

Research Article

# Discourse Analysis of Online News on The Pesut Samarinda Mountain: Teun A. Van Dijk's Model

Taqdiraa<sup>1\*</sup>, Yusak Hudiyono<sup>2</sup>

1. Master of Indonesian Language and Literature Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Mulawarman, Indonesia  
e-mail: [iradira1606@gmail.com](mailto:iradira1606@gmail.com)
2. Master of Indonesian Language and Literature Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Mulawarman, Indonesia  
e-mail: [yusak.hudiyono@fkip.unmul.ac.id](mailto:yusak.hudiyono@fkip.unmul.ac.id)

\* Corresponding Author : Taqdiraa

**Abstract:** This study aims to analyze online news discourse surrounding the polemic of the construction of the Pesut Mahakam Monument in Samarinda City using Teun A. van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model. This model consists of three main aspects: text structure (macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure), social cognition (how news is constructed by the media), and social context (how social, political, and economic factors influence news discourse). The research data were obtained from five online media sources: [suarakaltim.id](http://suarakaltim.id), [kaltimpost.id](http://kaltimpost.id), [tribunjatim.com](http://tribunjatim.com), [kaltimfaktual.co](http://kaltimfaktual.co), and [kompas.com](http://kompas.com). The analysis reveals that the media discourse tends to construct a narrative of criticism toward the monument's design, which is considered unclear in representing the Pesut Mahakam figure. In addition, public attention is also focused on the transparency of the project's budget, which amounts to IDR 1.1 billion. The majority of the public and art observers tend to support the criticisms of the project, while the government emphasizes aspects of urban revitalization and artistic value. Through this analytical approach, it is found that the use of language in online news plays a significant role in shaping public opinion regarding urban icon development projects. This study also highlights the importance of public participation and budget transparency in urban development initiatives to prevent prolonged polemics in the future. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the media's role in shaping public perception and the necessity of transparency and inclusive governance in regional development planning.

**Keywords:** Critical Discourse Analysis; Mahakam Pesut Monument; Online news; Public Opinion Teun A. van Dijk

## 1. Introduction

The state (use) of language in the postmodern era requires language users to not only be able to use language to communicate alone. However, language users must always be critical and sensitive in various "issues" when using language (Santoso, n.d.).

Language plays a very important role as a means of communication between humans to share certain goals. Language includes the levels of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and discourse. Hierarchically, discourse is the most complete, largest, and highest level of language. This is due to the completeness of the discourse which includes the levels below it as mentioned above. In addition, discourse is supported by other elements, namely the situation of use in society (951-4726-1-PB, n.d.).

Information media has now become online media according to the needs of millennial society and has become the most effective means of conveying information packaged in the form of discourse to the public, both by individuals, groups, and government agencies (Amanda Fitriana et al., 2019).

One of the issues that has been widely discussed by people from various circles is the construction of the Mahakam Pesut monument. Monuments and city monuments are often symbols of a region's identity, representing history, culture, and local uniqueness that they want to pass on to future generations. However, not all monument construction projects are

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well received by the public. The Samarinda Pesut Monument, which was built with a budget of IDR 1.1 billion and is claimed to be a new icon of the City of Tepian.

The Mahakam Pesut Monument located at Simpang Empat Lembuswana in Samarinda City has become a public spotlight due to the polemics that accompany it. The construction of this monument has caused pros and cons among the public, especially related to the budget, aesthetics, and its benefits for Samarinda City. However, the general public is more on the side of the cons. Online media plays an important role in disseminating information and shaping public opinion on this issue, both in terms of supporting and opposing it. Therefore, it is considered important to examine how online news shapes public perception of the Mahakam Pesut Monument through critical discourse analysis.

Critical discourse analysis is a method of language analysis used to understand how language and text can be used to create; maintain; or change power and ideology in society (Mudiawati et al., 2023).

In critical discourse analysis, discourse is not only interpreted as a study of language. But also sees discourse as a form of social practice so that holistic and contextual criteria need to be considered. The quality of a critical discourse will always be assessed in terms of the ability to place the text in a complete context. Discourse is no longer understood as just a series of words or propositions in the text, but as an idea, concept or effect that is formed in a certain context so that it influences the way of thinking and acting (Samsuri et al., 2022).

