



Bridging the Gap Between Policy and Practice: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Local Wisdom Integration in Pasuruan City's Urban Planning Regulations

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Abstract

The Pasuruan City Government, rich in historical and cultural heritage, aims to integrate local wisdom into spatial planning through Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2021 (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah or RPJMD 2021-2026*) and Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2022 (*Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah or RTRW 2021-2041*). However, these policies often prioritize colonial heritage over local traditional culture. This study uses Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to examine the formulation, implementation, and community impact of these policies. CDA reveals the power dynamics, ideologies, and specific interests within policy discourse. The research analyzes the government's policy direction and sensitivity towards local wisdom, focusing on the discourse content and structure in the RPJMD and RTRW documents, as well as their intertextuality. Findings indicate a greater emphasis on preserving colonial-era buildings rather than local traditional culture. Recommendations include developing inclusive policies that balance physical infrastructure development with the preservation and promotion of local culture.

Keywords: Local Wisdom Integration, Policy Critical-Discourse Analysis, Cultural Heritage Preservation

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INTRODUCTION

Pasuruan City, with its rich historical and cultural heritage, stands at a crucial crossroads in its efforts to integrate local wisdom into spatial planning and development. The city faces the challenge of harmonizing modern growth with the preservation of its local identity. In this context, two key documents, Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning the Pasuruan City Medium-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah / RPJMD*) 2021-2026 and Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2022 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan (*Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah / RTRW*) 2021-2041, serve as the foundation for understanding the direction of the city's government policies in achieving sustainable development with local insight. However, behind these efforts lies a significant issue: the tendency of policies to focus more on colonial heritage than on local traditional culture (Dwiwarman, 2021).

The Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach becomes an essential tool for understanding the dynamics and implications of these policy texts. CDA not only examines the surface content of the texts but also reveals how power, ideology, and specific interests are reproduced within the discourse. Through in-depth analysis, we can understand how

these policies are formulated and implemented, as well as their impact on the community. It is crucial to assess whether these policies truly support and integrate local wisdom or, conversely, focus only on aspects that do not fully reflect the local identity of Pasuruan City.

This study is highly relevant in the contemporary context, where many cities in Indonesia, including Pasuruan, face pressures from globalization and modernization. Amid rapid development processes, maintaining local cultural identity becomes a unique challenge. Local wisdom, encompassing values, traditions, and cultural practices passed down through generations, plays a vital role in preserving this identity. Revealing how spatial planning and development policies in Pasuruan City reflect or neglect local wisdom will provide essential insights for policymakers, academics, and the broader community.

One of the main objectives of this study is to analyze the direction of policies and the sensitivity of the Pasuruan City Government to the potential of existing local wisdom. The RPJMD 2021-2026 document is a medium-term plan that aims to guide the administration, development management, and public services in the city. The vision and mission outlined in this document emphasize the importance of synergy between national, provincial, and regional development planning and the critical role of local wisdom in regional development. This reflects the city government's commitment to integrating local wisdom into various aspects of development, both in economic, social, and cultural fields.

On the other hand, the RTRW 2021-2041 is a document that regulates the utilization of space in Pasuruan City over the next 20 years. This document covers various important aspects such as spatial structure, infrastructure networks, and regional development policies. One of the main focuses of the RTRW is the development of historic areas and iconic neighborhoods based on regional characteristics. This indicates that the city government is sensitive to the potential of local wisdom and strives to preserve it through appropriate spatial planning policies. However, there is more emphasis on preserving physical colonial heritage buildings compared to traditional local culture.

The intertextuality between these two documents is evident in several aspects. The RPJMD provides a general policy framework that guides the RTRW in developing a spatial plan that aligns with the regional development vision and mission. Conversely, the RTRW provides technical and specific details regarding space utilization that supports the implementation of development programs planned in the RPJMD. For instance, the RPJMD emphasizes the importance of developing quality infrastructure and public services, while the RTRW provides technical guidelines for developing water supply systems, wastewater management, and telecommunications networks. Both documents also align in their efforts to preserve historic areas and iconic neighborhoods, which are part of Pasuruan City's local wisdom.

Nevertheless, the language patterns and discourse structure in these two documents show that the Pasuruan City Government's policies tend to focus more on the preservation of physical colonial heritage buildings. In the RTRW document, there is a clear emphasis on the preservation and maintenance of historic buildings, most of which are colonial legacies. Specific buildings mentioned include Rumah Daroessalam, Gedung Wolu, the Indonesian Sugar Research Institute (Pusat Penelitian Perkebunan Gula Indonesia / P3GI), Gedung Pancasila, Gedung SMK Untung Suropati / Gedung Harmonie, Klenteng Tjoe Tik Kiong, Pasuruan Station, St. Antonius Padova Catholic Church, and the Yon Zipur 10 Headquarters. All these buildings hold high historical value and are part of the colonial heritage in Pasuruan City. Furthermore, this document also regulates specific provisions for cultural heritage areas, including zoning and environmental maintenance for historic buildings.

A participatory approach is also prioritized in the rehabilitation of cultural heritage to develop potential and empower the community. The strategy for urban development that supports local wisdom and community culture is also mentioned in this document.

However, the main focus is on improving the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure for religious tourism, maintaining and enhancing facilities in historic areas, preserving colonial buildings and Chinatown areas, and revitalizing conservation areas as part of the city's historical tourism. This shows that more attention is given to the preservation of physical colonial heritage buildings than to the development of traditional local culture.

Based on the directions and provisions in the RTRW, it is evident that the focus of religious tourism development in Pasuruan City is more concentrated in one location, namely the grave of KH Abd. Hamid. Although this effort is supported by infrastructure such as parking areas, local transportation, and trade services, it shows policy disparity because many other graves of ulama scattered across each sub-district do not receive the same attention. The Pasuruan City Government should consider developing a study center or religious tourism information center to optimize the potential of all ulama graves in the city. This document also mentions that development activities in cultural heritage areas must comply with strict development regulations, such as an allowable Building Base Coefficient (BBC) of $\leq 10\%$, Building Floor Coefficient (BFC) of $\leq 10\%$, and Green Base Coefficient (GBC) of $\geq 90\%$. These provisions aim to preserve the environment and the cultural heritage landscape.

In contrast, the RPJMD document focuses mainly on medium-term development planning covering various aspects such as vision, mission, goals, and development programs. However, there is no specific emphasis on the development or preservation of traditional local culture. Instead, this document discusses more about the preservation of historic buildings related to colonial heritage.

Overall, the language patterns in these two documents indicate that the Pasuruan City Government's policies lean more towards the preservation of physical colonial heritage buildings, with little attention to the development and preservation of traditional local culture. This is evident from the various plans and programs mentioned in the documents, such as the preservation of historic buildings and the development of the old city area as part of urban tourism. There is no information in the documents that specifically mentions the development of education related to local historical figures such as kiai/ulama or historical figures like Untung Suropati. Therefore, it can be concluded that the current focus is more on colonial history and ethnic development rather than local historical figures.

