A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF THE JAKARTA POST NEWS SPECIAL REPORT

Hafidz Tresna Yudha[1]
Dion Tira Erlangga[2]
English Education

hafidz_yudha@yahoo.com

Abstract

This research has a goal to apply the theory of 3 dimensional framework from Norman Fairclough with the data a news from The Jakarta Post. The thory used in this research first are Textual Analysis with the following types: Experiential Value Relational Value, and Expressive Value. The second is Discursive Practice Analysis with the following types: Production, Distribution, Consumption. The third is Social Practice Analysis with the folowing types: Situational Level, Institutional Level, Social Level. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative study. The data taken from website news The Jakarta Post entitled: Special Report: Hong Kong leader says she would 'quit' if she could, fears her ability to resolve crisis now 'very limited'.". Based on the theory applied, it has result that the use of CDA will explain how the text could give impact in many ways such as sociocultural and also to reveal the textual, discursive and also sosial practice of the news.

Key words: CDA, Norman Fairclough

INTRODUCTION

Discourse studies is a field of an interdisciplinary between linguistic, psychology, poetics and social sciences [1], [2]. It has the focused on the analysis of discourse, the systematic theory and then various context [3], [4], [5]. It has developed from similar problem and interest and become an extension in these disciplines [6], [7]. So, discourse studies will make relation to the basic similarity on discourse, object, forms in use of language and the communicative context [8], [9], [10]. Besides, one of influence researcher is Teun Van Dijk as the author of "The Handbook of Discourse Analysis (1985)" and as a Dutch linguist and generally believed as the "founding father" from the contemporary of the study of discourse [11], [12].

Actually "Discourse Studies" has already talked as a field of study in the 1970s [13], [14]. It has been developed until this period with many kinds and branch of it [15]. As the explanation in "A Glossary of Literary Terms", from Harpham and Abrams tell that discourse is focused on language that used in a sentences and the interaction between speaker and hearer or between writer and reader [16], [17], [18], in a certain situation [19], [20]. Discourse Analysis provide a basic methodology to describes and analyze how the

structure and content of the text cobnvey ideas and the relation among the ideas itself that become a representation in the text, systematically" [21], [22].

CDA differs from other forms of discourse analysis in much because of its 'critical' [23], [24], [25]. "Critical" implies connections and causes which are hidden [26], [27], it is also implies intervention [28], [29], for example providing resources for those who may be disadvantaged through change.' Fairclough [30], [31], [32]. The exposure of the hidden things is important, as they are not obvious for the people involved and therefore cannot be fought against [33], [34].

Generally, Discourse analysis concerns on language that used between a group of people [35], [36]. It will analyze based on the writing from many other to specify the usage [37], [38]. According to [39] has given a statement that discourse has two key component of the news media, such as the news story and process when producing text [40], [41]. Accordingly, Fairclough's see on the language media analysis as "We need to analyze the media language as discourse [42], then the linguistic analysis of media should be part of the discourse analysis of media. [43] has stated about discourse is in electronic distribution for the future of written text.

The basic understanding of discourse analysis is that discourse is not understood clearly as an object of language study [44], [45]. Language is used to analyze the text. Norman Fairclough's analysis is based on the very big question, it is how to link the micro text or the meaning inside the text with the macro community context or social [46], [47]. Fairclough seeks to build a model of discourse analysis that could contributes to both social and cultural analysis, and combining a tradition of textual analysis that always sees in a confined space with a broader community context [48], [49], [50]. Fairclough's point of interest is to see how language users carry the certain ideological values [51], [52]. In this case, a clear analysis is needed. Social and critical language is a form of action, in a dialectical relationship with the social structure [53], [54]. Therefore, the analysis must be separated in a part of the language formed and shaped from a social relations and specific social contexts. So it can be concluded that "Discourse Analysis" is a field on applied linguistic that analyze the language use of between the interaction with speaker and listener or writer and reader.