There are several approaches to critical discourse analysis, including critical language analysis, French discourse analysis, social cognition approach, social change approach, and historical discourse approach (Ismail et al., n.d.-a).

The Social Cognition Approach is an approach developed by a figure named Teun A. van Dijk at the University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Van Dijk and his friends raised the issue of ethnicity, racism, and refugees in analyzing news in European newspapers in the 1980s. As a result, van Dijk found that cognitive factors are important elements in the production of discourse that includes a process of social cognition. According to van Dijk, in analyzing discourse, it is not only about analyzing the text alone but also about how and why the text is produced. Van Dijk has done a lot of research, especially related to news that contains racism and is expressed through text. Everyday conversations, job interviews, management meetings, debates in parliament, political propaganda, advertising, scientific articles, editorials, news, photos, films are things that van Dijk observes.

Teun A. Van Dijk's model offers a comprehensive approach by examining news texts at the main level of the monument, namely text structure (how news is constructed linguistically), social cognition (how journalists and the media construct and disseminate news meaning), and social context (how news discourse is influenced by social, political, and economic factors).

This article will analyze the discourse of five online news items discussing the Samarinda Pesut Monument polemic, using Teun A. van Dijk's discourse analysis model approach. This model includes three main aspects: macro structure (main news theme), superstructure (information presentation scheme in the news), and micro structure (word choice, language style, and rhetorical elements used).

Research on critical discourse analysis of online news using the Teen A. van Dijk model has been conducted by several researchers in Indonesia. The difference in this research was conducted on five discourses obtained from five online media, namely [suarakaltim.id](#), [kaltimpost.id](#), [tribunjatim.com](#), [kaltimfaktual.co](#), and [kompas.com](#). The discourse studied focused on the budget and form of the Pesut Mahakam monument. With this analysis, it is hoped that a deeper understanding can be obtained regarding how the news forms public opinion on the construction of the Pesut Monument in Samarinda.

## 2. Method

This study uses documentation methods and analysis of media text content with a qualitative approach. The documentation method is used to find data on the variables to be studied. The documentation process is directed at online news discourse with the theme of the Mahakam Pesut Monument Controversy. The study begins with the identification, classification, and interpretation of the news to be analyzed. This study uses the discourse analysis model of Teun A. van Dijk which is divided into three dimensions and is assumed to have a relationship with each other (Mukhlis et al., n.d.). The subjects in this study were five online media, namely [suarakaltim.id](#), [kaltimpost.id](#), [tribunjatim.com](#), [kaltimfaktual.co](#), and [kompas.com](#). While the objects of the study were several discourses on the controversy over

the construction of the Mahakam Pesut Monument. This analysis is carried out on Macro Structure (thematic theme/topic), Superstructure (schematic), Micro Structure (semantics: background, details, intent, presuppositions), Micro Structure (syntax: sentence form, coherence, pronouns), Micro Structure (stylistics: lexicon), Micro Structure (graphic rhetoric, metaphor, expression) in each discourse.

### 3. Results

Based on the analysis of the discourse of five news items from various online media, namely [suarakaltim.id](http://suarakaltim.id), [kaltimpost.id](http://kaltimpost.id), [tribunjatim.com](http://tribunjatim.com), [kaltimfaktual.co](http://kaltimfaktual.co), and [kompas.com](http://kompas.com) regarding the Mahakam Pesut Monument controversy using Teun A. van Dijk's analysis, the following things were found.

