

Critical Discourse Analysis of *Dua Garis Biru* Novel (Novel Adaptation of Lucia Priandarini from Gina S. Noer's Scenario)

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Article Info

History Articles
Received:
15 October 2022
Accepted:
25 November 2022
Published:
22 December 2022

Keywords:
textual analysis,
education news,
critical discourse
analysis by Teun A
Van Dijk

Abstract

Language has a very important role in human life. As a tool for communication, language can be used in various ways, including through literary works in the form of novels. The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the discourse of the characters in the novel "Dua Garis Biru" constructed by the author at the textual level (macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure), social cognition, and social context. The approach used includes a methodological approach, namely descriptive qualitative, and a theoretical approach, namely Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis. The results of the study showed that the topic discussed was promiscuity by a pair of teenagers. The grooves used are mixed grooves. The parts of the text that are arranged as a whole form a scheme or plot from beginning to end in each chapter. The meaning to be conveyed by the author is displayed through the background, details, presuppositions, and intentions. The rhetorical elements of Van Dijk's discourse are graphics and metaphors. Social cognition consists of elements of knowledge and opinion or prejudice; presenting knowledge in each context of events according to knowledge in a particular field and the opinion or prejudice of the author is shown by conveying the author's opinion directly to the reader and providing an assessment of what is happening. The author gives an assessment of what is happening. Analysis of the social context of the novel "Dua Garis Biru" is related to the problem of school-age juvenile delinquency, women's reproductive health and the problem of female domination. Basically, this problem existed before the novel was published by the writer who saw this problem as a material conflict in it.

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INTRODUCTION

Language has a very important role in human life. It can be said that language is one of the basic needs which has an important role as a continuation of life (Anggraini & Yulis, 2019).

Language is not only a means of communication, but the role of language is growing. According to Wibowo (2001) in Laila (2015), language is a system of sound symbols that are meaningful and articulate (produced by the speech organs) that are arbitrary and conventional, which are used as a means of communication by a group of people to generate feelings and thoughts.

Language can be used in many ways. One of the most widely used ways is through the mass media. Badara (2012) said that mass media is not only a point of concern for communication science but can also be used as a study of language.

The mass media use language in disseminating information, providing entertainment, and exercising social control. This proves that the mass media cannot be separated from the use of language. Discourse in the mass media constructs meaning from social phenomena/reality. Meaning is constructed in language through representational systems. The process of constructing meaning cannot be separated from the ideological role of the mass media. Ideology plays a role in displaying messages and the reality of the construction results looks real and true (Rahmania & Santoso, 2018).

The media used to communicate can be done through literary works, one of which is in the form of a novel. Novel is a work containing various experiences felt by the author before finally being described through writing (Putera & Supratman, 2020).

There are writers who convey the message of the novel implicitly through the storyline. However, there are also writers who convey messages implicitly through the storyline, so that readers are made curious about the stories on the next page. Not infrequently several novels are deliberately made to be continued by the author

so that the reader is even more curious about the ending of the story, then, the presence of the next novel is always eagerly awaited by the readers. According to Hermawan (2019) the creation of fiction depends on the life and experience of the author, fiction can be expressed in the reality of the author's life or can be expressed from the experiences of other people.

It is important to study the stories presented by writers in literary texts to reveal the meaning, values, and intentions behind the writing. Stories from other people's lives or personal life experiences are often the basic ideas for writing a literary work. According to Faidah (2018) literature is an expression of one's feelings as outlined in a piece of writing or story that is packaged in an interesting way for the reader. Mahfuddin (2021) states that each author has his own style in presenting the results of his reflections and imagination on reality. The enrichment of the meaning of the language used by the author will depend heavily on the sociohistorical background of each author.

The use of language aesthetically orientated by imagination and fiction is a common characteristic of literary discourse. However, it does not rule out the possibility that there is factual meaning even the same as reality (Ganjar, 2010). This is because language is used as a means of communication, knowledge, ideology and even manipulating and misleading (Budiwati, 2011).

