

INDONESIAN LAWYER CLUB TALKSHOW' WHY SHOULD MUI DISBAND: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to examine and analyze the macro structure, super structure and micro structure based on Van Dijk's theory in the spoken discourse of the speakers. This study used a qualitative descriptive design. In collecting data, the researcher carried out five stages. The first is watching the ILC talk show, the second is recording relevant discourse data, the third is marking the data included in the focus and sub-focus of the research, the fourth is describing, and the fifth is verifying the data to be analyzed. Data analysis in this study used qualitative data analysis procedures based on the interactive model of Milles (1992:16) which is generally known in the realm of research, namely (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, and (3) verification or drawing conclusions. The results of this study indicate that the macro structure (theme) in the ILC program has a theme that becomes a big issue in the community, directly or virtual. the super structure in this talk show is very good and relevant starting from the opening, content and closing, the micro structure both from the semantics of the discourse can not be separated from the MUI being infiltrated by terrorism and the polemic of the hashtag why MUI should be dissolved, the stylistics of the speakers are very varied and the rhetoric to be conveyed is to build public understanding about terrorism, the development of suspect investigations and also that MUI is a very strong institution and is not easy to dissolve.

Keywords: *critical discourse analysis, van dijk, ILC*

Sari

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji dan menganalisis struktur makro, super struktur dan struktur mikro berdasarkan teori Van Dijk dalam wacana lisan para pembicara. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti melakukan lima tahapan. Pertama menonton talkshow ILC, kedua mencatat data-data wacana yang relevan, ketiga menandai data yang termasuk dalam fokus dan subfokus penelitian, keempat mendeskripsikan, kelima memverifikasi data yang akan dianalisis. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan prosedur analisis data kualitatif berdasarkan model interaktif Milles (1992:16) yang telah dikenal secara umum dalam ranah penelitian yaitu (1) reduksi data, (2) penyajian data, dan (3) verifikasi atau penarikan simpulan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa struktur Makro (tema) dalam program ILC memiliki tema yang menjadi isu besar di lingkungan masyarakat secara langsung maupun maya. super struktur dalam talkshow ini sudah sangat bagus dan relevan mulai dari pembukaan, isi dan penutup, struktur mikro baik dari semantik wacana tidak lepas dari MUI disusupi oleh terorisme dan polemik tagar kenapa MUI yang harus dibubarkan, stilistika dari narasumber sangat bervariasi dan retorika yang ingin disampaikan adalah membangun masyarakat memahami tentang terorisme, perkembangan pemeriksaan tersangka dan juga MUI adalah lembaga yang sangat kuat dan tidak mudah untuk dibubarkan.

Kata kunci: *analisis wacana kritis, van dijk, ILC*

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Introduction

Talk show is one of the favorite programs that people are interested in. The program usually presents several guests or speakers who are invited to have conversations related to certain topics. Usually the talk show is always guided by the Host so that the direction of the conversation is directed and does not get out of the topic being discussed. Topics in talk shows are very diverse. Usually television stations have their own character and have their flagship program. For example, the Kick Andi talkshow program that aired on Metro TV. The Kick Andy event usually invites guests who can inspire the wider community. Not only famous figures but anyone in the community who can provide enthusiasm and motivation are invited to the event. In addition, there is Mata Najwa who is present on Trans7. The Mata Najwa program is also very popular with the public because Najwa Shihab's character in guiding the event is very firm, critical and smart. Then, there is another talkshow program that many people have been waiting for, namely the Indonesian Lawyer Club (ILC) program. The program was broadcast by TV One. The event was first shown on television in 2008. The topics and speakers presented were varied. Usually the theme of the ILC program is more about government issues or something that is being discussed in the community. Therefore, Indonesia Lawyer Club events are in great demand. A survey of quality standards related to the ILC program was conducted in January-April 2017. From a scale of 1 to 4, the quality standard of the Talkshow program was ranked 3. This shows that the ILC program is of good quality and has received a warm welcome from the community. The survey involved 1200 participants in 12 cities and 120 expert viewers. As a result, the Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) got a quality index of 3.08. For the talk show category, this figure is very high. ILC has also won the Panasonic Gobel Awards in 2014, 2015, 2016 and the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission Award in 2017 (Muslimah & Saeni, 2020).

