

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON JAVANESE PHILOSOPHY USED IN POLITICS VAN DIJK'S: SOCIO-COGNITIVE APPROACH

Shabrina Kiranamita
English Literature

Shabrinakiranamita99@gmail.com

Abstract

This article provides the result of critical discourse analysis (CDA) to the news entitled *Lamun Sira Sekti, Aja Manteni : Jokowi Infuse Javanese Philosophy into Politics*, published by *TheJakartaPost*. This article used the three-dimensional approach of Critical Discourse Analysis developed by Tey A. Van Dijk Socio Cognitive Approach. This article aims to describe the macrostructure, super structure, micro structure, socio-cognitive and social issue from the linguistic aspects in news entitled *Lamun Sira Sekti, Aja Manteni : Jokowi Infuse Javanese Philosophy into Politics*. The results of this article showed that the news portal *TheJakartaPost* used diction and direct sentences linguistic aspects with the theme Javanese Philosophy in politics. This ideology is used by Jokowi as his political based to rule his society, and this is in line with the background fact of *TheJakartaPost* as the pro-government online mass media. Thus, it is actually acceptable if *TheJakartaPost* wants to create the positive image of the current government, or in this case the president Jokowi. The news published in *TheJakartaPost* conveyed the Javanese philosophy used by the president Jokowi in politics, and it aims to build a good image of Jokowi as a Javanese president.

Key words: Critical Discourse Analysis, Ideology, Javanese Philosophy, Jokowi

INTRODUCTION

Critical discourse analysis is an effort or process of decomposition to provide and give an explanation of a text (social reality) that is intended or carried out by someone who tends to have a specific purpose or goals to achieve what is desired. In other words, it can be said that critical discourse analysis is generally used and implemented to criticize and reveal the relationship between language and social and political news. Critical discourse analysis is also used to describe, translate, and analyze the social and political news messages presented through text (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021b), (Evayani & Rido, 2019), (Pradana & Suprayogi, 2021), (Cahyaningsih & Pranoto, 2021), (Eklesia & Rido, 2020). However, critical discourse analysis is not only seen from linguistic aspects, but also from the relationship between language and certain contexts (Mandasari & Agusty, n.d.), (Laila U Qodriani & Wijana, 2020), (Muliyah et al., 2020), (Rido & Sari, 2018), (F. M. Sari, 2020), including the specific objectives of social and political news. By looking at the definitions by Darma, critical discourse analysis is an alternative way to the deadlock in a media analysis that has been dominated by conventional content analysis with its positive or constructivist paradigm. By using critical discourse analysis, the content of the news displayed and how and why the message is presented can be revealed (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021), (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021b). Besides, society can further expose the abuse of power, domination, and injustice that is conducted and produced vaguely through the text of the news.

According to Eriyanto (2011,7), there are five principles of the characteristics of critical discourse analysis, which are the action (Sani et al., 2012), context, history (Lennon, 2008), (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2019), power, and ideology (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021a). In relation to action, there are two consequences of looking at discourse, which are: (1) discourse should be aimed to influence (Huang & Fitri, 2019), (Gulö, 2014), (Ambarwati & Mandasari, 2020), (Chen et al., 2019), (Daun-Barnett & Affolter-Caine, 2005), debate, refute, persuade, react, and others.; (2) discourse is also understood as something that is expressed consciously or controlled. Context itself refers to how discourse is produced, understood, and interpreted in the given contexts. For example, who communicates with whom and why, the type of audience and situation, the medium, the different type of development of communication and the relationship for each participant, and others (Lubis, Khairiansyah, Adrian, et al., 2019), (Lubis, Khairiansyah, Jafar Adrian, et al., 2019), (Febriantini et al., 2021), (Tiono & Sylvia, 2004). Discourse always relates to history and its time and event, for example, the way political situation happens, the reason certain discourses develop, and vice versa, the reason other discourses do not develop, and so on. Power discourse that appears in the form of text, conversation (Laila Ulsi Qodriani, 2021), (Kuswoyo et al., 2021), (Kuswoyo et al., 2020), (Laila Ulsi Qodriani, 2021), (Rido et al., 2021a), (Rido et al., 2021b), or others, seen as a form of power struggle instead of as something natural and neutral.

