



ABSTRACT BOOK

The 3rd International Conference on Sustainable Innovation 2019 (ICoSI)



Focal Conferences

- ✓ **ISHERSs** (International Symposium on Social Sciences, Humanities, Education, and Religious Studies)
- ✓ **ISETH** (International Symposium on Engineering, Technology, and Health Sciences)
- ✓ **ICoSA** (International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture)
- ✓ **ICoELTICS** (International Conference on English Language Teaching, Literature & Linguistics)
- ✓ **ICIEFI** (International Conference on Islamic Economics and Financial Inclusion)
- ✓ **ISCEIE** (International Symposium on Civil, Environmental, and Infrastructure Engineering)
- ✓ **ICONURS** (International Conference on Nursing)
- ✓ **ASIAN COL** (Asian Conference on Comparative Laws)
- ✓ **ICISDE** (International Conference on Islamic Studies in the Digital Era)



Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
Jl. Brawijaya, Kasihan, Bantul, Yogyakarta 55183, Indonesia



July 30 – 31 2019

Preface by the Chairman of the Third ICoSI 2019



Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb.,

Dear Participants,

Welcome to Yogyakarta. The city with a well-established learning environment and Javanese cultural ambience. It has been one of the main destinations for further education in Indonesia as well as tourism. Those combination has developed a unique living experience not only for the people who are seeking for the best education but also to someone who are trying to enjoy the lively daily life of Yogyane people.

The Third International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2019 which was held by Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta is a remarkable work of scientific effort, trying to serve as a scientific showcase of a vast range of field from technology and engineering, health sciences and nursing to social sciences, law, humanity, education and religious sciences composing 9 focal conferences under the ICoSI. Those are International Symposium of Engineering, Technology and Health Science (ISETHS), International Symposium of Social Science, Humanity, Education, and Religion Studies (ISHERS), International Symposium of Civil, Environmental, and Infrastructure Engineering (ISCEIE), International Conference of Islamic Economic and Finance Inclusion (ICIEFI), International Conference of Nursing Science (ICoNurs), Asian Conference on Comparative Laws (ASIAN COL), International Conference on English Language Teaching, Literature & Linguistics (ICoELTics), International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture (ICoSA) and International Conference on Islamic Studies in Digital Era (ICISDE).

With the theme of "Sustainable Innovation in Disruptive Era", this conference established two key points, namely "sustainability" and "innovation" which served as an umbrella theme for the 9 focal conferences. The relevancy of those words has taken into a more prominent place, nowadays, with the emergence of the current issue of sustainability in industry 4.0, where innovation is playing as a prominent factor. That lifted itself up to act as a showcase for academicians, policy maker and students alike to give broaden perspectives of how to keep innovative in this disruptive era. At this point, ICoSI 2019 is also a prove of significant sustainability from the previous conference in 2014 with the theme of "Technology and innovation challenges in natural resources and built environment management for humanity and sustainability".

The supports of the focal conference led to the massive participation and successfully produce 842 full paper and 967 participants involving sixteen country (Australia, Germany, India, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Paksitan, Philippines, Singapore, Sudan, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkiye, US, and Spain). Indeed, the richness of works presented has also meant the difficulty in the organization of the whole event. The complexity of the work can also be found in the selection

process of the articles. Nevertheless, as can be seen from the articles, the quality of the works is still unquestionable.

As the conference chairperson, I realize that the success of the conference depends on, first of all and unquestionably, Allah SWT, and certainly many people who have worked hard in planning and organizing the conference with us. Therefore, I would like to express my gratitude to the Steering committee and Organizing committee members who have worked extremely hard for the details and important aspects of the conference. I would also like to extend my gratitude to the Scientific committee who have done extraordinary work reviewing and providing constructive feedbacks for the abstracts and full papers from our participants. Last but not least, our gratitude also goes to the sponsors and co-host for their contribution to our conference.

I wish everyone a successful conference, a pleasant stay in the cultural city of Yogyakarta, and a success in every step of our lives.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

Chairman of The Third ICoSI 2019

dr. Iman Permana, M.Kes., Ph.D

Welcome Remarks by Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



“The best research is nothing without publication. The world-famous researcher can produce the best research but means nothing without sharing it to the world.”

In the past seven years, we have successfully organized the International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI). ICoSI highlighted the importance of scientific innovation to sustain the life of the human race, preserve humanity, and strengthen our civilization through the power of knowledge, science, and wisdom. We believe that the future of our culture and civilization should be underpinned and sustained, not only by robust scientific discoveries but also the principles of humanity.

