Ideology of National Insight in Teaching Materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language: Norman Fairclough's Perspective

(Ideologi Wawasan Kebangsaaan dalam Bahan Ajar MKWK Bahasa Indonesia: Perspektif Norman Fairclough)

Muhammad Zulfadhli*
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia & Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya, Indonesia
mhd.zulfadhli@upi.edu

Dadang S. Anshori
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia
dadanganshori@upi.edu

Andoyo Sastromiharjo
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia
andoyo@upi.edu

Deri Wan Minto
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia
deri.wan@upi.edu

Laely Farokhah
Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Indonesia
laely.farokhah@umj.ac.id

*Corresponding author: Muhammad Zulfadhli | email: mhd.zulfadhli@upi.edu

Abstract: National insight is an important concept that should be internalized by the younger generation. The understanding of national insight among students, as the younger generation, is still categorized as insufficient, so efforts are needed to strengthen national insight through the Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language. This research aims to reveal the ideology of national insight within the teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language from Norman Fairclough's perspective in 2013 with the theory of critical discourse analysis. This research used a qualitative approach. The research data were obtained from texts in the teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language. Texts containing the concept of national insight were analyzed using Norman Fairclough's 2013 model of critical discourse analysis. The research data obtained were analyzed through the stages of reduction, presentation and verification. The data validation in this research was conducted using triangulation techniques. The results showed that in terms of the text aspect, both texts represent the ideology of love for the nation and homeland, as well as the aspiration for a just and prosperous society, through a text theme focusing on the obligation to pay taxes. In terms of discourse practice, the role of language in both texts serves as a tool for promoting an ideology by the involved groups. Furthermore, in terms of social-cultural practice, both texts emphasize socio-economic aspects. In conclusion, the teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language represent several ideologies of national insight through texts that are presented as a means of spreading ideology by considering social and economic aspects. The results of this research have implications for national insight education for students in higher education through texts containing national insight contained in teaching material of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language.

Keywords ideology, Indonesian language, national insight, Norman Fairclough model

Abstrak: Wawasan kebangsaan merupakan elemen yang sangat penting bagi generasi muda untuk dipahami secara mendalam. Pemahaman mahasiswa sebagai generasi muda mengenai wawasan kebangsaan masih belum memadai sehingga perlu dilakukan upaya untuk memperkuat wawasan kebangsaan melalui Mata Kuliah Wajib Kurikulum (MKWK) Bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap ideologi wawasan kebangsaan yang terdapat dalam bahan ajar MKWK Bahasa Indonesia berdasarkan perspektif Norman Fairclough Tahun 2013 dengan teori critical discourse analysis. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Data penelitian diperoleh dari teks-teks yang terdapat dalam bahan ajar MKWK Bahasa Indonesia. Teks-teks yang mengandung konsep wawasan kebangsaan dianalisis menggunakan analisis wacana kritis model Norman Fairclough Tahun 2013. Data penelitian yang diperoleh dianalisis melalui tahapan reduksi, penyajian dan verifikasi. Validasi data pada penelitian ini dilakukan melalui teknik triangulasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pada aspek teks, kedua teks merepresentasikan ideologi cinta terhadap bangsa dan tanah air serta cita-cita masyarakat yang adil dan makmur melalui teks yang berfokus pada kewajiban membayar pajak. Pada aspek praktik wacana, bahasa dalam kedua teks berperan sebagai alat untuk menyebarkan ideologi dari kelompok-kelompok yang terlibat. Sedangkan pada aspek praktik sosial-budaya, kedua teks tersebut menekankan aspek sosial dan ekonomi. Secara umum, bahan ajar MKWK Bahasa Indonesia yang tersedia saat ini telah merepresentasikan beberapa ideologi wawasan kebangsaan melalui teks yang disajikan sebagai sarana penyebaran ideologi dengan mempertimbangkan aspek sosial dan ekonomi. Hasil penelitian ini berimplikasi pada pendidikan wawasan kebangsaan untuk

mahasiswa di perguruan tinggi melalui teks-teks bermuatan wawasan kebangsaan yang terdapat pada bahan ajar MKWK Bahasa Indonesia.

Kata Kunci	bahasa Indonesia, ideologi, model Norman Fairclough, wawasan kebangsaan
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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that has an ideology. Ideology in the linguistic concept is related to the context of discussion regarding behavior, culture, and language as factors that always influence individuals and groups (Alshahrani, 2022). Ideology gives strength to a nation and state, so they are not easily influenced by various problems faced in national and state life. The strength of a country includes having a strong and solid state ideology. The strength and solidity of a country is supported by the existence of a national insight so that one's perspective on oneself, ideology and hopes can strengthen and maintain unity and nationalism (Herdiawanto & Hamdayana, 2010). Moreover, national insight refers to the views held by the Indonesian people in managing national and state life. This view refers to national identity and awareness of the national system originating from Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. The aim is to solve various problems faced by the nation and state to achieve Indonesian Vision 2025 which is realizing an Indonesia that is independent, advanced, just, and prosperous (Negara, 2014).

Understanding the ideology of national insight should be taught in primary, secondary, and tertiary education to prevent group fanaticism, primordialism, classism, and tribalism. If the understanding of national insight values and their implementation declines, the millennial generation is at risk of experiencing disorientation, dislocation, individualism, and even exposure to ideologies based on racial hatred and terrorism (Fatimah et al., 2020). In this context, Budimansyah (2010) stated that empowering national insight and love of the homeland must be carried out continuously to ensure the survival of the nation and state. By understanding the national insight and having good character, foreign cultures will not easily influence the younger generation (Hanipah et al., 2022).

