DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF INTERPERSONAL MEANING OF ET ONLINE NEWSPAPER ABOUT TOTALLY AGAINST TERRORISM AND KILLING OF INNOCENT BY ZAKIR NAIK

Chisilia Putri Anggraini[1]
Dion Tira Erlangga[2]
English Education

sisilia00000@gmail.com

Abstract

In this research, the researcher analyze the interpersonal meaning realized in the online newspaper from ET about *Totally against terrorism and killing of innocent: Zakir Naik*. This study aims to identify the interpersonal meaning realized in the online newspaper and to reveal the preach function of language use in online newspaper. The method of this research is descriptive research. The analysis based on DA by Halliday's theory. The object of the research is the interpersonal meaning analysis of clauses exchange in online newspaper from ET about *Totally against terrorism and killing of innocent: Zakir Naik*. Data source in this research are the data inside online newspaper. The researcher use observation and documentation in collecting the data. The following analysis has been done from the perspective of the interpersonal meaning by analyzing its use of Mood, Modality and Personal Pronoun.

Key words: Dr. Zakir Naik, interpersonal, personal Pronoun, online newspaper, terrorism

INTRODUCTION

Looking at the linguistic usage in daily life, we learn that a language can be a thing that has power to do many things like persuading someone to do what we convey [1], [2]. With linguistic power, a speech or discourse can show the effect on language style and language structure based on the speaker said [3], [4], [5]. Discourse is a way of representing aspects of world, processes, relations, and structures of material world, mental world of thoughts, feelings, beliefs, and social world [6], [7]. Understanding someone's appeal and someone's strategy of conveying their argument requires systematic exploration of the language they use [8], [9]. Language usage in convincing and persuading people will have significant effect on the speaker strategy [10], [11]. Moreover, the power of language has been used to reveal idea and to convince people about what we believe in and also to win over the people understanding [12], [13], [14]. This way is very crucial in term of speech or public speaking [15]. Public speaking is the process or act of performing a speech to a live audience [16], [17]. It is demonstrated for the reasons to inform, to convert, to persuade, or to entertain the audience [18].

In the scope of SFL, there are fundamental components of meaning called metafunction [19], [20]. According to [21], the functional components are Ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning [22], [23]. The ideational meaning is the maning function to represent patterns of experiences [24]. It enables human being to build a mental picture of realityto make sense of their experience of what goes around them and inside them [25], [26]. The interpersonal meaning is concered with the interaction between speaker or writer and listener or reader [27], [28]. Its function is to enabling of exchanging roles in rhetorical interaction: statements, questions, offers and commands. The textual meaning is concered with the organization of the text in which the experiental, logical and interpersonal are bound together into a coherent [29], [30]. The interpersonal functions play the role of setting up and maintaining social relations, and indicate the role of the participants in the communication [31], [32]. The interpersonal meaning comprehends a text's tenor or interactivity which is again comprised with three components [33], [34]: the speaker or writer persona (whether the writer or speaker has a neutral attitude, which can be seen through the use of positive or negative language) social distance (how close the speaker are) and relative social status (whether they are equal in terms of power and knowledge on a subject) [35], [36].

Questioning is a part of a speech or preach [37]. In demonstrating public speaking, there must be an existence of unexplained things that is caught by audience that will lead them to ask questions to the speaker [38], [39]. However, asking questions is to find more knowledge about unknown information. For this reason, the speaker should be able to serve the complete information and answers the question by proposing an answer, and on the other hand, he or she should be attempting to convince the audience that the answer is true and that they can believe him or her [40], [41]. However, even though the speaker has smart strategy in shaping audience mind, there always be the audience that does not agree to the speaker views [42], [43]. Therefore, the audience will argue it and propose their own perception through asking question and certainly defend their argument [44], [45], [46]. In handling this, it seems that the speaker has a certain strategy to leads them into his main point of view. However, in this study, the discussion will be focused on interpersonal meaning only [47]. In practice can be seen on a professional debater and public speaker, where this study takes a famous Islamic public speaker and debater Dr. Zakir Naik in answering questions [48], [49], [50]. In fact, he did many debates and public speeches in

front of thousands people which indicates that he is an influential man [51]. After giving speech, there are many people especially non-Moslem are arguing with him in question-and-answer session [52]. However, yet, the "small debate" through questioning resulted in that many of them are converting their religion to Islam [53], [54].

The interpersonal function is to express the relations among participants in the situation and the speaker's intrusion in it [55], [56]. It deals with the social and power relations among language users, it relates participant's situational roles to the discourse produced [57]. Halliday states that mood is composed of functional elements of subject and finite in which subject approves or disapproves argument [58], [59]. In clauses, pronouns may be used as subject [60].