Ideology itself can be defined as a discourse that seen as an ideological practice or as a reflection of particular ideology (Pradana & Suprayogi, 2021), (Woro Kasih et al., 2019), (Nani & Safitri, 2021), (Ngestirosa et al., 2020), (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021), (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), (Rido et al., 2016) . Furthermore, discourse and mass media are two things that actually support each other. If the existence of discourse depends very much on the mass media surrounding it, then the mass media will be very dependent on the audience or its users (Schrape, 2018), (Bertarina & Bertarina, 2014), (Kusuma & Lestari, 2021). Jokowi or Joko Widodo as Indonesia's President, among previous presidents of Indonesia who also Javanese like Jokowi, he is the only one who explicitly used Javanese philosophy as his political basis.

The research was analysing on how public view Jokowi using Javanese philosophy in politic. Since there are quite many articles discussing about Javanese philosophy that Jokowi used in his ruling time as a president. The researcher took the news entitled *Lamun Sira Sekti, Aja Manteni : Jokowi Infuse Javanese Philosophy into Politics* written by Karina M. Tehusjarana as the main article for the research that was published on July 24, 2019 at *TheJakartaPost*. *TheJakartaPost* is one of the online news portals in Indonesia that presents different types of news classified into several categories. The objective of the research is trying to prove how significant is the use of Javanese philosophy building Jokowi presidential image.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Teu A. Van Dijk Socio Cognitive Approach

The researcher in this research is the approach by Teu A. Van Dijk Socio Cognitive Approach which is the three-dimensional critical discourse analysis approach (Suprayogi et al., 2021), (Rido & Sari, 2018), (Rido, 2015). The data taken is in the form of written text. The written text was taken from *TheJakarta Post Premium website*, and the title of the news is *Lamun Sira Sekti, Aja Manteni : Jokowi Infuse Javanese Philosophy into Politics* written by Karina M. Tehusjarana published on July 24, 2019. The data is interpreted in a

qualitative research. Therefore the data is explain descriptively to make readers aware of why certain things is used in the news or to make people aware what is the message that the news wanted to convey

METHOD

The data of this research is written text (Subroto 1992, 42). The data and the written text is taken from the news portal *TheJakartaPost* website. From the website, the researcher took a new entitled *Lamun Sira Sekti, Aja Manteni : Jokowi Infuse Javanese Philosophy into Politics* written by Karina M. Tehusijarana published on July 24, 2019. This news is chosen by the researcher by looking at the number of viewers and the premium contain that *TheJakartaPost* website has. By that fact, the researcher assumed that that news is the popular news, so it may influence the readers and society more (Setri & Setiawan, 2020), (Rusliyawati et al., 2021). Besides, by looking at that fact, the news is interesting to be analyzed. Aside from that, this article used the referring method with the reading technique and note taking technique (Sudaryanto 1993, 5). In analyzing the data, the researcher used several steps, as stated; (1) reading extensively the news entitled *Lamun Sira Sekti, Aja Manteni : Jokowi Infuse Javanese Philosophy into Politics*; (2) taking notes and analyzing the discourse using the approach by Teu A. Van Dijk about Socio Cognitive Approach; and (3) make the conclusion based on the data analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Macrostructure

Global meaning of text or it can be said as the idea that wanted to be revealed by the writer. In this text the idea that wanted to be sent to the readers is the used of Javanese philosophy in politic by jokowi. It can be seen from the title of the text *Lamun Sira Sekti, Aja Manteni: Jokowi Infuse Javanese Philosophy into Politics*. This means there is jokowi stanced is mostly influenced by his ideology. Inside macrostructure, there is the existance of macro proposition. Macro-proposition is divided into three parts, they are generalization, construction and deletion (Woro Kasih et al., 2019), (Dharlie, 2021), (Fitri & Yao, 2019).