**Table 1. News Text 1: “Tugu Pesut Rp. 1,1 Miliar di Samarinda Dinilai Gagal Wakili Fauna Khas Kaltim”**

Discourse Structure	Element	Analysis Results
Macro Superstructure	Thematic: Theme/Topic	Criticism of the design of the Pesut Monument in Samarinda City which is considered to have failed to represent the Mahakam Pesut as a typical fauna of East Kalimantan.
Superstructure	Skematik	Summary explains the issue of the Samarinda Pesut Monument design controversy. Lead provides a statement regarding the existence and diverse public responses. Story describes the construction of the monument, public criticism, expert opinions, and netizen reactions. Content provides further explanation regarding the failure of the monument design, criticism of its aesthetic function, and the lack of involvement of local artists. Closing Ends with the media's efforts to contact the relevant party (PUPR Service) but did not receive a response, indicating a communication gap.
Microstructure	Semantics: Background Details Meaning Presupposition Nominalization	The background provides information by mentioning the location, namely in Samarinda and the social context (as a city icon and a symbol of local fauna) that is relevant to the news. Details discuss criticism of the monument design leading to the failure of representation and relevance to culture and local fauna symbols. The intent explains that there is a thought that good art is one that is close to the community and this monument fails to meet that expectation. The assumption explains that public art or monuments must represent the identity or cultural symbols that exist in the community. In addition, there is an assumption that large public money must produce something useful and in accordance with community expectations. Nominalization is found in the text such as "disappointment", "existence", and "preservation" which emphasize the existence of problems and dissatisfaction.
Microstructure	Syntax: Sentence Form Coherence Pronouns	The sentence form of this news tends to be descriptive and informative, as in the quote: "This monument has failed from the perspective of the community's aesthetics." Direct sentences are used to quote the opinions of Eka Yusransyah and netizens, making the news structure more interactive and providing space for diverse voices. Coherence begins with an introduction to the monument, followed by a technical explanation, followed by criticism, and ends with an unacceptable response from the related party. Each part supports each other and clarifies the discourse. The pronouns used, such as "this" to refer to the monument and "they" to refer to netizens, make the text easier to understand and connect the elements in the text.
Microstructure	Stylistics: Lexicon (Word Choice)	The choice of words used in this news tends to describe dissatisfaction, such as "failure", "obscure", "disappointment", "eliminate", which reinforces the message that the monument does not meet public expectations. In contrast, words such as "abstract", "philosophical art", "cool", are used by those who praise the design of the monument. This choice of

		words illustrates the differences in perception that exist in society. The choice of positive vs. negative words in this news shows a clear contrast between the more negative, more dominant, and more positive words. This shows the tension between criticism and praise coming from various parties.
Microstructure	Rhetorical: Graphic Metaphor Expression	This news graphic uses direct quotes from sources to give weight to the opinions expressed, giving the impression of authority and validity to the criticism. Metaphors in this text are used in several parts to describe the monument such as the “silhouette of the Mahakam Dolphin” which can be interpreted as an attempt to show a more abstract form of the animal. Critical sentences such as “this monument fails” and “blurs collective memory” are very strong and emotional expressions, indicating deep dissatisfaction with the design.

**Table 2. News Text 2: “Banyak Jadi Omongan, Tugu Pesut di Simpang Mal Lembuswana Habiskan Anggaran Miliaran”**

Discourse Structure	Element	Analysis Results
Macro Superstructure	Thematic: Theme/Topic	The Pesut Monument, built at Simpang Mal Lembuswana, Samarinda, used the 2024 APBD worth IDR 1.1 billion and has become a new icon of the city.
Superstructure	Skematik	Summary explains about the construction of the Pesut Monument in Samarinda, which is a new icon costing Rp. 1.1 billion, built using recycled materials with the aim of preserving the Mahakam Pesut fish which is almost extinct. The lead conveys the main information directly that the new monument has been built and has become a new symbol of Samarinda City. This information is in the sentence "A new icon is present in Samarinda, namely the Pesut Monument has decorated the corner of Samarinda City". The story here contains further explanation about. (1) The location of the monument located at Simpang Mal Lembuswana. (2) The construction of the monument used a budget of IDR 1.1 billion from the 2024 APBD equipped with spotlights, green areas, and ramps for pedestrians. (3) Explanation from the Commitment Making Officer (PPK) about the construction process involving Balinese artists to install recycled plastic cables. (4) Explanation of the purpose of the monument which is to preserve the Mahakam Pesut fish. The content provides more in-depth information about the construction and symbolic purpose of the monument. (1) Construction details: An 8-meter-high monument made of steel wrapped in recycled plastic cables. (2) Construction process: Involving artists from Bali to install recycled plastic cables. (3) Purpose of construction: To preserve the nearly extinct Mahakam Pesut fish as a symbol of Samarinda City. (4) Monument design: The monument design was selected by the planning team and approved by the Mayor. The conclusion provides additional information about the awards received by the Mayor and the old monument that is still stored. (1) For your information, in 2017, Syahrie Jaang received the Parasamya Purnakarya Nugraha Award for the highest work in implementing Development in improving community welfare from the Ministry of Home Affairs.” (2) “We still have

