CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS: A BIOGRAPHICAL BOOK ABOUT SOEHARTO, INDONESIA'S FATHER OF DEVELOPMENT

Irma Widya Pratiwi[1]
Dion Tira Erlangga[2]
English Education

irmawidyapratiwi@gmail.com

Abstract
Through biography books, there is a certain meaning to the application of ideological ideologies that want to be instilled. Especially through the book that can be read by many people. Departing from the critical paradigm, this study wants to reveal how a certain dominance of power exists, towards the message to be conveyed through books, through qualitative descriptive research using the critical discourse analysis of the Teun Van Dijk model. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that Suharto used language as one of the ways to implement the development ideology which could later be used as a means to maintain the legitimacy of his authority. This research shows that the hegemony process is run side by side with repressive measures (RSA), for example with the implementation of the ABRI Dual Function. Where through the text submitted can then be described, how the discourse building about the ideology of development delivered through the author of the biography.

Key words: biography, critical discourse analysis, development, Suharto, Teun van dijk

INTRODUCTION

The presence of books as a mass media, although its orientation is not as a result of press processing, has a very big impact on the people who read it [1], [2]. [3] stated that culture, social, politics are influenced by the media. The mass media is said to be a story-telling culture [4], [5]. One way to understand the production strategy of text producers is to investigate their social and cultural background [6], [7], [8]. It is important to investigate how the text leads to self-description and self-identity [9], [10]. Representation from this perspective helps us see the reasons behind the choice of genre writers, lists, discourse topics (field), communication media (modes) and other relevant factors [11], [12], [13]. As well as resources, media discourse also can play a role as a negotiator, opponents and repellent relationships that exist because of the domination of power inequalities [14], [15]. CDA is very suitable to be used to study media text discourse [16], [17] because it has a firm view of the socio-political situation [18], [19], given that the main principle of CDA is to uncover and examine the role of discourse in reproduction and from the challenges of power domination [20], [21]. In this study, researchers used qualitative analysis to look for a kind of pattern of discourse between different institutions and identification of the main themes presented by the biography [22], [23],[24]. In this study, a critical discourse review

of resistance awareness refers to the theory and method of critical discourse analysis (CDA) proposed by Teun van Dijk (2002). Discourse analysis in the critical paradigm emphasizes the constellation of power that occurs in the process of production and reproduction of meaning [25], [26] because it is closely related and influenced by social forces that exist in society [27], [28]. [29] points out that the application of discourse analysis methods involves the study of "complex relationships between text, language, social cognition, power, society and culture. In this case we are obliged to study texts in a media context and regard discourse as forms of social institutional practice [30], [31], [32].

Language as a Tool of Power

From the research that researchers have done, Suharto used language to build opinions about development ideology. Language is a medium for humans to communicate [33], [34]. Through language, humans can express their ideas, thoughts, and feelings. [35] stated that language also contributes to the process of domination of others by other parties. However, now the definition of language has evolved according to its function not only as a means of communication [36], [37], [38]. At present, language has become an intermediary in the exercise of power (the New Order) through ideology (Development) [39], [40]. In line with the above statement, [41], [42] also asserts that language is not only composed of sentences, but also consists of text or discourse in which there is an exchange of intent in interpersonal contexts with one another [43], [44], [45]. The context in the exchange of intent is not empty of social values, but is strongly influenced by the socio-cultural context of the community. [46] stated that "the language used in the newspaper is one key site in the naturalisation of inqequality and neutralisation of dissert". One area that also utilizes language in relation to the exercise of power in the ideology of the State (development) as explained above is the field of media (biography books) [47], [48], [49]. Most forms of media production are realized in the form of language. Thus, the relationship between language and media are two things that cannot be separated.

