

The Seven Standards of Textuality in News Texts: A Discourse Analysis

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Submitted: 25 Oct 2022

Revised : 15 Nov 2022

Accepted : 30 Nov 2022

Abstract

The textuality of a text is important to decide whether a text could be considered a textual text or not. This study examines the textuality of some news articles about a recent trending topic that has drawn the world's attention as it took many people's lives: the Kanjuruhan tragedy. The data of this study were words, phrases, and sentences taken from five news articles which were then analyzed using de Beaugrande and Dressler's theory concerning the seven standards that make a text considered acceptable or unacceptable in terms of textuality. The study revealed that those five texts have fulfilled all standards of textuality, which cover Cohesion, Coherence, Intentionality, Acceptability, Informativity, Situationality, and Intertextuality. Thus, those five articles can be considered trustworthy texts.

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Keywords: 7 Standards of Textuality; de Beaugrande and Dressler's Theory, News Article; textuality.

INTRODUCTION

Textuality refers to a set of attributes that build a text and it makes a text get easily understood along with its dynamic condition of the production and usage of text (Silverman, (1986); Ciula, (2017)). At first, the terms “discourse” and “text” are usually seen as the same concept. Later it is agreed that the term “text” refers to written communication while “discourse” is oral communication (Temirova, 2021). According to Hartman and Allison as cited by Fettahoğlu (2022), a text is an idea or experience delivered in written form. It is a unit of communication and therefore must be written for a communicative purpose. Furthermore, a piece of news is considered a report of an event that happened recently, the information of which is not yet known (John Bogart). However, linguistic scholars and researchers have their own definitions of news, but none of them are acceptable and agreed with the rest of the world (Xie, 2018).

Analyzing language in a text is not adequate if done only at the sentence level. Further analysis is needed to discover so much more beyond sentences. Halliday and Hasan (1976), for example, used



the concepts of cohesion and coherence in defining textuality. According to them, cohesion is the semantic relation between each of the linguistic features that are tied together and produce meaning, while coherence acts as a building made by the attributes. In other words, coherence shows the conceptual relations or the quality of the text in terms of logic and consistency. However, textuality is more than the linguistic surface or the conceptual relations of a text (Neubert & Shreve, 1992). Textuality is also a combination of linguistic and textual patterns (Niya, 2015). De Beaugrande and Dressler (1981) elaborated on the idea and proposed the seven standards of textuality which include *cohesion*, *coherence*, *intentionality*, *acceptability*, *informativity*, *situationality*, and *intertextuality*. This theory seems able to cover the linguistic and textual patterns because it allows us to measure the linguistic choices of the writer, and also the reader's understanding (Niya, 2015). In other words, it covers both the author's perspective and also the reader's perspective.

Cohesion refers to the sentence's "connectedness" in a text (Kouti, 2022). It shows the semantic relations between each of the language features (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). However, it is not only about grammar, it is also about the vocabulary being used in the text (Bahaziq, 2016). Therefore, Halliday and Hasan (1976) divided them into *grammatical cohesion* and *lexical cohesion*. *Grammatical cohesion* includes *reference*, *substitution*, *ellipsis*, and *conjunction*, while *lexical cohesion* includes *reiteration* and *collocation*. To sum up, from the previous references, *Cohesion* is seen from such aspects as *Recurrence*, *Partial recurrence*, *Paraphrase*, *Pro-form*, *Parallelism*, *Ellipsis*, *Conjunction*, *Disjunction*, *Contrajunction*, and *Subordination* (Martinková, 2013).

Coherence means the relevancy of each language's features and components that build a text. According to de Beaugrande and Dressler (1981), "coherence concerns the ways in which the components of the textual world, i.e. the configuration of concepts and relations which underline the surface text, are mutually accessible and relevant." In *coherence*, we can imagine the quality of the text that is made by the components (cohesive devices) by considering the consistency, and relevancy of the material that builds the topic (Martinková, 2013).