Extreme political bias is relatively easy to be identified, perhaps because of it's sound and fury, but there is a much more sinister and intangible form of politically tainted language which is potentially more dangerous for people in a society [55], [56]. It is stated sinister because it is generally undetected and comes from those people who have power ans obligation [57], [58], [59]. It has the effect of conditioning recipients' attitudes and expectations, furthering social inequality and keeping us in our proper stations [60], [61]. Stubbs (1990: 8) comments on this phenomenon: 'if people and things are repeatedly talked about in certain ways, then there is a good chance that this will affect how they are thought of' [62], [63], [64]. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) was developed to identify this hidden sociopolitical control which proponents of CDA believe actively constructs society on some levels [65], [66], [67]. This may be one reason the highly politicised media has so much influence on the views of society [68], [69], [70].

The data used in this research was a news obtained from one of the most well known news website The Jakarta Post with the news entitled Special Report: Hong Kong leader says she would 'quit' if she could, fears her ability to resolve political crisis now 'very limited', concerning about recent political situation about China extradition that happening in Hongkong.

There are several studies that conducted in revealing and analyze the language and also the interaction between the speaker and hearer or between writer and reader, The first research come from Tambunan, Muchtar, Agustian, Salim, Aisyah, Marpaung, Nasution (2018) entitled "Critical Discourse: Applying Norman Fairclough theory in Recep Tayyip Erdogan's Balcony Speech" this research trying to apply the theory into the speech in front of the headquarter of the party in Arkan, Turkey. This research used the theory from Norman Fairclough to do textual analysis, analysis of the practice of discourse and also to do the analysis of sociocultural. Qualitative research method used as a method in this study to approach critical discourse analysis, this study also use observation techniques and the result are found as follow: (1) The textual analysis in his official greeting speech of Erdogan consist of three parts: the text structure, grammar and coherence. (2) Analysis of the practice of three stages: namely the process of earning a discourse, process deployment, and the use of discourse. (3) Analysis of sociocultural practices in his official speech of Erdogan consist of three levels, namely the level of: situational, institutional, and social.

Another research come from Handayani, Heriyanto and Soemantri (2018) entitled Fairclough's three dimensional framework used on trump's political speech: a critical discourse analysis (a case study of historic speech related to jerussalem as israel's capital) this research based on Fairclough's 3 dimensional frameworks. Descriptive Qualitative method is applied in this research. The data obtained by transcription by Trump's statement about city of Jerussalem being the capital city of Israel. The research used Fairclough's three dimensional frameworks of critical discourse analysis with the first data which are: speech, writing, visual image or combination of it. Second, a discursive practice and interpretation which contain the production and consumption of the related text.Third, a social practice or explanation of the discourse. The result of this research is that: the way how he delivering the speech were involving vocabulary, voice, mood and transivity. The speech of him also convey meaning as persuading, criticism, constractive participant, power, authority, allusion, claim that were implicitly used in the speech.

The last study come from Laraswati and Ridhani (2018) their research examine the field of discourse analysis which contain popularity in the field of media and study of communication. The focus is on the application in 1990s era of Indonesia in critical discourse that examining the approach of it.

The goal of this research is to know the role of CDA and also to discover the hidden ideologies in the media of discourse studies. This research use ten different journal articles to clarify several things like methods, ways, and finding in which CDA has found in our phenomenon of social and also education. It was found that CDA has been applied to presenting a positive drawing for a group of people in their communication.

From the explanation above it resulted some questions as follow:

1. What are the Textual analysis inside the news which is concerned with formal properties of the text

2. What are the Discursive practice that can be seen inside the news concerned with the relationship between text and interaction, seeing the text as a product of a process of production

3. What are the Social practice concerned with the relationship between interaction and social context and their social effects

This research will have several similarity in using the theory of speech act like the previous study that has been written above.

The three-dimensional framework was created by Fairclough (1989; 1992; 2003). Each communicative activity, in his perspective, includes three dimensions: firsly, it is a text (speech, writing, visual pictures or a mixture of these). Second, it is a discursive practice involving texts being produced and consumed. Third, it's a social exercise. Fairclough created three phases of CDA, description, interpretation and explanation, corresponding to the three levels of discourse. discourse is a kind of social practice, which is the embodiment of social structure.

Textual Analysis

There are three approaches in analyzing textual analysis, they are Experiential, Relational and Expressive approach.

Experiential in Textual

Experiential is the meaning of language that functions to describe user experience. By looking at experiential values, CDA attempts to show how 'the text producer's experience of the natural or social world's effects and is shown in a text.