Discourse is a process of communication using symbols related to interpretations and events within a broad social system. Through the discourse approach, communication messages such as words, writing, pictures and other communication messages are not neutral or sterile. Basically, the form of discourse can be seen in the various works of discourse makers. Its existence is determined by the people who use it, the context of events related to it, the wider societal situation that lies behind its existence, which can be in the form of values, ideology, emotions, interests, etc. (Silaswati, 2019).

The novel is a form of literary work that is able to provide space for thought to agree or disagree with the author. For a writer, writing is a productive and expressive activity for intellectuals anywhere and anytime (Sunmardirja, 2005). Through writing, writers try to provide knowledge, insight, and experience to readers.

There are three main things that underlie the selection of the novel "Dua Garis Biru" to be used as the object of critical discourse analysis. First, the novel "Dua Garis Biru" is an adaptation of a film scenario by Gina S. Noer with the same film title. The film had caused controversy because many considered this film to be full of negative values for young people and legalized freedom in opposite sex relationships. This film was also boycotted, and a petition was made to be banned from showing in theaters. Gina said the film "Dua Garis Biru" conveys a message about the importance of sex education for children as early as possible, the importance of closeness and openness between parents and children who are entering their teens as well as being a forum for discussion about early marriage which is still considered taboo in Indonesia.

Second, this novel was published on July 22, 2019, a few weeks after the film was released in theaters. The recently year of publication indicates that this novel is relatively new and has not been studied by many people.

Third, this novel has a background in the lives of school-aged teenagers. Contemporary and modern youth backgrounds that may be found today. Adolescent life is full of beautiful times, attached to the association of the opposite sex and various forms of delinquency. In adolescence, delinquency is considered normal to seek identity. The form of delinquency committed by the characters in the novel is a form that violates religious norms. This makes the character have to bury all forms of dreams and hopes for the future. It is hoped that the story in the novel which has a background in the lives of school-aged teenagers can convey a good message to readers, especially for teenagers now.

Language is analyzed not by describing solely from linguistic aspects, but also connecting with context (Eriyanto, 2009). According to Fairclough and Wodak (in Eriyanto, 2009) discourse practices can display ideological effects on social reality. Through discourse, for example, conditions that are racist, sexist, or inequality in social life are seen as normal or natural. Thus, a book with a broad and free use of language expresses the ideology of the author.

Gina conveys an indirect view of social reality. Discourse analysis tries to study and reveal the meaning behind the use of text or elements of language, socio-culture, and why and how the text is produced and consumed. This is what makes researchers interested in researching the critical discourse analysis of the novel "Dua Garis Biru".

METHODOLOGY

This study uses two research approaches, namely the methodological approach and the theoretical approach. The methodological approach in this study is descriptive qualitative which is used to describe and analyze phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, thoughts of people individually and in groups (Sukmadinata, 2012). The theoretical approach used is the Van Dijk model of critical discourse analysis. Critical discourse analysis focuses on dismantling hidden aspects behind a visible reality (virtual reality) to criticize and change the social structure (Guba, et al. in Badara 2012: 64).

The data collection method according to Mahsun (2014) is divided into two, namely the listening method and the speaking method. In this study, the listening method was chosen because the object under study is a textual language. The listening method must also be accompanied by a note-taking technique, which means that the researcher records data that is considered appropriate in the discourse analysis study on a data card. The note-taking technique was carried out by recording fragments of narrative text in the novel "Dua Garis Biru".

Then these fragments were recorded on a data card. After being recorded on the data card then processed/analyzed. In addition to the listening method, the speaking method was also used in providing data. Sudaryanto (2015) states that it is called the speaking method because it is in the form of conversation and contact occurs between the researcher as the researcher and the speaker as the resource person.

The data analysis technique used is starting from the stage of description, interpretation, explanation according to the critical discourse analysis of the van Dijk model. Critical discourse analysis aims to uncover hidden meanings in texts. Eriyanto (2011) said that in Van Dijk's theory there are three dimensions or buildings, namely text, social cognition, and context. Van Dijk's discourse research is not enough to be based solely on the analysis of text alone, because text is only the result of a production practice that must also be observed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Understanding in novels requires a critical perspective, so that language is no longer seen as something neutral, but has certain ideological contents. The novel "Dua Garis Biru" is a novel that does not only have textual meaning but can be analyzed in terms of social cognition and social context such as Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis.