Intentionality refers to the author's goal in making the text for the readers. The author also has a plan in mind to make the readers accept his/her text and will be satisfied by the text, which means that *intentionality* has a strong relationship with the other standard, *acceptability*. *Acceptability* deals with how the readers accept the meaning of the text. *Intentionality* of course cannot be achieved without the reader's satisfaction in figuring out what a text is talking about. Therefore, if a text wants to be classified as acceptable, it must process particular textual features such as standard grammatical and lexical patterning (Neubert & Shreve, 1992). According to Neubert & Shreve as cited in Mikhchi, to determine the acceptability of a text, the receivers should consider their belief in the specific contents of the text, the ability to identify and extract those contents that they believe are true, the ability to determine the kind of text the writer(s) intended to write, and the ability to determine what the writer(s) want to achieve by creating the text.

Informativity is the indication of the contextual boundness of a text (Al-Azzawi, 2017). It concerns the aspect of recent or new information and the expectation from the readers of a text. A text needs to be full of information that is already expected by the readers, but it is also important to make sure that the information is enough and not to make the readers feel overloaded. *Situationality* is whatever text the author produces that should be relevant to communicative events in a certain context of social practice (Kadhim & Mohammed, 2020). It refers to the factor which makes a text



relevant to a situation or the context and the setting in which the text occurs. Last but not least, *Intertextuality* means the connection between the target text and the background knowledge of the audience of a text that is inserted into it. It links the previous knowledge in the target audience's memory with the inserted one.

Little attention has been paid to the issue of textuality in a news text. Most studies are analyzing cohesion or coherence only, not the whole standards of textuality. Zuhriyah (2020) conducted a study on the lexical cohesion of sports news in Solopos Newspapers. It was revealed that the only cohesion device found in the news is repetition. The other five were not found in the news of Solopos Newspapers. Another lexical cohesion analysis administered by Wijaya (2020) also yielded a similar result that repetition was the most widely used cohesion device in an online news text. Lexical and grammatical cohesion analysis was the most popular issue in analyzing textuality (Sitoro, Prabawa, Nasucha, & Rahmawati, 2020). Therefore, this study focused on analyzing news discourse based on the seven standards of textuality by De Beaugrande and Dressler (1981).

This study examines the textuality of some news texts about the Kanjuruhan tragedy, a recent newsworthy headline that has drawn the world's attention as it took many people's lives. We hope that this study can bring deeper knowledge to the readers about discourse analysis and text. This knowledge will help them to choose a trustworthy source among others that could give them a good quality and reliable source of information.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a content analysis by applying a discourse analysis model to examine the textuality of the data sourced from five news articles as follows:

1. "33 Children Dead in Kanjuruhan Tragedy: Ministry" by Anita PD and Mecca Yumna for Antara Jatim,
2. "Police Claim Tear Gas Did Not Cause Death in Kanjuruhan Tragedy" by Hamdan Cholifudin Ismail for Tempo.Co,
3. "Kanjuruhan Stadium Incident Death Toll Rises to 134" by Hamdan Cholifudin Ismail for Tempo.Co,
4. "Final Death Toll in Kanjuruhan Stadium Disaster Reaches 131: Police" by Laily Rahmawaty and Nabil Ihsan for Antara,
5. "Learn from the Kanjuruhan Tragedy, How Is the Stadium Infrastructure in this Country an Emergency Mitigation Friendly?" by Nailin In Saroh for VOI.id.

The news articles were analyzed based on de Beaugrande and Dressler's theory of 7 standards of textuality: *cohesion*, *coherence*, *intentionality*, *acceptability*, *informativity*, *situationality*, and *intertextuality*. First of all, the indicators from each of the seven standards were determined. The existence of each of the standards in the news texts was identified. Then, the language of the data was analyzed based on how the text is built (textual analysis).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Textual Analysis of Text 1

1. Cohesion

a. **Recurrence** was used in the text to avoid ambiguity by referring directly, for example:

- "Thirty-three children died in a stampede after a football match at Kanjuruhan Stadium, ..."
- "Thirty-three children died: 8 girls and 25 boys, ranging from 4 to 17 years old,"

b. **Partial recurrence** was not found in the text.

c. **Paraphrase** was used by the writer. The original sentence comes from the statement made by Pak Nahar upon being contacted by Antara Jatim. The paraphrase can be found in the first sentence of the first paragraph which might be intended to introduce what is being discussed in the whole news. See the examples below.