Interpersonal Metafunction : *"The interpersonal meaning expresses judgement, assesments, gives people, the relationship between texts and readers / viewers and the relationship withi texts : "Interpersonal [...] the grammar of personal participation; it expresses the speaker's role in the speech situation, his interaction with other" (Halliday, 1937).* Interpersonal deals with the way language express the writer or the speaker reaction towards others and writer or speaker attitude towards a subject [61], [62]. This metafunction need communication between the speaker and the hearer also their responses to each other [63], [64]. In communcation with others, there are three different uses of language. There are :
1. To exchange knowledge or information
2. To exchange actions, services or goods
3. To establish and maintain relation

Interpersonal also can called as social interaction. Speakers use language to act, e.g. ask questions, give information, issue a command etc [65]. Language also expresses the speaker's subjective judgments and opinions. The interpersonal metafunction relates to a text's aspects of tenor or interactivity [66]. Like field, tenor comprises three component areas: The speaker/writer persona, social distance and relative social status. Social distance and relative social status are applicable only to spoken texts, although a case has been made that these two factors can also apply to written text [67], [68]. The speaker/writer persona concerns the stance, personalization and standing of the speaker or writer. This

involves looking at whether the writer or speaker has a neutral attitude, which can be seen through the use of positive or negative language.Social distance means how close the speakers are, e.g. How the use of nicknames shows the degree to which they are intimate [69]. Relative social status asks whether they are equal in terms of power and knowledge on a subject, for example, the relationship between a mother and child would be considered unequal [70]. Focuses here are on speech acts (e.g. whether one person tends to ask questions and the other speaker tends to answer), who chooses the topic, turn management, and how capable both speakers are of evaluating the subject. *The speaker is using language as the means of his own intrusion into the speech event: the expression of his comments, attitudes and evaluations, and also of the relationship that he sets up between himself and the listener—in particular, the communication role that he adopts of informing, questioning, greeting, persuading, and the like. (Halliday, 1971:333).*

Modality and Mood are often used to express the interpersonal function. *Mood* shows what role the speaker selects in the speech situation and what role he assigns to the addressee. If the speaker selects the imperative mood, he assumes the role of one giving commands and puts the addressee in the role of one expected to obey orders. For example: *Pass me the book.*(Hu Zhuanglin, 1988). *Modality* refers to the intermediate ranges between the extreme positive and the extreme negative. It is one of the most important systems in social communication. On the one hand, it can objectively express the speaker‟s judgment toward the topic. On the other hand, it can show the social role relationship, scale of formality and power relationship. In English, modal verbs, modal adverbs, adjectives, there are also personal pronouns, notional verbs, tense, direct and indirect speeches to express the modalization. *Personal pronouns* are words that are used to refer to participants that are judged by a speaker to be already present or active in the mind of audience.

In this research, the researcher using Halliday's Theory as tools to analysis the data about interpersonal meaning in online newspaper. Halliday's theory is helping the researcher to analyze the object of the research with the interpersonal meaning analysis of clausesas exchange in online newspaper from ET about *Totally against terrorism and killing of innocent: Zakir Naik.* The following analysis has been done from the perspective of the

interpersonal meaning by analyzing its use of Mood, Modality and Personal Pronoun to analyze one by one the statement iside the text.

METHOD

In this study, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method to identify the interpersonal meaning and to reveal the speech function of language use found in online news of Dr. Zakir Naik. The object of the research is the interpersonl meanning analysis of clauses as exchange in the online news of Dr. Zakir Naik. In this paper, the researcher uses observation and documentation as the processsing of method of collecting data. Then, the writer describes the interpretation of interpersonal meaning and speech function found in online newspaper.

Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative approach in conducting this research. The researcher choose qualitative research because it can describe systematically the fact and characteristics of the data. Besides that, qualitative research methods were developed in the social sciences to enable researchers to study social and cultural phenomena. In this paper, the researcher described the mood, modality and personal pronoun of Dr. Zakir Naik preach inside the online newspaper.

Data

The data of this research was in term of script which is taken in internet. The script of the newspaper preach orspeech was in an article which taken from Online newspaper on the internet named ET, (*http://www.Totallyagainstterrorismandkillingofinnocent_ZakirNaik-theEconomictimes.mhtml*) which had a theme, Totally against terrorism and killing of innocent: Zakir Naik. Whereas, the speaker of this speech was Dr. Zakir Naik surname as preacher and professional debater and public speaker.