In facts, national insight has not yet been fully internalized in every Indonesian society, especially in the younger generation such as students. In this research, the national insight is defined as conservation in the context of national insight, which is an effort to maintain the conception of the Indonesian perspective in order to manage national and state life based on national identity and awareness of the national system which originates from Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, to solve various problems faced by the nation and state to achieve Indonesia's Vision 2025. The research results of Murdowo et al., (2021) revealed that the understanding of students of the pillars of national insight only reached 40.6%, which is sufficient understanding. Meanwhile, the level of students' understanding of the meaning, values, national principles and implementation of patriotism only reached 59.2%, which is included in the sufficient category. The results of this research indicate that respondents' understanding of national insight is still at a sufficient level. Responding to this problem, it is important for education in higher education to integrate elements of nationalism in the curriculum and build an academic culture that focuses on national insight (Rahman, 2019). Language programs in universities can be integrated into the curriculum by adopting various ideologies, including those focused on specific disciplines, community service, student needs, or cultural identity and national belonging (Mnguni, 2021).

National insight is an important thing for every student to understand and internalize. Students as agents of change should have a good understanding of national insight. National insight can be a means of developing student character. Research conducted by Kusmayadi (2017) has revealed a positive and significant correlation between understanding national insight and student character. The results of research conducted by Sriwati et al., (2014) also showed a positive and significant relationship between understanding

of national insight and students' democratic attitudes. It means that a deep understanding of national insight by students is closely related to their attitudes and character in the educational process in higher education.

Higher education as a level of education where the majority of students are the younger generation has an obligation to strengthen national insight for students. Strengthening national insight in higher education can be done through special courses on national insight or integrating national insight content into existing courses. National insight can be integrated into the teaching of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language. Indonesian in higher education does not only play a role in supporting students with language skills. Indonesian in higher education also plays a role in fostering students' character and personality through the integration of values, including the content of national insight. In line with Firman (2022), the aim of language courses is for students to be proficient in using language to master, apply, and develop science, technology, and art while maintaining a sense of personal responsibility as Indonesian citizens.

One of integration forms of national insight into Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language is through the integration of national insight content in teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language which contain national defense and love of the homeland as the basis for actual contextual content in accordance with Directorate General of Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 84 of 2020 concerning substance development in mandatory courses. Referring to the Decree of the Director General of Higher Education Number 84 of 2020, substance development in mandatory courses can be carried out by exploring and inserting actual and contextual content, including: (a) local wisdom, (b) drugs, (c) ethical decline, (d) defending the country, (e) love of homeland, (f) demonstrating awareness and concern for environmental sustainability, (g) emergency reaction to catastrophes, (h) radicalism, (i) tax consciousness, and (j) corruption, according to the characteristics of the course and study program. One of actual and contextual contents that can be used as a learning resource is national insight. Language learning activities ideally need to be based on the perceptions and beliefs of applicable educational policies (Chang, 2021; Dery & Reingold, 2021).

Many previous studies have been carried out regarding national insight in higher education. Some previous research including research on the internalization of national insight values in students at universities (Bukhari, 2019; Setiawan et al., 2020; Suryadi, 2021), research on strengthening national insight for students (Ahmad, 2017; Faizah, 2020; Jatmikowati et al., 2019), research on national insight education in higher education (Japar, 2017; Komarudin et al., 2019; Siregar, 2022), research on strengthening national insight through learning Indonesian in tertiary institutions (Koroh & Ola, 2020), and research on developing national insight-based learning media for students in higher institutions (Murdowo et al., 2021; Zulkarnais et al., 2018). Several previous studies have shown that the focus of research is still largely focused on strengthening national insight in general in higher education, but it has not yet focused on developing learning tools that contain national insight in higher education, especially in the context of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language. The research that focuses on analyzing the ideology of national insight in teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language in universities is still limited and has not been carried out by many researchers. This research focus to reveal the ideology of national insight in teaching materials, especially in teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language in universities.

Teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language consist of various material components. Text is a material component that is closely related to the ideology of national insight. Understanding national insight in the texts of teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language can be done through critical discourse analysis. Critical discourse analysis integrates the customary practice of critical social analysis in language studies, and makes an important contribution to critical social analysis that centers on discourse and its relationship with other social elements, such as power relations, ideology, institutions, social identity, etc (Fairclough, 2003). The critical discourse analysis approach views discourse as a form of social practice (Eriyanto, 2012; Fairclough & Wodak, 1997; Titscher et al., 2000; Yuliyanti et al., 2022).

To understand the messages and objectives related to ideology, one of a relevant text analysis is critical discourse analysis from Fairclough (Fairclough, 2013). Through the approach, ideological

construction can be revealed by understanding the hidden meaning behind the statements conveyed. Critical discourse analysis from Fairclough model involves three phases, including description, interpretation, and explanation. Moreover, Critical discourse analysis from Norman Fairclough can be employed for analysis a series of statements in writing in the text and explore the ideology of national insight in the text of the teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language. This research aims to reveal the ideology of national insight in teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language from Norman Fairclough's perspective. The novelties of this research include (1) this research analyzes the ideology of national insight in teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language in higher education, (2) this research employs critical discourse analysis in accordance with Norman Fairclough's perspective, and 3) this research contributes ideas and topics for the future research. This research gives contribution for the development teaching materials containing national insight and efforts of national insight education for younger generation through Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language in higher education.