Initially, ICoSI had been successfully served as a forum within which scholars and researchers from two main polar of field of researches were met and shared their researches and ideas: social and technological sciences. The first ICoSI was held in 2012 and followed by the second in 2014. Currently, we are expanding the scope of the Third ICoSI 2019 to various field of researches ranges from technology and engineering to medical, nursing and social, education, humanity and religious studies. With more than eight hundreds of papers from different countries across Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia, and the United States, we are very proud that the two-day conference has been able to serve as a platform for invited respected scholars who have contributed to the body of knowledge in different academic fields, as well as to facilitate young researchers, senior lecturers, and even experienced policymakers to share perspectives, key issues, and research findings. It provides a best venue in the best place in Indonesia to share ideas, concepts, and of course, networking among academicians, practitioners, researchers, and people with the same interest alike, not only from Indonesia, but also internationally.

Since its inception in 1983, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) has been committed to promote the spirit of the Muhammadiyah movement in developing knowledge and technology as well as in fostering the welfare of the human beings based on the Islamic values. With the vision “To Be a Leading University Through Developing the Knowledge and Technology Based on the Islamic Values to Contribute a Proper Society”, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta has been recognized as the 24th best universities in Indonesia and the 4th best private universities according to the UniRank in 2019 (<https://www.4icu.org/id/>). We believe that maintaining national and international leverage is important for us to establish our existence and without questions conferences and scientific and academic publications are the great vehicles to reach that goal. In the past ten years, UMY has organized a wide range of academic activities: learning process, research, scholarly publication, and community development projects. Indeed, with almost 500 publications were published in the Scopus indexed publications so far

(<http://sinta2.ristekdikti.go.id/affiliations/detail?id=1872&view=overview>), we are still striving to put ourselves better. Alhamdulillah, from 2013 to 2018, our publications were increasing 6 times higher.

Finally, I personally and on behalf of UMY as the host of the third ICoSI 2019 welcome all participants and thank you for your great participation. We do our best endeavors to organize the conference and expect that everyone can reach their goals: publishing their papers in the most excellent academic publishers. Not only that, we also try to provide a wonderful and great experience for all participants to a more cultural and social ambience of Yogyakarta. For sure, Yogyakarta, with its vibrant culture, provides you not only with many unforgettable cultural events and touristic spots but also with the friendly atmosphere and generous people. *Sugeng rawuh* and enjoy the fabulous Yogyakarta.

Yogyakarta, July 30, 2019

Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Dr. Gunawan Budiyo



ICoSI

International
Conference
on Sustainable
Innovation

Book of Abstracts





IC@ELTICs

International Conference on English Language Teaching,
Literature, and Linguistics

International Conference on English Language Teaching, Literature, and Linguistics



Nomophobic Students' Critical Discourse Analysis on New Yogyakarta International Airport News

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Keywords: Nomophobia, Critical Discourse Analysis, Macrostructure, Superstructure, Microstructure

Nomophobic students or students who are addicted with mobile phone in Yogyakarta have a major concern for current academic issues currently. Their mobile phone addiction is yet correlated negatively with their interpretation about news from media. It is needed other descriptive point of view to know the whole impacts instead of just the negative impacts. The aim of this research is to find out the critical discourse analysis ability of Nomophobic Students toward the news articles about New Yogyakarta International Airport (NYIA). The articles about NYIA are chosen because it has a major concern for years to University students in Yogyakarta. This research is descriptive qualitative research using case studies. The data was taken from January to September 2018. The object of the research was Nomophobic university students in Yogyakarta. The students are given questions about two different articles about NYIA which have relation with teun van dijk elements. The next step is analysing the students answers wheater it belongs to the teun van dijk theories which are macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure elements or not. The finding shows that the "theme" elements are 100% known; the "rhetoric" elements are 91.6% known; The "stylistics" elements are 41.6% known, and "syntax" elements are 16.6% known by the nomophobic students. The "Scheme" and "Semantics" elements are not known at all (0%) by the nomophobic students so far. The findings are shown structurally with the Teun Van Dijk Critical Discourse Analysis elements.

It consists of macrostructures, superstructures and microstructures analysis from six nomophobic students. The students' setting is symbolized with letter and students' analysis for the first news article are symbolized with number. Themes and topics are realized in the headlines and lead paragraphs (Sheyholislami, 2001). The headlines of the two articles define the overall coherence or semantics unity of discourse, and also what information readers memorize best from the news reports. From the two articles, theme is found on all students' analysis. The theme that shows general central topic of the article has been known well by all nomophobic students (100%). The first article shows theme that give negative impacts for the surrounding society. They also analyze that the article emphasize farmer as a main and the only profession at NYIA area. The government also needs to concern more on poor society like the NYIA society that has direct impact from NYIA mega project. The article analysis also share about endanger of ecosystem which is habitat for rare birds. The article analysis, furthermore, states the merchants get more abundant benefit from agricultural result than the NYIA project. NYIA will discontinue the merchant business. The article analysis puts more pressure to government as the guilty for this problem.