A. Generalization

Generalization is an act of making the idea a sentence or clause is easier to be understood by the readers:

No	Sentence	Paragrapgh
1	Amid the increasingly intense jockeying and lobbying among political parties following the general election	Paragraph 1
2	Five out of the nine political parties that made it into the House of Representatives are in Jokowi's coalition	Paragraph 5
3	The Gerindra Party in particular, headed by the previously combative Prabowo Subianto, appeared to soften its stance	Paragraph 6

Table 1.1

From the table 1 above, it can be seen that the political circumstance is very harsh in lobbying other political parties to support the winning party. Even though it is hard but still Jokowi successfully attracted other parties to join him even his former rival. Most of the statements contain emphasis in becoming Jokowi's coalition. Thus this statement can be summarized by the use of generalization. It can be generalized into **“Despite a hectic political circumstance that happened, Jokowi succeed in making his former rivals become his coalition in politics”**

B. Construction

Construction is a way of reconstructing a sentence or clause into something that is easy to be understood by the receiver or the reader.

No	Sentence	Paragraph
1	Five out of the nine political parties	Paragraph 5
2	The Gerindra Party in particular, headed by the previously combative Prabowo Subianto, appeared to soften its stance	Paragraph 6

Table 1.2

From table 1.2 it can be seen the rivals of Jokowi are becoming his mates/coalition after the general election. To make the sentence more effective it should be reconstructed into **“Opposition parties are currently change their stances to support to Jokowi”** in order to make sure the readers can get the explicit message from the text above.

2. Superstructure

The news is opened by the recent Javanese philosophy used by Jokowi. The idea of text is how Jokowi used his power in the spectrum of politics by portraying the action that he took using Javanese philosophy as his basis of politics (Pranoto, 2021), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021), (Baker & Edwards, 2012), (Mertania & Amelia, 2020), (Woro Kasih et al., 2019). Meanwhile the closing of the text is containing someone's testimony about Jokowi after he used Javanese philosophy in his current ruling time as president.

3. Micro Structure

*(A) the wayang character Gatotkaca appears to be offering help to a peasant. Above him, in Javanese, is the phrase **lamun sira sekti, aja mateni**. Below, the rough translation in Indonesian: **even though you are powerful, do not knock down others**.*

From this sentence above it can be seen that the rhetoric wanted to be imposed by Jokowi is a form of politics that powerful person should not oppress the weak one. He wanted to create a political environment in which everyone can involve without feeling insecure that they will be hurt or they will be left out simply because their low social status.

*The **message**, seemingly apropos of nothing, **invited readings of the political connotations** behind it, given the ongoing political wrangling within both the government and opposition camps.*

This sentence containing pragmatic value that the meaning of the sentence that Jokowi used when it is translated into its semantic meaning will not attract others to read. But when it is translated into its pragmatic meaning it can attracted opposition to come since it has political connotation with what happened currently (Hutauruk & Puspita, 2020), (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021).

- (B) It is **not the first time** Jokowi has espoused Javanese philosophical concepts during his presidency.

From the word “**not the first time**” it can be translated that Jokowi using Javanese philosophy is intentional to build his character as Javanese president to wide spread the idea of Javanese is good.

- (C) Those from **Jokowi's coalition** played down the idea that the post had any **political significance**

This statement proved that Javanese philosophy that Jokowi used is significant in changing the perspective or people intention inside politics not just ordinary society but also his rivals already got the effect of the Javanese philosophy that he used.

From the micro structure the researcher conclude that the used of diction is very supportive the whole explanation that Jokowi wanted to impose to the society.

4. Socio Cognitive Approach

- a. "In context, *Pak* Jokowi wants there to **be a togetherness in building the country**," he told reporters on Sunday.

The clause of “**a togetherness in building a country**” is transferring message to the society or even opposition party that Jokowi is unable to build a country without help from the people.