METHOD

This research was a qualitative study aimed to analyze and deepen detailed descriptions of the research object through critical analysis of the texts contained in the teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language. Research data was obtained from the texts contained in the teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language contained in the Indonesian Language Textbook of *Ekspresi Diri dan Akademik* by the Directorate General of Learning and Student Affairs, Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia in 2016. The texts selected were in the teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language because the texts contained in these teaching materials were the main reference or source books for learning Indonesian language in higher education.

Part of the teaching materials studied were texts containing national insight in teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language. The indicators of national insight included respect for the inherent value of humanity as creatures created by God Almighty, mutual determination for an independent, free and united national life, love for the nation and homeland, democracy and sovereignty of the people, social solidarity, and a society that fair and prosperous. Through these indicators of national insight, researchers identified texts in the Indonesian Language Textbook of *Ekspresi Diri dan Akademik*. Next, after identification, the researcher read them carefully by adjusting them to the criteria of the text being analyzed. Referring to the analysis, there were two texts that contain national insight, including love for the nation and homeland and a just and prosperous society which were found in teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language, a textbook of *Ekspresi Diri dan Akademik*. Through this analysis process, the researcher obtained two texts according to the indicators of national insight, which are explained in Table 1 as follows.

Table 1
Text Data

Code	Indicators of National Insight	Text Title
A1	Love for nation and homeland	*Meningkatkan Kepatuhan Wajib Pajak UMKM* In translation: Improving Taxpayer Compliance for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
A2	A just and prosperous society	*Pajak Sebagai Ujung Tombak Pembangunan* In translation: Taxes as the Spearhead of Development

The data in this research was obtained directly from the texts contained in the Teaching Materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language, a texbook of *Ekspresi Diri dan Akademik*. The data used consisted of two texts entitled *"Meningkatan Kepatuhan Wajib Pajak UMKM"* (In translation: Improving Taxpayer Compliance for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) and *"Pajak Sebagai Ujung*

Tombak Pembangunan" (In translation: Taxes as the Spearhead of Development). The two texts were then analyzed using the Norman Fairclough 2013 model of critical discourse analysis approach involved description, interpretation, and explanation of three relevant dimensional aspects, including text, discourse practice, and socialcultural practice (Fairclough, 2013). The level analysis is described in Table 2 as follows (Eriyanto, 2012; Fairclough, 2013).

Table 2
Norman Fairclough's Guide to Critical Discourse Analysis

Level	Concept	Method
Text	The text is reviewed using a descriptive pattern, which is summarizing the material and descriptive analysis. In this case, the text is analyzed focused on the material and language used.	Critical linguistics
Discourse practice	Discourse practice is analyzed using interpretation patterns, that is, interpreting the text is related to the discourse practice performed. Analysis of the content and language in the text is connected to the editorial or text production process.	In-depth interviews and news room
Sociocultural practice	Sociocultural practices are analyzed using an explanatory pattern, namely how to connect text production with the sociocultural practices in which the text is located.	Literature study, historical tracing

Next, the research data obtained were analyzed through the phases of reduction, presentation and verification (Miles & Huberman, 1994). The data reduction were performed by grouping the data that has been collected according to dimensional aspects of Norman Fairclough Model including text, discourse practice, and socialcultural practice aspects and according to indicators of national insight. Presentation of the data in this research was carried out by classifying the reduced data based on the main problem and presented in matrix form, making it easier for researchers to see the relationship between research data. Concluding data and verification in this research were carried out by the researchers based on data that had been processed through data reduction and display. Meanwhile, the data validity verification was carried out to validate the research data that has been obtained. Validation of research data used triangulation techniques. Triagulation is a technique for checking the validity of data that uses something outside the data. This means that this research checked the degree of trust through several data sources.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research aims to reveal the ideology of national insight in teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language from Norman Fairclough's perspective. Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis model describes, interprets, and explains a text from three dimensional aspects, including text, discourse practice, and socialcultural practice. The results and discussion of critical discourse analysis in the text entitled *"Meningkatan Kepatuhan Wajib Pajak UMKM"* (In translation: Improving Taxpayer Compliance for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) and *"Pajak Sebagai Ujung Tombak Pembangunan"* (In translation: Taxes as the Spearhead of Development) as follows.

Text

The main model in Fairclough's research is textual analysis (Fairclough, 2013). Textual analysis is divided into three parts, consisting of opening, content, and closing. Textual analysis also assess the quantity of words, the size of the number of words, and reporting which can be interpreted as the amount of attention the media is paying to the discourse (Ahmadi, 2020). The results of the text structure analysis of two texts containing national insight are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3
Results of Text Structure Analysis of Two Texts Containing National Insight

Text Elements	Love for Nation and Homeland	A Just and Prosperous Society
Text Title	*Meningkatan Kepatuhan Wajib Pajak UMKM* In translation:	*Pajak Sebagai Ujung Tombak Pembangunan* In translation: Taxes as the Spearhead of Development

Text Elements	Love for Nation and Homeland	A Just and Prosperous Society
	Improving Taxpayer Compliance for micro, small and medium enterprises	
Initial Part	Representation of micro, small and medium enterprises have a significant role in the national economy	Tax representation has a vital role in a country
Contents Section	Representation of tax compliance for micro, small and medium enterprises is still inadequate	Representation of the real form of tax seen from development
Final Part	Supervision of tax obligations for micro, small and medium enterprises and policies pro- micro, small and medium enterprises	The importance of taxes to improve people's welfare and the prosperity of all the country's children

According the results of the analysis of text structure of the two texts containing national insight, the text elements containing love for the nation and homeland emphasized on how to increase taxpayer compliance in micro, small and medium enterprises. Compliance in paying taxes was still inadequate, especially in the context of micro, small and medium enterprises, which was revealed through the views of several journalists who tended to sympathize with micro, small and medium enterprises. In several statements expressed, it was highlighted that the main reasons for the low contribution of micro, small and medium enterprises taxpayers to tax revenues included administrative constraints, tax percentages that were considered uncompetitive for taxpayers, as well as ethical and environmental factors that influenced the level of adherence to tax payment, and the possibility of being detected by tax authorities.

