

INVESTIGATING GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN WRITING NEWS OF DEADLY GREATER JAKARTA FLOODS PIT ANIES' CTITICS AGAINST HIS SUPPORTERS IN RALLIES

Firda Alfa Mega¹
Dion Tira Erlangga²
English Education

firdaalfa09mega@gmail.com

Abstract

Grammatical Cohesive devices has a function to hang text hang together or be cohesive, that means they contribute to what Hasan terms of a text's unity of texture. That is the schematics structure of text, in turn provides a text with unity of texture. Texture result from the combination of semantics configuration of two kinds: those of register and those of cohesion. Halliday and Hasan (1976) stater that there are four types of grammatical cohesive devices which are reference, ellipsis, substitution, conjunction. This study use descriptive qualitative approach that solve the research problem in analyzing type of grammatical cohesion in writing new entitled Deadly Greater Jakarta floods pit Anies'scriticsc againts his suppoters in rallies from The Jakarta Post The data of this study were analyzed by using some steps. Firstly, identify the data that contained grammatical cohesion. Identification is done by reading and re-read the transcribed the data before going to the next step. Then, select sentences which consist of presupposition triggers. After that, the data were analyzed based on the theory from Halliday and Hasan (1976) about grammatical cohesion. First, the forms of grammatical cohesion markers that emerge are references and conjunctions. The result of this study are the use of Reference appeared 10 times with the percentage 77% while conjunction only 3 times with the percentage 23%. Second, the markers of grammatical cohesion function to build unity and continuity of forms in lingual units. For example, references to explain and point out sources of reference, substitutions to replace certain lingual units so that the words used are more interesting and not monotonous, conjunctions to connect one sentence with another sentence to better understand the reader.

Key words: Grammatical Cohesion, The Jakarta Post, News

INTRODUCTION

[1], [2] state that news is a report or notification about the occurrence of an event, and a condition that is general in nature and has also just happened and was delivered by journalists in the mass media [3], [4], [5]. There are several media in delivering a news it can be through TV, Magazine, Radio even Website [6], [7], [8]. According to [9], [10], news is the latest information selected by journalists to be published in a media in order to attract the reader. According to [11], [12], the meaning of news is a report about an event or opinion that has an important value, appeals to some audiences, is new, and is published through periodic mass media [13], [14], [15]. From the statements of thetheree experts, it can be concluded that the news is information about what is happening / has happened with

the aim to be conveyed to the general public [16], [17], [18]. In this case the researchers have an important role in writing news so that the news can get the attention from readers.

The use of language in the mass media has important role by media writers [19], [20], [21] to attempt consciously or unconsciously to influence the audience understanding of the news event [22], [23], [24]. It means that the journalist can give their opinion value in positive or negative side towards the issues [25], [26], the reader are brought out to trust or taken as granted [27], [28], [29]. One more thing that usually happens to most readers and the general public, they read the news just looking for information by reading normally without paying attention to the mistakes in it [30], [31], [32]. In fact, unwitting mistakes that are not realized will sometimes lead to a different understanding between the information the writer wants to convey to the reader [33], [34], [35]. One of the mistakes that we can analyze in news is how grammatical cohesion is used in writing the news so that it can present complete and good news for the readers [36], [37]. In writing news is one of field in discourse. It is because discourse is the study of message structure in communication [38], [39], [40].

This study specifically analyze and find out the grammatical cohesion that is used in this news and the implication of discourse analysis as learning material for the readers. The analysis takes from online website, The Jakarta Post. The writers focused in the case of Deadly Greater Jakarta floods pit Anies'scriticsagains his suppoters in rallies which presented in the news. This issue has already become hot issue since after the news served many reactions have appeared [41], [42], [43]. Therefore, this topic is worthwhile to do in this research. There are two reasons why the writers chose grammatical cohesion as the topic. The first reason is to know and describe the types of grammatical cohesion that are used in the news and the second reason is to explain the implication that can be obtained about the discourse analysis as learning material. It should be known by the writers of the news or journalist that the grammatical cohesion in every sentence should be understandable in order to avoid misinterpretation between writer and reader.