The documents do not provide sufficient information to assess whether there are policies specifically promoting the strengthening of local culture through cultural training, the establishment of traditional cultural development centers, or the restoration of petilasan sites and the graves of local figures. Therefore, it cannot be concluded that Pasuruan City's development policies entirely neglect these aspects, but the focus seen from the existing documents is indeed more on materialistic and infrastructural aspects.

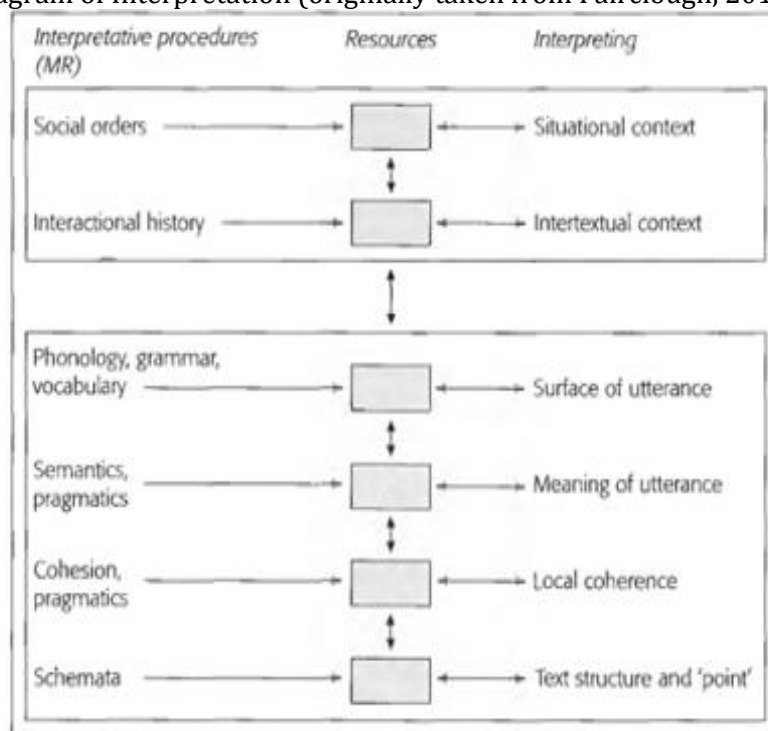
This study aims to contribute to the development of more inclusive and responsive policies towards local wisdom. Through critical discourse analysis, it is hoped that it can reveal how policies can be designed and implemented with greater attention to the unique and valuable cultural aspects of Pasuruan City. The results of this study are also expected to serve as an evaluation for the city government to improve and refine existing policies so that the development carried out is not only oriented towards improving physical infrastructure but also towards the preservation and development of local culture.

Thus, this study seeks to provide a new perspective on how policies can be designed and implemented with greater attention to the unique and valuable cultural aspects of Pasuruan City. The critical discourse analysis approach will help identify and understand the dynamics of power and ideology contained in these policy texts and provide recommendations for more sustainable and inclusive policy development.

Theoretical Framework
Interpretation

Interpretation in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) involves examining texts as linguistic and social phenomena to reveal hidden relations. Fairclough (2013) defines interpretation as a shared understanding between the analyst and discourse participants. Van Dijk (2015) highlights the influence of individual ideology and personal experience, while Halliday (1978) emphasizes the social construction of reality shaped by situational and cultural contexts. Mills (2007) focuses on gender ideology, and Van Leeuwen (2008) notes that social practices influence interpretive practices, often obscuring involved actors. Wodak (2009) stresses ideology, power, and history in uncovering intertextuality and interdiscursivity. Interpretation in CDA bridges the gap between text and power relations (Cassidy & Jr, 2007; de Rycker, 2014; Fairclough, 2013; Farid Khafaga, 2017; Halliday, 2007; Kidwell et al., 2015; Wodak, 2009).

Figure 1. Diagram of Interpretation (originally taken from Fairclough, 2013 page 119)



The "diagram of interpretation" shows the interaction of various resources and procedures in interpretation. On the right, six main domains of interpretation include context and text interpretation. The left column's Member Resources (MR) function as interpretive procedures, while the middle column identifies resources used for each domain. Text interpretation depends on textual elements and the interpreter's knowledge, experience, and social context (Arnab et al., 2015; Richardson et al., 2019; Rofiq et al., 2020).

Context Interpretation involves: 1) Social Orders and Situational Context, determining social situations based on participants' mental representations; 2) Interactional History, affecting power dynamics and expectations; and 3) Intertextual Context, how current texts respond to previous ones (Fisher, 2018; Halevy et al., 2019; Heggernes, 2021; Pedaste et al., 2015). Textual Interpretation involves: 1) Phonology, Grammar, and Vocabulary with Surface of Utterance; 2) Semantics & Pragmatics with Meaning of Utterance; 3) Cohesion and Pragmatics with Local Coherence; and 4) Schemata

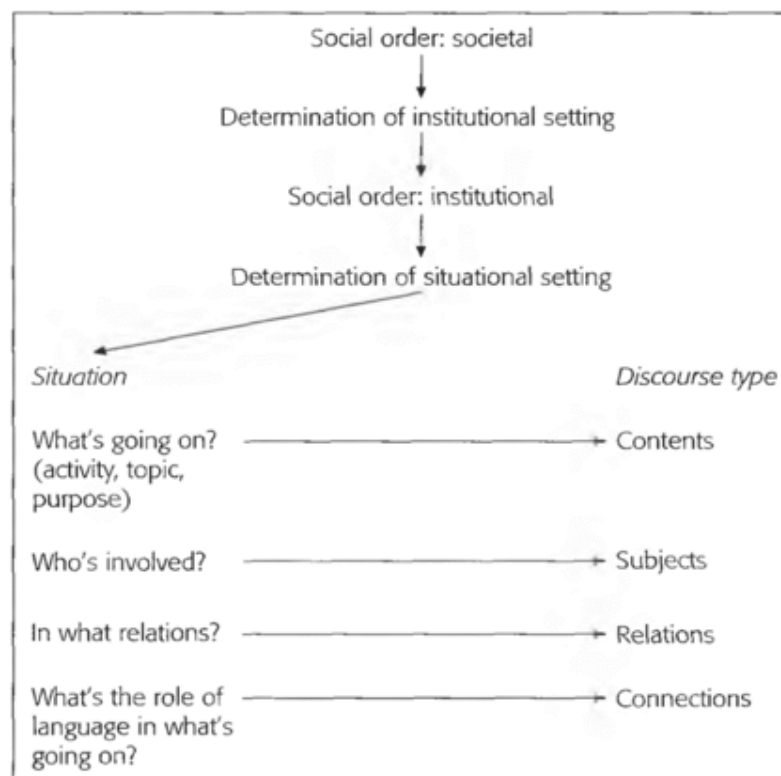
with Text Structure and Point (Liokumoviča, 2016; Rumelhart, 2017; Sinha, 2021; Suparman & Charmilasari, 2017).