Ideology in a Book

The ideology in this study refers to a belief system of a social class, as quoted in [50], states that ideology is a relatively straightforward concept. As a discourse formed by the State, the text in biographical books on development ideology contains social representations where the meaning is considered subjective, because it is influenced by

social forces that exist in society [51], [52]. Because this research departs from a critical paradigm, the position of this study in a critical paradigm sees how the position of society as a system of domination consisting of various classes [53], [54], where the dominant group has the ability to regulate life, including using the media to manipulate and perpetuate the ideology, so that the media (biography book) is placed as one part of the system of domination [55].

Hegemony Practice in Indonesia

The text of a biographical book is one form of State hegemony in the mastery of sources of knowledge information. [56] explained that the use of the hegemony theory approach is based on Althusser's theory of ideology that emphasizes how the power of the dominant group in controlling other groups, is in line with the hegemony theory that sees how the spread of ideology is carried out [57], [58]. [59] states that the media can unintentionally become a tool of how values or discourses that are seen as dominant are spread and pervasive in the minds of the public so that they become joint consensus. The state is seen as carrying out the function of regular and systematic suppression taking place through internal and external forces [60], [61]. As a balance between ideology and policy, the hegemony of the New Order State was determined through an ideology with hierarchy and defense as something legitimized as a kind of great word. This is a form of functional government hegemony to support economic development

Discourse Analysis as an Ideology and Hegemony Analysis Tool

Discourse Analysis approach with a critical paradigm was chosen by researchers because the authors consider this analysis able to explain various things that do not appear on the surface [62], [63]. But furthermore, critical discourse analysis is able to uncover hidden meanings so that the depth and breadth of information will largely determine the extent of the extracted information obtained [64]. [65] explained the discourse analysis in a critical paradigm emphasizing the constancy of power that occurs in the process of production and reproduction of meaning because it is closely related and influenced by social forces that exist in society [66], [67], [68]. With this view, discourse sees language as always involved in power relations, especially in the formation of a subject, and various acts of representation found in society [69], [70]. To analyze how Soeharto's construction of buildings through writing in a biography written by Tjahjadi Nugroho, researchers consider

it better to use a discourse analysis approach than many analytical blades. Researchers try to use an approach developed by a linguist and media expert who is one of the founders of the basis of critical discourse analysis (Critical Discourse Analysis) namely Teun Van Dijk. The model used by Van Dijk hereinafter referred to as "Social Cognition".

METHOD

This research was a qualitative descriptive study using the Van Dijk's model of critical discourse analysis research. Qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data, namely speech or writing, or behavior that can be observed from the subject itself. Kriyantono (2010, p.69) mentions that this type of descriptive qualitative research aims to make a systematic, factual and accurate description of the facts and characteristics of certain populations or objects. Critical discourse analysis research method is one example of the application of qualitative methods which are carried out explosively. Using the critical discourse analysis method, an analysis of Soeharto's biography, Father of Indonesian Development and My Thoughts and Actions, the researcher focused on linguistic aspects and context, social cognition related to these aspects. Analysis of critical discourse in this study, researchers do by interpreting or interpreting existing texts. The corpus in this study was the text contained in the biography book. Because the research is entirely a study that is based on the analysis of discourse contained in the biography text, the corpus in this study is the text in the chapter contained in the book. The data collection in this research had been done since determining the problem to be studied. The collection of data that the authors wanted and had done was in-depth documentation and interview studies. The data analysis technique that researchers used here was to use the Teun Van Dijk critical discourse analysis model which includes Text, Social Cognition and Social Context.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research that the researchers have described above, then overall from some of the elaborations in Soeharto's book, the Father of Indonesian Development in analysis of discourse can be drawn a conclusion. In general, the theme raised was about the life of Pak Harto so that he was worthy of being the father of development. From the overall text analysis that has been done, the researcher can see that the exposures used sometimes overlap. For example when talking about development, there is a setting that describes

Pancasila and national defense. At a glance the researcher will describe what appears in these descriptions.