The example of experiential could be found on a letter from Sir Norman Fowler to expatriates:

He is the chairman of conservative party in United Kingdom and created a letter to their voters aimed to decrease the apathy of them. The reason why the party disrespected by its's voters, because of the leader substitution of Margaret to John Major who is considered as less capable for the position.

The example of experiential in the letter:

"Britain under the conservatives party has been transformed"

The sentence shows the experience of him and his party in making Britain the number one during their leadership period, for fifteen years in a row. The sentence was used by Fowler to influence voters who had doubted their party to return to trusting their party, because in the past they had given many changes for Britain.

Relational in Textual

Relational values may identify the perceived social relationship between the producer of the text and its recipient.

Example :

The letter and its vocabulary are targeted towards the expatriate with a typically Conservative viewpoint. It makes many assumptions about what will be perceived as good. There are a number of issues, which although good for 'the pound in your pocket' and the individual, have negative consequences for society as a whole.

'Socialist(s)' also has a relational aspect, it assumes that the expatriate reader is antisocialist. Perhaps a fair assumption to make.

Expressive in Textual

Expressive value, provides an insight into 'the producer's evaluation (in the widest sense) of the bit of the reality it relates to.

Example :

Words with expressive values can be classified in two main ways, those that are positive and associated with the Conservatives and those which are negative and used in conjunction with Labour.

Positive connotations:'dramatically down' 'successfully weathered' 'fallen steadily'

Negative connotations: 'bitterly opposed' 'over-regulation' 'threatened by Labour'

Discursive Practice Analysis

Discursive is a form of social practice and focuses on the processes of text production, distribution and consumption, Fairclough (1992). This dimension is related to how process of text production until consumption for example, work patterns, work charts, and routines when producing news. According to Fairclough, it refers to the procedures of editors involved in the production of media texts. An example is the practice of discourse covers how the media journalist produces the text, so this is related to the journalist himself, which by covering the news, writing news, and making news in the media. Therefore, Fairclough argues that the analysis of speech functions to determine the process of production, distribution, and use of text. Thus, the three stages must be done in analyzing the dimensions of discourse.

Production

At this stage, the parties involved in the production process of the text are analyzed, namely who produces the text. This stage, it relates to producers who carry their ideological, knowledge and belief side. Therefore, they make texts which explain the position of the author to the text in terms of their beliefs.

Distribution

At this stage, how and what media are used in the distribution of previously produced texts are analyzed. Either it is using print or electronic media like newspaper print media. Another hand, this stage see producer side toward characteristics media and intension from media site that they were chosen.

Consumption

This stage relates to the parties who are the target of the recipient or the consuming of the text as in the case of media discourse it is necessary to carry out in-depth analysis of who consumes the media itself.

Social Practice Analysis

Analysis of socio-cultural practices (explanations) is an analysis of the relationship between discursive practices and social context (Risdianto, Sumarlam, and Malihah, 2018). In this level, analysis must be done by looking at what was or what is happening in the

society the time when text is conveyed by speaker to public. Social practice analysis is done by referring to sociocultural condition when the text is produced to reveal the implication and effect of the text.

The discussion of social practice is divided into three levels; situational level, institutional level, and social level.

Situational level

is related to the situation when a text is produced (Risdianto, et al., 2018; Putra & Triyono, 2018). This level of analysis describes the sociocultural practices which consists of economics, politics (power and ideology), and culture (values and identities) with the effect of the practices to the society. Take an example, There has been a process of change in the situation in Tanjung Balai since the Complaints About the sound of the mosque's call to prayer is too loud by Meilana, a Buddhist woman. Relations between religions were disturbed by the incident. Described by a Buddhist religious leader named Leo Lopulisa that tolerance among people religion in the city of Tanjungbalai, so far has been running well, not as alleged by various media by cornering one of the religions, both before the riots until the court ruling against Meliana (Risdianto, et al., 2018, p. 10).