- Original: "Thirty-three children died: 8 girls and 25 boys, ranging from 4 to 17 years old," deputy for special child protection at the ministry Nahar said upon being contacted here on Monday.
- Paraphrase: *Thirty-three children died in a stampede after a football match at Kanjuruhan Stadium, Malang District, East Java Province, on Saturday evening, the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Ministry informed on Monday.*

d. **Pro-form** was used in the following statements:

- "Thirty-three children...," deputy for special child protection at the ministry Nahar said ...
- "*We are still (awaiting) complete data,*" he said.

Pak Nahar is mentioned a few times in the text. To avoid repetition of the same noun, the writers replace *Pak Nahar* with the pronoun *he* in the next sentence.

e. **Parallelism** can be seen from the *occurred* and *ended* which have a similar grammatical pattern. Both verbs are in the form of past tense to indicate the event that has happened in the past. Here is an example.

The stampede at Kanjuruhan Stadium, Malang district, occurred following a match between Arema FC and Persebaya Surabaya, which ended with....

f. **Ellipsis** was not found in the text.

g. **Conjunction** was used to connect one idea with another, for example, the conjunction *and* here links the number of female and male casualties.

"Thirty-three children died: 8 girls and 25 boys, ranging from 4 to 17 years old," deputy for special child protection at the ministry Nahar said upon being contacted here on Monday.

h. **Disjunction** was not found in the text.

i. **Contrajunction** was not found in the text.

j. **Subordination** was used for example the conjunction *after* in the sentence below shows that a clause was dependent on another clause, and omitting the clause might cause the sentence could not state its meaning.

Thirty-three children died in a stampede after a football match at Kanjuruhan Stadium, Malang District, East Java Province, on Saturday evening...

2. Coherence

From the title to the body of the news, the ideas are all consistent and stick in developing one central idea: 33 children died in the Kanjuruhan tragedy according to the ministry. Here are some examples.

- *“Thirty-three children died in a stampede after a football match at Kanjuruhan Stadium, ...”*
- *“The National Police said 125 lives were lost in the crowd crush.”*

3. Intentionality

As readers, we don't find any difficulties in understanding and figuring out what the text is trying to tell us. If we read the news comprehensively, it is clear that the writer plans to give us information specifically on the children who fell victim to the Kanjuruhan tragedy. The writers mentioned it several times, such as in the following.

- *“Thirty-three children died in a stampede...”*
- *“Meanwhile, the number of children being treated at...”*

Besides, the writer also mentioned the total death of the general victim (not classified by age), such as in *“The figure was part of the total death toll of 125...”*.

The writers also gave the audience general information about what happened at the Kanjuruhan Stadium that day, by stating *“The stampede at Kanjuruhan Stadium, Malang district, occurred following a match...”*.

4. Acceptability

From the language choice, structure, and title, we can easily spot the type of text we are reading—a news article. The text contains accurate information regarding the issues supported by a number of data given by prominent people. The content is well-organized so that it is easy to identify and extract the main information the writers tried to convey. Written below are several pieces of information highlighted from the text:

- *“Thirty-three children died: 8 girls and 25 boys, ranging from 4 to 17 years old,” deputy for special child protection at the ministry Nahar said ...*
- *“The National Police said 125 lives were lost in the crowd crush.”*

5. Informativity

These data present new updated information about the progress of the case investigation. By the time this text was written, the public had already known the number of victims was 125 people. Therefore, this text gives more specific information about the victims, for example in sentences:

- *“The National Police said 125 lives were lost in the crowd crush.”*
- *“The figure was part of the total death toll of 125, ...”*
- *The figure here refers to “Thirty-three children died: 8 girls and 25 boys, ranging from 4 to 17 years old.”*
- *Meanwhile, the number of children being treated at local hospitals is still being confirmed.*