		the old monument.” (3) This conclusion provides a historical overview and gives the impression that the Construction of the Pesut Monument is part of the continuity of Samarinda City Development.
Microstructure	Semantics: Background Details Meaning Presupposition Nominalization	Background provides information that the Pesut Monument was built at Simpang Mal Lembuswana, Samarinda using a budget from the 2024 APBD and is a symbol of the Pesut fish which is typical of the Mahakam River. Details The purpose discusses the construction of an 8-meter-high monument, made of steel, wrapped in recycled plastic cables, equipped with spotlights, and a ramp for pedestrians with the intention of reintroducing the almost extinct Mahakam Pesut fish as a city icon, as well as showing the use of recycled materials in construction. The presupposition explains that readers are expected to be familiar with the Mahakam Pesut fish or at least know the importance of preserving the fish. The nominalization of this text is "construction of the Pesut monument" and "Parasamya Purnakarya Nugraha award".
Microstructure	Syntax: Sentence Form Coherence Pronouns	The sentence form in this text is mostly in the form of direct and concise news sentences. Some sentences have additional information that provides further explanation (for example, about the materials and installation of the monument). Coherence begins with an introduction to the monument, then details about its construction, the purpose of construction, and the expectations of related officials. The pronouns used are third person such as "he", "we", and "it" to refer to various parties such as officials, planning teams, and residents.
Microstructure	Stylistics: Lexicon (Word Choice)	The choice of words is quite formal with technical terms such as “steel construction”, “recycling”, “ramp”.
Microstructure	Rhetorical: Graphic Metaphor Expression	Graphics are not shown in this text, but the use of words such as "new icon" and "silhouette" point to the visualization of the monument. The metaphors in this text illustrate the hopes and symbolism contained in the depiction of the monument as a "new icon" of Samarinda City and depict the monument as the embodiment of the Pesut fish which is almost extinct. Expressions such as "we still keep the old monument" show a deep appreciation for the city's history, giving the reader a sense of nostalgia.

**Table 3. News Text 3: “Telan Biaya Rp1 Miliar, Tugu Pesut Samarinda Bikin Warga Bingung, Desain Dikritik: Mirip Angka 0”**

Discourse Structure	Element	Analysis Results
Macro Superstructure	Thematic: Theme/Topic	The Controversy of the Pesut Monument in Samarinda
Superstructure	Skematik	Summary explains about the Pesut Monument in Samarinda triggering public reaction. The design intended as a symbol of the Mahakam Pesut is considered difficult to understand by residents, some even say the design is similar to the number 0. It cost Rp. 1.1 billion to make and is a symbol of the city that is expected to attract tourists.