Institutional level

is the influence of institutions on the text produced (Risdianto, et al., 2018; Putra & Triyono, 2018). Example of institutional level, Two groups of dissenting opinions: Some mass organizations, NGOs, community leaders condemned the judge's verdict against Meilana who was considered unfair but on the other hand was a religious figure and community figure from Tanjung Balai. represented by FKUB / Ummat Religious Harmony Forum, Tanjungbalai considered that the sentence was fair. This case is a test case like what is the picture of the pattern of tolerance among religious communities (Risdianto, et al., 2018, p. 10).

Social level

Is the macro matters in society, such as the political system, economic system, or community culture as a whole (Risdianto, et al., 2018; Putra & Triyono, 2018). This level is a wrap of the social practice analysis in Fairclough's sociocultural approach as it refers

to the system in an organization or society and assessed a pointed event or situation by referring to its system. Hence, it would give a final conclusion on the text produced towards the sociocultural condition. The example of social level is, What is the root of the problem? the apparatus never tried to find the root of the problem that was the cause of the conflict and solved it. All concentrated on stopping the conflict and looking for the perpetrator who triggered the conflict and punished the perpetrator. Consequently, there is a perception in the community that the authorities always protect minority groups who are targeted by the masses. Therefore, in dealing with the "SARA" conflict case in Tanjung Balai, North Sumatra, the government and apparatus should, after successfully stopping the continuation of the conflict, also look for the root causes of conflict and try to solve the root causes of the "SARA" conflict (Risdianto, et al., 2018, p. 10)

METHOD

The method that used in this research is qualitative research with descriptive approach into the study, since this research will have a result as descriptive summary related to the social and cultural phenomenon that occurs in the society. Qualitative method examines social and cultural phenomenon based on following question: what, why, and how (Keegan, 2009: 11) Firstly, looking for related news from The Jakarta Post, after that reading the news, classifying the finding and analyzing the data using the related theory.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research apply the theory from Norman Fairclough. The discussion are written down as follow:

Textual Analysis

Experiential

In applying the Textual Analysis from Fairclough, experiential will have a function to describe user experience in a text. Producer of the text explain that the Chief Executive of Hongkong Ms. Carrie Lam is responsible for what is happening in Hongkong, Hongkong now experiencing political crisis and Lam especially experiencing of what is really like to be a cause of chaos that happen everywhere because of her obligation concerning

extradition to China, this experience supported by the audio recording from Carrie Lam *"If I have a choice, the first thing is to quit, having made a deep apology".*

Producer of the text also show what is actually happening now is the biggest political crisis that ever happen in Hongkong after the tragedy of Tiananmen Square Protest in 1989 supported by the text " *Lam's dramatic and at times anguished remarks offer the clearest view yet into the thinking of the Chinese leadership as it navigates the unrest inHong Kong, the biggest political crisis to grip the country since the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989.*" This statement shows that Carrie Lam feeling about how she cause the biggest political crisis happening now and would do anything even to quit because of the situation.

The next experiental stated from Paragraph 6 shows that Lam thinking about how Beijing has not yet reach their limit to end this crisis by sending liberation army since national day celebration will be held on october 1. The producer of the text believe that Beijing does not want to experience the same bloody tragedy in Tinnamen Square because of what liberation army did toward the protester.

What is happening to Carrie Lam also the impact of the tragedy, from her experience now she cannot do an outside activity anymore becase once she step aside into the outside, people will notice her and it would be very dangerous for her stated as she said *"Nowadays it is extremely difficult for me to go out," she said. "I have not been on the streets, not in shopping malls, can't go to a hair salon. I can't do anything because my whereabouts will be spread around social media."*

According to what she has experienced before, people who come and protest to her are mostly wearing black and it is stated as she said *"you could expect a big crowd of black T-shirts and black-masked young people waiting for me."*

Carrie Lam is trusted as Chief Executive of Hongkong because she sometimes push the controversial government policies and for her it has great impact into Hongkong, and because of that he draw attention from the society but getting praised by Chinese Leader Xi Jinping *"drawing public criticism in Hong Kong but winning praise from Chinese leader Xi Jinping.".* She did the same thing as it is a good exprience for Lam, she did

banning the party and disqualification of pro-democracy party and still praised by Xi jinping as stated in the text prduced "Xi praised Lam's leadership during a visit to Beijing in December 2018. *"The central government fully endorses the work of Chief Executive Lam" and the Hong Kong government, Xi said, according to a report in the state news agency Xinhua."*