6. *Situationality*

The situation underlies the text is the Kanjuruhan tragedy which occurred following a match between Arema FC and Persebaya Surabaya. Therefore, the text is made with the purpose to give more detail about the victims of the Kanjuruhan tragedy, more specifically, the children who became the casualties of the incident. *Situationality* also unveils how the previously obtained information from the receiver's mind can be used in different settings. The receiver might have known about the Kanjuruhan tragedy and how it took many lives. In this text, a different setting is applied—the children victims of the Kanjuruhan tragedy. However, the receiver can relate the information in this present article together with their prior knowledge of the issue.

7. *Intertextuality*

Connection is made to link the background knowledge of the readers and the information they are trying to give. Look at the examples below.

- “*The National Police said 125 lives were lost in the crowd crush.*”
- “*Police tried to dispel the crowd by launching tear gas.*”

These data link the previous knowledge in the target audience's memory with the inserted one. Before reading this text, the receiver might already know the information of *125 lives taken in the crowd crush* as informed by the National Police. In case they do not know about it yet, the writer also adds that information in the text to trigger the receiver's memory related to this text.

Textual Analysis of Text 2

1. *Cohesion*

The cohesion is moderate due to the abbreviation of the Police's title—*Insp. Gen*—which might be uncommon to the reader. It should have been written completely as *Inspector General* since not all readers have adequate knowledge about titles in the Police or military organization. A deeper analysis of cohesion is done below:

a. **Recurrence** is made with the purpose to emphasize a particular point, for example, to show that *tear gas is not lethal* as seen below.

- *Dedi explained that the investigators had asked for experts' views and concluded that tear gas is not lethal.*
- *... [the use of] tear gas even on a high scale is not lethal," said Dedi...*

b. **Partial recurrence** can be seen as follows.

"It hurts but at some time it can heal instantly and does not cause fatal damage. Until now there has been no scientific journal that mentions tear gas fatalities that cause people to die,"

Fatal is an adjective used to describe the noun *damage*. This element then shifted to a different class of word—*fatalities*—which is a noun. The shifting is intended to relate the new information (*tear gas fatalities*) to the previous information (*tear gas causes fatal damage*).

c. **Paraphrase** can be seen below.

- *Indonesian Police stated that the victims in the Kanjuruhan football tragedy in Malang died due to a lack of oxygen, instead of tear gas. The police spokesman Insp. Gen. Dedi Prasetyo said this finding was based on experts' statements.*



- *Dedi asserted that no victim died due to tear gas as explained by experts and specialist doctors who treated the victims. They died from the lack of oxygen in the crowded stadium.*

Both sentences above contain similar information but the expressions are different. The first sentence discusses *the lack of oxygen* and then it is followed by *the finding based on experts' statements*. The second sentence has a different pattern, it states the *explanation by experts and specialist doctors* first and then is followed by *the lack of oxygen*. From this analysis, we can conclude that the writer paraphrased the prior idea by reversing the pattern of the sentence.

d. **Pro-form** is mentioned as follows.

- *Dedi presented three types of tear gas projectiles used by the police. They have different colors; green, blue, and red.*
- *Dedi presented three types of tear gas projectiles used by the police.*
- *However, he stopped short of mentioning which projectiles were fired by the police at Kanjuruhan.*

These examples of pro-form usage in the text have a similar pattern. The noun is replaced by a pronoun in the next clause or sentence to avoid repetition of nouns, especially noun phrases such as *tear gas projectiles*.

e. **Parallelism** can be found several times. Most sentences in the text use past tense to indicate that the reported event had occurred before this text is written. This grammatical form is spread all over the text from the beginning until the very end. See the following examples.

- *Indonesian Police stated that the victims in the Kanjuruhan football tragedy in Malang died due to a lack of oxygen, instead of tear gas.*
- *Dedi explained that the investigators had asked for experts' views and concluded that tear gas is not lethal.*
- *Dedi asserted that no victim died due to tear gas as explained by experts and specialist doctors who treated the victims.*

f. **Ellipsis** was not found in the text.

g. **Conjunction** found in this article is mostly *and*, and it is used in the right context. Here are some examples.