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Nomophobic Students' Critical Discourse Analysis on New Yogyakarta International Airport News

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Abstract

Nomophobic students or students who are addicted with mobile phone in Yogyakarta have a major concern for current academic issues currently. Their mobile phone addiction is yet correlated negatively with their interpretation about news from media. It is needed other descriptive point of view to know the whole impacts instead of just the negative impacts. The aim of this research is to find out the critical discourse analysis ability of Nomophobic Students toward the news articles about New Yogyakarta International Airport (NYIA). The articles about NYIA are chosen because it has a major concern for years to University students in Yogyakarta. This research is descriptive qualitative research using case studies. The data was taken from January to September 2018. The object of the research was Nomophobic university students in Yogyakarta. The students are given questions about two different articles about NYIA which have relation with teun van dijk elements. The next step is analysing the students answers wheater it belongs to the teun van dijk theories which are macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure elements or not. The finding shows that the "theme" elements are 100% known; the "rhetoric" elements are 91.6% known; The "stylistics" elements are 41.6% known, and "syntax" elements are 16.6% known by the nomophobic students. The "Scheme" and "Semantics" elements are not known at all (0%) by the nomophobic students so far.

Keywords: *Nomophobia, Critical Discourse Analysis, Macrostructure, Superstructure, Microstructure*

JEL Classification: fill in this section based on the JEL Codes by American Economic Association; separator uses a semicolon

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Introduction

Most of the Indonesian use internet through the mobile phone that can access news easily. The highest mobile phone user is shown by those aged 18-25 years. As many as 60% of internet users from this age category access the internet from cellular phones (Penyelenggara Jasa, 2015). It can be said that the segment of internet users in Indonesia, especially in Yogyakarta are those who belong to the 'digital natives' category and also included at the university level students.

The news received by University Students in Yogyakarta is very vulnerable to the existence of phenomena as explained earlier regarding the analysis of improper discourse. Based on the observations of researchers at the end of 2017, some universities students got several viral messages through the media, especially through smartphones to conduct demonstrations in the campus because there was a misunderstanding between the news spread and the actual situation. If students do not have the right analysis of discourse, it can cause adverse effects on both small and large scale.

Many students who depend on their daily activities via smartphones are a common social phenomenon in Yogyakarta. Moreover, this phenomenon found several students who have a dependency on smartphones. Some of these students have unique cases. Based on observations and questionnaires in 2017 to determine the level of dependence of someone with a smartphone on 80 university students in Yogyakarta, the researchers got 6 students categorized as having a dependency on mobile phones, especially smartphones. A person's dependence on smartphones is also known as nomophobia. The habit of checking smartphones too often can lead to someone suffering from nomophobia. Nomophobia is a feeling of dependence on smartphones and results in excessive fear of not being around or holding a smartphone (King et al., 2014). All of the above perspectives or paradigms must, of course, be corrected, because addiction is something that is very detrimental to students. Woodcock et al. (2012) stated that various area of students' lives would change by increasing smartphone use as students begin to utilize this device to increase their learning knowledge. Smartphones use in learning context can further lead students to be aware of the benefits they might encounter such as are able to learn anything at anywhere and anytime as well as encourage students to involve in learning activities. This shows that technology able to open and increase student's prospect especially in their academic.

The way of university students in analysing information through news article is therefore not interested in investigating a linguistic unit per se but in studying social phenomena which are necessarily complex and thus require a multidisciplinary and multi-methodical approach (Wodak, 2015:2). It is defined by Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). CDA is a branch of discourse analysis that goes beyond how and why discourse cumulatively contributes to the reproduction of macro-structures and highlights the traces of cultural and ideological meaning. The term 'critical' in discourse has been addressed in multiple ways which regard to the use of language and the reproduction of power in society (Ramanathan, 2015:57). Describing discourse as social practice causes a dialectical relationship between certain discursive events with the situation, institutions, and social structures that shape it. Critical discourse analysis is a decomposition effort or process to give an explanation of a text (social reality) that is willing or is being studied by a dominant person or group whose tendency has a specific purpose to obtain what is desired (Darma, 2009). Many online sites in Indonesia have different and distinctive media presentment methods. The news presented does not only aim to

convey information as it is but information that appears in the community which is constructed differently by several media in accordance with their respective media ideology. This can lead to the dissemination of inaccurate information. Therefore, information accesses are expected to have an understanding of information from different references that have been constructed by each media. It caused serious problems in Indonesia, especially in 2018.