		<p>The lead conveys information starting by highlighting the pros and cons of the Pesut Monument. There is criticism regarding the design that is difficult to interpret even though it is an effort to preserve the fauna typical of the Mahakam River.</p> <p>The story here details the reactions of residents who had difficulty understanding the shape of the monument. Some argued that the design did not clearly depict the Mahakam Dolphin and suggested that the design be made easier for the public to understand, especially children. Then, related officials explained that the design was intentionally abstract to depict the silhouette of the dolphin.</p> <p>The content provides information on the role of the government and city observers in introducing the monument as a new landmark that is expected to attract tourists and improve the city's image.</p> <p>Conclusion Although controversial, the Pesut Monument is considered successful in attracting public attention which ultimately became one of the main goals in building the landmark. Observers hope that the public will understand urban art better and support participation in future city design.</p>
Microstructure	Semantics: Background Details Meaning Presupposition Nominalization	<p>Background provides information The Pesut Monument is located in Samarinda City, East Kalimantan and was built to introduce a new icon while preserving the Mahakam Pesut, a freshwater mammal that is almost extinct in the Mahakam River. The location of the monument is at Simpang Mall Lembuswana and construction was carried out from the 2024 APBD.</p> <p>Details The purpose of discussing although this monument has an abstract design and causes confusion, its main purpose is to be a symbol of preserving the Mahakam Pesut and improving the city's image with aesthetic elements.</p> <p>The assumption explains that art and urban design must be easily understood by the wider community. Some parties also assume that the large budget for this project should have resulted in a clearer and more representative design.</p> <p>The nominalization in this text is "revitalization" (describing changes or renewal of the monument), "abstract design" (depiction of a design that cannot be immediately understood), and "aesthetics" (aspects of beauty in urban design).</p>
Microstructure	Syntax: Sentence Form Coherence Pronouns	<p>The sentence structure tends to be descriptive and informative, such as in the sentence "The red Pesut Monument is 8 meters high and is made of steel construction covered with recycled plastic cables." or "Head of Cipta Karya DPUPR Samarinda, Andriani Hanina explained that the abstract design of the monument that was built was indeed designed as a silhouette of the Mahakam Pesut."</p> <p>The coherence of this text is good because each section is interrelated and flows clearly from one piece of information to another. For example, after reviewing public criticism, the article continues with an explanation from the relevant official who responded to the criticism.</p>

		The pronoun "it" refers to the Pesut Monument, while the pronouns "we" and "they" refer to the parties involved in the development project (such as the local government and city observers). The use of these pronouns helps maintain a smooth storyline and connects various perspectives.
Microstructure	Stylistics: Lexicon (Word Choice)	The choice of words used in this article tends to be formal and technical, such as "revitalization", "silhouette representation", and "ecosystem". The choice of words points to the seriousness of the project and an attempt to explain to the reader the value and purpose of building the monument.
Microstructure	Rhetorical: Graphic Metaphor Expression	<p>Graphics are not explained in this text, but the article functions as an informative text that describes the situation and debate surrounding the Pesut Monument. Visual images or illustrations of the monument can further clarify this text.</p> <p>The metaphor in this text is a statement from a resident who stated that the shape of the monument "looks more like the number 0". This metaphor shows confusion in understanding the abstract design of the monument.</p> <p>The expressions of residents who find it difficult to understand the design, such as "can't reference the meaning" or "if you look at it briefly, there is no shape of a pesut," describe feelings of confusion and dissatisfaction with the symbolism of the monument. This expression shows the gap between the designer's intentions and public acceptance of the design.</p>

**Table 4. News Text 4: "Gaduh Bentuk dan "Nilai" tugu Pesut Samarinda, Transparansi Ide Tidak Kalah Pentingnya"**

Discourse Structure	Element	Analysis Results
Macro Superstructure	Thematic: Theme/Topic	This news discusses the polemic regarding the Pesut Monument in Samarinda which includes its form, budget value, public reaction, and transparency aspects in its planning.
Superstructure	Skematik	<p>Summary discusses the polemics that arose due to the construction of the Pesut Monument in Samarinda. Criticism came from various parties, especially regarding the form and budget value. Art observers provided views on the differences in artistic tastes in society. Meanwhile, the Samarinda City DPRD highlighted the aspect of budget transparency and planned to summon the relevant PUPR Office regarding this project.</p> <p>Lead conveys a bait to get readers interested in reading further. There is a debate in society regarding the budget value and form of the monument which is the main focus of the news. "The presence of the Pesut Monument in Samarinda has recently invited debate among the public nationally. From the budget value to its form which is considered confusing. This is the complaint..."</p> <p>The story here provides information about the Pesut Monument located at the Lembuswana intersection with a height of 8 meters, made of recycled plastic, and dominated by fuchsia. In addition, the revitalization of the previous Parasamya Purnakarya Nugraha Monument.</p>