- b. In a televised interview in May, a month after the election, Jokowi said he followed three Javanese tenets: *lamun sira sekti, aja mateni; lamun sira banter, aja ndhisiki* (**even though you are fast, do not outrun others**); and *lamun siro pinter, aja minteri* (**even though you are smart, do not act smarter than others**).

This sentence is sending narrative to the society that Jokowi is someone that is reliable as a leader. This is because he wisely chosen the philosophy that is closed to the heart of the society. From the second clause that he chose *lamun sira banter, aja ndhisiki* (**even though you are fast, do not outrun others**). From this he wanted people to think that who ever your social class you will never be left behind, meanwhile in the third clause that he currently used in which *lamun siro pinter, aja minteri* (**even though you are smart, do not act smarter than others**). He wanted to convey a message that you need to listen to other people opinion regardless what is their educational background. These

philosophies that he used is making society feeling secure that Jokowi will actually be a good leader for the society.

- c. The philosophy of ***sugih tanpa bandha, or being humble***, has become inseparable from his daily political image, Emirza wrote, citing the **frequent *blusukan* (impromptu visits)** to slums and traditional markets that first **made Jokowi popular**.

From this sentence the choice of word “made Jokowi popular” is out after Jokowi first implementing Javanese philosophy in his first run as president which is ***sugih tanpa bandha, or being humble*** that translated into action of **frequent *blusukan* (impromptu visits)** that made society believe that Jokowi care to his people and with this he managed to champion people’s trusts and loves at the same time especially from underprivileged society who lived in poverty.

- d. “We are **lucky to have a president who has that kind of spirit**, the spirit of humanity [...] who has a heart that is open to the suffering of the people,” Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) secretary-general Hasto Kristiyanto said on Saturday as quoted by Antara.

After Jokowi used the Javanese philosophy in which he only chose some that can actually related with society’s condition that is not concentrated to one race only but he made it general. The statement **lucky to have a president who has that kind of spirit** proved that Jokowi is success in building a good image as Javanese president who take care not only Javanese but whole layer of society coming from different religions or even races.

In socio-cognitive level Jokowi is succeeded in instilling the value that he has a good character as a president even though he is using one ideology as his political based in which Javanese philosophy. He made people believe even if he is Javanese but he still wanted to heard what others wanted to say.

5. Social Issue

- (A) Experts and observers say **Jokowi's leadership** style in general has been deeply influenced by **Javanese philosophy** and tradition.

From this statement it can be said that everyone noticed how this Javanese philosophy has built Jokowi’s image in public but there is sense of refusal coming from the society about Jokowi’s ideology as long as it doesn’t harm or affect the lives of the society underground.

- (B) Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) political researcher Wasisto Raharjo Jati, who has a special interest in **Javanese philosophy**, said Jokowi's post was a way to use **figurative language** to convey a direct message.

This statement proved what Jokowi did recently is good in a way using figurative language inside the his campaign to attract massive society to participate either

in social media or even in the real campaign in the world in order to make people easier to understand the message that he wanted to give.

- (C) "I think the message is that he wants to embrace **his political opponents** because in **Javanese politics no victory is absolute**," Wasisto told *The Jakarta Post* on Tuesday.

From this testimonial statement it can be seen that Jokowi successfully attached to other people's hearts using his Javanese philosophy as his political basis. This makes him have a good reputation as a president who caters not only his followers but also his former rivals.

- (D) In his heart of hearts, I think that Jokowi **would like to have no opposition at all because that would create 'two suns' and undermine his power**," he said. "The post was a way to test the waters and gauge the public's reaction to [the opposition] joining the coalition."

From the statement "Two Sun and undermine his power" it is clear Jokowi doesn't want anyone become his enemy that could exactly ruin the policies or plans he had to build the country so in order to redeem that the action that Jokowi did is doing coalition with the opposition to gain support to make it easier for his policy or plan to be passed and undergone in society's level.

After a meeting at Prabowo's residence in Hambalang, Bogor, West Java last Friday, Gerindra executives said the party could join the Jokowi camp if it **agreed to implement the party's programs regarding food and energy security**.