Discourse and text interpretation are influenced by textual elements, social context, interaction history, and intertextual relations, involving four main levels: Surface of Utterance, Meaning of Utterance, Local Coherence, and Text Structure and Point (Fuhse et al., 2020; Jancsary et al., 2016; Potter et al., 2023). Fairclough (2013) emphasizes that context and text interpretation involve power, new knowledge, regulation, and hegemony, critiquing social life through a dynamic and evolving process (Fairclough, 2013; Connell, 2016).

Situational Context and Discourse Type

According to Fairclough (2013), the situational context influences the decision on the appropriate type of discourse to be used in an interaction. The situational context includes the relationship between participants and the topic being discussed. This view is supported by Eriyanto (2012), who emphasizes the importance of knowledge about the participants and their relationships to determine the suitable type of discourse (Mullet, 2018).

Figure 2. Interpretation Process of Situational Context and Discourse Type (originally taken from Fairclough, 2013, page 122)



The image above illustrates how interpreters achieve situational context interpretation and determine the appropriate discourse type. This process involves two main stages. First, the interpreter determines the institutional setting based on the social order in their member resource. Second, the interpreter determines the situational setting based on the chosen institutional social order. The discourse type is understood as a conventional combination of four dimensions of discourse types (Reavey & Johnson, 2011).

A concrete example can be seen in the dialogue between the police and a witness. This activity represents the work of the police as an institutional representation, limiting the topic of conversation to the suspect. The objective is to conduct an interview and fill

out a form about the alleged crime. The participants involved include the police and the witness, with clear social roles within an urgent power relationship. Language is used to control the interview and obtain valid information, demonstrating the level of control by the police institution (Antaki & Stokoe, 2017).

Interpretation of the situational context does not only depend on the text and the physical situation but also involves the social order that interpreters bring in their member resource. The social order divides the social space into various institutions, and each situation must be placed institutionally. This social or institutional order is known as the order of discourse, which is influenced by certain ideologies and power relationships (Zeitlin & Winkler, 2020).

Intertextual Context and Presupposition

Intertextual context and presupposition are related to the history and interconnectedness of texts within a historical series. Interpreting the intertextual context involves identifying related series of texts and the presuppositions that underpin participants' understanding. Power in this context refers to the ability to determine which presuppositions are applied to others, giving a dialogical quality to texts. Since texts are always related to other texts, they are considered dialogical, in line with the concept of intertextuality. This requires analyzing texts from a historical perspective, differing from the common approach that overlooks historical context. Intertextual context and presupposition play a significant role in critical discourse analysis, providing insights into the interconnectedness of texts and the influence of power and ideology (Salih, 2020).

Discourse and texts have a history through intertextuality and presupposition. The presuppositions generated by the author may differ from the reader's interpretation. The function of presupposition can be ideological, sincere, or manipulative. Texts that negate previous ones can reflect the reader's intertextual experience. According to Fairclough (2013), presupposition is a product of intertextual context. The dialogue between text producers and other texts through presupposition gives a dialogical nature to texts. Mikhail Bakhtin and Julia Kristeva emphasize that texts are always influenced by previous texts, highlighting the importance of understanding works from a historical perspective. Intertextuality requires both producers and readers to view texts and discourse from a historical perspective, differing from language approaches that analyze texts without reference to other texts (Ellah, 2022).

Frames, Scripts, and Schemata

In the process of interpreting and analyzing texts, schemata, frames, and scripts are crucial mental structures that help individuals understand and interpret texts or situations. Schemata are mental typifications of structures that serve as interpretive procedures, representing modes of social behavior and guiding understanding in specific contexts. In text interpretation, schemata help interpreters use previous experiences or knowledge to understand how a text should be interpreted, leading to predictable sequences of activities, from causes and events to consequences and long-term outcomes..

Frames represent entities depicted as topics, subjects, or references in an activity. They can represent people, objects, processes, or abstract concepts, such as a woman, a teacher, or a police officer in a social context. Frames help identify and organize information in a text based on familiar categories or concepts, aiding interpreters in recognizing the genre or topic of the text (Hamid et al., 2020). Scripts represent the subjects involved in an activity and their relationships, typifying how classes of subjects behave in social activities and interact. In text interpretation, scripts help interpreters understand the dynamics between characters or subjects, including expectations in given situations (Sun et al., 2016).

The text interpretation process involves the interaction between textual cues and the interpreter's mental resources. Schemata, frames, and scripts function as interpretive procedures that activate these mental resources, producing interpretation through a

dialectical interaction between textual cues and mental resources. In discourse analysis, frames, scripts, and schemata enable analysts to identify and understand how texts interact with readers' or listeners' existing knowledge and assumptions. Frames classify and organize information based on known categories, while scripts guide understanding of subjects' interactions and behaviors (Calvo et al., 2017).

Schemata activate relevant background knowledge, allowing interpreters to fill in gaps and make inferences based on prior experiences or knowledge. This interpretation process is influenced by the dialectical interaction between textual cues and the interpreter's mental resources, where textual cues trigger schemata, frames, or scripts, setting expectations and influencing subsequent interpretation (Rumelhart, 2017).

Text interpretation involves literal understanding and assessing the point or message the text conveys, including experiential or topical aspects and relational and expressive dimensions, contributing to the text's long-term effect on readers or listeners. Although there is overlap between scripts and frames, they complement each other in an interdependent network of representations (Sulis et al., 2016).

The text analysis, the analyst's position is significantly influenced by their understanding of how texts interact with social structures and power. Analysts must recognize the social origins of the cognitive apparatus they use for interpretation, as schemata, frames, and scripts often carry the ideological imprint of those in power. Analysts must consider how power structures and ideologies influence text production and interpretation, and how texts may reinforce or challenge those structures (Farrell, 2016).

This interpretation process involves identifying textual cues and linking them to existing knowledge and assumptions, part of the interpreter's mental resources. Analysts explore how the text affects readers' or listeners' understanding, attitudes, and behaviors. They must also consider how the text interacts with broader "orders of discourse," shaped by social and institutional matrices, including underlying intertextual contexts and presuppositions (Mackieson et al., 2019).

Therefore, the analyst's position in interpretation, explanation, and text analysis is critical. Analysts must consider how their own knowledge and assumptions, influenced by social structures and power, affect their text interpretation. They must strive to identify and question their own assumptions and biases, and consider how the text functions in the broader social context to influence understanding. The difference between schemata and presuppositions lies in their function and origin in text understanding and communicative interaction. Schemata are mental representations of large-scale textual structures or specific types of activities, while presuppositions are assumptions made by the text producer about what the audience already knows or accepts, often for manipulative or ideological purposes (Scheider et al., 2017).