		<p>The Pesut Monument is also a representation of the Mahakam River ecosystem and the dolphin as a typical animal. There is also public criticism because many are confused by its unrealistic shape. Debate also occurred regarding budget transparency. The content provides information on the opinions of art observers, the importance of transparency, and the DPRD's response.</p> <p><b>Art observers' opinions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indonesian people are more familiar with realistic art than abstract art.</li> <li>• Realistic forms are easier to accept because they do not require long interpretations.</li> <li>• Compared to the "Getah Getih" installation in Jakarta which also received criticism.</li> <li>• Criticism of art is a natural thing.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Importance of Transparency:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Art observers suggest that the Samarinda City Government involve the community more in public projects.</li> <li>• An example of an approach from Yogyakarta, where the community is invited to discuss before the project is underway.</li> </ul> <p><b>DPRD Response:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Samarinda City DPRD will summon the PUPR Service to explain the transparency of this project's budget.</li> <li>• Emphasize that every public project will certainly reap pros and cons.</li> <li>• A coordination meeting will be held after the recess period.</li> </ul> <p>Conclusion  "Maybe in early February after the recess period is over, we will call the PUPR Office to detail the budget details so that it can be accounted for," he concluded firmly.  The conclusion emphasized that the DPRD will act to request further transparency regarding the Tugu Pesut project budget. This gives the impression that the problem is not over and will be a heated discussion until there is further clarity.</p>
Microstructure	Semantics: Background Details Meaning Presupposition Nominalization	<p>The background provides information about the Pesut Monument located in Samarinda City, especially in the Lembuswana intersection area. This incident has just happened and the DPRD summons is scheduled after the recess.</p> <p>Details The purpose of discussing the 8-meter-high monument made of recycled plastic waste, and dominated by fuchsia. Revitalization of the previous monument and public criticism because the design was considered unrealistic were also discussed with the intention of providing information about the polemic of the construction of the Pesut Monument, highlighting the differences in public perception of abstract and realistic art, and reminding the importance of transparency in public development projects.</p> <p>The presumption explains that the public expects involvement in public project planning, transparency of public project budgets is a sensitive issue, and realistic art is more easily accepted by the public than abstract art.</p> <p>The nominalization in this text is "revitalization, namely abstracting the process of changing the</p>



		old monument into a new one and "transparency of ideas" which is an abstract concept that emphasizes openness in planning.
Microstructure	Syntax: Sentence Form Coherence Pronouns	The sentence form in this news uses long and complex sentences, especially in the quotes of sources' opinions. In this text, there are direct sentences in the quotes of opinions from art observers and the DPRD. The coherence of this text uses the conjunctions "because", "although", and "furthermore" to help the story flow remain logical. The presentation of initial information with the main facts then expert opinions, suggestions, and government responses. The pronouns in this text are "he", "they", and direct mentions such as "PUPR Service", and "Samarinda City DPRD".
Microstructure	Stylistics: Lexicon (Word Choice)	The choice of words used in this article uses the technical terms "revitalization", "interpretation", "transparency", and "discourse". There is also the word "noisy" in the title which gives the impression of a big controversy. Then the terms of art such as "realist", "abstract", and "visual" are used to explain the differences in styles in fine art.
Microstructure	Rhetorical: Graphic Metaphor Expression	Graphics are not in the text. Only photos of the monument, artists, and members of the DPRD as support. The metaphor in this text is "this is the story" which uses a relaxed language style to attract the attention of readers. "Thrown also to the community" is a metaphor to describe community participation in the discussion. The expression of using direct quotes from art observers and the DPRD to provide a nuance of dialogue and authority to the news.

**Table 5. News Text 5: "Tugu Pesut Samarinda, Landmark Baru Kota Tepian Seharga Rp 1,1 Miliar yang Desainnya Tuai Kritik"**

Discourse Structure	Element	Analysis Results
Macro Superstructure	Thematic: Theme/Topic	The topic of this news text is about the design and transparency of the budget for the construction of the Samarinda Pesut Monument.
Superstructure	Skematik	Summary discusses the Samarinda Pesut Monument which was built with a budget of IDR 1.1 billion, but its design has been controversial. Waha had difficulty understanding its shape. Meanwhile, urban planning observers and officials provided explanations regarding the concept and purpose of building the monument. Lead introduced the Pesut Monument as a new icon with basic information regarding its location, size, materials, and design. "The Pesut Monument is a new icon of Samarinda City, East Kalimantan (Kaltim). The location of the Pesut Monument is in the middle of Simpang Mall Lembuswana, between Jalan Ahmad Yani and Jalan Cipto Mangunkusumo Samarinda. The red Pesut Monument is 8 meters high and is made of steel construction coated with recycled plastic cables." The story here provides inspiration for the Pesut Monument design which depicts the silhouette of the Mahakam Pesut. The Samarinda PUPR Service's statement regarding this monument is as a revitalization of the