Relational

In applying the Textual Analysis from Fairclough, Relational will functioned to describe the perceived social relationship between the producer of the text and its recipient. Producer of the text show that the text is produced to have equal point of view toward the tragedy of Hongkong and also toward Lam Carrie as well about what she said in the audio recording when she attended private meeting with businesspeople. *"Responding to Reuters, a spokesman for Lam said she attended two events last week that included businesspeople, and that both were effectively private. "We are therefore not in a position to comment on what the Chief Executive has said at those events," the spokesman said."*

Expressive

In applying the Textual Analysis from Fairclough. Expressive have a function to describe text producer's sense of choice of words in his text or utterance. Stated by Carrie Lam *"If I have a choice," she said, speaking in English, "the first thing is to quit, having made a deep apology.".* The choice of words *"If I have a choice"* stated that she feels really terrible about what is happening in Hongkong because of what she did. The choice of words "deep apology" and "*quit*" means that she will do anything even resign from her political position to restore the situation in Hongkong.

The choice of words from the text producer like "Unforgiveable Havoc" means what is happening in Hongkong is really awful with full of mass demonstrations and violent protest toward the bill of extradition to China.

The choice of words "THE PRICE WOULD BE TOO HUGE" stating about how Beijing and the government decided not to send liberation army to end the demonstration because they try to avoid bloody tragedy of Tinnamen square.

The choice of words "BIGGEST SADNESS" means that Hongkong now suffering because of the tragedy and the demonstration, with the impact like tourism drop, economic pain and others.

The choice of words from Lam like "*her inability to offer a political situation in order to relieve the tension"* and "*biggest sadness*" is to show that what she really feels now is to end the demonstration and finish what she did that cause the chaos in Hongkong but she cannot do that because the protester are so angry with the government and with her especially

Discursive Practice Analysis

Production

In applying Discursive Practice Analysis from Fairclough. Production have a function like who produce the text. It relates to producers who carry their ideological, knowledge and also belief and also reveal the position of the author. The news "Special Report: Hong Kong leader says she would 'quit' if she could, fears her ability to resolve crisis now 'very limited'" was written by Greg Torode, James Pomfret, and Anne Maria Roantree which reveal how Carrie Lam struggling to solve the problem of now currently happening in Hongkong, as quoted from Reuters.com as well, the news stated that Carrie Lam is willing to resign from its position and apologize to the society of Hongkong because of what she did. The role of author in the text produced are seems to have neutral point of view toward this issue, can be seen from the choice of words which do not contain something like harrassing or even to trigger the society who receive and become the target of text produced.

Distribution

Distribution means the analyzation of how and what kind of media that used to distribute the text. Either using electronic or printed. The text produced is posted in the website news The Jakarta Post as one of trusted and relieable news site especially in Indonesia and it is also available in a form of printed version. According to Prayudi and Hendariningrum (2016) According to its 2006 media kit, total daily average paid circulation of The Jakarta Post is around 35,000 copies. Meanwhile, the educational background of its readers shows

that it is dominated by readers with postgraduate (45.6%) and undergraduate (35.9%). As of 5 nationalities that read The Post, Indonesian occupies the first rank with 45.2 %, followed by European (21%); whereas Australian is the lowest with 4.2%.

Consumption

Consumption means whose the target or consumer of the text itself. In this text the producer tend to aim the reader of The Jakarta Post itself cited in Prayudi and Hendariningrum (2016) According to its 2006 media kit, total daily average paid circulation of The Jakarta Post is around 35,000 copies. Meanwhile, the educational background of its readers shows that it is dominated by readers with postgraduate (45.6%) and undergraduate (35.9%). As of 5 nationalities that read The Post, Indonesian occupies the first rank with 45.2 %, followed by European (21%); whereas Australian is the lowest with 4.2%. From the data written, it can be concluded that The Jakarta Post is successfully become one of news website that accountable and highly trusted by the society in Indonesia and abroad coutnry.

Social Practice Analysis

In applying Social Practice Analysis, it is focus on three different layer which are situational level, institutional level and social level.