Textual Analysis

In the description of the first stage of textual analysis, it consists of three structures, namely macro structure, super structure and micro structure.

Macro Structure Textual Analysis

The macro structure is the global or general meaning of a text that can be observed by looking at the topics or themes put forward in a text. The theme is the core idea of a text that describes what the author wants to convey to the reader through his writing in the scenery of a story. The theme in the novel is the core idea

that forms the basis of writing which contains the author's goals and message to the reader.

This is shown in the following fragment.

- (1) " Bima's lips **landed** on Dara's lips".

In quote (1) the theme is the delinquency of a pair of school-age teenagers. The word "**landing**" describes the scene of a couple of teenagers kissing. This is according to the theme of the novel which describes the promiscuity of a pair of school-age teenagers.

- (2) "Dara **lies with her back** to Bima, as if she wants to turn around and walk away."

In quote (2) the atmosphere is described after a pair of school-age teenagers had a husband-and-wife relationship which started from the kissing scene in the previous story. The word "**lies with her back**" means two people with their backs to each other and this was done by a pair of teenagers earlier after having intercourse.

Topics in the Novel "Dua Garis Biru" dominant concept in general describes promiscuity carried out by the main character. The topic is supported by one sub-topic and another sub-topic, including quotations that describe scenes of promiscuity contained in quotations (1) and (2) which support each other so that they form a general topic. This is consistent with the elements of text analysis by Van Dijk (in Eriyanto, 2011) which states that the thematic elements postulate the general description of a text. It can also be referred to as the main idea, summary, or main idea of a text. The topic describes the dominant, central, and most important concept of the contents of a story that journalists want to express in their reporting. Topics describe the general theme of a news text, this topic will be supported by one sub-topic and another sub-topic that mutually support the formation of a general topic.

The theme of promiscuity carried out by a pair of teenagers in the novel "Dua Garis Biru" is a form of juvenile delinquency which includes violations of religious norms and societal norms. In general, violation of norms will lead to social problems. This is in accordance with the opinion

of Soekanto (1990) which states that the younger generation usually experiences social and biological problems. If someone is a teenager, physically he is mature but to be said to be an adult in a social sense, other factors are still needed. He needs to learn a lot about the values and norms of his society.

Blasphemy from some people on social media towards the main female character can be seen in quote (3):

(3) "Dozens of accounts that she doesn't know and almost certainly don't know her throw insulting sentences, laugh at her being pregnant out of wedlock and question why she is still confident about showing off herself on Instagram."

Some accounts generally assume that the actions of the characters in the novel are considered inappropriate because most people consider them inappropriate. Pregnant out of wedlock is still taboo and cannot be accepted among Indonesian people. This action is considered deviant behavior. If it is associated with the theory of hegemony according to Gramsci (1971) which emphasizes the acceptance of the dominated group towards the presence of the dominant group. Hegemony has various powers to influence society. One form of hegemonic power is the ability to create a certain way of thinking or discourse that is dominant, considered correct so that people believe the discourse as something right and vice versa as something wrong or deviant.

Superstructure or Schematic Textual Analysis

Superstructure is a discourse structure related to the framework of a text, how the parts of the text are composed as a whole. Schematic is a scheme or plot from beginning to end that is generally owned by text or discourse in novels.

The parts of the text that are arranged in the novel "Dua Garis Biru" as a whole form a scheme or plot from beginning to end in each chapter. This is in accordance with Van Dijk's theory (in Eriyanto, 2011) which states that text or discourse generally has a scheme or plot from the introduction to the end. The flow shows how

the parts in the text are arranged and sequenced so as to form a unity of meaning.

The novel "Dua Garis Biru" uses a mixed plot or back and forth plot. There are several parts of the story that are deliberately made as flashbacks to support existing stories. The plot or scheme that is made is one of the strategies used by the author so that the meaning or information that the author wants to convey can be conveyed. This is in accordance with Van Dijk's theory (in Eriyanto, 2011) which states that schematic can be regarded as one of the communicator's strategies to support general meaning by providing several supporting reasons. Important information can be conveyed at the beginning, or at the conclusion depending on the meaning distributed in the discourse. The significance of the schematic is a journalist's strategy to support a certain theme/topic to be conveyed by arranging certain parts in a certain order. The schematic provides which emphasis comes first, and which parts can later as a strategy for hiding important information.