From this statement can be shown how his former rival actually speak up to make sure his policy can be passed by Jokowi. The reason why opposition party brave enough to do this is because Javanese philosophy that Jokowi used that he will listen to every one and try building the nation as good as possible during his ruling time.

In social level Jokowi succeed in making people attached to him, making them relied on him and even his political rivals soften his own stance to make his policy is pass in the parliament level. This all happen because Jokowi consistency in using Javanese philosophy as his personal branding that is packaged to be accepted by all society.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion that can be taken from the discussion above is that Javanese philosophy that Jokowi used is playing a very significant role not only building his image as good president, but also making society aware that Javanese culture and ideology is not bias to its own people (Schrape, 2018). Since Jokowi is only using it as figurative language to attract crowd to come. Critical discourse analysis upon *Lamun Sira Sekti, Aja Manteni : Jokowi Infuse Javanese Philosophy into Politics* resulted into a unanimous discussion that Javanese philosophy that Jokowi used is a key to make people vote for him, to make people understand what is actually that he wanted to accomplish as a president.

REFERENCES

- Al Falaq, J. S., & Puspita, D. (2021a). Critical Discourse Analysis: Revealing Masculinity Through L-Men Advertisement. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 62–68.
- Al Falaq, J. S., & Puspita, D. (2021b). CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS: REVEALING MASCULINITY THROUGH L-MEN ADVERTISEMENT. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 62–68.
- Ambarwati, R., & Mandasari, B. (2020). THE INFLUENCE OF ONLINE CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY TOWARD STUDENTS' PRONUNCIATION AND VOCABULARY MASTERY. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 1(2), 50–55.
- Baker, S. E., & Edwards, R. (2012). How many qualitative interviews is enough ? *National Centre for Research Methods Review Paper*, 1–42. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1525822X05279903>
- Bertarina, & Bertarina, W. A. (2014). ANALISIS KEBUTUHAN RUANG PARKIR (STUDI KASUS PADA AREA PARKIR ICT UNIVERSITAS TEKNOKRAT INDONESIA). *Transportasi Publik Dan Aksesibilitas Masyarakat Perkotaan*, 9(02), 17.
- Cahyaningsih, O., & Pranoto, B. E. (2021). A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS : THE REPRESENTATION OF DONALD TRUMP IN THE REUTERS AND THE NEW YORK TIMES TOWARDS THE ISSUE OF #BLACKLIVESMATTER. 2(2), 75–83.
- Chen, H., Yao, L., & Fitri, A. (2019). The influence mechanism research of inflow temperature in different time scale on the water temperature structure. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 365(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/365/1/012058>
- Daun-Barnett, N., & Affolter-Caine, B. (2005). Utilizing Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to Influence State Policy: A new descriptive, diagnostic, and analytical tool for higher education research. *Public Policy Conference*.
- Dharlie, K. A. (2021). IMAGERY ANALYSIS IN MATSUOKA ' S CLOUD OF SPARROWS. 2(1), 17–24.
- Eklesia, G., & Rido, A. (2020). Representation of People with HIV/AIDS in The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe: A Critical Discourse Analysis. *TEKNOSASTIK*, 18(2), 120–133.
- Evayani, W., & Rido, A. (2019). Representation of Social Actors in Sexual Violence Issue in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post Newspapers: A Critical Discourse Analysis. *Teknosastik*, 17(2), 43–55.
- Febriantini, W. A., Fitriati, R., & Oktaviani, L. (2021). AN ANALYSIS OF VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION IN AUTISTIC CHILDREN. *Journal of Research on Language Education*, 2(1), 53–56.
- Fitri, A., & Yao, L. (2019). The impact of parameter changes of a detached breakwater on coastal morphodynamic at cohesive shore: A simulation. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 365(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/365/1/012054>
- Gulö, I. (2014). The Influence of Nias Language to Bahasa Indonesia. *Konferensi Linguistik Tahunan Atma Jaya*.
- Huang, X., & Fitri, A. (2019). Influence scope of local loss for pipe flow in plane sudden expansions Influence scope of local loss for pipe flow in plane sudden expansions. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/365/1/012056>
- Hutauruk, M., & Puspita, D. (2020). A METAPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS: A STUDY OF PRAGMATIC FAILURE FOUND IN INDONESIAN EFL STUDENTS. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 1(2), 62–69.
- Kardiansyah, M. Y., & Salam, A. (2021). Reassuring Feasibility of Using Bourdieusian