METHOD

Research Design

This study adopts a qualitative content analysis approach to examine policy documents and uncover biases towards colonial heritage over traditional culture in Pasuruan City's development plans. The research will systematically analyze the two key documents: the RPJMD 2021-2026 and the RTRW 2021-2041. A qualitative approach will allow for a deep exploration of the language, themes, and priorities set by the government in these documents, focusing on cultural and heritage preservation.

Research Objectives

- a) To identify and analyze the cultural preservation priorities in Pasuruan City's RPJMD 2021-2026 and RTRW 2021-2041.
- b) To determine the extent to which colonial heritage is prioritized over traditional local culture in these policies.

- c) To explore the potential impact of these policies on the preservation and development of local wisdom and cultural heritage.

Data Collection

The study will rely on **document analysis** as the primary data collection method. The main sources of data include:

- a) **Primary Documents:**
 - Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 (RTRW 2021-2041)
 - Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021 (RPJMD 2021-2026)
- b) **Supporting Documents:**
 - Policy reviews, reports, or speeches related to cultural heritage by local government officials.
 - Historical records or previous studies discussing the preservation of colonial and traditional heritage in Pasuruan City.

Sampling and Unit of Analysis

- a) The sampling will be **purposive**, focusing on sections within the RPJMD and RTRW that discuss heritage, cultural preservation, spatial planning, tourism development, and local wisdom.
- b) Units of analysis include:
 - Specific paragraphs or sections in the RPJMD and RTRW related to cultural heritage, zoning, tourism, and spatial preservation.
 - The language used to describe colonial versus traditional heritage.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data will be analyzed using **thematic content analysis** with the following steps:

- a) **Data Familiarization:** Read and re-read the RPJMD and RTRW documents to understand their overall structure and content.
- b) **Coding:** Identify and categorize sections that discuss heritage and cultural preservation, focusing on keywords, phrases, and themes related to "colonial heritage" and "local/traditional culture." Codes might include terms such as "colonial buildings," "historical preservation," "traditional heritage," "local wisdom," "religious tourism," etc.
- c) **Theme Identification:** Based on the coded data, extract themes to compare the emphasis placed on colonial versus traditional cultural elements.
- d) **Intertextual Analysis:** Explore the relationship between the RPJMD and RTRW documents to understand how they mutually reinforce or differ in their treatment of cultural preservation.

Validation of Findings

- **Triangulation:** Cross-check the findings by comparing policy analysis with interviews or focus group discussions with local experts (historians, cultural preservationists, city planners, etc.).
- **Peer Debriefing:** Engage with academic peers or cultural experts to review the coding scheme and interpretations.

Expected Outcome

This analysis is expected to reveal a systematic bias toward preserving colonial heritage, with minimal integration of policies that support the development of traditional local culture. The findings will offer insights into how government policy shapes the cultural landscape of Pasuruan City and will inform future recommendations for a more balanced approach to cultural preservation.

Ethical Considerations

This research will maintain objectivity by focusing on publicly available documents and ensuring that all interpretations of policy are grounded in evidence from the texts. Anonymity will be preserved for any participants in follow-up interviews or expert discussions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Situational Context in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan and Spatial Planning Documents of Pasuruan City

The situational context of the two documents, Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2021 concerning the RPJMD (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah / Regional Medium-Term Development Plan) of Pasuruan City 2021-2026 and Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2022 concerning the RTRW (Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah / Spatial Planning) of Pasuruan City 2021-2041) provides a deep understanding of the goals and scope of these documents.

Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2021 concerning the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah / RPJMD) of Pasuruan City 2021-2026 provides a clear framework for the development of Pasuruan City for the next five years. It includes the evaluation of results, strategies, policies, and priority programs that the regional government must implement. The importance of alignment with other planning documents indicates the integration and coordination between the national, provincial, and city/regency levels in planning development.

Meanwhile, Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2022 concerning the RTRW (Spatial Planning) of Pasuruan City 2021-2041 highlights the aspects of spatial planning and long-term urban development. This document not only regulates land use and spatial structures but also emphasizes sustainability, competitiveness, and local wisdom. The role of public participation in the spatial planning process and the availability of transparent information and communication shows efforts to strengthen public participation and government accountability.

Both regulations have several important aspects in their situational context. In general, these Regional Regulations provide a clear picture of the development and spatial planning context in Pasuruan City and the importance of these regulatory documents as guidelines for the government in managing sustainable and planned development and spatial planning.

Legal Basis and Implementation.

The Regional Regulation concerning the RPJMD of Pasuruan City underscores its legal basis derived from Article 264, paragraph in Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, which has undergone several amendments, most recently by Law No. 9 of 2015. This document is an essential foundation in the preparation of the Regional Budget (APBD) for the first year of the subsequent elected Mayor's administration. Additionally, this RPJMD serves as a reference in compiling the Mayor's Accountability Report from 2021 to 2026.

Meanwhile, the Regional Regulation on the Spatial Planning of Pasuruan City emphasizes the importance of public participation in the spatial planning process. The local government is required to develop strategies to raise awareness and responsibility among the public in spatial planning while providing an easily accessible information and communication system. This document also sets specific provisions for various areas, such as river borders, cultural heritage sites, disaster-prone areas, and Sustainable Agricultural Zones (KP2B). Furthermore, it controls land use by limiting the development of built-up areas and designating low-density zones. Adjustments to the RTRW (Spatial Planning) are made when there are changes in national policies or strategies that affect the city's land use and internal dynamics.

Emphasis on Compliance, Public Participation, and Control.

Both regulations emphasize the importance of compliance with higher legislation, public participation in the spatial planning process, and land use control to support sustainable and competitive development. Regarding compliance with higher legislation, these regulations stipulate that spatial planning must adhere to the provisions established

in applicable laws. This includes aligning general zoning regulations, incentives and disincentives, and sanction guidelines with the relevant legal provisions.

Moreover, public participation in the spatial planning process is a primary focus. The public has the right to participate in spatial planning, land use, and land use control processes. The local government is obligated to develop strategies to increase public awareness and responsibility in spatial planning and to provide an easily accessible information and communication system.

Land use control is also a critical component of these regulations. The land use control provisions include general zoning regulations, incentives and disincentives, and sanction guidelines. The purpose of this control is to support sustainable, competitive, and locally aware development. Therefore, the emphasis on compliance with legislation, public participation, and land use control aims to ensure that spatial planning is conducted in an orderly, transparent, and sustainable manner, involving all stakeholders in the process.

Local Wisdom and Sensitivity.