However, according to the author, the ideology that appears in the text wanted to emphasize that taxpayer compliance was inadequate based on several reasons so that it became the basis for evaluation for tax institutions to evaluate and improve taxpayer regulations for micro, small and medium enterprises. The journalist's ideology aimed to draw the attention of readers that errors occur not only at the level of micro, small and medium enterprises, but also tax institutions through the language conveyed. Texts that contain national insight, namely a just and prosperous society, tended to show the role of taxes in national development, thereby attracting readers' attention to paying taxes.

Fairclough pays attention to texts at various levels (Eriyanto, 2012). A text not only reflects the description of the object being described, but also the relationship between these objects. There are three basic elements in the text analysis model, consisting of representation in sentences, combinations of sentences, and relationships between these sentences. Social relations and identity are also a focus in text analysis. For example, previous research by Setiawan (2021) revealed that representation in Fairclough's critical discourse analysis model can be traced through three aspects, including how people, groups, and ideas are displayed in sentences, combinations of sentences, and the relationship between these sentences. As a result of identifying the text in the two online news stories below.

Representation in Clauses

The representation in clauses in texts containing national insight contained in teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language is explained in Table 4 as follows.

Table 4
Data from Text Analysis Contains National Insights on Representation in Sentences

Element	Love for Nation and Homeland	A Just and Prosperous Society
Vocabulary level	Compliance, payer (performer)	Payment, obligation (performer)
Grammatical level	Theme: *Meningkatkan Kepatuhan Wajib Pajak UMKM* In translation: Improving Taxpayer Compliance for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Theme: *Pajak Sebagai Ujung Tombak Pembangunan* In translation: Taxes as the Spearhead of Development Event: *Pembayaran pajak merupakan manifestasi dari tanggung jawab negara dan partisipasi Wajib*

Element	Love for Nation and Homeland	A Just and Prosperous Society
	Event: *Mengapa tingkat kepatuhan pajak masih rendah? Terdapat beberapa alasan mengapa pembayar pajak UMKM belum secara maksimal berkontribusi dalam penerimaan pajak* (2nd Paragraph, 3rd Sentence) In translation: Why is the level of tax compliance still low? There are several reasons why micro, small and medium enterprise taxpayers have not contributed optimally to tax revenues	*Pajak dalam melaksanakan kewajiban perpajakan secara langsung dan bersama-sama, dengan tujuan mendukung pembiayaan negara dan pembangunan nasional* (3rd paragraph, 2nd sentence) In translation: Tax payments are a manifestation of state responsibility and taxpayer participation in carrying out tax obligations directly and jointly, with the aim of supporting state financing and national development
Metaphor	-	*Seperti denyut jantung bagi manusia, jika pajak terhenti, maka kehidupan dan eksistensi manusia juga terhenti* (20th paragraph, 3rd sentence) In translation: Like the heartbeat for humans, if taxes stop, then human life and existence also stops

The representation in the clauses could be observed through the use of vocabulary to convey and describe something, to show how something was grouped into certain categories (Eriyanto, 2012). In Table 4, the data showed the use of vocabulary in both texts, such as *"kepatuhan, pembayar, pembayaran, dan kewajiban"* or "compliance, payer, payment, and obligation". From these words, it could be concluded that the two texts relating to national insight had a strong representation in the clauses through the use of vocabulary that indicates the perpetrator. Previous research by Sholikhati & Mardikantoro (2017) also stated that in terms of vocabulary aspects, there were several vocabulary aspects used to represent the construction of corruption news discourse in Metro TV and NET media.

The actors in these two texts represented the ideology of the dominant tax institution by emphasizing or affirming that the tax institution wanted the public to obey the rules. As stated in *"Mengapa tingkat **kepatuhan** pajak masih rendah? Terdapat beberapa alasan mengapa **pembayar** pajak UMKM belum secara maksimal berkontribusi dalam penerimaan pajak"* (2nd paragraph, 3rd sentence) or in translation "Why is the level of tax compliance still low?" There were several reasons why micro, small, and medium enterprise taxpayers had not contributed optimally to tax revenues." This emphasis referred to the ideology of love for the nation and homeland which can be realized with a large contribution from people who comply with taxes and pay taxes on micro, small, and medium enterprise. This result was confirmed by research from (Widyawari & Zulaeha, 2016) which stated that formal vocabulary referred to markers of the perpetrator's identity, which in this case referred to the statements conveyed.