- Sociocultural Paradigm for Literary Translation Study. *Ninth International Conference on Language and Arts (ICLA 2020)*, 135–139.
- Kusuma, C. E., & Lestari, F. (2021). Perhitungan Daya Dukung Tiang Pancang Proyek Penambahan Line Conveyor Batubara. *Jurnal Teknik Sipil*, 02(01), 44–50.
- Kuswoyo, H., Sujatna, E. T. S., Indrayani, L. M., & Rido, A. (2020). Theme Choice and Thematic Progression of Discussion Section in Engineering English Lectures. *Asian EFL Journal*, 27(4.6), 171–203.
- Kuswoyo, H., Tuckyta, E., Sujatna, S., Indrayani, L. M., & Macdonald, D. (2021). *SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES 'Let 's take a look ...': An Investigation of Directives as Negotiating Interpersonal Meaning in Engineering Lectures*. 29(1), 47–69.
- Lennon, J. (2008). *Irish Orientalism: a literary and intellectual history*. Syracuse University Press.
- Lubis, M., Khairiansyah, A., Adrian, Q. J., & Almaarif, A. (2019). Exploring the user engagement factors in computer mediated communication. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1235(1), 12040.
- Lubis, M., Khairiansyah, A., Jafar Adrian, Q., & Almaarif, A. (2019). Exploring the User Engagement Factors in Computer Mediated Communication. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1235(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1235/1/012040>
- Mandasari, B., & Agusty, S. T. P. (n.d.). MOBILE LEARNING: THE IMPACT OF WHATSAPP USAGE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING. *Section Editors*.
- Mandasari, B., & Wahyudin, A. Y. (2019). Flipped Classroom Learning Model: Implementation and Its Impact on EFL Learners' Satisfaction on Grammar Class Corresponding Email Article's History Flipped Classroom Learning Model: Implementation and Its Impact on EFL Learners' Satisfaction on Grammar C. *Ethical Lingua*, 8(1), 2021.
- Mertania, Y., & Amelia, D. (2020). Black Skin White Mask: Hybrid Identity of the Main Character as Depicted in Tagore's The Home and The World. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 1(1), 7–12.
- Muliyah, P., Aminatun, D., Nasution, S. S., Hastomo, T., & Sitepu, S. S. W. (2020). EXPLORING LEARNERS' AUTONOMY IN ONLINE LANGUAGE-LEARNING IN STAI SUFYAN TSAURI MAJENANG. *Getsempena English Education Journal*, 7(2), 382–394.
- Nani, D. A., & Safitri, V. A. D. (2021). Exploring the relationship between formal management control systems, organisational performance and innovation: The role of leadership characteristics. *Asian Journal of Business and Accounting*, 14(1), 207–224. <https://doi.org/10.22452/ajba.vol14no1.8>
- Ngestirosa, E., Woro, E., & Strid, J. E. (2020). *Reconstructing the Border: Social Integration in Reyna Grande 's The Distance Between Us*. December.
- Pradana, F. A., & Suprayogi, S. (2021). *CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON CHINESE AND AMERICAN NEWS WEBSITES*. 2(2), 84–92.
- Pranoto, B. E. (2021). Insights from Students' Perspective of 9GAG Humorous Memes Used in EFL Classroom. *Thirteenth Conference on Applied Linguistics (CONAPLIN 2020)*, 72–76.
- Purwaningsih, N., & Gulö, I. (2021). Representation of Reynhard Sinaga in Bbc News and the Jakarta Post. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 50–61.
- Puspita, D., & Pranoto, B. E. (2021). The attitude of Japanese newspapers in narrating disaster events: Appraisal in critical discourse study. *Studies in English Language and Education*, 8(2), 796–817.
- Qodriani, Laila U, & Wijana, I. D. P. (2020). “Drop your ‘Hello!’ here!”: Investigating the