- *Dedi explained that the investigators had asked for experts' views and concluded that tear gas is not lethal.*
- *Tear gas, he added, only causes irritation to the eyes, skin, and lungs.*

h. **Disjunction** was not found in the text.

i. **Contrajunction** can be seen in the sample below.

Dedi presented three types of tear gas projectiles used by the police. They have different colors; green, blue, and red. The green projectile emits white smoke, the blue one is at a moderate level, and the red one is used to disperse a large mass. However, he stopped short of mentioning which projectiles were fired by the police at Kanjuruhan.

The contrajunction *however* is used to contrast two sentences. The sentences before *however* are about *he* explaining the tear gas projectiles. The sentence with *however* is about *he* does



not mention which projectiles were fired by the police during the crush. These two sentences have a contrast/concession condition; therefore, the contrajunction is put into use.

j. **Subordination** can be seen in the following example.

The deadly tragedy in Kanjuruhan stadium occurred on Saturday, October 1, 2022, after the BRI League 1 match between Arema FC and Persebaya Surabaya.

After is a subordinating conjunction used to connect dependent clauses to independent clauses. The dependent clause in the example above is *the BRI League 1 match between Arema FC and Persebaya Surabaya* which need the independent clause to form a complete sentence. Therefore, *after* is used to connect that dependent clause to the independent clause—*The deadly tragedy in Kanjuruhan stadium occurred on Saturday, October 1, 2022.*

2. Coherence

This text has a high coherence as the text is written logically and sticks to one central idea which is the Police's claim that tear gas is not the cause of death of victims in the Kanjuruhan tragedy. The writer begins by giving a statement concluded from the Police spokesman's statement during the press conference. In the next paragraphs, he gives more summary from the press conference such as the Police having asked for experts' views, types of tear gas projectiles, and the effect of the tear gas that the Police claim will not endanger anyone who was exposed to it. In the very last paragraph, the writer gives more detailed information about the suspects who are responsible for the crowd crush which unfortunately seems a bit out-of-context.

3. Intentionality

The intention is clear, to explain the Police's claim that tear gas did not cause death in the Kanjuruhan tragedy. The writer intends to give information to the readers about the claim made by the Police during the press conference. The information is given by paraphrasing the statement made by the Police into paragraphs using reporting verbs, such as *stated* (par. 1), *explained* (par. 2), *presented* (par. 3), and *asserted* (par. 5).

4. Acceptability

The receivers can rely on the content of the news since the source of the text is taken from statements made by the Police spokesman, Inspector General Dedi Prasetyo during a press conference. The text is accessible—can be accessed easily from any gadget—relevant to the recent issue, and written in such a way that makes the news clear.

5. Informativity

The text is considered highly informative as it brought new information to the receiver. By the time the text is written, the cause of the crash is still under investigation. Through this text, the receiver obtains new information related to the cause of the tragedy. The receiver now knows that tear gas launched by the Police is claimed as not the cause of death in the tragedy. More information about types of tear gas is also given in the text as well as the fact that the Police did not mention which type of tear gas was fired by the Police during the crash.

6. Situationality

This text is highly relevant to the recent issue, the Kanjuruhan tragedy. Moreover, the text is originally a news article, so it is relevant to the purpose of the news which is to inform and educate the readers on current events.



7. Intertextuality

The intertextuality is moderate. There is not much information about the cause of the tragedy by the time this text is written. Hence, it might be possible that some receivers cannot relate new information they have obtained from this text with the information they have in their memory.

Textual Analysis of Text 3

1. Cohesion

The cohesion in this text is classified as moderate. Several sentences were not built clearly, for example:

Setiawan was admitted to the same hospital as Marhali on October 2, 2022.

People might be misunderstood that Marhali is also the casualty of this tragedy with the words “as Marhali on”. In fact, Marhali was the one who gave that statement. So, the sentences could be changed into “as what Marhali stated on..” Deeper analysis of the text could be seen below.