Van Dijk (in Eriyanto, 2001) adds that the importance of schematic is a journalist's strategy to support a particular topic to be conveyed by arranging sections in a certain sequence. The schematic structure or superstructure describes the general form of a text. The arrangement of general discourse forms consists of several categories or there are general divisions such as introduction, content, conclusion, problem solving, closing and so on.

Microstructure Textual Analysis

Microstructure is the meaning of discourse that can be observed from a small part of a text, namely words, sentences, paraphrases, and others. Microstructure is the local meaning of a text that can be observed from the choice of words, sentences and styles used by a text or discourse.

There are four things that are observed in the microstructure, the first is semantics which consists of background elements, details, presuppositions, and intentions. Second, syntax consisting of sentence form elements, coherence, and pronouns. Third, the stylistics which

consists of lexicon elements. Fourth, rhetoric which consists of graphic elements and metaphors.

The meaning that the author wants to convey is displayed through the setting of the place which is equipped with a picture of the atmosphere so that the author can lead the reader in the direction that the author wants. This is in line with Van Dijk (in Eriyanto, 2001: 231) that the setting is a part of the news that can influence the meaning to be displayed. A journalist when writing news usually presents the background of the events written. The selected setting determines which direction the public's views will be taken.

The author writes down the detailed elements as a strategy to express implicitly. The detailed elements displayed by the author include highlighted information to bring out a certain image to the reader. This is in accordance with the opinion of Eriyanto (2001) that detailed elements are strategies for how journalists express their attitudes in an implicit way, besides that detailed discourse elements are related to the control of information displayed by someone. Complete and long details are protrusions that are done intentionally to create a certain image to public.

. Elements of intent are presented subtly or implicitly and some are clearly conveyed. This is in accordance with the author's intention in conveying information, as Eriyanto (2001) argues, this element of intent will see which information benefits for the communicator which is explained explicitly and clearly. Conversely, if the information can be detrimental to the communicator, the information will be described implicitly.

Elements of presuppositional discourse are statements that are used to support the meaning of a text. Presupposition comes with a statement that is considered reliable so that it does not need to be questioned again. In this novel, many presuppositions are conveyed and understood well by the audience. This is in accordance with the opinion of Eriyanto (2011) stating that elements of presuppositional discourse are statements used to support the

meaning of a text. Presuppositions support opinions by providing premises that are believed to be true.

Exposure of syntactic elements in the novel "*Dua Garis Biru*" can be seen from the following sentence forms:

(4) "Our purpose in coming here was to propose to Dear Dara to be **married** our son, Bima".

In this sentence the word "our" is the subject, while the word "married" is the predicate in the form of a passive verb.

(5) "The guy **hugs** Dara from behind".

In this sentence, the word "boy" is the subject, the word "hug" is in the form of a predicate which is an active verb.

Quotations (4) and (5) discuss the forms of sentences that can be active verbs and passive verbs with the aim of further clarifying the types of sentences used and all the meanings implied using these types of sentences. Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis, in Eriyanto (2011) states that the form of a sentence is a syntactic aspect related to a logical way of thinking, namely the principle of causality. Ask if A explains B, or does B explain A.

Coherence is the affinity or connection between words or sentences in a text. The coherence in this novel can be seen from the following examples of quotations:

(6) Even though at first, she was reluctant because she didn't want to be a bother, Dara got used to going to and from school with Bima, then lingering at Dara's house.

In sentence (6) explains causal coherence.

(7) "But she drew closer to Bima, rested her head on his shoulder, who then hugged her affectionately".

Sentence (7) describes explanatory coherence. This is in accordance with Eriyanto (2011) which states that coherence can be shown through a causal relationship, it can also be used as an explanation. The conjunctions used (and, as a result, but, then, because, although) have different meanings when trying to connect propositions.