Situational level

Described as the situation when the text is being produced by the producer of the text. In the text it is clearly show that what happening in Hongkong is caused by the bill of china extradition made by Carrie Lam as chief executive of Hongkong "Embattled Hong Kong leader Carrie Lam said she has caused *"unforgivable havoc" by igniting the political crisis engulfing the city and would quit if she had a choice"*, until this news published in The Jakarta Post, the situation still stated as "huge havoc" according to The Jakarta Post *"For a chief executive to have caused this huge havoc to Hong Kong is unforgivable,*", luckily Beijing and the government of china still hold their liberation army in order to maintain the situation and avoid bloody tragedy back to 1989.

Institutional Level

Described as the situation when institutions involve as influence on the text produced, The production of the text involving more than one site, beside The Jakarta Post as main website, the source of the text produced is Reuters.com which have the audio recording of private meeting between Carrie Lam and some important group of people *"Responding to Reuters, a spokesman for Lam said she attended two events last week that included businesspeople, and that both were effectively private.".* The relation between Hongkong, Beijing, People's Liberation Army, Macau affairs office, and China's state council information office are the institutional that involve into the text produced as part of it. *"Macau Affairs Office, China's State Council Information Office, Beijing, Responding to Reuters,".* But some responses are derived from the demonstrant and the protester saying that what Lam did to Hongkong is unforgiveable as stated "*For a chief executive to have caused this huge havoc to Hong Kong is unforgivable," she said.*"

Social Level

Described as the condition of sociocultural toward the text produced, from the source itself which is The Jakarta Post, there are no particular respond after the publication of the text produced, society could receive the text very well without causing any problem or any intervention from any institution or the society of reader especially The Jakarta Post's reader.

CONCLUSION

The study of three dimensional framework for analyzing the news from The Jakarta Post entitled "Special Report: Hong Kong leader says she would 'quit' if she could, fears her ability to resolve crisis now 'very limited'" has come to an end. In this study, researcher find out that the news can be analyze through the theory of three dimensional framework which can reveal the textual analysis, discursive practice and social practice as follow: Carrie Lam currently feeling terrible concerning the chaos in Hongkong, Beijing and the government of China are looking for the best way to solve the mass demonstration and protest without causing any casualties using liberation army that ever happened in 1989, and also the world now waiting for the government of china for what will they do to solve the biggest political crisis ever after the tragedy of tynman square, concerning what Carrie Lam said to resign from its position as Chief Executive of Hongkong.

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.

B. Maulana and S. Suprayogi, "Analysis of Sense Relations on Stars Song Lyric By," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 42–47, 2022.

M. Y. Kardiansyah, "English Drama in the Late of VictoriaKardiansyah, M. Y. (2019). English Drama in the Late of Victorian Period (1880-1901): Realism in Drama Genre Revival. Teknosastik, 15(2), 64–68.n Period (1880-1901): Realism in Drama Genre Revival," *Teknosastik*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 64–68, 2019.

I. Gulö and T. Nainggolan, "The Functions of Nias Personal Pronouns," 2021.

H. Kuswoyo *et al.*, "'Let's take a look...': An Investigation of Directives as Negotiating Interpersonal Meaning in Engineering Lectures," vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 47–69, 2021.

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

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.

B. E. Pranoto and S. Suprayogi, "Incorporating 9GAG memes to develop EFL learners' speaking ability and willingness to communicate," *IJEE (Indonesian J. English Educ.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 130–144, 2020.

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.

H. Kuswoyo and U. T. Indonesia, "TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE BETWEEN TRUMP AND TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE BETWEEN TRUMP AND BIDEN IN 2020," no. December, 2021, doi: 10.33365/llj.v2i2.

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

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.

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

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.

E. T. Handayani and D. Aminatun, "STUDENTS'POINT OF VIEW ON THE USE OF WHATSAPP GROUP TO ELEVATE WRITING ABILITY," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 31–37, 2020.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

R. R. F. Sinaga and L. Oktaviani, "The Implementation of Fun Fishing to Teach Speaking for Elementary School Students," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–6, 2020.

H. Kuswoyo *et al.*, "Optimalisasi Pemanfaatan Google Apps untuk Peningkatan Kinerja Perangkat Desa Margosari, Kecamatan Metro Kibang, Lampung Timur," *J. Hum. Educ.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 1–7, 2022, doi: 10.31004/jh.v2i2.47.