- a. **Recurrence** was not found in the text.
- b. **Partial recurrence** was not found in the text
- c. **Paraphrase** was not found in the text because the authors do not cite the interview from any source.
- d. **Pro-form** was found as follows.

Afriansyah died at the Syaiful Anwar Hospital ICU earlier this morning at 06:45 Indonesia Western Time (WIB) following his injuries. His body has been transported to his hometown of Sumberpucung, Malang Regency.

There is a repetition from *Afriansyah* into *his* to make the text shorter and prevent a long repetition.

- e. **Parallelism** was found in the text since most grammatical forms being used here are past tense to indicate past events. Here are some examples.
 - *The death toll from the Kanjuruhan football stadium incident on October 1 has increased to 134 people. The latest victim, Reyvano Dwi Afriansyah (17), was declared dead on Friday, October 21, 2022.*
 - *Afriansyah died at the Syaiful Anwar Hospital ICU earlier this morning at 06:45 Indonesia Western Time (WIB) following his injuries. His body has been transported to his hometown of Sumberpucung, Malang Regency.*
- f. **Ellipsis** was found as follows.
- g. **Conjunction** *and* is used in this text to link things of equal function, for example:
 - *The terrible incident occurred on October 1, 2022, during a match between Arema FC and Persebaya Surabaya.*
 - *Police personnel also shot multiple tear gas on the field and onto the spectators' tribune,*
...
- h. **Disjunction** was not found in the text.
- i. **Contrajunction** was not found in the text.
- j. **Subordination** can be seen as follow.



Police personnel fired tear gas toward the spectators after fans of one of the football teams entered the pitch.

The conjunction *after* shows that a clause was dependent on another clause, omitting a clause might cause the sentence couldn't state its meaning.

2. *Coherence*

The text has a high *coherence*. It shows the relation from the title of the news until the end of the news where they support one another. The language being used is clear and easy for the readers to understand.

3. *Intentionality*

The intention is clearly conveyed from the very beginning of the article, which is to give more updated information related to the number of the final death toll in the Kanjuruhan tragedy. He also gives us additional information about the last two victims according to the authorities. Therefore, we can consider that the intention of the writer can be spotted easily in the text.

4. *Acceptability*

The author provides us with trustworthy sources. The text itself is relevant and links to each other, so it is easy to spot the information needed.

5. *Informativity*

The informativity of the text is considered moderate. Overall, this text only informs the final death toll of the Kanjuruhan tragedy. This information could have been deeper if added with other related newsworthy information.

6. *Situationality*

The text is highly relevant to the most recent issue at the time the text was written and published. It gives updated information regarding the final death toll in the Kanjuruhan tragedy.

7. *Intertextuality*

The intertextuality in this text is high as shown in the sentences below.

- *The terrible incident occurred on October 1, 2022, during a match between Arema FC and Persebaya Surabaya. Police personnel...*
- *In an attempt to prevent more people from entering the pitch, security personnel, which consists of Police and Armed Forces...*

The last two paragraphs recall the audience's previous knowledge about the Kanjuruhan tragedy. The key information in this news is also to upgrade the audience's knowledge about the tragedy.

Textual Analysis of Text 4

1. *Cohesion*

The cohesion of this text is moderate. The sentence *"The final number of casualties is 131 people," Prasetyo told ANTARA here, Wednesday.* decreasing the cohesion of the text. The use of conjunction to connect *here* and *Wednesday* would be useful to help the receiver understand the sentence as a whole. It could have been *Prasetyo told ANTARA here on Wednesday.*

- a. **Recurrence** was found in this text. If the text is read thoroughly, it is easy to spot the pattern of the writer's writing style. First, he explained the statement made by the spokesman and



then followed by a direct quotation from the spokesman. This pattern can be seen from the first until the fifth sentence, for example:

Explaining the statement in the first sentence:

Indonesian Police's Public Relations Division Head Inspector General Dedi Prasetyo confirmed that the final count of casualties in the Kanjuruhan Stadium tragedy reached 131.