The phenomenon raises conflict among the people themselves because the information is related to religion, race and even political views. One of them is about New Yogyakarta International Airport news which has become debatable amongst the readers. Even at the end of 2018, Last 86 families still fighting against Yogyakarta airport development to keep land (Muryanto, 2018). It shows that the problem from the NYIA project is still not solved yet. Their fight to defend the land that was not just their home but also a source of income from agriculture had continued for years since 2012. Some residents accepted the purchase, while others refused and claimed the legal process validating the land purchase did not have their consent as landowners. The media still keep the conflict into their content. One is for supporting the NYIA projects while the other one is for supporting the residents who still defend the land.

The ability of critical discourse analysis on nomophobic students to circulate news is a problem that needs firstly to be further known to be theoretically generalizable. The contemporary (present) phenomenon in real life is an interesting problem to be studied in depth through a case study. The research aims to find out the critical discourse analysis ability of Nomophobic Students toward the news articles about NYIA. With the above symptoms, the discourse analysis for Nomophobic students among university students of Yogyakarta is very interesting to know more deeply as a comprehensive picture. This research provides an in-depth analysis of the ability of critical discourse analysis of nomophobic students and develops studies in education regarding the influence and impact of smartphone use. The finding later on can provide mapping on the elements found and enhance further research or action based on the nomophobic students' analysis ability. Practically, it enriches discourse analysis material on how the critical discourse analysis ability in learning for nomophobic students particularly.

Literature Review

Referring to the opinions of van Dijk, Fairclough and Wodak, Eriyanto presents important characteristics of critical discourse analysis (Eriyanto, 2009: 8-14) which include: first, actions that are where discourse is associated as a form of interaction. So, discourse is understood as something that is consciously expressed, controlled, not something that is out of control or expressed outside of consciousness. Second, the context in which critical discourse analysis considers the context of discourse such as background, situation, events and conditions. The discourse here is seen as being produced, understood and analyzed in a particular context. Third, historically, one important aspect to be able to understand the text is to place the discourse in a certain historical context. Fourth is power, here every discourse that appears in the form of text, conversation, or whatever, is not seen as something natural, natural and neutral but is a form of power struggle. Fifth, the ideology in critical discourse analysis is one of the central concepts. This is because text, conversation, and others are forms and practices of ideology or reflections of certain ideologies. Regarding power, Ideologies is closely related hegemony. Hegemony gives the possibility of explaining how the discourse developed is able to influence the audience, not by violence but subtly and accepted as a truth. (Eriyanto, 2009: 104).

Teun A. van Dijk Critical Discourse Analysis Model

Van Dijk's approach for analyzing ideologies has three parts: social analysis, cognitive analysis, and discourse analysis. The model used by van Dijk is often referred to as "social cognition". The sociocognitive approach in critical discourse studies advocates a multidisciplinary, triangular analysis of text and talk integrating a discursive, cognitive and social component (Ruth and Woodack, 2015:84) According to van Dijk, research on discourse is not enough based solely on analysis of the text, because the text is only the result of a production practice that must also be observed (Eriyanto, 2009: 221). Text is formed in a discourse practice, a practice of discourse. Van Dijk sees discourse by three dimensions; they are text, social cognition and social analysis

Text Analysis

van Dijk (in Eriyanto, 2009: 225-226) sees a text consisting of several structures / levels which each part supports each other. He divided it into three levels, namely; macro structure, superstructure and micro structure. Macro structure is the global / general meaning of a text that can be observed by looking at the topic or theme put forward in a news story. Superstructure is a discourse structure that deals with the framework of a text, how the parts of the text are arranged into the news as a whole. The last is a micro structure, where the meaning of a discourse can be observed from a small part of a text such as words, sentences, propositions, clauses, metaphors, paraphrases, and images. Although it consists of various elements, all of these elements are a unity, are interconnected and support each other.

Van Dijk's Discourse Text Elements

Discourse Structure	Case that observed	Element
Struktur Makro	Thematic Priority theme or topic in the news text	Topic
Superstructure	Schematic How news part and order are schemed in a full news text	Scheme
Struktur Mikro	Semantic Emphasized meaning in text such as giving more details on one side than others or less details on one side than others	Background, details, presupposition, nominalization
	Sintaxis How sentence made (form and composition)	Sentence form, coherence, reference
	Stylistic How word choice used in the news text	Lexical choice
	Retic	Graphic, methapor, number

Thematic

Theme element belongs to the macro structure that analyze the higher or more global levels than the micro level of words, sentences, and sentence connections. Each simple sentence has a theme. The theme is what the sentence is about. It is usually a starting point of utterance and its supporting is called rheme (Levinson and Yule in Nurfadillah, 2017:19). On the other hands, Van Dijk introduce the terms discourse topic to indicate what is the discourse about. The discourse topic is the gist or summary of the text. It can be seen as headline or lead which subjectively summarize the rest of the news report.