This study was conducted under motivation by several previous studies that had been done by another researcher about grammatical cohesion. The research entitled Grammatical Cohesion in Thai Cave Rescue News in International Newspaper conducted by Rika Wahyuni Tambunan ,Ridwan Hanafiah and Umar Mono from University of Sumatera,

Indonesia. The result of this study shows that provided the types of references was known 43% was predominant with personal and comparative reference [44], [45], [46], was realized by anaphoric and cataphoric [47], [48], [49]. Conjunction considered as 42% with the additive, temporal, adversative, matter, clarifying, conditional, varying [50], [51] and cause conjunction [52], [53], was realized by the conjunctive system [54], [55], [56]. Substitution was 10% with nominal and verbal substitution was realized by replacing one item by another [57], [58]. Ellipsis was 5% with clausal and nominal ellipsis, was realized by eluding a noun, verb or clause and recovering it by referring to an element in the preceding text [59], [60], [61]. The finding of the result show that the news texts seldom use other types of the grammatical cohesion especially the use of ellipsis [62], [63] and substitution which were possible to be used in writing because most researchers stated that both ellipsis and substitution were commonly found in speaking [64].

Cohesion refers to the resources within language provided by clause structure and clause complexes [65], [66]. Hence, cohesive relation are non structural relations which work to help a text hang together [67]. The concept of cohesion is semantic one, it refers to relation of meaning that exists within the text and define it as a text [68]. Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another. From the explanation above the writer conclude that cohesion refers to the interconnection between sentences that are explicitly expressed in the use of the sentence in the paragraph. There are two types of cohesion. First is grammatical cohesion and second is lexical cohesion. Grammatical Cohesive devices has a function to hang text hang together or be cohesive, that means they contribute to what Hasan terms of a text's unity of texture [69], [70]. That is the schematics structure of text, in turn provides a text with unity of texture. Texture result from the combination of semantics configuration of two kinds: those of register and those of cohesion. There are four types of grammatical cohesive devices which are reference, ellipsis, substitution, conjunction. Lexical cohesion refers to relationship among lexical items in – a text and, in particular, among content words. The main kinds of lexical cohesion are repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, and collocation. In this case the writer will be limit the discussion which is more focus on Grammatical cohesion.

METHOD

This study use descriptive qualitative approach that solve the research problem in analyzing type of grammatical cohesion in writing new entitled Deadly Greater Jakarta floods pit Anies'scriticsagains his suppoters in rallies from The Jakarta Post . Qualitative research was an explanation of the research that describe thing in detail by using text news. The sample is from Jakarta Post as online news. There is one news from Jakarta Post

The data of this study were analyzed by using some steps. Firstly, identify the data that contained grammatical cohesion. Identification is done by reading and re-read the transcribed the data before going to the next step. Then, select sentences which consist of presupposition triggers. After that, the data were analyzed based on the theory from Halliday and Hasan (1976) about grammatical cohesion. Grammatical Cohesion devided into 4 types. Those are reference, ellipsis, substitution, conjunction. Reference has two items maybe anaphoric and cataphoric. Ellipsis has two types such as Verbal and Clausal ellipsis. Then, Substitution has 3 types as follow; Nominal, Verbal and Clausal. The last conjunction divided into 3 types whic are temporal,clausal and addictive conjunction.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After collecting and analyzing the data about grammatical cohesion as found in The Jakarta Post, the writer found the result as described in the table below;

Table 1 Grammatical cohesion in The Jakarta Post

No.	Grammatical Cohesion	The Jakarta Post	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Reference	10	77%
2.	Conjunction	3	23%
Total		13	100%

According to the table 1, there are 13 data of grammatical cohesion in The Jakarta. It shows that, the dominant used category in is reference. In The Jakarta Post , Reference is appeared 10 tiimes with the percentage 77% while conjunction only 3 times with the percentage 23%.

Table 2. Table Percentage of Reference in The Jakarta Post

No.	Reference	The Jakarta Post	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Anaphoric	9	90%
2.	Cataphoric	1	10 %
Total		10	100%

Table 2 shows the percentage of Existential type used in The Jakarta News. The writer found the most dominant used is Anaphoric that appeared 9 times with the percentage 90% and the rest is Cathaporic.

Table 3. Table Percentage of Conjunction Found in The Jakarta Post

No.	Conjunction	The Jakarta Post	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Additive Conjunction	3	100%
Total		3	100%

Table 3 shows the percentage of Conjunction used by The Jakarta Post. The writer only found one type of conjunction which is Additive Conjunction . Additive Conjunction appear 3 times with the perentages 100%.

Analysis

Reference will creates cohesion by creating links between elements. Gerot and Wignell (1994: 170) explained that Reference refers to system which introduces and track the identity of participant through text ,As a term of a general rule, therefore, reference items may be anaphoric and cataphoric,

1. Anaphoric

The function is to signifies a word or a phrase that refers to another word or phrase used earlier in the text.