Adding a direct quotation in the second sentence:

"The final number of casualties is 131 people," Prasetyo told ANTARA here, Wednesday.

b. **Partial recurrence** was not found in the text.

c. **Paraphrase** can be found in this text, for example:

The original direct quotation of the statement:

"The final number of casualties is 131 people," Prasetyo told ANTARA here, Wednesday.
(second sentence)

The paraphrased sentence:

Indonesian Police's Public Relations Division Head Inspector General Dedi Prasetyo confirmed that the final count of casualties in the Kanjuruhan Stadium tragedy reached 131. (first sentence)

d. **Pro-form** was used by the writers to avoid repeating the same noun over and over, for example, when they replaced *Prasetyo* with the pronoun *he* as follows.

"The final number of casualties is 131 people," Prasetyo told ANTARA here, Wednesday.
He said that the data on total casualties

e. **Parallelism** was not found in the text.

f. **Ellipsis** was not found in the text.

g. **Conjunction** *and* is used to join two ideas of equal importance together, such as in:

He said that the data on total casualties was obtained by joint verification among the regional health office, the disaster victim identification (DVI) team, and directors of hospitals.

h. **Disjunction** was not found in the text.

i. **Contrajunction** was not found in the text.

j. **Subordination** was not found in the text.

2. Coherence

The text has a high coherence. The whole meaning of the text makes sense and is written logically. The choice of words is also considered excellent. The use of *casualties* instead of *victims* may sound unfamiliar to the receiver who might have not heard of it yet, but it is a more formal word choice.

3. Intentionality

The intention is clear, which is to give more updated information related to the number of casualties in the stadium tragedy. The writers show their intention of giving information by quoting the statement made by the Police spokesman and adding more information related to it.



4. *Acceptability*

The source of the news or the one who gives the information is trustworthy; therefore, the text becomes acceptable, relevant, and clear for the receivers/readers to rely on.

5. *Informativity*

This text is highly informative as it gives detailed information on the latest number of casualties or victims and the healthcare facilities as shown below:

- *He said 44 victims had died in government-run hospitals: Kanjuruhan Regional General Hospital that admitted 21 victims...*
- *As of today, the police summoned 29 witnesses, including 23 police officers, in their investigation of the stadium tragedy. The Police's Forensics Laboratory...*

6. *Situationality*

The text is highly relevant to the most recent issue at the time the text was written and published. It gives detailed information regarding the number of casualties due to the tragedy and updates on the investigation.

7. *Intertextuality*

The text links the target audience's previous knowledge with the present details the text is about to convey. See the examples below.

- *Indonesian Police's Public Relations Division Head Inspector General Dedi Prasetyo confirmed that the final count of casualties in the Kanjuruhan Stadium tragedy reached 131.*
The final count indicates that there has been a count on the victim priorly.
- *The earlier discrepancy in the casualty data occurred due to the health office and the DVI team only accounting for the casualties at hospitals, ...*
The earlier discrepancy in the casualty data also indicates that there is some information about the data of victims being shared with the audience and this text is written to provide updated information regarding the previous one.

Textual Analysis of Text 5

1. *Cohesion*

The cohesion in this text is classified as high. The conjunction, the words, and the sentence order are clear to read. A deeper analysis of the text can be seen below.

a. **Recurrence** can be seen below.

- *The DKI Jakarta legislator said that the number of fatalities in the incident must also be seen in terms of compatible **infrastructure**...*
- *"There is one thing that needs to be a joint evaluation material regarding our public **infrastructure**..."*

The recurrence of the word “*infrastructure*” indicates that this is the main point that the author wants to highlight in the news text.

b. **Partial recurrence** was not found in the text.

c. **Paraphrase** is available and one example can be seen below.