The policies and sensitivity of the Pasuruan City Government towards local wisdom potential can be found in the mentioned documents, namely Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2021 concerning the RPJMD of Pasuruan City 2021-2026 and Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2022 concerning the Spatial Planning (RTRW) of Pasuruan City 2021-2041.

In Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2021 concerning the RPJMD of Pasuruan City 2021-2026, the document explains that the RPJMD of Pasuruan City 2021-2026 is a five-year plan that outlines the vision and mission of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Pasuruan, considering strategic issues and actual regional problems. This indicates that the policies taken by the Pasuruan City Government must consider local wisdom as part of the strategic issues and regional problems that need to be addressed.

In Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2022 concerning the Spatial Planning (RTRW) of Pasuruan City 2021-2041, the document specifically mentions strategies for city development that support local wisdom and the community's culture. Some of the outlined strategies include: 1. Increasing the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure for religious tourism ; 2. Maintaining and enhancing facilities and infrastructure in historical areas ; 3. Preserving colonial buildings and Chinatown areas ; 4. Revitalizing conservation areas as part of the city's historical tourism ; and 5. Developing iconic neighborhoods based on regional characteristics.

Additionally, this document lists cultural heritage areas in Pasuruan City, such as Rumah Daroessalam, Gedung Wolu, the Indonesian Sugar Research Institute (Pusat Penelitian Perkebunan Gula Indonesia / P3GI), and other cultural heritage buildings and structures like Gedung Pancasila, Tjoe Tik Kiong Temple, and Pasuruan Station. This shows that the Pasuruan City Government is sensitive to preserving and developing local wisdom through the protection and utilization of cultural heritage areas.

Strategies and Policies for Local Wisdom Preservation.

Based on Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2022 concerning the Spatial Planning (RTRW) of Pasuruan City 2021-2041, several strategies and policies are implemented by the Pasuruan City Government to preserve local wisdom. The City Development Strategy Supporting Local Wisdom and Community Culture includes: 1. Increasing the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure for religious tourism: The Pasuruan City Government strives to provide facilities supporting religious tourism activities, which are part of local wisdom and community culture. ; 2. Maintaining and enhancing facilities and infrastructure in historical areas: This effort is made to preserve historical areas, so they continue to be part of the local cultural identity. ; 3. Preserving colonial buildings and Chinatown areas: The government is committed to preserving historical buildings, including colonial buildings and Chinatown areas, which are important parts of cultural heritage. ; 4. Revitalizing conservation areas as part of city historical tourism: Conservation areas with historical value will be revitalized to support historical tourism,

attract tourists, and raise awareness of the importance of cultural preservation. ; dan 5. Developing iconic neighborhoods based on regional characteristics: Developing neighborhoods with unique characteristics of each region aims to strengthen local identity and promote local wisdom.

Regarding the realization of Cultural Heritage Areas, this Regional Regulation regulates the preservation and maintenance of cultural heritage. The Pasuruan City Government is committed to preserving and maintaining cultural heritage areas, which include historical buildings and structures such as Rumah Daroessalam, Gedung Wolu, the Indonesian Sugar Research Institute (Pusat Penelitian Perkebunan Gula Indonesia / P3GI), Gedung Pancasila, Tjoe Tik Kiong Temple, and Pasuruan Station.

Next, the Local Protection Areas. Controlling the conversion in local protection areas: These areas are designated for activities that uphold noble values in community life, including sustainably protecting and managing the environment. These areas also include local wisdom areas and buffer zones functioning as protected areas.

With these strategies and policies, the Pasuruan City Government demonstrates its commitment to preserving and developing the wealth of local wisdom, encompassing cultural preservation, improving supporting facilities, and developing historical and iconic areas. Thus, these documents show that the Pasuruan City Government has strong policies and sensitivity towards the potential of local wisdom, both through medium-term development planning and through spatial planning that supports local cultural preservation and development.

Intertextuality Between Documents

Based on Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 concerning the Spatial Planning of Pasuruan City 2021-2041 and Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021 concerning the RPJMD (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah) Pasuruan City 2021-2026, there are several forms of intertextuality or intertextuality that are linked between the two texts.

First, both documents have complementary goals in terms of planning and development of the Pasuruan City region. Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 includes goals, policies, and spatial planning strategies that are the basis for spatial planning in the city. This shows that there is a structured long-term planning for the development of the Pasuruan City region. Meanwhile, although not specifically mentioned in the given excerpt, Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021 as RPJMD (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah) also includes development goals and strategies that are in line with the spatial planning of the city.

Second, in terms of the realization of the structure and pattern of spatial areas, Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 mentions the realization of the structure of the city's spatial area and the pattern of the city's spatial area as part of the main medium-term program. This includes the realization of service centers, government centers, trade centers, places of worship, tourist centers, and centers for religious education areas. Although there is no specific relevant excerpt from Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021, RPJMD usually also regulates the realization of the structure and pattern of spatial areas as part of the medium-term development plan.

Third, in terms of controlling the utilization of space, Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 includes provisions for controlling the utilization of space consisting of general zoning provisions, incentive and disincentive provisions, sanction directions, and assessment of the implementation of spatial utilization. Although not specifically mentioned in the given excerpt, Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021 as RPJMD usually also includes spatial utilization control policies to ensure sustainable development and in accordance with spatial planning.

Fourth, in terms of synchronizing spatial utilization programs, Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 states that the spatial utilization program synchronization document

is input for compiling development plans and implementing a review in order to revise the RTRW (Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah) Kota. Although there is no specific relevant excerpt from Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021, RPJMD usually also requires synchronization with the spatial planning of the city to ensure harmony between medium-term and long-term plans.

Thus, the two documents are interrelated in terms of goals, strategies, and policies for spatial planning and control of spatial utilization, although not all specific details of the RPJMD are mentioned in the given excerpt.

The intertextuality or intertextuality in terms of policies and the sensitivity of the Pasuruan City Government to the potential for local wisdom can be seen from several aspects that are regulated in the two documents. In Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 concerning the Spatial Planning of Pasuruan City 2021-2041, there is a city development strategy that supports local wisdom and the culture of its community. This strategy includes increasing the availability of facilities and infrastructure to support religious tourism, maintaining and improving facilities and infrastructure in historical areas, maintaining colonial buildings and Pecinan areas, revitalizing conservation areas as part of the city's historical tourism, and developing iconic villages based on regional characteristics. This shows that the spatial planning policy for Pasuruan City pays great attention to and supports the potential for local wisdom.

Meanwhile, in Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021 concerning the RPJMD (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah) Pasuruan City 2021-2026, although not specifically mentioned about local wisdom, this document includes goals, targets, strategies, and directions for development policies that consider strategic issues and current regional problems. This shows that RPJMD also considers local aspects in medium-term development planning, which most likely includes local wisdom as part of strategic issues and regional problems.