Schematic

Headline always typographically marked by large bold letter type. The Headline expresses the intended highest macro proposition and therefore signals what is the most relevant or important information of the news report. Then, the Lead has initial position, under the headlines, and also printed in larger or bolder type than the rest of news story. The Lead is expressed by the first sentence or paragraph of the news report as the summary functions, it is also presented for the introduction function of the news story elements (Van Dijk, 2007).

This news schema shows how the parts of the news was arranged and organized so that it can become a unity both in structure and in meaning of the sentences. News text commonly have two categories of schemas: (1) Summary (including the Headline and the Lead) and (2) News Story (including the Episode and Consequence). The body of a news report should minimally feature what Van Dijk said as News Story. The News Story including the Episode. Episode has two primary analyzing of the Background and the Main Events.

The Background may be supplied by news agencies, by reporters or correspondents who simply know such background from experience, by other media, or by various documentations. Practically, the context is marked by temporal cohesive ties, such as during, while, at the same time, or simply in. On the other hand, the past Background called as history. Temporally, the history stretches back months or even years. This history leads the context on the actual situation or its events. (Van Dijk, 2007)

Finally, the last News Story elements are Consequences (composed of Verbal Reaction and Comments). Verbal Reaction is the news actor's opinions or comments about the news events. It is presented by the quoted declaration. Sometimes, in domestic news, the journalists use the specialists either using their knowledge or reactions to give their perspective about the news events. The Verbal Reaction allows journalists to objectively provide the news actors opinions in order to satisfy the readers by the news reports viewed. However, the Comments always give the evaluation and expectation opinions which are stated by the journalists to evaluate the news events. (Van Dijk, Teun A: 2007)

Semantic

The elements that classify in the semantic analysis are background, detail, purpose, presupposition, and nominalization elements. Background element is the reporter's fact or perspective, placed in the news story that explains the event, for the long period knowledge

(history) or present knowledge (context), in order to help the readers understand about the fact of an event in the news text (Mencher, 2008: 273). Detail element links the information control that is extended by the writers or journalists. The journalists will show the extra information (with a complete details) if that information has a good or valuable news for them. On the other hand, the journalists will present less information (or even do not tell the information more) if that information has a negative value for them. Same like the detail element, purpose element sees if the information is positive and having extra value for the communicators, it will be explained explicitly and clearly. Furthermore, if the information has negative value and the journalists want to cover it, they will use the euphemism word by using the implicitly technique to conceal the information (Allan, 2009: 986-987).

Presupposition is a proposition which, although not formally stated, is understood and taken for granted in order for an utterance or a statement to make sense (Baker, 2011: 102-103). Presuppositions are important in discourse analysis because they can point out to speakers' or writers' commonsense assumptions, beliefs and attitudes that are taken as given. Nominalisation means the derivation of a noun from a verb. For instance, the noun reduction is derived from the verb reduce and obligation from obligate. The nominalisation is one way to obfuscate agency.

Syntax

In news analysis, the syntax elements will get in touch with the ordering and structuring sentences to build the systematical and logical ideas in sentences. People, action, and events may be represented differently using the syntactical construction. The journalists choose some syntax elements because of the ideologically motivated. The syntax elements include coherence, reference, and sentence structure (active and passive voice).

Stylistic

Stylistic is defined as the study of style, variation, or choice of word in speaking or writing to make a different connotation or effect as a result. (Jacob: 1046). In news report, the stylistic is of great importance since the different words carry different shades of meaning. The key to stylistic excellence is a wide vocabulary and a sensitivity of language using. The word choice used to denote such neutral, negative and positive designations of the news actors and events in the news report.

Rhetoric

The last dimension of van Dijk discourse analysis concept deals with rhetoric elements. The rhetorical dimension may affect all structural levels of a text because it will express or signal what is the most important thing in the news report. In the discourse text, graphic element always appears with the different written text than the other. The bold letter type is typographically marked of headline. This is used as the strategy to persuade the reader's attention more for that side (Dijk: 161). While the another analysis of graphic elements is photo. Photo will provide the readers a real image information of some events and derive its meaning through context. Moreover, a photo is a representation of a particular moment and situation in time. Metaphor is a way of representing something in terms of something else (Baker, 2011: 70). The metaphor is not only using as the rhetoric element but also it is introducing the using of stylistic, too. Finally, the rhetoric of news discourse signals the truthfulness by presenting the exactness of precise numbers.

Social Cognition

Critical Discourse Study (CDS) is not primarily interested in the subjective meanings or experiences of individual language users. Power, power abuse, dominance and their reproduction typically involve collectivities, such as groups, social movements, organizations and institutions (Ruth and Wodack, 2015: 78). Therefore, besides the fundamental interface of personal mental models that account for specific discourses, a cognitive approach also needs to account for social cognition, that is, the beliefs or social representations they share with others of their group or community. Knowledge, attitudes, values, norms and ideologies are different types of social representations. In social cognition there is ideology. Since CDA is concerned with exposing the often hidden ideologies that are reflected, reinforced and constructed in everyday and institutional discourse, the concept of ideology is crucial.