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

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.

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

N. Utami Putri, J. Persada Sembiring, A. Jayadi, Q. Jafar Adrian, and I. W. Sudana, "Pelatihan Doorlock Bagi Siswa/Siswi Mas Baitussalam Miftahul Jannah Lampung

Tengah," *J. Soc. Sci. Technol. Community Serv.*, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 198, 2022, doi: 10.33365/jsstcs.v3i2.2022.

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.

P. Muliyah, 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. Amelia, A. Afrianto, S. Samanik, S. Suprayogi, B. E. Pranoto, and I. Gulo, "Improving Publlic Speaking Ability through Speech," *J. Soc. Sci. Technol. Community Serv.*, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 322, 2022, doi: 10.33365/jsstcs.v3i2.2231.

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

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.

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.

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.

C. Adelina and S. Suprayogi, "Contrastive Analysis of English and Indonesian Idioms of Human Body," *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 20–27, 2020.

L. K. Candra and L. U. Qodriani, "An Analysis of Code Switching in Leila S. Chudori's For Nadira," *Teknosastik*, vol. 16, no. 1, p. 9, 2019, doi: 10.33365/ts.v16i1.128.

Samanik, "Fable for Character Building," *J. Univ. Teknokr. Indones.*, 2019.

R. Arpiansah, Y. Fernando, and J. Fakhrurozi, "Game Edukasi VR Pengenalan Dan Pencegahan Virus Covid-19 Menggunakan Metode MDLC Untuk Anak Usia Dini," *J. Teknol. dan Sist. Inf.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 88–93, 2021.

B. N. Sari and I. Gulö, "Observing Grammatical Collocation in Students' Writings," *Teknosastik*, vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 25–31, 2019.

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.

R. Istiani and D. Puspita, "Interactional Metadiscourse used in Bloomberg International

Debate," *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 13–20, 2020.

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.

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.

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.

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.

H. T. Yudha and B. Mandasari, "THE ANALYSIS OF GAME USAGE FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 74–79, 2021.

J. Fakhrurozi and Q. J. Adrian, "Kajian Dan Praktik Ekranisasi Cerpen Perempuan di Rumah Panggung ke Film Pendek Angkon," *Deiksis J. Pendidik. Bhs. dan Sastra Indones.*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 31–40, 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.

J. Fakhrurozi and D. Puspita, "KONSEP PIIL PESENGGIRI DALAM SASTRA LISAN WAWANCAN LAMPUNG SAIBATIN," *J. PESONA*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 1–13, 2021.

B. Mandasari, "AN ANALYSIS OF ERRORS IN STUDENTS'WRITTEN ENGLISH SENTENCES: A CASE STUDY ON INDONESIAN EFL LEARNERS," *16 Novemb. 2019, Bandar Lampung, Indones. i*.

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. Sulistiyawati, "The Blended Learning for Student's Character Building," in *International Conference on Progressive Education (ICOPE 2019)*, 2020, pp. 56–60.

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.

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

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.

M. W. B. Simamora and L. Oktaviani, "WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE MOVIE?: A STRATEGY OF ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDENTS TO IMPROVE ENGLISH VOCABULARY," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 44–49, 2020.

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.

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

I. Gulö, "IMPLEMENTATION OF ENGLISH THEME AND RHEME TO NIAS LANGUAGE".

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

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. Sulistyawati, "Online Focus Group Discussion (OFGD) Model Design in Learning," 2021.

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.

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.

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.

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

H. Kuswoyo, E. T. S. Sujatna, L. M. Indrayani, A. Rido, and L. M. Indrayani, "Theme Choice and Thematic Progression of Discussion Section in Engineering English Lectures," *Proc. 4th Int. Conf. Learn. Innov. Qual. Educ.*, vol. 27, no. 4.6, pp. 1–10, 2020.

L. Oktaviani and B. Mandasari, "Powtoon: A digital medium to optimize students' cultural presentation in ELT classroom," *Teknosastik*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 33–41, 2020.

M. Y. Kardiansyah, "Wattpad as a Story Sharing Website; Is it a field of literary production?," *ELLiC Proc.*, vol. 3, pp. 419–426, 2019.

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.