Thus, the two documents show intertextuality in terms of policies and the sensitivity of the Pasuruan City Government to the potential for local wisdom. Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 explicitly regulates development strategies that support local wisdom, while Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021 includes development policies that consider strategic regional issues, which can include local wisdom.

Frames, Scripts, And Schemata

In Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 concerning the Spatial Planning of Pasuruan City 2021-2041, the information frame or main topic raised is the spatial planning of Pasuruan City for the period 2021-2041. This document covers various aspects such as spatial structure, infrastructure network, and regional development policies. The spatial structure is described to include the city's service center, government center, trade and jasa center, worship center, tourist center, and religious education area center. In addition, this document also discusses the telecommunications network system, energy, and urban infrastructure such as the drinking water supply system and wastewater management. Regional development policies regulated in this document include provisions for controlling the utilization of space, synchronizing spatial utilization programs, and provisions for KKPR (Kesesuaian Kegiatan Pemanfaatan Ruang). The activities highlighted in this document include infrastructure development, control of spatial utilization, and revitalization and conservation of historical areas and iconic villages based on regional characteristics.

The relationship between the topics of discussion in this document can be seen from how the spatial structure is described, including the city's service center, government center, trade and jasa center, worship center, tourist center, and religious education area center. In addition, this document also discusses the telecommunications network system, energy, and urban infrastructure such as the drinking water supply system and wastewater management. Regional development policies regulated in this document

include provisions for controlling the utilization of space, synchronizing spatial utilization programs, and provisions for KKPR (Kesesuaian Kegiatan Pemanfaatan Ruang). The activities highlighted in this document include infrastructure development, control of spatial utilization, and revitalization and conservation of historical areas and iconic villages based on regional characteristics.

Meanwhile, in Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021 concerning the RPJMD (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah) Pasuruan City 2021-2026, the information frame or main topic raised is the medium-term development plan (RPJMD) for Pasuruan City for the period 2021-2026. This document includes goals, targets, strategies, and directions for regional development policies. The development goals and targets that want to be achieved in the medium term are described in this document. The development strategies described cover various development sectors that are relevant to strategic issues and regional problems. The direction of development policy covers various aspects of development that consider local potential and problems.

The relationship between the topics of discussion in this document can be seen from how the development goals and targets are described, covering various development sectors that are relevant to strategic issues and regional problems. The development strategies described cover various development sectors that are relevant to strategic issues and regional problems. The direction of development policy covers various aspects of development that consider local potential and problems. The activities highlighted in this document include planning and implementing development programs in accordance with the goals and targets of the RPJMD. The development of strategic sectors that are considered important for regional development is also a focus in this document. Synchronization of development programs with spatial planning to ensure harmony between medium-term and long-term plans is also a highlighted activity in this document.

In Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022, the script or sequence of events that are described can be summarized as follows: 1) Analysis of existing conditions: This stage involves analyzing the current conditions of the city's spatial structure, infrastructure, and regional development. ; 2) Formulation of goals and strategies: Based on the analysis of existing conditions, goals and strategies for spatial planning and regional development are formulated. ; 3) Spatial planning: The spatial planning process involves determining the structure of space, infrastructure network, and regional development policies. ; 4) Implementation of spatial planning: The implementation of spatial planning involves the realization of spatial planning programs and activities.; dan 5) Monitoring and evaluation: Monitoring and evaluation are carried out to ensure that the implementation of spatial planning is in accordance with the goals and strategies that have been set.

In Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021, the script or sequence of events that are described can be summarized as follows: 1) Identification of strategic issues and regional problems: This stage involves identifying the strategic issues and regional problems that need to be addressed in the medium-term development plan. ; 2) Formulation of development goals and targets: Based on the identification of strategic issues and regional problems, development goals and targets are formulated. ; 3) Formulation of development strategies: Development strategies are formulated to achieve the development goals and targets that have been set. ; 4) Formulation of development policies: Development policies are formulated to support the implementation of development strategies. ; 5) Preparation of the RPJMD document: The RPJMD document is prepared which contains the goals, targets, strategies.

Overall, the two documents have different but interrelated information frames. Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 focuses more on the aspects of spatial planning and infrastructure, while Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021 focuses more on the medium-term development plan. The relationship between the topics in the two documents shows that there is synchronization between spatial planning and regional

development, with highlighted activities including infrastructure development, spatial utilization control, and development planning that considers local potential.

Table 1: Frame Analysis

Topic	Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022	Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021
Information frame	Spatial planning of Pasuruan City 2021-2041	Medium-term development plan (RPJMD) of Pasuruan City 2021-2026
Focus	Spatial structure, infrastructure network, regional development policies	Goals, targets, strategies, directions of regional development policies

Table 2 : Script Analysis

Stage	Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022	Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021
1	Analysis of existing conditions	Identification of strategic issues and regional problems
2	Formulation of goals and strategies	Formulation of development goals and targets
3	Spatial planning	Formulation of development strategies
4	Implementation of spatial planning	Formulation of development policies
5	Monitoring and evaluation	Preparation of the RPJMD document

Table 3 : Schemata Analysis

Activity	Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022	Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021
Infrastructure development	Development of infrastructure facilities and networks	Development of strategic sectors
Spatial utilization control	Control of spatial utilization in accordance with spatial planning	Synchronization of development programs with spatial planning
Development planning that considers local potential	Revitalization and conservation of historical areas and iconic villages	Consideration of local potential and problems in development planning

Overall, the two documents provide a comprehensive overview of the spatial planning and development goals for Pasuruan City. The documents are complementary and provide valuable insights into the city's future plans.

Critical Discourse Analysis of Policy Interpretation and the Responsiveness of the Pasuruan City Government to Local Wisdom Potential Language Use

Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 uses technical and specific language in conveying policies and planning related to local wisdom potential. Some examples of word choices used are:

- a) "City Development Strategy": This document uses the term "city development strategy" which includes various aspects such as improving facilities and infrastructure to support religious tourism, preserving colonial buildings, and developing iconic villages based on regional characteristics.

- b) "Community Role": This Regional Regulation also emphasizes the importance of community participation in the spatial planning and utilization process. Terms such as "community role in the planning process" and "community participation in spatial utilization" are used to describe how the community can participate in spatial planning policies.
- c) "Program Synchronization": The term "synchronization of spatial utilization programs" is used to describe how this document is input for compiling development plans and implementing a review in order to revise the City's RTRW (Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah).
- d) "Efficiency and Effectiveness": This document also uses terms such as "increasing efficiency, effectiveness, and harmony in spatial utilization" to emphasize the importance of optimal spatial utilization by considering local wisdom.
- e) "Developing community awareness and responsibility": The Pasuruan City Government emphasizes the importance of community participation in the implementation of spatial planning, which reflects efforts to increase community participation and awareness of the importance of good spatial planning.
- f) "Cultural heritage area": The Pasuruan City Government shows its commitment to preserving the existing cultural heritage buildings and structures in the city, such as the Daroessalam House, the Wolu Building, and the Tjoe Tik Kiong Temple. This reflects attention to local cultural heritage.
- g) "Revitalization of Poncol Market": The effort to develop city-scale trade and jasa through revitalization of traditional markets shows the government's attention to the local economy and community welfare.
- h) "Tourism center supported by industry and trade": The Pasuruan City Government is striving to make the city a tourism center supported by the industry, trade, and jasa sectors, reflecting a sustainable and competitive development strategy.

