was always so on edge. We wouldn’t take off our masks or be too close to each other,” he added. “But this year, we celebrated Christmas like how it was before the pandemic.” Eighty-one-year-old Elisabeth Sulastri from Banten’s Tangerang regency and her family, meanwhile, traveled to Bali for a vacation for this year’s “normal” Christmas. “Of course, I had my fears. But, after close to three years of practically holing up at home, I really needed to go on a vacation,” she said.*

- **Thematic:**

The topic is about elders attending Christmas event online even in post-pandemic phase.

- **Schematic:**

The scheme exists around Christmas as global event and its connection with Indonesian authority dynamic by having elders still attending Christmas event online.

- **Semantic:**

Meaning emphasized around this news is to show Indonesian leader’s presence as it was mentioning the presence of Jokowi despite the headline didn’t bring his name at all.

- **Stilistics:**

The lexicon inscribed in this topic is post-pandemic Christmas.

- **Rhetoric:**

The rhetoric is delivered via Jokowi’s name itself then highlighting the dynamic of post-pandemic policy.

➤ **News 3: Indonesian Musicians Talk Favorite Christmas Songs and Holiday Plans**

Text:

*Do you have any Christmas traditions? What are your plans this Christmas? Honestly, there's no tradition. I plan to book some gigs, sing at churches or something. I was thinking of handing out presents at a retirement home. Yeah, something like that. What would you consider an ideal Christmas gift? Wow, this question makes me think. Maybe the ideal Christmas gift is when I get to hang out with my family again. It's been a bit difficult to do that nowadays. Having a lively get-together with the cousins – yeah, that would be the ideal Christmas gift. What advice would you give readers who are spending Christmas alone this year? You guys are not alone. I'm always alone every Christmas. I'll spend my Christmas by myself, so no need to worry. There'll come a time when you guys spend your Christmas with someone else. Anggi Marito, singer What is your favorite Christmas song? My favorite Christmas song is "Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas" because I have been listening to that song since I was little, and I used to sing it pretty often. Compared to past years, what makes this year's Christmas special? This year's Christmas is special because I'll return home, catch up with my mom and my dad and there'll be my opung [grandfather], who has recently stopped by. It feels different from the previous years. Do you have any Christmas traditions? What are your plans this Christmas? My plan to celebrate Christmas is just staying at home, going to church, and having a get-together with the family. What would you consider an ideal Christmas gift? It doesn't have to be grandiose. What's important is that God blesses us with health, grace, and strength to carry on with our days. That's already enough.*

*What advice would you give to readers who are spending Christmas alone this year? It so happens that there are lots of live-streams lately, so maybe you could spend it by live-streaming Christmas services. Or maybe you can hang out with your friends, exchange gifts, have a Christmas dinner or something like that. Citra Scholastika, singer, songwriter, actress, model What is your favorite Christmas song? Maybe the Christmas song I love the most is "Feliz Navidad" because that song is a unifier of everything. Even before I became a singer, I felt that song could enliven the room – when we were feeling sleepy or when things were awkward. I think Christmas is about celebration and togetherness, and like it or not, it falls at the end of the year. Sometimes people are not ready for Christmas because they have either work or, for younger ones, school exams. But Christmas is expected to bring joy and its celebration is about a happy birthday. So even though the song is simple, it can make a dim situation into a glowing one. Compared to past years, what makes this year's Christmas special? I will release my first-ever Christmas song, and I think that's what sets this year apart. In previous years, I was the one receiving gifts on Christmas. Then, I entered a phase where I became a singer, and I was the one handing out gifts instead. Christmas used to be filled with decorating stuff, but now I never show up to Christmas because I'm always working. The end of the year is usually the golden period for singers, especially religious singers. But this year is different because I'm releasing a Christmas song. It's my first time writing one, and hopefully it drops on Dec. 16. Do you have any Christmas traditions? What are your plans this Christmas? There'll be a day or two when I*

*spend Christmas with the family. That's absolute, despite my loads of work. Sometimes you have to make the time to have a reunion or have some deep talk with the family to go over everything that has happened in the past year. That's usually my tradition.*