Another thing was also reflected in the statement *"**Pembayaran** pajak merupakan manifestasi dari **tanggung jawab** negara dan partisipasi Wajib Pajak dalam melaksanakan kewajiban perpajakan secara langsung dan bersama-sama, dengan tujuan mendukung pembiayaan negara dan pembangunan nasional"* (3rd paragraph, 2nd sentence) or in translation "Tax payments are a manifestation of state responsibility and Taxpayer participation in carrying out tax obligations directly and jointly, with the aim of supporting state financing and national development". This emphasis referred to the ideology of a just and prosperous society. This illustrated that tax payments and obligations were part of creating a just and prosperous society. Through the statements in the text, the level of vocabulary used emphasized on love for the nation and homeland as well as creating a just and prosperous society. This illustration was a dimension of the ideology of national insight.

Furthermore, on the same theme, the representation in the clauses showed differences in the use of grammar between the two texts. The message in a text used vocabulary and grammar (Novelly et al., 2021). The idea of linguistics had an important content, namely moral values (Constantin-Dureci, 2022). Texts containing love for the nation and homeland better described an event with active sentence structure at the beginning of the sentence with the presence of active verbs at the beginning of the sentence, while texts containing a just and prosperous society emphasized on the subject at the beginning of the sentence as the role of the action that must be carried out. Even though these two texts presented events at the grammatical

level, these two texts were more direct and emphasized on the perpetrator or actor to carry out the action. As stated by Eriyanto (2012), the form of action reflects how an actor carries out an action towards another person which results in a result or consequence.

Next, the metaphorical sentences displayed in the text provided a dimension of conveying the message indirectly to the reader. The presence of metaphors aimed to convey information that was conveyed indirectly. The metaphorical elements contained in the words used by the author strengthened the message to be conveyed. This could be seen from the use of metaphorical sentences in texts that contained national insight, namely the elements of a just and prosperous society. As for the sentence ""*Seperti* **denyut jantung** *bagi manusia, jika pajak terhenti, maka kehidupan dan eksistensi manusia juga terhenti*" or in translation "Like the heartbeat for humans, if taxes stop, then human life and existence also stops". The use of the phrase "**denyut jantung** " or heartbeat in this sentence described the support of power which in this context was the spearhead of development through taxes. The use of metaphorical phrases in this sentence wanted to attract the the readers' sympathy for the text which was found to contribute greatly to tax payers because without people paying taxes, the support for the power of development would not be strong. As stated by Eriyanto (2012), metaphor was used as a means of whether reality was interpreted as positive or negative. In context, the metaphor in the text gave an ideological nuance of national insight, which created a just and prosperous society by paying taxes.

Representation in Subordinate Clause Combinations

The representation in combinations of clauses in texts containing national insight contained in teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language is explained in Table 5 as follows.

Table 5
Data Resulting from Analysis of Combinations of Sentences in Texts Containing National Insights

Element	Love for Nation and Homeland	A Just and Prosperous Society
Coherence	*Pembayar di sektor ini dipermudah, baik dari segi administrasi maupun tarif yang kompetitif.* **Namun**, *PPN masih menjadi kendala mengingat pelaku UMKM mempunyai kewajiban sebagai pengusaha kena pajak dengan peredaran usaha di atas Rp600 juta* (9th paragraph, 1st sentence) In translation: Payers in this sector are made easier, both in terms of administration and competitive rates. However, value added tax is still an obstacle considering that micro, small and medium business actors have obligations as taxable entrepreneurs with business turnover above IDR 600 million	*Pajak memiliki peran yang sangat vital dalam sebuah negara, tanpa pajak kehidupan negara tidak akan bisa berjalan dengan baik* (1st paragraph, 2nd sentence) In translation: Taxes have a very vital role in a country, without taxes the life of the country would not be able to run well

In Table 5, the data from the analysis showed the combination of clauses in texts that contain national insight. The existence of coherence indicated the ideology adopted by the speaker. Consistent relationships between elements in discourse or text produced clear and coherent understanding (Djajasudarma, 2006). In texts that express love for the nation and homeland, there were combinations of clauses that conflict with the use of the conjunction *"namun"* or however. This conjunction was used to clarify the meaning of the first sentence. One clause can be merged with other clauses to form an understanding that can be understood (Eriyanto, 2012). On the other hand, in texts that emphasized a just and prosperous society, there was a combination of meanings from the first clause to the second clause. This built an association with the audience through the facts conveyed in the text regarding the reasons for paying taxes and their impact. If the two clauses were separated, the relationship between the statements would be lost. Through this process, ideology was formed through the use of language. This is in line with Fairclough (2003)

view that discourse forms ideology, which can also be called group ideology. Therefore, discourse has a role in forming social identity (Fairclough, 2003).

Representation in a Series of Intersentences

The representation in a series of sentences in texts containing national insight contained in teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language is explained in Table 6 as follows.

Table 6
Data Resulting from Analysis of Inter-sentence Sequences in Texts Containing National Insight

Element	Love for Nation and Homeland	A Just and Prosperous Society
Beginning		*Tidak dapat dipungkiri bahwa salah satu faktor pendukung pendapatan nasional berasal dari penerimaan pajak yang berkontribusi sekitar 70% dari total pendapatan negara. Pajak memiliki peran yang sangat penting dalam keberlangsungan negara, karena tanpa pajak, kehidupan negara tidak dapat berjalan dengan lancar.* (1st paragraph, 1st & 2nd sentences) In translation: It cannot be denied that one of the supporting factors for national income comes from tax revenues which contribute around 70% of total state income. Taxes have a very important role in the sustainability of the country, because without taxes, the life of the country cannot run smoothly.
End	Dengan melakukan pengawasan yang ketat terhadap kewajiban pajak UMKM dan menerapkan kebijakan yang mendukung UMKM, dapat mengurangi biaya kepatuhan pajak dan mendorong para pembayar pajak untuk menjadi lebih patuh. Peningkatan kepatuhan pembayaran pajak akan berarti peningkatan penerimaan pajak dan menurunkan tingkat ketidakjujuran dalam pembayaran pajak. (14th paragraph, 1st & 2nd sentences) In translation: By carrying out strict supervision of the tax obligations of micro, small and medium enterprises and carrying out policies that support micro, small and medium enterprises, we can reduce tax compliance costs and encourage taxpayers to become more compliant. Increasing tax payment compliance will mean increasing tax revenues and reducing the level of dishonesty in tax payments	