Unit of Analysis

Unit of Analysis The unit of analysis of this research was utterances of Dr. Zakir Naik 's speech on the ET on July 7, 2016, since it was in form of written text due to it had been transcribed before and it was analyzed by applying Halliday's method.

Data Collection

Data Collection The data which is used in this research comes from Dr. Zakir Naik's clarification as a preacher. In the way of collecting the data, researcher uses some step which is mentioned and explained as follows:

1. Searching for the Online News as the first step of collecting the data, researcher used online newspaper observation It was looking for the statement of Dr. Zakir Naik's clarification from the network, in this case was (*http://www.Totallyagainstterrorismandkillingofinnocent_ZakirNaik-theEconomictimes.mhtml*). It showed that the event was truly happen in reality. It meant that the utterances were truly said by the speaker; in this case was Dr. Zakir Naik

2. Downloading the script. Then the final step was, after the data had collected researcher downloaded them both and saved them then. For the script especially, it would be used for the main data to be analyzed.

Data processing and Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used some steps to analyze this topic, these steps were as follows:

1. Reading the Dr. Zakir Naik's clarification in ET about the Totally against terrorism and killing of innocent: Zakir Naik
2. Classifying the data indicating DA methods of Halliday Making a conclusion of the analysis

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are 6 statement as exchange found in the ET Online newspaper. To enable the researcher to identify and analysis among Dr. Zakir Naik clarification in the online newspaper, the following analysis has been done from the perspective of the interpersonal meaningg by analyzing its use of Mood, Modality and Personal Pronoun. It can be explain below :

1. Interpersonal Meaning
   a. Type of Mood

      There are three types of mood, there are declarative mood, interrogative mood and imperative mood. But in quotation in newspaper there are only two types of mood, there are declarative mood and interrogative mood. It will explain

bellow:

* Declarative Mood : Declarative mood is expressed by statement. The clause which is included into declarative mood is when the position of the subject is before the finite.

Data : *"many of the news channels in india are showing a clipping where i am saying that every muslim should be a terrorist. Whenever anyone wants to malign me, they show the clipping."*

many of the news channels in	India	Are	Showing	A clipping where i am saying that every muslim should be a terrorist
	Subj	Fin	Mood adjust	Compl
	Mood			Residue

From the mood structure above, it can be found that there one clause in a sentence. *Many of the news channels in india are showing a clipping where i am saying that every muslim should be a terrorist*. This clauses are statements. It can be identified by the position of the subjects (India) which is before the finites (are). The interlocutor in this statement is the channels of, addressing to the readers. The relationship between the channels and the readers is the channels as the provider of information and the readers as the recipient of the information. The channels provides the information to the readers about the clipping that Dr. Zakir naik say that *every muslim should be a terrorist*. Clipping here means the channels trying to provide the wrong news to the reader or the viewer. Then when there someone who want to malign him, they show the clipping.

* Interrogative Mood
Interrogative mood is expressed by question. The clause which is included into interrogative mood is when the position of the subject is after the finite.
Data: *"regarding me being shocked that a Bangladeshi was inspired by me, i would say no i wasn't shocked... i agree i do inspire people close to islam but every fan may not follow*

everything what i say. Once a person comes close to islam, there are possibillities he starts hearing other speakers,"

I would say	No	i	Wasn't shock
Compl	Fin	Subjects	adjunct
	Mood		Residue

From the mood structure above, it can be found that there are only one clause in a sentence. The clause is a question. It can be identified by the position of the subject (i) which is after the finite (no). The interlocutor is the Dr. Zakir naik, addressing to the readers. The relationship between the Dr. Zakir naik and the readers is the Dr. Zakir naik as the recipient of the information and the readers as the provider of information. The Dr. Zakir naik demands the readers to respond the statement of the Dr. Zakir naik about the wrong statement say that Dr. Zakir naik inspired bangladeshi with his preacher, because he agree that his preacher is inspire people to close to islam but when someonne hear the preacher without strong thinking it will become a wrong statement fro the reader. So in this clarification Dr. Zakir naik trying to mae cllear that he wasn't shock when he hear someone get inspired from hispreacher, but he trying to show that there are some statement may not follow by the hearer if it statement can't they accept by clear understanding.

b. Modality

Modality is classified into Modalization and Modulation.

*Modalization

Modalization is the proposition modality used in a clause that explores the exchange of information. Modalization has two kinds of intermediate possibilities, namely probability and usually. For modalization, the reseacher could not find the statement that Dr. Zakir Naik said in clarfication in the online newspaper using modalization.

* Modulation

Modulation is the proposal modality used in a clause that exchanges goods and services. Modulation has two kinds of intermediate possibilities depending on the speech function of command or offer. In command, it is degrees of obligation, while in an offer, it is degrees of inclination.