*What would you consider an ideal Christmas gift? Back [when I was younger, an ideal gift was probably whatever was new. But now, the ideal one is more of a moment. I'm totally a "moment" kind of person. At my age, nearly 30, I hope there's that moment I long for every Christmas. Or you can make those moments, such as a vacation or a party with a dress code. What advice would you give to readers who are spending Christmas alone this year? Netflix is good [laughs]. In the bedroom, under the blanket, with hot chocolate, hot coffee, hot tea or, if you like, some whiskey. Just make time for yourself and embrace the lonesomeness by indulging yourself. Rayen Pono, singer, songwriter, music producer What is your favorite Christmas song? I have so many favorites, but the one I sing the most because I love it and I grew up with it is "Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas". I don't know why, but I love that song so much. Compared to past years, what makes this year's Christmas special? I am more grateful this year because we [were able to get] through the pandemic thanks to God's incredible care. Finally, everything is back to normal. My career is going smoothly again. God's plan for my family and life has been incredible this year. Do you have any Christmas traditions? What are your plans this Christmas? Spend time with my family – either we go out of town together or throw an open house with all the relatives, brothers, sisters, uncles, and aunts showing up. We'll usually party like Eastern Indonesians. I'll usually set up a sound system and a keyboard. We'll sing and dance together, doing joget tobelo and poco-poco.*

- **Thematic:**

The topic is about Indonesian Musician taste during Christmas.

- **Schematic:**

The scheme exists around Christmas as global event and its connection with new normal adapted by people during post-pandemic phase.

- **Semantic:**

Meaning emphasized around this news is to recommend online product, particularly Netflix, as part of their new normal life.

- **Stilistics:**

The lexicon inscribed in this topic is post-pandemic Christmas and Netflix.

- **Rhetoric:**

The rhetoric is delivered via Musician's fame. By using the famous faces of Indonesian musician, youngsters will follow their path in adapting new normal during Christmas.

➤ **The Subtle Dynamic of Policy**

Between News 1-3, they're containing 3 different topics. From market, authority, to entertainment product, but they all have common connections in making the news revolved around Christmas. Media is the professional attention tracker, the moment Christmas comes, it is a moment to elaborate one's interest and form an opinion and perception around people in international scale. The subtle dynamic in policy is shown in Christmas news distributed in Jakarta Post media. With higher level of consciousness and awareness in their audience, they have the privilege to write news in more complex phrases and brings more complex interests. Thus, makes the news revolved around Christmas is the news about policy dynamic as shown in their rhetoric, that the elders still attend Christmas online due to church policy, or the subtle way of policy by telling that Christmas with online stream with Netflix is also Christmas, lastly boldest dynamic in economic policy is that China beating US stock investment during Christmas is culture-breaking due to Christmas is global western celebration and China is able to penetrate their economic feat during their main global event.

## **CONCLUSION**

Global event and celebration can be an event of interest and professional attention tracker in order to form an opinion or making validity upon certain policy and decision. Up to this day, even media with higher consciousness or higher awareness doesn't escape this cycle. While it can be categorized as field of bias, news that was brought during big holiday like this also helps to manage people's reference before taking decision. Since some decision also needs some reference to make up their mind, from China vs US stock to the new normal reference.

With the policy dynamic related released by news site, media is still a professional attention tracker. Where the strongest attention is shifted, the media will be there to cover up the news or writing information about it. Global Celebration is like board magazine for professional media. For them, global event is the moment where people actually paying attention toward what they write since they are on the holiday and greatest mood. The opinion is constructed through holiday event, it later gets structured via people's decision, then both the intended opinion and decision are distributed via leader's name, authority, or online opinion.