2. Cataphoric

Cataphoric duty is t describe the use of a word or phrase that refers to another word or phrase which is used later in the text. Cataphoric reference considered as less common in speech but can be used for dramatic effect in writing. It happens when the reader is introduced to someone as an abstract, before later learning his or her name.

In this section the writer tries to explain briefly about the finding that indicates into some grammatical cohesion. The explanation will be explained as follow;

The data sample that shows as Anaphoric grammatical is as follow;

1. *The widespread flooding that hit Greater Jakarta on the first day of 2020 has led to a shouting match between those protesting Jakarta Governor AniesBaswedan over **his** administration's handling of the natural disaster **and his** own supporters.*

From this sentence his administration's and his own supporters refers to Jakarta Governor Anis Baswedan. It is supposed to be anaphoric because the phrase which is Jakarta Governor Anis Baswedan comes earlier in the text.

The data sample that is considered in Cataphoric grammatical is as follows;

1. *Two groups held rallies at the same time at City Hall in Central Jakarta on Tuesday, with one group comprising dozens of people rallying against Anies **and** the other group comprising dozens who defended the governor.*

From the data above we can conclude that this sentence includes Cataphoric because the phrase comes later. The phrase is *one group comprising dozens of people rallying against Anies **and** the other group comprising dozens who defended the governor.*

2. Conjunction

One of the types of Conjunction found in the news was Additive conjunction: and, and also, in addition, moreover, or, or else, further, furthermore, additionally, for instance, alternatively, by the way, in other words, in the same way, similarly.

The data sample that shows additive conjunction is as follows;

1. *Two groups held rallies at the same time at City Hall in Central Jakarta on Tuesday, with one group comprising dozens of people rallying against Anies **and** the other group comprising dozens who defended the governor.*

The use of "and" here shows that the journalist just uses one conjunction which is additive conjunction to relate one sentence to another sentence.

Compared to the research entitled *Grammatical Cohesion in Thai Cave Rescue News in International Newspaper* conducted by Rika Wahyuni Tambunan, Ridwan Hanafiah, and Umar Mono from University of Sumatera, Indonesia. The result of this study shows that

provided the types of references was known 43% was predominant with personal and comparative reference, was realized by anaphoric and cataphoric. Conjunction considered as 42% with the additive, temporal, adversative, matter, clarifying, conditional, varying and cause conjunction, was realized by the conjunctive system. Substitution was 10% with nominal and verbal substitution was realized by replacing one item by another. Ellipsis was 5% with clausal and nominal ellipsis, was realized by eluding a noun, verb or clause and recovering it by referring to an element in the preceding text. The Journalist of The Jakarta Post only focus in two term which are reference with the anaphoric 90% and The cataphoric 10 %. But they have the similarity of the most dominant use of the reference which is anaphoric reference.

In conclusion both of them have the same style in writing the news that the journalists seldom use other types of the grammatical cohesion especially the use of ellipsis and substitution which were possible to be used in writing because most researchers stated that both ellipsis and substitution were commonly found in speaking.

CONCLUSION

First, the forms of grammatical cohesion markers that emerge are references and conjunctions. With the translation of Reference is appeared 10 times with the percentage 77% while conjunction only 3 times with the percentage 23%. Second, the markers of grammatical cohesion function to build unity and continuity of forms in lingual units. For example, references to explain and point out sources of reference, substitutions to replace certain lingual units so that the words used are more interesting and not monotonous, conjunctions to connect one sentence with another sentence to better understand the reader.