- The original quotation
"In Article 47 paragraph (2) letters b and c of Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, the existence of spatial planning and arrangements regarding infrastructure development are one of the important things in the disaster mitigation process," explained Okky.
- It was paraphrased into:
Okky explained that mitigation in responding to disasters is closely related to compatible infrastructure designs. Therefore, he said, the existence of infrastructure is one of the important points in the mitigation process.
- d. **Pro-form** was available when the writer used a pronoun to replace Okky Asokawati to make the text shorter and prevent a long repetition. Here are some examples.
 - *Member of Commission IX of the Indonesian House of Representatives, Okky Asokawati, expressed her deep condolences for...*
 - *Okky explained that mitigation in responding to disasters is closely related to compatible infrastructure designs. Therefore, she said...*
- e. **Parallelism** was there since most grammatical form used in this article is past tense to indicate past events. Here are the examples.
Member of Commission IX of the Indonesian House of Representatives, Okky Asokawati, expressed his deep condolences for the death of hundreds of Arema FC supporters in the tragedy of shooting tear gas that occurred at the Kanjuruhan Stadium, Malang, East Java.
- f. **Ellipsis** was not found in the text.
- g. **Conjunction** was used as context but limited to the common word such as *and*. See the following example.
It is known, hundreds of supporters died allegedly from being stepped on and short of breath after panic looking for an exit when police officers sprayed tear gas.
- h. **Disjunction** was not found in the text.
- i. **Contrajunction** was not found in the text.
- j. **Subordination** was used as context but limited, such as in:
It is known, hundreds of supporters died allegedly from being stepped on and short of breath after panic looking for an exit when police officers sprayed tear gas.
The conjunction *after* here shows that a clause was dependent on another clause, omitting a clause might cause the sentence couldn't state its meaning.

2. Coherence

The coherence aspect of this news article is considered highly relevant to each other. The highlight of this news article is the need to learn from the Kanjuruhan tragedy and carry out further investigations or audits for the stadium infrastructure.

3. Intentionality

The intention is clear, which is to give us information about further action that the government would take as an evaluation of the Kanjuruhan tragedy. From the news article, we know that there will be a plan to revitalize the stadium infrastructure so that it will be compatible with the mitigation process in emergency situations.



4. *Acceptability*

As a receiver of the text, we believe that the text is acceptable. The author provides us with trustworthy sources. The text itself is relevant and links to each other, and it is clear to spot the needed information.

5. *Informativity*

The informativity of the text is considered as high. The news article provides the receiver with information that is fresh and it also provides us with the knowledge that the infrastructure of a building needs to be compatible with the mitigation process in emergencies.

6. *Situationality*

The text is highly relevant to the most recent issue at the time of the text being written; the Kanjuruhan tragedy. It gives such updated information regarding the further action that the government takes as an evaluation of the tragedy.

7. *Intertextuality*

The intertextuality in this text is high because this is a topic that is trending everywhere, people already know something about the Kanjuruhan tragedy before, and this news article will add to their knowledge about the incident.

In short, the five articles used as the data source of this study to some extent fulfill all of the seven standards of textuality proposed in de Beaugrande and Dressler's theory. The results of the textual analysis of those five news articles can be summed up in the table below.

	Cohesion	Coherence	Intention	Acceptability	Informativity	Situationality	Intertextuality
Data 1	High	High	Clear	Acceptable	High	Relevant	High
Data 2	Moderate	High	Clear	Acceptable	High	Relevant	Moderate
Data 3	Moderate	High	Clear	Acceptable	Moderate	Relevant	High
Data 4	Moderate	High	Clear	Acceptable	High	Relevant	High
Data 5	High	High	Clear	Acceptable	Moderate	Relevant	High

Table 1. Textual Analysis of the Data

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

To conclude, the analysis results revealed that the news articles taken as the data source of this study met the seven standards of textuality based on de Beaugrande and Dressler's theory. Even though the level of *cohesion*, *coherence*, *intentionality*, *acceptability*, *informativity*, *situationality*, and *intertextuality* of each text varies, they show some positive efforts to always present reliable information to their audience, and therefore, can be considered trustworthy texts. As this study has its own limitation, further analysis needs to be done with more articles and more detailed indicators



of each standard to make it easier to portray the textuality of news articles. More studies can also be done concerning the use of the texts in language teaching and learning.

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