The choice of pronouns is also included in the discussion of the microstructure section. The

author uses pronouns with the aim of avoiding repeating the same word. In discourse analysis, pronouns are a tool used by communicators to indicate where a person is in the discourse. This is in accordance with the opinion of Eriyanto (2011) which states that in language a word that refers to humans, objects, or things, will not be used repeatedly in the same context.

Repetition of the same word without a clear purpose will lead to an unpleasant feeling. This pronoun arises to avoid repeating the word earlier (which is called the antecedent) in subsequent sentences.

Stylistics in Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis emphasizes the choice of words used in the text which is interpreted as a meaning that arises from the use of language. The elements observed in Van Dijk's discourse stylistics are the lexicon, as in the following example:

(8) He didn't see Dara's face, but the girl's shoulders slowly rose and fell, as if holding back emotions or tears.

Sentence quote (8) is a lexicon which means a person who is holding back anger. The word "up and down" can be reused in different sentences and with different meanings. Choosing the right words will have a strong and good influence on the reader for the meaning the author wants to convey. This is in accordance with the opinion of Eriyanto (2011) which states that the lexicon element indicates how a person selects words for the various possible available words. The choice of words used is not purely coincidental, but also ideologically shows how a person interprets facts/reality.

The rhetorical elements of Van Dijk's discourse are graphics and metaphors. Graphic elements are part of checking what is emphasized or highlighted (which means considered important) by someone who can be observed from the text. Graphic elements in the text can be in the form of using bold letters, italics, as an example of the following quote:

(9) "I just **FAILED** as a parent!" In this time, he directed the sentence to his daughter.

Sentence quote (9) is a graphic element. The word "failed" is emphasized to the reader

that Dara's parents feel unsuccessful in educating their daughter.

(10) His mind suddenly became frenetic, like full of bullets.

Sentence quote (10) is a metaphorical element. The word "frenetic" implies a lot of people. The metaphor in the sentence above means thoughts that are noisy and like bullets that are fired many times in the head. This is in accordance with Eriyanto's statement (2011) that in graphic discourse it usually appears through parts of writing that are made differently compared to other writing. In a discourse, a journalist not only conveys the main message through text, but also figures of speech, expressions, metaphors that are intended as ornaments or spices of a news story.

Social Cognition Analysis

Social cognition is a dimension to explain how a text is produced by individuals/groups of text makers. How to view or view a social reality that begins to a particular text.

Elements of Knowledge

Based on the elements of the author's personal knowledge or social cognition analysis group, it can be seen in the following text excerpts:

(11) "Here, the clams after cooking should open their shells. So, if the shell is still closed like this, it means the clam isn't fresh anymore!" Dara explained like a biology teacher."

Data excerpt (11) includes a critical discourse on social cognition that displays the group's or author's knowledge of a knowledge in that context.

Elements of Opinion or Prejudice

Elements of opinion or prejudice of the author of social cognition analysis can be seen in the following text excerpts:

(12) "Besides, before that Dara judged men as just troublesome creatures. If she is being nice, they will think she has feelings, so they express love. When Dara refused, the men felt they were the injured victims, then called her arrogant.

The data quote (12) belongs to a critical discourse on social cognition which displays elements of opinion or prejudice. The author uses the word "Dara judged" to explain that the author is conveying his/her personal opinion directly to the reader. The author gives an assessment of what is happening.

Social Context Analysis

Social analysis looks at how a text is further related to the social structure and knowledge that develops in society for a discourse. Analysis of the social context in this case is to answer the statement about how the discourse that develops in society regarding women.

The novel "Dua Garis Biru" covers the problem of school-age juvenile delinquency, women's reproductive health, and the problem of female domination. Based on the analysis of social cognition in the novel "Dua Garis Biru" the three problems described have become problems that often occur in society. Starting from school dropouts due to pregnancy out of wedlock, women who become leaders in institutions or offices and problems of delinquency committed by school children. Basically, this problem existed before the novel was published by the writer who saw this problem as a material conflict in it.