Social Context

The last dimension of Van Dijk's discourse analysis concept is social context or social analysis. This dimension will discuss how the text will be produced by readers. Social analysis also will discuss diction of text, power, access that forming a discourse, such as background, situation, event, and social condition that happening.

Nomophobia

Nomophobia is someone's fear when they cannot interact through a mobile phone. Nomophobia derives from English word which means "no mobile phone phobia". It is someone's phobia when the person is separated with the cellphone. Nomophobia is associated with discomfort, anxiety, and nerves. Bragazzi (2014: 156-157) describes that nomophobia people have characteristics to:

1. Spend time using a mobile phone, have one or more gadgets and always carry a charger.
2. Feel anxious and nervous when the cellphone is not available near or not in place. In addition, it also feels uncomfortable when there is interference or no network and when the battery is low.
3. Always see and check the mobile phone screen to find out messages or incoming calls. By David Laramie this is called ringxiety. Ringxiety is the feeling that a cellphone vibrates or sounds.
4. Not turn off the mobile phone and always available 24 hours, besides that when sleeping, the mobile phone is placed on the bed.
5. Lack of comfort in communicating face-to-face and prefer to communicate using new technology.
6. Spend a high costs for cellphones.

Methodology

This research is descriptive qualitative research using case studies. This research requires an exploratory method to examine, analyze and uncover certain cases. It is series of scientific activities carried out intensively, in detail and in depth about a critical discourse analysis ability of nomophobia students to gain in-depth knowledge of these events. (Rahardjo, 2017). This research is profound so as to produce a picture of certain events. However, in the

case study, the researcher does not have to improve or increase the object, but the continuation will be carried out by competent related parties.

This research was conducted in Yogyakarta. The time of the study was between January - September 2018. In this study, the population was Nomophobic students in Yogyakarta and the samples taken were nomophobic student representatives from several places in Yogyakarta; with questionnaire distribution methods to find out students who are highly dependent on their smartphones. There were 6 nomophobic students as the subject. The nomophobic students were given 2 selected articles about NYIA. The first article is about The construction of the Yogyakarta International Airport is accused of disturbing the environment and the second article is about Economic Actors Support the Acceleration of NYIA Airport Development. The two articles were analyzed by the students based on the interview questions adopted from Teun Van Dijk . The researcher then describe the result and analyze the suitability of the students answer with the Teun Van Dijk Critical Discourse Analysis theory.

Result and Analysis

The findings are shown structurally with the Teun Van Dijk Critical Discourse Analysis elements. It consists of macrostructures, superstructures and microstructures analysis from six nomophobic students. The students' setting is symbolized as letter and students' analysis for the first news article are symbolized as number. So, the research data are A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2, D1, D2, E1, E2, F1, and F2.

Table 1 Nomophobic Students' CDA Elements Analysis

Nomophobic Students	Student Analysis on 2 News Article	
	Article	Students' Analysis
A	1	Theme, stylistic, rhetoric
	2	Theme, stylistic
B	1	Theme, syntax, rhetoric
	2	Theme, stylistic, rhetoric
C	1	Theme, rhetoric
	2	Theme
D	1	Theme, syntax, rhetoric
	2	Stylistic, rhetoric
E	1	Theme, rhetoric
	2	Theme, rhetoric
F	1	Theme, rhetoric
	2	Theme, stylistic, rhetoric

Table 2 Nomophobic Students' CDA Percentage

Element	Nomophobic Students' CDA percentage	
	Sub element	Percentage
Macrostructure	theme	100%
Superstructure	scheme	0%
Microstructure	Semantics	0%

Element	Nomophobie Students' CDA percentage	
	Sub element	Percentage
	Syntax	16.6%
	Stylistics	41.6%
	Rethoric	91.6%

Themes and topics are realized in the headlines and lead paragraphs (Sheyholislami, 2001:4). The headlines of the two articles define the overall coherence or semantics unity of discourse, and also what information readers memorize best from the news reports. From the two articles, theme is found on all students' analysis. The theme that shows general central topic of the article has been known well by all nomophobie students (100%). The first article shows theme that give negative impacts for the surrounding society. They also analyze that the article emphasize farmer as a main and the only profession at NYIA area. The government also needs to concern more on poor society like the NYIA society that has direct impact from NYIA mega project. The article analysis also share about endanger of ecosystem which is habitat for rare birds. The article analysis, furthermore, states the merchants get more abundant benefit from agricultural result than the NYIA project. NYIA will discontinue the merchant business. The article analysis puts more pressure to government as the guilty for this problem.