		<p>previous monument. Meanwhile, residents responded that the design was difficult to understand.</p> <p>The content provides information regarding criticism of the Pesut Monument design, namely that some residents have difficulty understanding its shape and residents prefer realistic designs rather than abstract ones. The government provides an explanation (PUPR Service) that the design was indeed made in the form of a silhouette with the hope of becoming a symbol of Samarinda City and increasing tourist attraction. Meanwhile, from the budget aspect, the monument was built with the 2024 APBD of IDR 1.1 billion and rearranged the area around the monument. In urban planning observers, they provide the view that the monument functions as a city landmark that attracts attention. However, not everyone understands modern art, so it is necessary to educate the public about urban art. Public participation in future city design also really needs to be increased. The conclusion of this text is that urban planning observers hope that public participation in city design planning will increase.</p> <p>"Farid hopes that the public will better understand urban art and encourage public participation in future city design, such as logo competitions held in several regions. 'For example, the public can be invited to participate in selecting designs in Park A, Park B, and others,' said Farid. He also suggested that the City Government involve architect associations in city design."</p>
Microstructure	Semantics: Background Details Meaning Presupposition Nominalization	<p>Background provides information that the Pesut Monument was built at Simpang Mall Lembuswana, Samarinda. The construction of this monument uses recycled steel and plastic materials with the aim of being a new icon and landmark for the city.</p> <p>Detailed Purpose explains that the monument is 8 meters high, using a budget of IDR 1.1 billion (2024 APBD) with the aim of presenting the silhouette of the Mahakam Pesut. However, the public responded by having difficulty understanding the shape of the monument. The purpose of this text is to convey information about the controversy over the design of the Pesut Monument, highlight public criticism of the shape of the monument, and provide an explanation from the government and urban planning observers regarding the purpose of building the monument.</p> <p>The assumption explains that the government intends to beautify the city through new landmarks but the abstract art of the monument is less well known by some people. They expect a more understandable city icon design. The nominalization in this text is "revitalization of the Parasamya Purnakarya Nugraha monument" is a process of rebuilding made into a noun. "Community participation" is community participation made into a general concept. Then "budget transparency" which is the clarity of budget use is changed into a general concept.</p>
Microstructure	Syntax: Sentence Form	<p>The sentence form in this news uses declarative news sentences that are informative. There is</p>

	Coherence Pronouns	also the use of direct sentences, namely quotes from residents and observers. The coherence of the text flows logically from the introduction of the monument → public criticism → government explanation → observer views. This text uses the conjunctions "however", "meanwhile", "even so", which function to connect ideas. The pronoun "this" indicates the monument being discussed. "Said" refers to information that has been mentioned previously. "They" refers to the community or observers.
Microstructure	Stylistics: Lexicon (Word Choice)	The choice of words used are "Revitalization" (redevelopment), "Silhouette" (shadow shape), "City image" (aesthetic concept in city planning). In addition, using expressive words in the Community quote "I think it's just an ordinary line.", "More like the number 0.", and "The shape is difficult to understand."
Microstructure	Rhetorical: Graphic Metaphor Expression	Graphics are not in the text. Only a photo of the Pesut Monument is presented to help readers understand its form. Metaphor "This Pesut Monument is expected to become a new icon of Samarinda" → "icon" as a symbol that represents the city. Our society may still not be able to accept it, it could be that literature on art in our city is still limited." → Art literature" as a metaphor for the understanding of art that is still lacking. The expression in this text uses persuasive language in the observer's quote, "but this goes back to the taste of art that cannot be valued with money." And "The community can be invited to participate in choosing the city design."