REFERENCES

- 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.
- D. Amelia, A. Afrianto, S. Samanik, S. Suprayogi, B. E. Pranoto, and I. Gulo, "Improving Public Speaking Ability through Speech," *J. Soc. Sci. Technol. Community Serv.*, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 322, 2022, doi: 10.33365/jsstcs.v3i2.2231.
- 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.
- 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.
- I. Gulö, “Predicates of Indonesian and English Simple Sentences,” *Teknosastik*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 76–80, 2019.
- A. H. Rahmania and B. Mandasari, “STUDENTS’ PERCEPTION TOWARDS THE USE OF JOOX APPLICATION TO IMPROVE STUDENTS’ PRONUNCIATION,” *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 39–44, 2021.
- I. Gulö and T. V. Rahmawelly, “An Analysis of Omission in Students’ English Writings,” *Teknosastik*, vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 55–59, 2019.
- D. Puspita, “TED-Talk: A Listening Supplemental Material for Learning English,” 2021.
- 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.
- J. Fakhrurozi and D. Puspita, “KONSEP PIIL PESENGGIRI DALAM SASTRA LISAN WAWANCAN LAMPUNG SAIBATIN,” *J. PESONA*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 1–13, 2021.
- 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.
- H. Kuswoyo, E. T. S. Sujatna, Afrianto, and A. Rido, “„This novel is not totally full of tears...“: Graduation Resources as Appraisal Strategies in EFL Students” Fiction Book Review Oral Presentation,” *World J. English Lang.*, vol. 12, no. 6, pp. 294–303, 2022, doi: 10.5430/wjel.v12n6p294.
- 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.
- M. Y. Kardiansyah and A. Salam, “Literary Translation Agents in the Space of Mediation,” in *International Joint Conference on Arts and Humanities (IJCAH 2020)*, 2020, pp. 592–598.
- I. Gulö, “IMPLEMENTATION OF ENGLISH THEME AND RHEME TO NIAS LANGUAGE”.
- A. Budiman, B. E. Pranoto, and A. Gus, “Pendampingan Dan Pelatihan Pengelolaan Website SMS Negeri 1 Semaka Tanggamus,” vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 150–159, 2021.
- B. Mandasari and A. Y. Wahyudin, “Flipped Classroom Learning Model: Implementation and Its Impact on EFL Learners’ Satisfaction on Grammar Class,” *Ethical Ling. J. Lang. Teach. Lit.*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 150–158, 2021.
- 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.

- Afrianto, E. T. S. Sujatna, N. Darmayanti, and F. Ariyani, "Configuration of Lampung Mental Clause: a Functional Grammar Investigation," *Proc. Ninth Int. Conf. Lang. Arts (ICLA 2020)*, vol. 539, no. Icla 2020, pp. 222–226, 2021, doi: 10.2991/assehr.k.210325.039.
- H. T. Yudha and B. Mandasari, "THE ANALYSIS OF GAME USAGE FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 74–79, 2021.
- I. Gulö, "Li Niha in the Hands of Bloggers: Better or Worse?," *Univ. Teknokr. Indones.*, p. 35, 2018.
- D. Aminatun, D. Alita, Y. Rahmanto, and A. D. Putra, "Pelatihan Bahasa Inggris Melalui Pembelajaran Interaktif Di Smk Nurul Huda Pringsewu," *J. Eng. Inf. Technol. Community Serv.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 66–71, 2022.
- L. Oktaviani and B. Mandasari, "Powtoon: Presenting SQ3R Implementation in Reading Class through A Web-Based Medium," *Proc. Univ. PAMULANG*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2019.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- M. Hutauruk and D. Puspita, "A METAPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS: A STUDY OF PRAGMATIC FAILURE FOUND IN INDONESIAN EFL STUDENTS," *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 62–69, 2020.
- D. Aminatun, M. Ayu, and P. Mulyah, "ICT Implementation during Covid-19 Pandemic: How Teachers Deal with a New Style of Teaching," 2021.
- H. Kuswanto, W. B. H. Pratama, and I. S. Ahmad, "Survey data on students' online shopping behaviour: A focus on selected university students in Indonesia," *Data Br.*, vol. 29, p. 105073, 2020.
- I. Gulö and T. Nainggolan, "The Functions of Nias Personal Pronouns," 2021.
- 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.
- J. Teknologi *et al.*, "BERITA HASIL LIPUTAN WARTAWAN BERBASIS WEB (STUDI KASUS : PWI LAMPUNG)," vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 49–55, 2021.

- 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.
- 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.
- P. Mulyah, D. Aminatun, S. S. Nasution, T. Hastomo, and S. S. W. Sitepu, "EXPLORING LEARNERS' AUTONOMY IN ONLINE LANGUAGE-LEARNING IN STAI SUFYAN TSAURI MAJENANG," *Getsempena English Educ. J.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 382–394, 2020.
- D. Puspita and D. Amelia, "TED-TALK: A SUPPLEMENT MATERIAL TO PROMOTE STUDENTS' AUTONOMY IN LISTENING," *ELTIN JOURNAL, J. English Lang. Teach. Indones.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 91–102, 2020.
- D. Amelia, "UPAYA PENINGKATAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INGGRIS MELALUI STORYTELLING SLIDE AND SOUND," *J. Soc. Sci. Technol. Community Serv.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 22–26, 2021.
- D. Aminatun and L. Oktaviani, "Memrise: Promoting Students' Autonomous Learning Skill through Language Learning Application," *Metathesis J. English Lang. Lit. Teach.*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 214–223, 2019, doi: 10.31002/metathesis.v3i2.1982.
- 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.
- 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.
- R. Ambarwati and B. Mandasari, "THE INFLUENCE OF ONLINE CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY TOWARD STUDENTS' PRONUNCIATION AND VOCABULARY MASTERY," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 50–55, 2020.
- D. Puspita, "Journal of Literature , Linguistics and," vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 42–50, 2021.
- 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.
- 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.
- S. Suprayogi, "Javanese Varieties in Pringsewu Regency and Their Origins," *Teknosastik*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 7–14, 2019.
- E. N. E. W. Kasih, S. Suprayogi, D. Puspita, R. N. Oktavia, and D. Ardian, "Speak up