In connection with the results of this study, researchers sought to link the existence of discourse buildings through text, cognition and social contexts that form a pattern of thought towards development ideology. The texts in the biography book explain how jargonjargon are well known in the new order such as national security, a just and prosperous society, the dual function of the Armed Forces is packed with ideological nuances. From the presentation of the jargon, the researcher draws a conclusion that, in the biography book, it emphasizes on the State taking national development actions to realize a just and prosperous society in accordance with shared ideals. To realize these ideals, national defense needs to be carried out by ABRI with its dual functions on the other hand as a means of national defense and also as a social function, under the foundation of national development namely Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

In the whole description of the results of the analysis of the text analysis of critical discourse, explained how the life of President Soeharto became the Father of Development. Fairclough and Wodak (in Eriyanto, 2009, p. 7) see the analysis of critical discourse as a form of social practice, describing discourse that has a relationship with social practice such as the effects of ideology. This is coherently in accordance with the socio-cultural conditions that also influence the production of the text. It's just that, in this study thematically the objects and conditions discussed from each chapter are different but actually have the same meaning in highlighting the positive side of former President Suharto, and from the presentation of the theme it seems that there is a dominance of power to be demonstrated. Van Dijk (in Eriyanto, 2009, p. 229) explained the thematic aspects are a general description of a text.

Suharto used language as a means to develop discourse on contexts related to development. The role of language is used as a means to dominate power, Fairclough (1989, p. 2) explains that now language is an intermediary in the exercise of power through ideology.
The development ideology contained in Soeharto's Biography, Father of Indonesian Development is one form of the application of ISA (Ideological State Apparatus). According to Althusser, ISA is a tool for the State or dominant class to maintain power

other than through other State tools such as repressive (pressure). ISA covers religion, education, family, mass media (press, radio, television, books, etc.), and law (Althusser, 1971, pp. 20 and 34). Biography can be said as a mass media product because the book is a product of interaction between the writer and the reader. The interaction is obtained from facts interpreted from existing realities (Teeuw, 1983, p. 74).

The Armed Forces that are used by the State in carrying out the ideological functions of the RSA (Repressive State Apparatus), are a means that merely stands as a buffer for legitimate and explicit power. ABRI, as the RSA, was used by the New Order government in securing the political conditions created by the ISA by pressing the people. ABRI in the text analysis above is described as an institution of national resilience and social strength that exists in society. With ABRI's depiction as a manifestation in the biographical text discourse (ISA), the government hopes that the ISA can be a tool to secure repressive actions from the Armed Forces so that the community will not fight against the emphasis of development ideology.

In the analysis of social cognition above, Tjahjadi and Ramadan refer to a person scheme in which Van Dijk views, how a person (Tjahjadi Nugroho) describes and views another person (Suharto). In the interrelation of text analysis and social cognition analysis above, tjahjadi in producing the text without any emphasis. Tjahjadi placed himself in the position of the general public in viewing an ideology of development. Tjahjadi saw the social phenomena that occurred at that time and built a discourse about Suharto by looking at what was seen at that time. Thus, the linkages between texts developed by Ramadhan K.H are based on the situation and condition of Indonesia in terms of socio-cultural, economic, political, security and socio-cultural aspects which are based on the understanding of Ramadan as a journalist.

From the results of the analysis of this text, Tjahjadi wrote about the Father of Indonesian Development in accordance with the existing phenomena namely Suharto's success in carrying out self-sufficiency in rice in 1983. But in the Biography book written by Ramadhan K.H is an affirmation of Suharto in interpreting the ideology of development. This form of affirmation can be seen from the fact that the State has carried out a system of domination using ISA instruments, namely the formation of biographical texts to doctrine,

or can be said as a means to channel its ideology. Although the biography is the work of the author of the book, but the condition of social cognition has been influenced by the social context situation that was happening at that time. And in the New Order mass, with the strict control of the State in the form of mass media distribution, one of which is the distribution and printing of books must be filtered first so that the content is in line with the government. The ideology that appears in the texts is a reflection of the ideology being carried out by the State through its political policies.

The new order in order to realize a hegemony of power (power dominance) is done through language in several ways. From the analysis of the text above shows that one of the methods used is refinement of certain concepts and meanings that come in direct contact with power. Refinement of meaning is used as a way to secure and eliminate concepts that are considered to endanger the power of the new order. The repeated use of words such as national security, shared ideals, national goals, etc., shows that the meaning is formed in order to maintain the legitimacy of power.