In Table 6, a series of inter-sentences in the text containing national insight which contained elements of love for the nation and homeland; the author placed the position of the actor or actor at the final part as a reaction to emphasize on taxpayers. The final message at the end of the text aimed to remind the micro, small and medium enterprises community of the importance of complying with tax payment obligations as a step to increase tax revenues and reduce the level of taxpayer dishonesty. Implicitly, the ideology to be conveyed was love for the nation and homeland, which was reflected in the ideological practices expressed through this discourse. This part meant the hope that readers would support and obey the decisions of the

perpetrators or actors, and consider the responsibility to fulfill tax obligations as a real form of love for the nation and homeland. This representation was related to the dominance of sentences that stand out compared to other parts, as well as the importance of whether participants in the discourse text are considered as independent individuals or provide reactions in the text (Eriyanto, 2012). On the other hand, in texts containing national insight that have elements of a just and prosperous society, the position of the perpetrator or actor was shown at the beginning to give a positive reaction to the readers. The author wanted a positive response from readers in the form of sympathy that tax revenues made a major contribution to the country's development and as a manifestation of ideology to create a just and prosperous society, of course by paying taxes.

Relation

Participants in the media context were related and displayed in the text. According to Fairclough, there are three participant classifications, namely journalists, media audiences, and public participants. Data resulting from analysis in relation to texts containing national insight contained in teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language are explained in Table 7 as follows.

Table 7
Data Resulting from Analysis in Relations to Texts Containing National Insights

Element	Love for Nation and Homeland	A Just and Prosperous Society
The role of taxes with society	*Meski UMKM berperan dominan terhadap perekonomian nasional, apabila dikaitkan dengan pemenuhan kewajiban perpajakan, terlihat bahwa kepatuhan pajak UMKM masih belum memadai.* (2nd paragraph, 1st sentence) In translation: Even though micro, small and medium enterprises play a dominant role in the national economy, when it comes to fulfilling tax obligations, it appears that adherence to tax regulations for micro, small and medium enterprises is still inadequate.	*Pajak memiliki peran yang sangat vital dalam sebuah negara, tanpa pajak kehidupan negara tidak akan bisa berjalan dengan baik.* (1st paragraph, 2nd sentence) In translation: Taxes have a very vital role in a country, without taxes the life of the country would not be able to run well
Community participants with the author	*PPN masih menjadi kendala mengingat pelaku UMKM mempunyai kewajiban sebagai pengusaha kena pajak dengan peredaran usaha di atas Rp 600 juta.* (9th paragraph, 2nd sentence) In translation: Value added tax is still an obstacle considering that MSMEs have obligations as taxable entrepreneurs with business turnover above IDR 600 million.	*Pembayaran pajak merupakan perwujudan dari kewajiban kenegaraan dan peran serta Wajib Pajak untuk secara langsung dan bersama-sama melaksanakan kewajiban perpajakan untuk pembiayaan negara dan pembangunan nasional.* (3rd paragraph, 2nd sentence) In translation: Paying taxes demonstrates citizens' duties to the state and the role of taxpayers to directly and jointly carry out tax obligations to support state funding and advance national development.
Writer with reader	*Peningkatan kepatuhan pembayaran pajak berarti peningkatan penerimaan pajak dan penurunan tingkat ketidakjujuran pembayar pajak.* (14th paragraph, 2nd sentence) In translation: Increasing compliance with tax payments means increasing tax revenues and reducing the level of taxpayer dishonesty.	*Untuk itu mari kita semua sadar akan pentingnya pajak dan ingatlah bahwa pajak bukan hanya pungutan tetapi alat untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan rakyat dan kemakmuran seluruh anak negeri.* (21st paragraph, 2nd sentence) In translation: For this reason, let us all be aware of the importance of taxes and remember that taxes are not just levies but a tool to improve people's welfare and the prosperity of all the country's children.

According to the analysis of the relationships contained in the two texts, the two texts had related relationships, namely the role of taxes and society, community participation and writers, and writers and readers. These three relationships were constructed through statements contained in texts containing national insight. The first relationship was the role of taxes with society. In the text, the element of love for the nation and homeland had a strong role between micro, small and medium enterprises and the economy. Furthermore, in the text the element of a just and prosperous society had a strong relationship to the role of taxes in a country which would make a big contribution to its people.

Furthermore, the second relationship related to community participation and the author. In the first text, the relationship between value added tax was an obstacle for taxpayers. Participants conveyed their aspirations to the author in the text. Furthermore, in the second text, tax payments were a real form of state responsibility and the engagement of taxpayers in carrying out tax obligations together. Next, the third relationship, namely the writer and reader. In the first text, there was an appeal from the author to readers to comply with tax payments and in the second text a conscious effort to share the importance of taxes and a tool for the prosperity of all the country's children. Thus, the two texts had a strong ideological relationship with national insight.