The analysis of the nomophobie students on the second article is also strong enough. The topic shows the power of government in creating a good image about NYIA development. It is indicate and seen by the nomophobie students that the article tries to give positif image about government. The article give information about a group of people that represents the local people of Yogyakarta who participate on the economic sector. This theme is framed the NYIA as the project that is supported by local people and create benefit for economic sector.

The first impressions for the articles headline and subheadline really do matter. What the students see, hear, feel, or experience in their first encounter with something lead how they process the rest of it. the headline subtly shift the perception of the text that follows. By drawing attention to certain details or facts, those headline can affect what existing knowledge is activated in their analysis. By its choice of phrasing, the headline can influence their mindset as they read.

For van Dijk, the news schemata ("superstructure schema") are structured according to a specific narrative pattern that consists of the summary, the headline and the lead paragraph. The first article brings the reader into the farmers as the main society profession in NYIA that refused NYIA project. It tells how the straitened farmers work with their current situation. The next information shows that NYIA not only negative impacts for farmer and merchant but also for the surrounding natural environment. The second article gives a direct order to the main topic that is shown which is the NYIA project is supported by *Komunitas Ekonomi Jogja Istimewa*. The schemata of the second article is very concise and has order sequence. There is no past events or jumping idea from the order. The scheme of superstructure that shows the order of the article has not been known at all by all nomophobie students (0%). They do not concern on how the article is brought into the scheme strategy although the article has their own order to draw the article content. It has a contrary result with van Dijk theories (Sheyholislami: 2001), which state that news schemata is what the readers can best memorize and recall.

The Microstructure consists of semantics, syntax, stylistics and rhetoric. The semantics analysis is not given at all by the nomophobie students (0%). They do not concern on background, detail, meaning and presupposition. The both articles have these elements. The

first article has *caping* (Javanese conical hat made of woven bamboo or pandanus leaves, or a type of grass or leaves) actually emphasizes traditional and simplicity of the society. It is chosen to frame that the society represent poor society. It brings impression for the reader that the society is really excluded and need more thoughtfulness. It puts them as the victim of NYIA project. The word *berpeluh* (sweatning) also gives an object of the news a lower position as the workingclass that need hard effort to do their job.

The second article actually shows several keywords who frame the government. The using of "declare" for the emphasizing the people support for NYIA project. The use of "thousand or million people" tries to give strong data about massive number of people who has benefit from NYIA project. The optimism is also appear from the word "belief" to strengthen that the future of NYIA project will be bright.

The Nomophobia students analysis do not suit with the elements requirements which just discuss about government policies or the election or campaign promise of the president. The syntax analysis has been little known by the nomophobia students (16.6%). The use of passive form "is accused (*dituduh*)" in the headline of the news article of "New Yogyakarta International Airport development is accused for the environment harassment" (Pembangunan Bandara Internasional Yogyakarta *dituduh* ganggu lingkungan) emphasize the central impact of NYIA's development on the environment. A passive form exposes the subject, the NYIA, to the spotlight or reader focus. The other passive forms sample are on the "Caping that is worn by him is detached". It focuses on *caping* that symbolize as a small person's identity. The coherence is also play important part on the students' analysis. The using contradiction in the articles influence the reader image on the government whether it is negative image on the first article and positive image on the second article. This analysis about syntax unfortunately is not mentioned at all by the nomophobia students. When they analyze specific discourse types of the news articles, their goal is focused not merely on the possible but on the preferred or the typical grammatical structures that characterize language use in such a form of discourse.

Further more structural analysis of language use in the article may also reveal the perspective of the journalist or newspaper. Sentence syntax expresses the semantic roles of participants in an event by word order, relational functions (subject, object), or the use of active or passive forms. The sequence is preceded by the explanation about land used for the NYIA project in Glagah village is extremely fertile. That condition could be taken as benefit previously. Further more it strengthen that Glagah village is extremely fertile previously before the project. It is about to put "Glagah Village" in first, subject position, indicating topic role, and continue with a passive sentence.

The stylistics analysis has been known by the nomophobia students (41.6%). The students are curious with the word choice or lexicon. The word "economic agents" (*pelaku ekonomi*) is chosen instead of "society" in the 2nd article. It suits with the purpose of stylistics analysis in CDA which is use the lexicon that can emphasize something. The "economic agents" create reader focus on the important professions in the society. It creates framing that the important parts of the society which is the economic agents support the development of NYIA. The nomophobia students focused on the stylistics elements. The words found in the first article are "sweat" (*keringat*), and "sting" (*menyengat*). The people who work with lost of sweat and get stung by light directly generally is the lower class. The lexical choice emphasizes the working class lexicon which is as the framing of victim from the NYIA development. The other word is "threaten" (*terancam*) shows that the project make great disadvantages for other sectors like animal habitat. The word *extremely* is chosen instead of *very* in *extremely fertile* (*teramat subur*) Based on the students analysis, it has influence to strengthen that the farmer previously has something that is very beneficial for the through farming but it is gone since the NYIA project begun. The government is portrayed as "incapable," "brutal," and even "unwanted" through their lexical choices. It is observed that the students analysis on the 2 news articles rely

heavily on the vocabulary to manipulate their viewers. It is used to influence viewers' perceptions. The selection of words in the article which is prejudiced toward certain events influence the nomophobic students analysis.