Overall, Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 uses more technical and specific language in conveying policies and planning related to local wisdom potential, focusing on technical aspects such as infrastructure development and community participation in spatial planning. Meanwhile, Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021 uses more general and conceptual language, focusing on the framework and direction of development policies that must be in line with various other planning documents.

Building Religious Tourism Areas

The development related to religious tourism areas in Pasuruan City can be seen from several directions and provisions in the document "Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 concerning the Spatial Planning of Pasuruan City 2021 - 2041." The following are sentences that prove it:

- a) "The direction of development of strategic areas in the form of religious areas as referred to in Article 34 paragraph 3 letter b, includes: a. become a religious area complex as a conservation area; b. supported by supporting facilities in the form of parking areas and local transportation; c. supported by pedestrian paths and tourist becak users between tourist parking and religious tourism complexes; and d. supported by trade and souvenir shops."
- b) "maintenance and improvement of existing tourism; and b) development in the form of artificial tourism."
- c) "The purpose of spatial planning for Pasuruan City is to realize the city as a national-level tourism center supported by industry and trade and jasa that is sustainable, competitive, and has local wisdom."

These sentences show that there is a focus on developing religious areas as part of the tourism strategy, including providing supporting facilities such as parking areas, local

transportation, pedestrian paths, and trade and jasa. However, if understood more deeply, there is a policy imbalance here. That which is targeted is only one religious tourism location, namely the Tomb of KH Abd. Hamid on the west side of the alun-alun (or behind the Al-Anwar Grand Mosque) Pasuruan City. This is certainly less relevant considering the many ulama tomb sites scattered in every kelurahan in Pasuruan City. Indeed, this tomb is very crowded with visitors, but the Pasuruan City Government should not close the possibility of strengthening the potential of the tombs and historical legends of other ulama; for example by building a study center or a religious tourism information center that can regulate routes and facilitate the quality of access for pilgrims to all ulama tombs in Pasuruan City. Once again from here, by looking at the object of development and the aspects that want to be built, it can be concluded that the Pasuruan City Government is too materialistic in viewing

Local Wisdom and Government Responsiveness in Pasuruan City

In responding to local potential, the Pasuruan City Government shows its characteristics reflected in several keywords that are typical of the two important documents, namely Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 concerning the Spatial Planning of Pasuruan City 2021 - 2041 and Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021 concerning the RPJMD (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah*) Pasuruan City 2021-2026.

One of the prominent keywords is "cultural heritage area." The Pasuruan City Government shows its commitment to preserving the existing cultural heritage buildings and structures in the city, such as the Daroessalam House, the Wolu Building, and the Tjoe Tik Kiong Temple. This reflects attention to local cultural heritage and efforts to maintain the city's cultural identity. This preservation is not only aimed at preserving historical heritage, but also to attract tourists and boost the local economy through cultural tourism.

Another important keyword is "revitalization of Poncol Market." This effort illustrates how the government is trying to develop city-scale trade and jasa through the revitalization of traditional markets. This revitalization aims to increase the attractiveness of the market, improve infrastructure, and improve the welfare of traders and the surrounding community. This shows the government's attention to the local economy and community welfare, as well as efforts to create a more modern and efficient trade environment.

In addition, "developing community awareness and responsibility" is also an important focus. The Pasuruan City Government emphasizes the importance of community participation in spatial planning. This reflects efforts to increase public participation and awareness of the importance of good spatial planning. By involving the community, the government hopes to create a more harmonious and sustainable environment, and ensure that development is carried out in accordance with community needs and aspirations.

The keyword "tourism center supported by industry and trade" shows the sustainable and competitive development strategy pursued by the government. The Pasuruan City Government is striving to make the city a tourism center supported by the industry, trade, and jasa sectors. This reflects a vision to develop the city holistically, by utilizing local potential to attract tourists and investment, as well as creating jobs and improving community welfare.

In the context of the RPJMD, "monitoring and evaluation of RPJMD implementation" becomes a keyword that shows the government's commitment to transparency and accountability in governance. The Pasuruan City Government monitors and evaluates the implementation of the RPJMD to ensure that the programs that are carried out are in accordance with the plan and achieve the predetermined goals. This reflects efforts to maintain the quality and effectiveness of development, and ensure that existing resources are used efficiently and responsibly.

Overall, it can be interpreted that keywords such as "cultural heritage area," "revitalization of Poncol Market," "developing community awareness and responsibility," "tourism center supported by industry and trade," and "monitoring and evaluation of RPJMD implementation" show the characteristics of the Pasuruan City Government in responding to local potential. The government focuses on cultural preservation, local economic development, community participation, and sustainable development, with the aim of creating a more advanced, prosperous, and competitive city.

Shortcomings in the Pasuruan City Government's Approach to Cultural Heritage

Unfortunately, based on the information provided in the existing documents, there is no specific information regarding the development of local culture such as traditional dances, various traditional culinary wealth, Terbang Bandung performances, and the revitalization of local wisdom in the form of folklore such as legends of warriors and ulama in Pasuruan City.

The documents "Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 concerning the Spatial Planning of Pasuruan City 2021 - 2041" and "Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021 concerning the RPJMD (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah*) Pasuruan City 2021-2026" discuss more about the preservation of cultural heritage areas, economic development through market revitalization, community participation in spatial planning, and sustainable development strategies supported by industry, trade, and services.

Moreover, the "cultural heritage" content intended by the Pasuruan City Government is too biased towards colonial heritage buildings and the economic context, which is certainly full of budgeting and investment interests, rather than excavating local wisdom.

Based on the Regional Regulation documents, the "cultural heritage" content intended by the Pasuruan City Government indeed highlights more colonial heritage buildings. Some of the buildings mentioned include the Daroessalam House, the Wolu Building, the Indonesian Sugar Research Center (*Pusat Penelitian Perkebunan Gula Indonesia / P3GI*), the Pancasila Building, the SMK Untung Suropati Building/Harmonie Building, the Tjoe Tik Kiong Temple, Pasuruan Station, St. Antonius Padova Catholic Church, and Yon Zipur 10 Headquarters. There is no information in the documents that specifically mentions the excavation of local wisdom or local culture such as traditional dances, traditional culinary, or folklore. The focus is more on the preservation of historical buildings that may have economic and investment value.