Identity

The author's identity iwa reflected and built in the text. According to Fairclough, the writer located and identified himself with the problem or social group involved. This can be observed in Table 8 below.

Table 8
Analysis Result Data displayed in the Text Contains National Insight

Element	Love for Nation and Homeland	A Just and Prosperous Society
The author identifies himself with taxes	*Meningkatnya kepatuhan dalam membayar pajak berarti akan terjadi peningkatan dalam penerimaan pajak dan penurunan tingkat ketidakjujuran dari pembayar pajak* (14th paragraph, 2nd sentence) In translation: Increasing compliance in paying taxes means there will be an increase in tax revenues and a decrease in the level of dishonesty on the part of taxpayers	*Sebagian besar pendapatan nasional diperoleh dari penerimaan pajak, yang memberikan kontribusi sekitar 70% dari total penerimaan negara. Pajak memainkan peran yang sangat penting dalam fungsi negara, karena tanpa pajak, keberlangsungan negara tidak dapat berjalan dengan efektif* (Paragraph 1, sentences 1 & 2) In translation: Most of the national income is derived from tax revenues, which contribute around 70% of total state revenue. Taxes play a very essential role in the functioning of the state, because without taxes, the sustainability of the state cannot run effectively
The writer identifies himself with society	*Mengapa tingkat kepatuhan pajak masih rendah? Terdapat beberapa faktor yang menjelaskan mengapa pembayar pajak UMKM belum sepenuhnya berkontribusi dalam penerimaan pajak dengan maksimal* (2nd paragraph, 3rd sentence) In translation: Why is the level of tax compliance still low? There are several factors that explain why micro, small and medium enterprise taxpayers have not fully contributed to maximum tax revenues	*Sebagai warga negara yang bertanggung jawab, sudah sewajarnya kita patuh dalam membayar pajak. Dengan membayar pajak, kita dapat melihat hasil nyatanya melalui pembangunan infrastruktur umum seperti jalan, jembatan, sekolah, rumah sakit/puskesmas, dan kantor polisi, yang semuanya didanai menggunakan dana pajak* (Paragraph 6, sentences 1 & 2) In translation: As responsible citizens, it is natural for us to be obedient in paying taxes. By paying taxes, we can see real results through the development of public infrastructure such as roads, bridges, schools, hospitals/health centers, and police stations, all of which are funded using tax funds

If analyzed from an identity perspective, the two texts containing national insight above showed how the author positions and identified himself with the problem or social group involved. The author's position on love of the nation and homeland identified him as a supporter of taxes or a call for compliance with tax

payments and reducing the level of dishonesty among taxpayers. The author involved himself with the community by supporting the action that tax payments were still low due to several reasons or obstacles faced by taxpayers. Then, in the text with elements of a just and prosperous society, the author identified himself as a supporter of the tax section in the form of information provided that the largest national income comes from tax revenues and had a vital role in the country development. Lastly, the author identified himself with the community, based on an invitation or call for citizens to be obedient in paying taxes because the taxes paid coud build public facilities in order to create a just and prosperous society.

Discourse Practice

The creation of a text could not be separated from the reproduction process by individuals or groups with different backgrounds and goals. Mandt (2021) states that language is a character that reflects ideology and patterns of civilization. Every news discourse, without exception, was produced and compiled by various parties involved in the media structure, including journalists, editors, editorial heads, news directors, and media managers. The ideology put forward by the author dominates the text. In the text containing love for the nation and land entitled *"Meningkatan Kepatuhan Wajib Pajak UMKM"* (In translation: Improving Taxpayer Compliance for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) was part of *Kompas* production which played a role in the economic sector, while in the text containing a just and prosperous society with the title *"Pajak Sebagai Ujung Tombak Pembangunan"* (In translation: Taxes as the Spearhead of Development) was a production of *pajak.go.id* by Muhammad Iqbal which is a part of the government that supports all rules and policies.

The media side of *Kompas* and *pajak.go.id* page was in favor of the government. According to Fiske (2012), journalists and media in general tended to be strongly influenced by certain ideologies when reporting on events. This partiality was clearly illustrated in the statements in the text. If you look at the situation, the role of language in the texts of these two news stories was as a means of launching an ideology from the groups involved. In line with Nursalam et al., (2021), aspects of discourse practice could become the ideology of text creation. This discourse practice dimension displayed the processes of discourse practice which include aspects of production, dissemination, and consumption. According to Fairclough's perspective, this discourse practice had two interrelated sides, namely the production side which plays a role in the media context and the consumption side which involves the role of the audience (Eriyanto, 2012).

Socio-Cultural Practices

At the explanation stage, there were three aspects for analyzing sociocultural practices based on situational, institutional, and social as follows.

Situational

Situational aspects were related to the conditions under which the text was produced. As explained by Eriyanto (2012), situationality was related to the time or atmosphere of the event when the text was created. Each text wass produced in a unique and unique condition or atmosphere, so that one text could be different from other texts. In the context of a text that contains national insight, such as love for the nation and homeland, the author made a statement based on the fact that the level of tax compliance was still low. This was demonstrated by the number of micro, small and medium enterprises reaching more than 50 million units, but the number of individual taxpayers with Taxpayer Identification Numbers was only around 20 million. Through these conditions and situations, the author wanted to encourage increased tax payment compliance from micro, small and medium enterprise taxpayers. However, the author did not completely blame micro, small and medium enterprises. This wa reflected in the explanation of the reasons why micro, small and medium enterprise taxpayers had not contributed optimally to tax revenues.