CONCLUSION

From the text analysis that has been done by researchers, a conclusion can be drawn that thematically shows how Pak Harto's political life is in running his administration, starting from how Pak Harto's history became President through Supersemar, along with how Pak Harto's efforts in running the wheels of government. This explained that Pak Harto took full control of all the plans and concepts of government that he wanted to carry out. These aspects include Pak Harto's strategy in implementing the development ideology to be accepted by all Indonesian people. Pancasila, ABRI, Development Foundation, National Resilience, National Ideas, Common Goals, a just and prosperous society are basically things that accompany the development of an ideology of development. The development of opinion shows that indirectly, people's minds are influenced in order to respond to the ideology of development is achieved and carried out because of a shared desire and without any act of suppression that causes social upheaval.

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.

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.

A. Afrianto, "GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN STUDENTS'WRITING: A CASE AT UNIVERSITAS TEKNOKRAT INDONESIA," *LEKSEMA J. Bhs. dan Sastra*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 97–112, 2017.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

R. C. Reranta and I. Gulö, "Short Notices in Bandar Lampung: Errors and Variations".

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 and S. Teknokrat-Lampung, "YA'AHOŴU! LI NIHA IS COOL BUT IS IN DANGER".

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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. 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.

O. Cahyaningsih and B. E. Pranoto, "A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS : THE REPRESENTATION OF DONALD TRUMP IN THE REUTERS AND THE NEW YORK TIMES TOWARDS THE ISSUE OF # BLACKLIVESMATTER," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 75–83, 2021.

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.

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

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

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.

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*.

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.

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.

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

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.

S. Nurmala Sari, D. Aminatun, S. N. Sari, D. Aminatun, S. Nurmala Sari, and D. Aminatun, "Students' Perception on the Use of English Movies to Improve Vocabulary Mastery," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 16–22, 2021, [Online]. Available: http://jim.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/english-language-teaching/index

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

L. Oktaviani and F. M. Sari, "REDUCING SOPHOMORE STUDENTS'DILEMA IN CREATING AN APPEALING TEACHING MEDIUM THROUGH SLIDESGO USAGE," *J. IKA PGSD (Ikatan Alumni PGSD) UNARS*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 342–349, 2020.

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

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.

A. Y. Wahyudin and H. Kuswoyo, "A CLOSER LOOK OF THE EFL INDONESIAN TEACHERS'UNDERSTANDING TOWARDS THE CURRICULUM 2013 IN RURAL AND URBAN SECONDARY SCHOOL".

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.

L. U. Qodriani, "English interference in bahasa Indonesia: A phonology-to-orthography case in Instagram caption," *English Lang. Lit. Int. Conf. Proc.*, vol. 3, pp. 349–355, 2021.

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

H. Kuswoyo, E. T. S. Sujatna, L. M. Indrayani, and A. Rido, "Cohesive Conjunctions and and so as Discourse Strategies in English Native and Non-Native Engineering Lecturers: A Corpus-Based Study," *Int. J. Adv. Sci. Technol.*, vol. 29, no. 7, pp. 2322–2335, 2020.

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.

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.

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.

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, "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. Pengabdi. Kpd. Masy.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 23–28, 2021.

L. Septiyana and D. Aminatun, "the Correlation Between Efl Learners'Cohesion and Their Reading Comprehension," *J. Res. Lang. Educ.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 68–74, 2021.

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.

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.

F. A. Pradana and S. Suprayogi, "CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON CHINESE AND AMERICAN NEWS WEBSITES," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 84–92, 2021.

L. Oktaviani, "Penerapan Sistem Pembelajaran Dalam Jaringan Berbasis Web Pada Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Pesawaran," *J. WIDYA LAKSMI (Jurnal Pengabdi. Kpd. Masyarakat)*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 68–75, 2021.

13