#### 4. Discussion

Table 6. Analysis of Teun A. van Dijk Fifth Online News

Discourse Structure	Element	Analysis Results
Macro Superstructure	Thematic: Theme/Topic	The five news items analyzed had similar main themes, namely criticism of the design of the Pesut Monument which was considered not to represent the Mahakam Pesut clearly and the issue of budget transparency which was questioned by the public regarding the use of funds amounting to IDR 1.1 billion.
Superstructure	Skematik	Summary introduces controversial issues related to the monument's design and budget. Lead presents public criticism and government opinion. Story explains technical facts (size, material, and location of the monument), and presents the perspectives of art observers and officials. The content contains public reactions, art analysis, and comments from the government and DPRD. The conclusion conveys follow-up actions such as DPRD demanding budget transparency and the importance of public participation in city projects.
Microstructure	Semantics: Background Details	The background of the news stated that the Pesut Monument is located at Simpang Mal Lembuswana Samarinda with the aim of

	Meaning Presupposition Nominalization	being a city icon and a symbol of preservation of the endemic flora of Mahakam, namely the Mahakam Pesut. Details are explained that the monument is 8 meters high, made of steel and recycled plastic, and uses a budget of IDR 1.1 billion. The meaning of some news implies that the abstract design of the monument is difficult for the public to understand. The existing assumption is that there is an assumption that city projects must be transparent, prioritizing community involvement. In addition, the city icon must have a form that is easily recognizable. Nominalization is found in words such as "revitalization", "budget transparency", and "community participation" which are often used to emphasize the main issue.
Microstructure	Syntax: Sentence Form Coherence Pronouns	The sentence form in the five news items is generally descriptive and informative using direct quotes from the sources. The coherence of information is arranged logically, starting from the introduction of the issue, public criticism, government response, to possible follow-up actions. The pronouns used are "this" to refer to the monument, and "they" to describe the community and related officials.
Microstructure	Stylistics: Lexicon (Word Choice)	The use of technical terms such as "revitalization", "silhouette", and "transparency" to give the impression of objectivity. Expressive words such as "failure", "confusing", and "new icon" highlight the difference in perception between the public and the government.
Microstructure	Rhetorical: Graphic Metaphor Expression	Graphics in some news stories include photos of monuments, officials, and observers to strengthen the narrative. The metaphor in the phrase "more like the number 0" is used by the public to criticize the design of the monument. The expression of using direct quotes from residents and officials to show differences of opinion.

## 5. Conclusions

The fifth news theme highlights the controversy over the design of the Samarinda Pesut Monument which is considered to have failed to represent the Mahakam Pesut as a local icon. Several issues of transparency in the budget for the construction of the monument have also always been in the spotlight with various responses from the public, art observers, and the government.

The superstructure discourse structure in all news has a clear structural pattern. Starting from the introduction of the issue, presentation of facts, opinions of various parties, to the conclusion which highlights the follow-up or reflection on the polemic that occurred.

The semantic microstructure has elements of background, detailed intent, presuppositions, and nominalization which clarify the debate about the design of the monument and the use of public funds. The syntax of sentences in the news is descriptive and informative with the use of direct quotes from sources which strengthen the credibility of the news. The stylistics of word choice in all news tends to show the tension between criticism and defense with the contrast between technical terms and expressions of public

criticism. In rhetoric, there is the use of metaphors, expressions, direct quotes which build an opinion narrative about the monument.

Talking about public and government perceptions, there are several things, namely the majority of the public and art observers consider the monument design to be unrealistic and difficult to understand. The government and urban planning observers emphasize that the monument design is abstract art and is part of city revitalization, but to recognize it, public participation in future city design is needed. In addition, budget transparency is always a debate with the relevant DPRD.

Based on the results of the discourse analysis of the Teun A. van Dijk model from the five news texts, it shows that the news related to the Samarinda Pesut Monument has a dominant narrative in the form of criticism of the design and budget transparency. The government tries to emphasize the aspects of art and city revitalization. However, the majority of the public highlights the oddity of the design and questions the use of a large budget.

This issue shows that in the city icon development project, public participation, transparency, and good communication are very important to avoid prolonged polemics.

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