Data : *In this context, every muslim should be a terrorist to the anti-social element*

The clause above contains modal finite should which carries the degree of high obligation. There is a relationship between the Dr. Zakir Naik and the hearer (muslim)as the participant in the clause above. The judgement of the Dr. Zakir Naik to the hearer is positive as it is just fine for the Dr. Zakir Naik that the hearer obligated do something to theirself. It is usual because mostly muslim has obligation to manage theirself to choose which one is right and wrong. And in that statement Dr. Zakir Naik want to share that muslim need to against the anti-social in their daily life because it is a bad thing.

c. Personal Pronoun

There are three types of personal pronoun, namely first personal pronoun, second personal pronoun and thrid personal pronoun. There are only two types of personal pronoun found in the statement in online news paper. They are first personal pronoun and third personal pronoun.

Personal pronoun	I	Me	He	We	They	Them
Frequency	11	4	2	1	2	1

1) First Personal Pronoun

The first personal pronoun includes I, my, me, we, our, and us.

Data :

1. *I* said a terrorist is a person who terrorises someone
2. *I* also gave an example that a policeman terrorises a robber
3. *i* wasn't shocked
4. *i* agree *i* do inspire people close to islam
5. *I* totally disagree that *i* inspired this act of killing innocent people
6. There is no a single talk of mine where *i* encouraged one to kill another
7. Today, as *we* are aware, there are some people who misguide Muslims and in the name of Islam
8. Whenever anyone wants to malign *me*
9. yes it is *me* saying it but it is out of context
10. regarding *me* being shocked that a Bangladeshi was inspired by *me*

The subject "I,me,we" which is the first personal pronoun. I in these case is showing the involvement of Dr. Zakir Naik in the discussion of clarification. I in the first example i in

the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik trying to explain wht is the meaning of terrorism itself. In the second example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik also give the example beside his explanation about the meaning of the terrorism itself. So, as the preacher to make clear what things being discuss the researcher need to explain it clearly and easy to understanding exampple explain it with included the example. Because in sentence has more meaning in the same sentence so Dr. Zakir Naik do the wright thing to show the example from his explanation about what is terrorism. In In the third example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik shows the reaction after hear that bangladeshi was inspired by In the second example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik preach. First he did not shock because he believe his preach is to inspire people close to islam. But second, there are issue that this Bangladeshi inspired to killed someone because of Dr. Zakir Naik preach. The clear information that In the second example Dr. Zakir Naik clarifiy the misunderstanding from the guy with the preach that he obligated. In the fourth example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik show that the relation between third example above, Dr. Zakir Naik agree that if his preach is to inspire people more close to islam because his preach is explain based on the Qur'an and other books to make the preach more stronger to understand, to believe and to accepted, and also to make clear and easier to answer the question from the guest. In the fifth example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik disagree with the act of killing is because of his preach, he totally disagree if he inspired this act of killing innocent people. Because there is no a single talk of him where he encourage one to kill another, whether muslim or non-muslim. It is because he totally agains terrorism and the killing of innocent humans. Then, how can someone can assume that Dr. Zakir Naik is inspired someone to killed someone or become a terrorist? In the sixth example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik never said that he encourage one to killed another, It is because he totally agains terrorism and the killing of innocent humans. In the seventh example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik shows that as we know, we here is mentioning the muslim in the world if nowadays many cases that someone who misgued Muslims and in the name of Islam. Because based on the reality that Dr. Zakir Naik asking about who is the terrorist itself? Who against Palestine? Who against Rohingya? Who against Ughyur? Did islam came to indonesia with crime?Nowadays, we know there are many muslim in the world. Did islam hold as a people religion based on the violence? In the eight example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik shows that when people tring to malign him which means they

will show everything make him look as a the bad person or everything he did or he said looks bad, and it can be did by clipping the preach so it can looks as he said brutal and can make him as a person that must to jail. In the ninth example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik shows that its true its saying by him but when his preach was clipping so it out of the context, and looks different with what he said in the preach. The last In the tenth example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik shows that regarding they thought Dr. Zakir Naik being shocked that a Bangladeshi was inspired by him that is not true, Dr. Zakir Naik did not shocked to hear that because the thing become his purpose is that to close the people with islam, the peaceful of islam. But Dr. Zakir Naik disagree with the statement with someone said that Bangladeshi was inspired to become terrorism and killing people because of his preach. It is because there is no statement that Dr. Zakir Naik talk about that, there is no a single talk of him where he encourage one to kill another, whether muslim or non-muslim. It is because he totally agains terrorism and the killing of innocent humans.