## **REFERENCES**

- Arsyandikayani, A., & Sumarlam, S. (2020). WACANA OPINI PEOPLE POWER, AKHIRNYA AKAN MENCARI LEGITIMASI KONTITUSIONAL (PENDEKATAN ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS VAN DIJK). *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 19(2). [https://doi.org/10.17509/bs\\_jpbs.v19i2.24780](https://doi.org/10.17509/bs_jpbs.v19i2.24780)
- Aswadi, A. (2020). Mengulik Akar Kritis dalam Analisis Wacana Kritis dan Implementasinya Terhadap Teks Berita (Exploring Critical Roots in Critical Discourse Analysis and Its Implementation on News Text). *Lensa: Kajian Kebahasaan, Kesusastraan, Dan Budaya*, 8(2). <https://doi.org/10.26714/lensa.8.2.2018.176-188>

- Boccia, S. (2021). Christmas Festivities and COVID-19: A Foreseeable Risk to Anticipate. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 8. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2020.639647>
- Breza, E., Stanford, F. C., Alsan, M., Alsan, B., Banerjee, A., Chandrasekhar, A. G., Eichmeyer, S., Glushko, T., Goldsmith-Pinkham, P., Holland, K., Hoppe, E., Karnani, M., Liegl, S., Loisel, T., Ogbu-Nwobodo, L., Olken, B. A., Torres, C., Vautrey, P. L., Warner, E. T., ... Duflo, E. (2021). Effects of a large-scale social media advertising campaign on holiday travel and COVID-19 infections: a cluster randomized controlled trial. *Nature Medicine*, 27(9). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-021-01487-3>
- Calderón, C. E. Á., & Murillo, D. B. (2021). War and pestilence: Impact of epidemics and pandemics in history up to the 20th century. In *Revista Científica General Jose Maria Cordova* (Vol. 19, Issue 35). <https://doi.org/10.21830/19006586.840>
- Dale, R., Budimir, S., Probst, T., Stippl, P., & Pieh, C. (2021). Mental Health during a COVID-19 Lockdown Over the Christmas Period in Austria. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3773439>
- Daniel Susilo. (2016). Perempuan dan Korupsi: Wacana Media Dalam Berita Tindak Pidana Korupsi Perempuan. *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FEMINISM: Intersecting Identity, Agency and Politics (20 Years Jurnal Perempuan)*. [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Daniel-Susilo/publication/308657198\\_PEREMPUAN\\_DAN\\_KORUPSI\\_WACANA\\_MEDIA\\_DALAM\\_BERITA\\_TINDAK\\_PIDANA\\_KORUPSI\\_PEREMPUAN/links/57ea5bd908aeb34bc092cea7/PEREMPUAN-DAN-KORUPSI-WACANA-MEDIA-DALAM-BERITA-TINDAK-PIDANA-KORUPSI-PEREMPUAN.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Daniel-Susilo/publication/308657198_PEREMPUAN_DAN_KORUPSI_WACANA_MEDIA_DALAM_BERITA_TINDAK_PIDANA_KORUPSI_PEREMPUAN/links/57ea5bd908aeb34bc092cea7/PEREMPUAN-DAN-KORUPSI-WACANA-MEDIA-DALAM-BERITA-TINDAK-PIDANA-KORUPSI-PEREMPUAN.pdf)
- Dasgupta, S., & Crunkhorn, R. (2020). A History of pandemics over the ages and the human cost. *The Physician*, 6(2). <https://doi.org/10.38192/1.6.2.1>
- Dr. Daniel Susilo, S. I. Kom. , M. I. K. (2021). *ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS VAN DIJK: SEBUAH MODEL DAN TINJAUAN KRITIS PADA MEDIA DARING* (S. Pd. , S. I. Kom. , M. Med. Kom. Teguh Dwi Putranto, Ed.). Unitomo Press. [https://books.google.co.id/books?id=i84qEAAAQBAJ&dq=info:jOlGvd0F1DYJ:scholar.google.com&lr=&source=gbs\\_navlinks\\_s](https://books.google.co.id/books?id=i84qEAAAQBAJ&dq=info:jOlGvd0F1DYJ:scholar.google.com&lr=&source=gbs_navlinks_s)
- Falode, A. J., Yakubu, M. J., & Bolarinwa, O. J. (2021). History of Pandemics in the Twentieth and Twenty-First Century. *CIIHE3A*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.7251/sin2101009f>
- Faris Saputra Dewa. (2022). Strategi Komunikasi Pemasaran Film KKN Di Desa Penari Melalui Media Sosial. *Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika* , 2(3), 114–128. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.55606/juitik.v3i1.411>
- Glatter, K. A., & Finkelman, P. (2021). History of the Plague: An Ancient Pandemic for the Age of COVID-19. In *American Journal of Medicine* (Vol. 134, Issue 2). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjmed.2020.08.019>
- Harared, N., & Iriyansah, M. R. (2021). KARAKTERISTIK BERITA MEDIA DARING DI ERA PANDEMI COVID19: ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS MAKRO-SEMANTIK VAN DIJK. *GENTA BAHTERA: Jurnal Ilmiah Kebahasaan Dan Kesastraan*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.47269/gb.v7i1.131>
- Hasan, N. (2020). KONSTRUKSI STIGMA MISTIS KOTA BANYUWANGI DALAM CERITA KKN DI DESA PENARI. *MUHARRIK: Jurnal Dakwah Dan Sosial*, 3(02). <https://doi.org/10.37680/muharrik.v3i02.434>
- Hidayat, E., & Susilo, D. (2021). Refusing to Die: Programmatic Goods in the Fight against COVID-19 in Sampang Regency. *Jurnal Politik*, 7(1), 47–74.
- Hidayat, E., Susilo, D., & Garcia, E. M. A. (2021). Handling Covid-19 in Sampang: leadership and local elite public communication strategy. *Jurnal Studi Komunikasi*, 5(2), 319–335. <https://doi.org/10.25139/jsk.v5i2.3613>
- Knop, L., & Badaró, R. (2020). History of Pandemics and COVID-19: What We are Learning from this Pandemic to Be Prepared for the Next One. *JOURNAL OF BIOENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY APPLIED TO HEALTH*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.34178/jbth.v3i1.114>
- Liu, Y. C., Kuo, R. L., & Shih, S. R. (2020). COVID-19: The first documented coronavirus pandemic in history. In *Biomedical Journal* (Vol. 43, Issue 4). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bj.2020.04.007>