- Language Variation Used in Online Classroom for Tertiary Level in Indonesia. *International Joint Conference on Arts and Humanities (IJCAH 2020)*, 617–623.
- Qodriani, Laila Ulsi. (2021). English interference in bahasa Indonesia: A phonology-to-orthography case in Instagram caption. *English Language and Literature International Conference (ELLiC) Proceedings*, 3, 349–355.
- Rido, A. (2015). The use of discourse markers as an interactive feature in science lecture discourse in L2 setting. *Teflin Journal*, 21(1), 90–106.
- Rido, A., Kuswoyo, H., Suryaningsih, A. S., Nuansa, S., Ayu, R., & Arivia, R. P. (2021a). Repair Strategies in English Literature Lectures in a University in Indonesia. *Teknosastik*, 19(1), 14. <https://doi.org/10.33365/ts.v19i1.885>
- Rido, A., Kuswoyo, H., Suryaningsih, A. S., Nuansa, S., Ayu, R., & Arivia, R. P. (2021b). Repair Strategies in English Literature Lectures in a University in Indonesia. *TEKNOSASTIK*, 19(1), 14–23.
- Rido, A., Nambiar, R. M. K., & Ibrahim, N. (2016). Teaching and classroom management strategies of Indonesian master teachers: Investigating a vocational English classroom. *3L: Language, Linguistics, Literature®*, 22(3).
- Rido, A., & Sari, F. M. (2018). Characteristics of classroom interaction of english language teachers in Indonesia and Malaysia. *International Journal of Language Education*, 2(1), 40–50. <https://doi.org/10.26858/ijole.v2i1.5246>
- Rusliyawati, Muludi, K., Syarif, A., & Wantoro, A. (2021). Factors Influencing the Extent and Quality of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure in Indonesian Shari'ah Compliant Companies. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1751(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1751/1/012041>
- Sani, M. H. M., Zakaria, Z. A., Balan, T., Teh, L. K., & Salleh, M. Z. (2012). *Antinociceptive Activity of Methanol Extract of Muntingia calabura Leaves and the Mechanisms of Action Involved*. 2012. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2012/890361>
- Sari, F. M. (2020). Exploring English Learners' Engagement and Their Roles in the Online Language Course. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Linguistics*, 5(3), 349–361.
- Sari, K., & Pranoto, B. E. (2021). *Representation of Government Concerning the Draft of Criminal Code in The Jakarta Post : A Critical Discourse Analysis*. 11(2), 98–113.
- Sartika, L. A., & Pranoto, B. E. (2021). *Analysis of Humor in the Big Bang Theory By Using Relevance Theory : a Pragmatic Study*. 2(1), 1–7.
- Schrape, J.-F. (2018). Social Media, Mass Media and the “Public Sphere”. Differentiation, Complementarity and Co-Existence. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2858891>
- Setri, T. I., & Setiawan, D. B. (2020). Matriarchal Society in The Secret Life of Bees by Sue Monk Kidd. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 1(1), 28–33. <https://doi.org/10.33365/lj.v1i1.223>
- Suprayogi, S., Puspita, D., Nuansa, S., & Sari, K. (2021). *THE DISCURSIVE CONSTRUCTION OF INDIGENOUS BELIEF ISSUE IN THE JAKARTA POST*. 5(2), 417–430.
- Tiono, N. I., & Sylvia, A. (2004). The types of communication strategies used by speaking class students with different communication apprehension levels in English Department of Petra Christian University, Surabaya. *K@Ta*, 6(1), 30–46.
- Woro Kasih, E., Adi, I., & Saktiningrum, N. (2019). *Border as Post Space in Reyna Grande's The Distance Between Us*. January 2019. <https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.27-4-2019.2285322>