2) Third Personal Pronoun
The third personal pronoun includes they, their, them, he, his, him, she, her, it, its. In the text, personal pronouns used the most is the third personal pronoun.
Data :

1. *he* is totally against terrorism and the killing of innocent humans
2. once a person comes close to islam, there are possibillities *he* starts hearing other speakers
3. *they* show the clipping.
4. *they* encourage *them* to kill innocent people, which is totally against the Quran
5. yes it is me saying it but *it* is out of context

The subject "he, they, them, it" which is the third personal pronoun. He in these case is showing the involvement of Dr. Zakir Naik in the discussion of clarification. He in the first example is Dr. Zakir Naik and the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik trying to explain if he is totally against terrorism and the killing of innocent humans when there are someone who assume that Dr. Zakir Naik inspired people to killing people and Dr. Zakir Naik disagree with that because he is totally against terrorism and the killing of innocent humans. The second example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik trying to

explain once person comes close to islam mean there are possibillities this people hearing from other people or other speaker. The third example the third personal pronoun of they in the clause above shows that the one who does not like Dr. Zakir Naik and trying many way to evacuate him to give speech or preach in many country. And one of the way to evacuate Dr. Zakir Naik stop to give speech and preach is by clipping the speech and preach itself. So, the clipping itself will show the statement from Dr. Zakir Naik is bad and need to stop giving a speech and preach. The fourth example is the third personal pronoun of they and them in the clause above shows that they here is the someone who trying to misguide muslims and in the name of Islam and try to spread other to kill innocent people so it can change Islam looks like terrorist and many people try to thought that Muslim is bad. Whereas Islam obedient with Qur'an and Qur'an is totally against with killing people because Islam love peacefulness. The last Is the fifth example in the clause above shows that the third personal pronoun it here describe about Dr. Zakir Naik's statement that out of the context because clipping by someone.

CONCLUSION

For the conclusion, the research finding and discussion about interpersonal meaning found in online newspaper from ET about *Totally against terrorism and killing of innocent: Zakir Naik.* The researcher can conclued that to analysing mood, it need to finds the declarative mood aand introgative mood is mostly used in the text because it has relationship between the speaker and the readers or viewers. To find Declarative mood the researcher need to find the statement that has clause which is included into declarative mood is when the position of the subject is before the finite. To find Declarative mood the researcher need to find the Interrogative mood is expressed by question. The clause which is included into interrogative mood is when the position of the subject is after the finite. The speaker as the interlocutor is the provider of information and the reader or viewer is the one who accept or the recipient of information. By the analyzing the modality in the text it reveals the position of the speaker or preacher to the viewers. Modality has 2 type modalization and modulation, for the modalixation the researcher can not find in in the text. By the analysing the personal prounoun, there are three types of personal pronoun, namely first personal pronoun, second personal pronoun and thrid personal pronoun. There are only two types of personal pronoun found in the statement in online news paper. Because first personal pronoun and the third personal pronoun is mostly used in the text, and it reveals the

involvement between the spaker or preacher and the reader to explain the clear clarification inside the text.

REFERENCES

[1]	B. E. Pranoto and L. K. Afrilita, "The organization of words in mental lexicon: evidence from word association test," *Teknosastik*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 26–33, 2019.

[2]	J. S. Al Falaq, S. Suprayogi, F. N. Susanto, and A. U. Husna, "Exploring The Potentials of Wattpad For Literature Class," *Indones. J. Learn. Stud.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 12–19, 2021.

[3]	S. Samanik and F. Lianasari, "Antimatter Technology: The Bridge between Science and Religion toward Universe Creation Theory Illustrated in Dan Brown's Angels and Demons," *Teknosastik*, vol. 14, no. 2, p. 18, 2018, doi: 10.33365/ts.v14i2.58.

[4]	H. Kuswoyo, "Advances in Language and Literary Studies Declarative Sentence Pattern In" Laskar Pelangi" And" The Rainbow Troo...".

[5]	L. U. Qodriani and M. Y. Kardiansyah, "Exploring Culture in Indonesia English Textbook for Secondary Education," *JPI (Jurnal Pendidik. Indones.*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 51–58, 2018.

[6]	A. Afrianto and U. Ma'rifah, "Tubuh dan Relasi Gender: Wacana Pascakolonial Dalam Novel 'The Scarlet Letter' Karya Nathaniel Hawthorne," *LEKSEMA J. Bhs. dan Sastra*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 49–63, 2020.