- Mari, W. (2020). A short history of pandemic coverage on the Internet. *First Monday*.  
<https://doi.org/10.5210/fm.v25i11.10826>
- McCann, S. R. (2021). Christmas, wine and Covid-19. In *Bone Marrow Transplantation* (Vol. 56, Issue 6). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41409-020-01171-z>
- McLellan, A., & Godlee, F. (2020). Covid 19: Christmas relaxation will overwhelm services. In *The BMJ* (Vol. 371). <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.m4847>
- Munck, F., & Tolver, M. (2020). Christmas article: Unexpected complication during COVID-19 swabbing. *Ugeskrift for Laeger*, 182(50).
- Munro, C. (2020). Covid-19: Wales tightens Christmas restrictions as four nations' rules diverge. *BMJ (Clinical Research Ed.)*, 371. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.m4906>
- Piret, J., & Boivin, G. (2021). Pandemics Throughout History. In *Frontiers in Microbiology* (Vol. 11). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2020.631736>
- Soekiman, J. FX. S., Putranto, T. D., Susilo, D., & Garcia, E. M. A. (2021). Economic Sector during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Indonesian Instagram Users Behaviour. *Webology*, 18(1), 166–178. <https://doi.org/10.14704/WEB/V18I1/WEB18081>
- Susilo, D. (2021). *Analisis wacana kritis van dijk: sebuah model dan tinjauan kritis pada media daring*. Unitomo Press.
- Susilo, D., Hidayat, E., & Marta, R. (2021). Village public innovations during COVID19 pandemic in rural areas: Phenomena in Madura, Indonesia. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 7(1), 1905919.
- Susilo, D., Putranto, T. D., & Navarro, C. J. S. (2021). 9 Performance of Indonesian Ministry of Health in Overcoming Hoax About Vaccination Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic on Social Media. *Nyimak: Journal of Communication*, 5(1), 151–166.
- Visiaty, A., Rasyid, Y., & Anwar, M. (2021). REPRESENTATION OF IDEOLOGY IN TEMPO NEWSPAPER ANCOL RECLAMATION NEWS DISCOURSE (Van Dijk Model Criticaldiscourse Analysis Study). *BAHTERA: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 20(1). <https://doi.org/10.21009/bahtera.201.6>
- Wormser, G. P. (2020). Impact of COVID-19 on Christmas. In *Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift* (Vol. 132, Issues 21–22). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00508-020-01765-z>