The rethorics element is the second highest element that is found on the students analysis. The students' analysis shows 91.6% of the elements' analysis from all nomophobic students. Rethorics is about convincing. It is "Idiology of control" where a lack of information about a particular actor is made less conspicuous while information about other actors are emphasized. In other words, this rhetoric is used to place a positive or negative emphasis on actors or events in the news.

Rethoric in CDA which consist of graphic and methapor are used. The analysis of the nomophobic students shows high correlation with the rethorics element. "Under the scorching sun, Sukasih and his daughter planted onion while holding a sweat in Glagah Village, Temon District, Kulonprogo Regency, Yogyakarta Special Province (*Di bawah terik matahari, Sukasih dan anak perempuannya menanam bawang merah seraya berpeluh di Desa Glagah, Kecamatan Temon, Kabupaten Kulonprogo, Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta*)" is written in bold to emphasize the graphic elements of rhetoric. It represent the lower class which get negative impacts of NYIA development. This is also supported by appropriate images that emphasize community activities on agricultural land. The analysis is in line with the opinions of 2 nomophobic students. The graphic elements help the nomophobic students to understand the power of visuals and picture in the news articles. How they are effective in process of retention, recall and memory. It was observed through the interview that images have maximum amount of information for their analysis. It increase the selective exposure of articles. The graphics grab students attention, so it plays vital role in selective reading of news articles.

For the second article, it can improve the welfare of the people of Yogyakarta and surrounding areas emphasizing the graphic elements of rhetoric to put forward the positive impact of NYIA represented by community groups. It is shown by the use of Jogja Istimewa Economic Community (*Komunitas Ekonomi Jogja Istimewa*) to strengthen the community that support NYIA as the representative of Yogyakarta Society and also make a focus of the other community that refused NYIA disappeared. The nomophobic students are aware of it. Photo reading of the declaration is also displayed as a graphic rhetorical support. The use of numerical data such as 645.63 hectares is done to suggest the truth, accuracy, and position of a report.

The same analysis is carried out by 2 students because it comes from English while others cannot express the right analysis as in the rhetorical element. There is no use of certain metaphors as a basis for thinking, justification for certain opinions to the public such as everyday expressions, proverbs, proverbs, ancestral advice, ancient words, even scriptural phrases used to strengthen the main message are also not found by all nomophobic students. The nomophobic students does not discuss the article from their background knowledge understanding. The reason need to be investigated more for further researchers because this research just show how the nomophobic students' critical discourse analysis not the reason yet.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The ability of smartphone users' discourse analysis to circulate news about New Yogyakarta International Airport in two articles has been known in several elements. The findings show that theme elements has been 100% known by the nomophobic students. The second is the rethoric elements which is 91.6%. The third is stylistics which is known for 41.6%. The fourth is syntax which is 16.6%. Scheme and Semantics have not been known at all (0%) by the nomophobic students. The using of theme and graphics on both article draw high attantion for the nomophobic students analysis. The theme from the students analysis makes explicit of

the overall topics of a text and at the same time defines as the overall coherence of a text as well as its upshot or gist. The effective macrostrategies enable nomophobic students to derive the topic from a sequence of sentences. The using of images are very effective tool to play up and play down the news stories because news which includes images are explored by more readers and it will build public opinion on that issue. The nomophobic students' analysis closely related with dominance relations by elite groups and institutions as they are being enacted, legitimated or otherwise reproduced by text and talk which is the NYIA project on behalf of Indonesian Government. One crucial presupposition of adequate critical discourse analysis is understanding the nature of social power and dominance. It is clearly seen by the nomophobic students' analysis by recognizing the crucial theme appropriately in their analysis. It is shown as the first rank of their CDA analysis. The reasons about it are needed to be investigated by further research in this field.

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Letter of Acceptance

Dear Authors: Agustinus Hary Setyawan

We are pleased to inform you that your abstract (ABS-785, Oral Presentation), entitled:

"Nomophobic Students Critical Discourse Analysis on New Yogyakarta International Airport News"

has been reviewed and accepted to be presented at ICoSI 2019 conference to be held on 30-31 July 2019 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Please submit your full paper and make the payment for registration fee before the deadlines, visit our website for more information.

Thank You.

Best regards,

dr. Iman Permana, M.Kes., Ph.D
ICoSI 2019 Chairperson