[7]	S. Suprayogi and B. E. Pranoto, "VIRTUAL TOURISM EXHIBITION ACTIVITY IN ENGLISH FOR TOURISM CLASS: STUDENTS'PERSPECTIVES," *Celt. A J. Cult. English Lang. Teaching, Lit. Linguist.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 199–207, 2020.

[8]	I. Gulö, "How Nias Sees English Personal Pronouns Used as Preposition Objects," *Ling. J. Bhs. dan Sastra*, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 147–156, 2018.

[9]	R. Istiani and D. Puspita, "Interactional Metadiscourse used in Bloomberg International Debate," *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 13–20, 2020.

[10]	Y. Mertania and D. Amelia, "Black Skin White Mask: Hybrid Identity of the Main Character as Depicted in Tagore's The Home and The World," *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 7–12, 2020, doi: 10.33365/llj.v1i1.233.

[11]	W. R. Oktavia and S. Suprayogi, "GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN BORIS JOHNSON'S SPEECH ENTITLED CORONAVIRUS SPREAD IN UK," *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 8–16, 2021.

[12]	P. MULIYAH, D. AMINATUN, L. N. Hakim, and L. SEPTIANA, "MONKEY STORIES: A NEW MEDIA FOR DIGILTAL ENGLISH LEARNING," 2021.

[13]	A. Afrianto and I. Gulö, "Revisiting English competence at hotel," *Teknosastik*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 35–39, 2019.

[14]	S. Samanik, "Imagery Analysis In Matsuoka's Cloud Of Sparrows," *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 17–24, 2021.

[15]	S. Suprayogi, "Javanese Varieties in Pringsewu Regency and Their Origins," *Teknosastik*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 7–14, 2019.

[16]	D. Puspita, "TED-Talk: A Listening Supplemental Material for Learning English," 2021.

[17]	D. Amelia and J. Daud, "Freudian Tripartite on Detective Fiction: the Tokyo Zodiac Murders," *Lang. Lit. J. Linguist. Lit. Lang. Teach.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 299–305, 2020, doi: 10.30743/ll.v4i2.3139.

[18]	M. Y. Kardiansyah, "Metaphysic Paradox upon Daemon Character as Delineated in Philip Pullman's Northern Lights".

[19] D. Aminatun, N. Ngadiso, and S. Marmanto, "Applying PLEASE strategy to teach writing skill on students with different linguistic intelligence," *Teknosastik*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 34–40, 2019.

[20] S. Suprayogi and P. B. Eko, "The Implementation of Virtual Exhibition Project in English for Tourism Class for University Students," *Acad. J. Perspect. Educ. Lang. Lit.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 87–97, 2020.

[21] L. Journal, F. S. Husna, and H. Kuswoyo, "THE PORTRAYAL OF POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AS SEEN IN THE MAIN CHARACTER IN THE WOMAN IN THE WINDOW," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 122–130, 2022.

[22] B. Mandasari and D. Aminatun, "STUDENTS'PERCEPTION ON THEIR PARTICIPATION: WHAT AFFECTS THEIR MOTIVATION TO TAKE PART IN CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES?," *Premise J. English Educ. Appl. Linguist.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 214–225, 2019.

[23] I. Gulö, "Predicates of Indonesian and English Simple Sentences," *Teknosastik*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 76–80, 2019.

[24] D. Puspita and B. E. Pranoto, "The attitude of Japanese newspapers in narrating disaster events: Appraisal in critical discourse study," *Stud. English Lang. Educ.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 796–817, 2021.

[25] P. Muliyah, A. Rekha, and D. Aminatun, "Learning from Mistakes: Students' Perception towards Teacher's Attitude in Writing Correction," *Lexeme J. Linguist. Appl. Linguist.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 44–52, 2020.

[26] J. Asia and Samanik, "Dissociative Identity Disorder Reflected in Frederick Clegg ' S Character in the Collectors Novel," *ELLiC*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 424–431, 2018.

[27] M. Y. Kardiansyah and A. Salam, "Reassuring Feasibility of Using Bourdieusian Sociocultural Paradigm for Literary Translation Study," in *Ninth International Conference on Language and Arts (ICLA 2020)*, 2021, pp. 135–139.

[28] L. Oktaviani, B. Mandasari, and R. A. Maharani, "IMPLEMENTING POWTOON TO IMPROVE STUDENTS'INTERNATIONAL CULTURE UNDERSTANDING IN ENGLISH CLASS," *J. Res. Lang. Educ.*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2020.

[29] B. E. Pranoto, "Insights from Students' Perspective of 9GAG Humorous Memes Used in EFL Classroom," in *Thirteenth Conference on Applied Linguistics (CONAPLIN 2020)*, 2021, pp. 72–76.