The situational context that has occurred has influenced micro, small and medium enterprises in paying their obligations, but the author used this discourse as a medium to provide clarification regarding non-compliance in paying taxes. This showed that the author was in two different situations, namely inviting people to comply with taxes and seeking sympathy from micro, small and medium businesses by conveying the reasons why micro, small and medium businesses did not pay taxes. As stated in previous research by

Setiawan (2021), situationality in news texts was formed in unique conditions or atmosphere, so there was a possibility that one text can be different from another text for the same case. This was different from texts that contain national insights, such as a just and prosperous society. In this text, the author made a statement that tries to attract public sympathy and empathy by describing the important role of taxes in the country, that without taxes, the country would not run well. Through these conditions and situations, the author tried to build public trust that by paying taxes to the state, the state was involved in development. This also reflected the formation of ideology in the final statement, that taxes were not only a payment obligation, but also a tool to improve people's welfare and the prosperity of the entire nation.

Institutional

The institutional aspect was related to the role of organizational institutions in discourse production practices. As stated by Setiawan (2021), in critical discourse analysis Fairclough's model at the institutional level highlights the influence of organizational institutions in discourse production, including the influence of advertisers, circulation/ratings, and competition between media. Important institutional factors were institutions related to the media economy. Explicitly, the text containing love for the nation and homeland with the title *"Meningkatan Kepatuhan Wajib Pajak UMKM"* (In translation: Improving Taxpayer Compliance for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) presented several institutions, involving tax institutions and micro, small and medium enterprise actors. Tax institutions were in a position to remind tax actors, especially micro, small and medium enterprises and micro, small and medium enterprises, to also convey the obstacles they face. On the other hand, the influence of media in the form of a compass made a positive contribution to the economy where the news readers were economists. This means that the economic aspects of journalists had an influence on the amount of discourse generated or produced.

Furthermore, the text containing a just and prosperous society with entitled *"Pajak Sebagai Ujung Tombak Pembangunan"* (In translation: Taxes as the Spearhead of Development) presented the tax institution as the main institution. This was due to the discourse originating on pajak.go.id page by Muhammad Iqbal. The tax institution played a strong role in producing this news to convey to the public that taxes play a big role in development. The author of the text wanted to present public confidence in paying taxes and the large contribution we make to the public in paying taxes. The government's dominance was more dominant because the news sources presented were part of the government. Of course, the news presented was pro or supports government policies. In this way, institutions and organizations became a place for writers or to communicate indirectly in writing. This case could not be separated from and takes into consideration the government institutions and organizations that oversee them. In line with Gölbaşı (2017), even though discourse and practice are determined by social structure, discourse holds the potential to generate an impact on social structure, ensuring its continuity, and altering it.

Social

The social aspect was related to the news that appears. Language is an essential element of the social factor (Fairclough, 2013). Social aspects included the condition of the political system, economic system, or cultural system as a whole. Both texts contained national insight, namely love for the nation and homeland and a just and prosperous society. Both texts emphasized socio-economic aspects in writing the text. Social was built from people who pay taxes and obey taxes which would be related to the economy in the form of equitable development. The news presented was in the form of things that society needs, such as justice, prosperity and nationalism. Through this text, the community context also supported it as a form of love and homeland. Based on the research results, the social problem that was revealed was that community compliance in paying was still not as expected, so there was a need to internalize the value of love for the homeland through compliance with paying taxes.

Through these two texts, there was the use of representation, relationships and identity in text form with a pattern of exposition and statements that were firm and convincing to convey goals that support the people and development. The rationales behind the two statements in the text were shaped by situational, institutional, and social factors. The text also contained a specific ideology that was conveyed

to enable other people to understand and follow the message conveyed in the text. By utilizing these aspects, the ideology of national insight was reflected in the two texts.

Generally, text analysis based on Norman Fairclough's perspective revealed that there was an ideological representation of national insight conveyed through the content of the text in the teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language. Research from Setiawan et al., (2020) showed that there was a positive and significant relationship between national insight and nationalism. It means that national insight was important to develop for students in university. In the age of globalization, fostering national character entailed guiding and instilling the qualities of the nation to enhance the quality of human resources, which served as the foundation for human resources (Aminin et al., 2018).

The results of this research have implications for national insight education for students in tertiary institutions. In line with the research results, Indonesian language learning in tertiary institutions is ideally supported by teaching materials containing texts containing national insight, as is manifested in taxpayer texts which contain the value of love for one's country. Therefore, this research provides recommendations for future research to research the development of teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language containing national insight.

CONCLUSION

Critical discourse analysis of Norman Fairclough's model involves description, interpretation, and explanation of three dimensional aspects, including text, discourse practice, and socio-cultural practice. The results revealed that the teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language currently available represent several ideologies of national insight through texts that are presented as a means of spreading ideology by considering social and economic aspects. In the text aspect, the two texts represented the ideology of love for the nation and homeland, as well as a just and prosperous society, which was conveyed through texts that focus on the responsibility for tax payment. In the practical aspect of discourse, the role of language in these two texts functioned as a tool to develop and launch the ideology of the groups involved. Meanwhile, in the aspect of socio-cultural practices, both texts emphasized on socio-economic aspects. This research contributes as a reference for further research related to the development of teaching materials of Compulsory Curriculum Subjects of Indonesian Language that focus on national insight. For the learning process in the higher education, educators and students need to pay attention to integrating national insight in all learning aspects to foster younger generation for the best future generations.

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