Analysis of the social context of the novel "Dua Garis Biru" which is related to the problem of school-age juvenile delinquency has occurred a lot. Soekanto's opinion (1990), in discussions about social issues, it is not uncommon to be questioned about youth in society. Perhaps this is caused by the occurrence of difficulties in the process of social interaction between adolescents and adults. This can be studied in more depth, if we look at some of the characteristics of adolescents, including (1) they are generally between 11 and 19 years old; (2) in the circle of life, adolescence is a period of life that can be said to be critical; (3) physically, adolescents usually experience rapid growth; (4) sex hormones begin to work optimally, and secondary sex characteristics also begin to appear; (5) emotionally unstable and very

sensitive; (6) sometimes becomes gloomy, feels lonely and rebels aggressively; (7) the concept of identity that is not yet clear; (8) easily feel unappreciated (or feel inferior); (9) want to be treated as adults, but are not fully able to act as adults; (10) behavior that tends to be reckless according to adult standards.

The problem of juvenile delinquency is not a problem that stands alone, but is part of other social problems faced by society (Soekanto, 1990). This opinion greatly strengthens the research on adolescent social problems in the novel "Dua Garis Biru" as an important study of Adolescents as part of a community group have a considerable influence on social problems. Adolescents who are quite unstable require more attention from the family, the educational environment, and the community environment outside of school. Adolescent problems are part of social problems that are always present in social life.

Juvenile delinquency at school age has fatal effects or consequences for adolescents and people in the surrounding environment which will also create new problems. The story in the novel "Dua Garis Biru" due to promiscuity which should not be carried out raises physical and psychological problems, especially for women as described in the novel, namely the occurrence of women's reproductive health problems. Teenagers still need to learn about health and about the norms that apply. This is in accordance with the opinion of Soekanto (1990) which states that when a person is a teenager, physically he is mature, but to be said to be an adult in a social sense, it is still needed to others factors. He/she needs to learn a lot about the values and norms of his society.

The problem of female domination is also raised in the novel "Dua Garis Biru". Domination of women, played by Dara and Ibu Dara. This can be related to the opinion of Connel & Messerschmidt, (2005); Eriyanto (2015); Holtzman & Sharpe (2014) which states that in the context of gender, people believe in assumptions about how to be a man and a woman should be, namely superiority, domination, power in personal and institutional

relations by men, and women's subordination. Hegemony is not formed through violence or coercion, but social agreements through the spread of hegemonic structures and values through an invisible socialization process within the family, friends, schools, religious institutions, and the media. Gramsci (in Eriyanto, 2015) adds that domination is closely related to hegemony, the occurrence of hegemony is marked by the acceptance of the ideology of the dominant group as common sense.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis, the following research conclusions were drawn.

The novel "Dua Garis Biru" is a novel that does not only have textual meaning but can be analyzed in terms of social cognition and social context, such as Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis. Textual analysis consists of three structures, namely macro structure, superstructure and microstructure. The topic discussed by the author in the novel "Dua Garis Biru" is generally dominated by the dominant concept of promiscuity carried out by the main character. The topic is supported by one subtopic and another subtopic. The theme of promiscuity is a form of juvenile delinquency that violates religious and societal norms. The novel "Dua Garis Biru" uses a mixed plot or plot back and forth. There are several parts of the story that are deliberately made as flashbacks to support the existing story. The parts of the text that are arranged in the novel "Dua Garis Biru" as a whole form a scheme or plot from beginning to end in each chapter.

The meaning to be conveyed is displayed through the setting of the place which is equipped with a description of the atmosphere, details, presuppositions and intentions. The choice of pronouns is also included in the discussion of the microstructure section. The author uses pronouns to avoid repeating the same word. The rhetorical elements of Van Dijk's discourse are graphics and metaphors.

Social cognition is a dimension to explain how a text is produced by individuals/groups of text makers. The way of looking at a social reality that can be a beginning of a particular text. Social cognition is displayed with elements of opinion or prejudice. the author also conveys his personal opinion directly to the reader and provides an assessment of what is happening.

Analysis of the social context of the novel "Dua Garis Biru" is related to the problem of school-age juvenile delinquency, women's reproductive health and the problem of female domination. The three problems described have actually become problems that often occur in our society. Children dropping out of school because of being pregnant out of wedlock, women who become leaders in institutions or offices and problems of delinquency committed by school children. This problem existed before the novel was published by the writer who saw this problem as a conflict in it.

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