- confidently: Pelatihan English Public Speaking bagi siswa-siswi English Club SMAN 1 Kotagajah,” *Madaniya*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 313–321, 2022, [Online]. Available: <https://madaniya.pustaka.my.id/journals/contents/article/view/189>
- 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.
- L. Oktaviani, “ETHNIC SNAKE GAME: A STUDY ON THE USE OF MULTIMEDIA IN SPEAKING CLASS FOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING STUDENTS,” *Sect. Ed.*, 2018.
- J. Fakhrurozi and Q. J. Adrian, “Ekranisasi Cerpen ke Film Pendek: Alternatif Pembelajaran Kolaboratif di Perguruan Tinggi,” in *Seminar Nasional Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra*, 2020, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 91–97.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- B. Mandasari and S. T. P. Agusty, “MOBILE LEARNING: THE IMPACT OF WHATSAPP USAGE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING,” *Sect. Ed.*.
- B. Mandasari and L. Oktaviani, “The Influence of Nias Language to Bahasa Indonesia,” *Premise J. English Educ. Appl. Linguist.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 61–78, 2018.
- S. Suprayogi, S.- Samanik, E. A. Novanti, and Y.- Ardesis, “EFL Learner’s Literary Competence Mapping through Reader-Response Writing Assessed using CCEA GCSE Mark Scheme,” *Celt A J. Cult. English Lang. Teach. Lit.*, vol. 21, no. 1, p. 1, 2021, [Online]. Available: <http://journal.unika.ac.id/index.php/celt/article/view/2871>
- A. Wantoro, R. Rusliyawati, M. Fitratullah, and J. Fakhrurozi, “Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (Pkm) Peningkatan Profesional Bagi Pengurus Osis Pada Sma Negeri 1 Pagelaran,” *J. Soc. Sci. Technol. Community Serv.*, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 242, 2022, doi: 10.33365/jsstcs.v3i2.2163.
- B. Mandasari, D. Aminatun, M. Ayu, and B. Inggris, “PENDAMPINGAN PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INGGRIS MELALUI ACTIVE LEARNING BAGI SISWA-SISWI MA MA ’ ARIF 9 KOTAGAJAH LAMPUNG TENGAH,” vol. 4,

no. 2, pp. 46–55, 2022.

- I. Ahmad, R. I. Borman, J. Fakhrurozi, and G. G. Caksana, “Software Development Dengan Extreme Programming (XP) Pada Aplikasi Deteksi Kemiripan Judul Skripsi Berbasis Android,” *INOVTEK Polbeng-Seri Inform.*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 297–307, 2020.
- L. U. Qodriani and I. D. P. Wijana, “The ‘New’Adjacency Pairs in Online Learning: Categories and Practices,” in *Ninth International Conference on Language and Arts (ICLA 2020)*, 2021, pp. 121–125.
- 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.
- T. Yulianti and A. Sulistyawati, “Online Focus Group Discussion (OFGD) Model Design in Learning,” 2021.
- 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.
- 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. Pengabd. Kpd. Masy.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 23–28, 2021.
- L. U. Qodriani, “The Use of Phatic Particle ‘Geh’ in Lampungnese’s Indonesian Language”.
- 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.
- D. Aminatun and L. Oktaviani, “USING ‘MEMRISE’ TO BOOST ENGLISH FOR BUSINESS VOCABULARY MASTERY: STUDENTS’VIEWPOINT,” *Proc. Univ. PAMULANG*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2019.
- A. D. Wardaningsih, E. N. Endang, and W. Kasih, “COUNTER DISCOURSE OF MACULINITY IN AVENGER : END GAME MOVIE,” no. August, 2022.
- 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.
- A. Afrianto and A. Restika, “FUNGSI PEMARKAH WACANA: SEBUAH KASUS DI KELAS BERBICARA PADA LEVEL UNIVERSITAS,” *LITERA*, vol. 17, no. 1, 2018.