The focus on colonial heritage buildings in Pasuruan City seems to be aimed at preserving and utilizing the historical and architectural value of these buildings. The impression that the Pasuruan City government seems to want to develop in this case is to make the old city area a part of city tourism, which is equipped with a culinary center and preserving colonial buildings and the Chinatown area. This shows an effort to develop historical and local economic tourism through the preservation of historical buildings. There is no information in the documents that specifically mentions the development of local culture that focuses on the spirit of increasing public awareness as a santri city with Islamic culture. Of course, this is a criticism for the Pasuruan City Government that the development of its development policies is not in line with the spirit of increasing public awareness of Pasuruan City as a santri city with Islamic culture.

Based on the existing documents, the Pasuruan City Government seems to prioritize historical education related to colonial heritage buildings and ethnic development. This can be seen from the focus on preserving historical buildings such as the Daroessalam House, the Wolu Building, the Indonesian Sugar Research Center (*Pusat Penelitian Perkebunan Gula Indonesia / P3GI*), the Pancasila Building, the SMK Untung Suropati Building/Harmonie Building, the Tjoe Tik Kiong Temple, Pasuruan Station, St. Antonius Padova Catholic Church, and Yon Zipur 10 Headquarters. There is no information in the documents that specifically mentions the development of education related to the history of local figures such as kiai/ulama or historical figures such as Untung Suropati. Therefore,

it can be concluded that the main focus at this time is more on colonial history and ethnic development than the history of local figures.

From this, it can be concluded that materialistic elements are very dominant in the Pasuruan City Government's policies. The policy that dominantly pays attention to infrastructure development makes the City Government too focused on physical buildings rather than the behavior and cultural wealth of the region which is actually potential to support the development of human character in Pasuruan City. The community is less familiar with Pasuruan City as the city of ulama or a city that has several national hero figures such as Untung Suropati from the indigenous people, not even highlighting the colonial figure Ernest Douwes Dekker whose house is one of the restoration objects in the "colonial cultural heritage" complex around the *Pusat Penelitian Perkebunan Gula Indonesia / P3GI's* buildings. Physical material is indeed easy to build, but the direction of Pasuruan City's development policy should not be dominated by the restoration of colonial cultural heritage. It is also necessary to pay attention to strengthening local culture, such as carrying out cultural training, building traditional culture development centers, or restoring the locations of pilgrimage sites and tombs of figures which if they are truly developed, there is at least 1 figure in each sub-district in Pasuruan City.

The RTRW document emphasizes the preservation and maintenance of historical buildings, most of which are colonial relics. Specifically mentioned buildings include the Daroessalam House, the Wolu Building, the Indonesian Sugar Research Center (*Pusat Penelitian Perkebunan Gula Indonesia / P3GI*), the Pancasila Building, the SMK Untung Suropati/Harmonie Building, the Tjoe Tik Kiong Temple, Pasuruan Station, St. Antonius Padova Catholic Church, and Yon Zipur 10 Headquarters. All of these structures hold significant historical value and are part of Pasuruan City's colonial heritage.

The document also outlines specific regulations for cultural heritage areas, including zoning and environmental maintenance for historical buildings. These regulations encompass the rehabilitation of cultural heritage sites that have experienced a decline in function through reforestation, afforestation, maintenance, plant enrichment, and the application of soil conservation techniques. A participatory approach is prioritized in the implementation of cultural heritage rehabilitation to develop potential and empower the community.

Although the document mentions urban development strategies that support local wisdom and culture, the primary focus is on enhancing the availability of facilities and infrastructure to support religious tourism, maintaining and improving facilities and infrastructure in historical areas, preserving colonial buildings and the Chinatown area, and revitalizing conservation areas as part of the city's historical tourism. This indicates a greater emphasis on preserving colonial heritage physical structures rather than developing local traditional culture.

According to the directions and regulations in "Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 concerning the Spatial Planning of Pasuruan City 2021-2041," the development of religious tourism in Pasuruan City is more concentrated on a single location, namely the Tomb of KH Abd. Hamid. While this initiative is supported by infrastructure such as parking areas, local transportation, and trade and service regulations, it highlights a policy imbalance as many other ulama tomb sites scattered throughout the sub-districts do not receive equal attention. The Pasuruan City Government should consider establishing a study center or a religious tourism information center to optimize the potential of all ulama tombs in the city. Meanwhile, the RPJMD document primarily focuses on medium-term development planning, encompassing various aspects such as vision, mission, goals, and development programs. However, there is no specific emphasis on the development or preservation of local traditional culture. Instead, the document dwells more on the preservation of historical buildings related to colonial heritage.

Overall, the linguistic patterns in both documents suggest a bias in the Pasuruan City Government's policies towards the preservation of colonial heritage physical structures, with minimal attention paid to the development and preservation of local traditional culture. This is evident in the various plans and programs mentioned in the documents, such as the preservation of historical buildings and the development of the old city area as part of city tourism. There is no information in the documents that specifically mentions the development of education related to the history of local figures such as kiai/ulama or historical figures such as Untung Suropati. Therefore, it can be concluded that the main focus at this time is more on colonial history and ethnic development than the history of local figures. The documents do not provide sufficient information to assess whether there are any policies that specifically promote the strengthening of local culture through cultural training, the development of traditional cultural development centers, or the restoration of pilgrimage sites and tombs of local figures. Therefore, although the development policies of Pasuruan City do not completely ignore these aspects, the focus seen from the existing documents is indeed more on materialistic and infrastructure aspects.

CONCLUSION

The Pasuruan City Government's policies and sensitivity to local wisdom are embodied in two key documents: the RPJMD 2021-2026 and the RTRW 2021-2041. The RPJMD outlines medium-term development plans emphasizing synergy between national, provincial, and regional levels, integrating local wisdom in economic, social, and cultural areas. The RTRW details spatial planning for the next 20 years, focusing on preserving historical areas and iconic villages. Both documents are intertextually supportive; the RPJMD provides a policy framework, while the RTRW offers technical guidance, together ensuring sustainable and locally-based development for Pasuruan City. *"The Bias Towards Colonial Heritage in Pasuruan City's Policies."* An analysis of the documents "Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2022 concerning the Spatial Planning of Pasuruan City 2021-2041" and "Regional Regulation Number 4 Year 2021 concerning the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Pasuruan City 2021-2026" reveals a clear bias in the Pasuruan City Government's policies towards "colonial heritage" over "traditional heritage."

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

In this research, Tristan Rokhmawan contributed as an expert in language and literature, specifically in the study of local wisdom, by developing critical discourse ideas to analyze the Pasuruan government's policies and commitments towards the preservation of local wisdom. Sainee Tamphu served as a comparative researcher, critically examining the policy case from an external observer's perspective. This collaborative approach enhances the validity of the observations and interpretations, providing a more comprehensive analysis of the issues at hand.

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