[30] N. Putri and D. Aminatun, "USING FACEBOOK TO PRACTICE WRITING SKILL: WHAT DO THE STUDENTS THINK?," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 45–50, 2021.

[31] M. R. Choirunnisa and B. Mandasari, "Secondary students' views towards the Use of Google Clasroom as an online assessments tools during Covid-19 pandemic," *J. Arts Educ.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–9, 2021.

[32] J. Teknologi *et al.*, "BERITA HASIL LIPUTAN WARTAWAN BERBASIS WEB (STUSI KASUS : PWI LAMPUNG)," vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 49–55, 2021.

[33] E. Endang Woro Kasih, "Formulating Western Fiction in Garrett Touch of Texas," *Arab World English J. Transl. Lit. Stud.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 142–155, 2018, doi: 10.24093/awejtls/vol2no2.10.

[34] D. Aminatun and L. Oktaviani, "USING 'MEMRISE' TO BOOST ENGLISH FOR BUSINESS VOCABULARY MASTERY: STUDENTS'VIEWPOINT," *Proc. Univ. PAMULANG*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2019.

[35] K. Sari and B. E. Pranoto, "Representation of Government Concerning the Draft of Criminal Code in The Jakarta Post : A Critical Discourse Analysis," vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 98–113, 2021.

[36] S. Suprayogi, D. Puspita, S. Nuansa, and K. Sari, "THE DISCURSIVE CONSTRUCTION OF INDIGENOUS BELIEF ISSUE IN THE JAKARTA POST," vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 417–430, 2021.

[37] W. A. Febriantini, R. Fitriati, and L. Oktaviani, "AN ANALYSIS OF VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION IN AUTISTIC CHILDREN," *J. Res. Lang. Educ.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 53–56, 2021.

[38] P. Muliyah and D. Aminatun, "Teaching English for Specific Purposes in Vocational High School: Teachers' Beliefs and Practices.," *J. English Teach.*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 122–133, 2020.

[39] M. Y. Kardiansyah, "Pygmalion Karya Bernard Shaw dalam Edisi 1957 dan 2000," *Madah J. Bhs. dan Sastra*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 75–88, 2019.

[40] E. A. Novanti and S. Suprayogi, "WEBTOON'S POTENTIALS TO ENHANCE EFL STUDENTS'VOCABULARY," *J. Res. Lang. Educ.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 83–87, 2021.

[41] I. Gulö and T. V. Rahmawelly, "An Analysis of Omission in Students' English Writings," *Teknosastik*, vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 55–59, 2019.

[42] A. D. Wardaningsih, E. N. Endang, and W. Kasih, "COUNTER DISCOURSE OF MACULINITY IN AVENGER : END GAME MOVIE," no. August, 2022.

[43] L. U. Qodriani and I. D. P. Wijana, "Language Change in 'New-Normal'Classroom," in *4th International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education (ICOLLITE 2020)*, 2020, pp. 385–389.

[44] A. Afrianto and A. Restika, "FUNGSI PEMARKAH WACANA: SEBUAH KASUS DI KELAS BERBICARA PADA LEVEL UNIVERSITAS," *LITERA*, vol. 17, no. 1, 2018.

[45] J. Fakhrurozi, Q. J. Adrian, A. Mulyanto, S. S. Informasi, U. Teknokrat, and M. Online, "Pelatihan Penulisan Jurnalistik dan Naskah Video Bagi Siswa SMK Widya Yahya Gading Rejo," vol. 2, no. 5, pp. 503–509, 2022.

[46] M. Y. Kardiansyah and L. U. Qodriani, "ENGLISH EXTRACURRICULAR AND ITS ROLE TO IMPROVE STUDENTS'ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY," *RETORIKA J. Ilmu Bhs.*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 60–69, 2018.

[47] I. Ahmad, R. I. Borman, G. G. Caksana, and J. Fakhrurozi, "Penerapan Teknologi Augmented Reality Katalog Perumahan Sebagai Media Pemasaran Pada PT. San Esha Arthamas," *SINTECH (Science Inf. Technol. J.*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 53–58, 2021.

[48] L. A. Sartika and B. E. Pranoto, "Analysis of Humor in the Big Bang Theory By Using Relevance Theory : a Pragmatic Study," vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 1–7, 2021.

[49] N. Purwaningsih and I. Gulö, "REPRESENTATION OF REYNHARD SINAGA IN BBC NEWS AND THE JAKARTA POST," *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 50–61, 2021.

[50] M. Y. Kardiansyah and A. Salam, "The Translator's Strategy as a Cultural Mediator in Translating Indonesian Novel into English," in *4th International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education (ICOLLITE 2020)*, 2020, pp. 413–418.

[51] R. Fadilah and H. Kuswoyo, "Transitivity Analysis of News Reports on Covid-19 of Jakarta Post Press," 2021.

[52] P. S. I. Ivana and S. Suprayogi, "THE REPRESENTATION OF IRAN AND UNITED STATES IN DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECH: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS," *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 40–45, 2020.

[53] L. Journal, D. V. Ranti, and E. Nurmaily, "RACIAL PROFILING ON POLICE STOP AND SEARCH PRACTICE AS PORTRAYED IN THE GEORGE

TILLMAN ' S MOVIE THE HATE U," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 93–97, 2021.

[54] T. Yulianti and A. Sulistyawati, "Online Focus Group Discussion (OFGD) Model Design in Learning," 2021.

[55] L. U. Qodriani, "The Use of Phatic Particle 'Geh'in Lampungnese's Indonesian Language".

[56] E. Ngestirosa, E. Woro, and J. E. Strid, "Reconstructing the Border : Social Integration in Reyna Grande ' s The Distance Between Us," no. December, 2020.

[57] J. Fakhrurozi, D. Pasha, J. Jupriyadi, and I. Anggrenia, "Pemertahanan Sastra Lisan Lampung Berbasis Digital Di Kabupaten Pesawaran," *J. Soc. Sci. Technol. Community Serv.*, vol. 2, no. 1, p. 27, 2021, doi: 10.33365/jsstcs.v2i1.1068.

[58] I. Hamzah, A. Y. Wahyudin, L. Oktaviani, A. A. Aldino, M. Alfathaan, and A. Julius, "Pendampingan Pembelajaran Public Speaking Bagi Siswa-Siswa Man 1 Lampung Tengah," *J. Widya Laksmi*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 76–81, 2022.

[59] D. Aminatun, P. Muliyah, and H. Haryanti, "the Effect of Using Dictogloss on Students' Listening Comprehension Achievement," *J. PAJAR (Pendidikan dan Pengajaran)*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 262–269, 2021, doi: 10.33578/pjr.v5i2.8246.

[60] D. Puspita, "CORPUS BASED STUDY: STUDENTS'LEXICAL COVERAGE THROUGH BUSINESS PLAN REPORT WRITING," *16 Novemb. 2019, Bandar Lampung, Indones. i*.

[61] Samanik, "A Contextual Approach: Business Presentation to Accelerate EFL Learners ' English Speaking Skill Samanik Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia," 2018.

[62] R. M. Nababan and E. Nurmaily, "THE HYPERMASCULINITY AS SEEN IN THE MAIN CHARACTER IN RAMBO : LAST BLOOD MOVIE," vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 25–32, 2021.

[63] B. Mandasari and D. Aminatun, "VLOG: A TOOL TO IMPROVE STUDENTS" ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL," *Proc. Univ. PAMULANG*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2020.

[64] D. Amelia and F. D. Dintasi, "Ephebophilia suffered by the main character," *Teknosastik*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 81–86, 2019.

[65] T. Yulianti and A. Sulistiyawati, "The Blended Learning for Student's Character Building," in *International Conference on Progressive Education (ICOPE 2019)*, 2020, pp. 56–60.

[66] Z. Abidin, D. Amelia, and R. M. Aguss, "PELATIHAN GOOGLE APPS UNTUK MENAMBAH KEAHLIAN TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI BAGI GURU SMK PGRI 1 LIMAU," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 43–48, 2022.

[67] M. Fithratullah, "Representation of Korean Values Sustainability in American Remake Movies," *Teknosastik*, vol. 19, no. 1, p. 60, 2021, doi: 10.33365/ts.v19i1.874.

[68] T. I. Setri and D. B. Setiawan, "Matriarchal Society in The Secret Life of Bees by Sue Monk Kidd," *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 28–33, 2020, doi: 10.33365/llj.v1i1.223.

[69] M. Fithratullah, "Globalization and Culture Hybridity; The Commodification on Korean Music and its Successful World Expansion," *Digit. Press Soc. Sci. Humanit.*, vol. 2, no. 2018, p. 00013, 2019, doi: 10.29037/digitalpress.42264.

[70] I. Gulö, D. B. Setiawan, S. R. Prameswari, and S. R. Putri, "MENINGKATKAN KEPERCAYAAN DIRI ANAK-ANAK PANTI ASUHAN DALAM BERBICARA BAHASA INGGRIS," *Adimas J. Pengabdi. Kpd. Masy.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 23–28, 2021.