A talk show program is a program where three or more people talk about a problem. In this program, guests or speakers can express their opinions to express their views and the host acts as a moderator sometimes also expressing opinions or participating in the conversation. (Wibowo, 2007). It turned out that the ILC program had a lot of impact not only on the community but also on students. The broadcast of the Indonesia Lawyers Club Talkshow on TVONE received a good response from students, this was evidenced by 77.3% of respondents who knew the themes presented in the event. Regarding the cognitive impact of ILC shows on students, it shows that students' knowledge of social and political issues is increasing. Then the effectiveness of the ILC broadcast is very popular because the host has character, is smart, intelligent, critical and the speakers presented are able to provide useful information. (Muslimah & Saeni, 2020).

In addition to being successful in the talk show program that presents various kinds of hot issues being discussed, it turns out that many researchers also use the discourse at ILC as a source of data to be analyzed using pragmatic studies. The research that has been carried out is "The Illocutionary Speech Act of Discussion Participants in the Ilc (Indonesia Lawyers Club) Event at the Tv One Television Station Edition of the Alleged Corruption Case of Setya Novanto" The results generally say that the three problem topics contained in the Setya Novanto case in the ILC discussion program (Indonesia Lawyers Club), which is spoken by public officials, tends to use a vague strategy of speaking. In this case, both the speaker and the addressee are very careful in conveying their speech which seems to contain an intention or meaning that is not clearly grasped by the layman. In the study of critical discourse analysis that will be carried out by the researcher, which is taken from one of the hottest issues from the Talkshow Indonesia Lawyer Club program Talking about terrorism seems to be endless. Many studies on terrorism have been carried out. This indicates that the study on the topic is very interesting.

Previous research

The previous research that discussed terrorism was entitled "Frame Representation in the Background of the Discourse on Terrorism". This study uses a critical pragmatic approach, which is a combination of pragmatics and critical discourse analysis (CDA). There are three frames in the editorial discourse on terrorism in four national newspapers (Suara Pembaruan, Republika, Kompas, and Koran Tempo) which are in line with the ideology (historical background and affiliation) of the mass media. This research proves that the three frames are systematically represented in the editorial background on terrorism.

Other research is about "Review of critical discourse analysis in tourism studies", this research focuses to summarize the bibliometric features of articles using CDA in tourism studies; to identify the major themes of CDA studies in the tourism academia; and to suggest future research topics in tourism that adopt CDA. In this study, 50 articles were eventually reviewed on the basis of rigorous selection criteria. Bibliometric and thematic features of these articles are identified. Five key areas, namely, travel motivation, destination image, tourism marketing, sustainable tourism, and social relationship in tourism, were determined to dominate the current CDA studies in tourism, which is distinctly helpful in enriching the understanding of the academia toward tourism and in supporting the sustainable development of the industry. This study also draws the academia's attention toward CDA to consider deploying this method in examining various tourism phenomena under a broader social context. The result of this research is They are relatively few compared with CDA studies in the other disciplines of social sciences (economics and education). Thus, more CDA studies are required in tourism to help further explore tourism phenomena. Five major topics (travel motivation, destination image, tourism marketing, sustainable tourism, and social relationship in tourism) are identified to be the main streams in CDA tourism studies, together with the distribution and the coverage of studies. Therefore, a clear picture of

the examined research method is presented in the current study. These two points contribute to the literature by evidently addressing the following research question: “What types of studies have been conducted by tourism scholars in terms of the use of CDA?” Meanwhile, these key areas should be continuously researched in the tourism literature because of the limited studies available. In addition, an in-depth exploration of these areas are promising and meaningful, which may help generate new theoretical insights in the tourism field (Qian et al., 2018).

Research about A Critical Discourse Analysis of George W. Bush's Speeches on American Exceptionalism to Propagate War on Terrorism. The study examines and analyzes the American ex-president George W. Bush's speeches by relating his language to the ideology in the speeches, Are Bush's rhetoric positively or negatively perceived by his community members particularly post the September 11 events. The study arrives at these conclusions: (i) Bush's rhetoric have emphasized the positive ideologies of the Americans by repeating the positive linguistic expressions, and the negative ideologies of their opponents (the terrorists) by repeating the negative linguistic expressions. (ii) The positive self-representation is explicitly used more than negative other representation throughout the choice of vocabulary in the speeches (Dawood & Hameed, 2021).

In addition, there are still studies that have been carried out with critical discourse analysis including Principles, Theories and Approaches to Critical Discourse Analysis (Amoussou, 2018), A Critical Discourse Analysis of Donald Trump's Inaugural Speech from the Perspective of Systemic Functional Grammar (Chen, 2018), Language, Media, and Ideology: Critical Discourse Analysis of Pakistani News Bulletin Headlines and Its Impact on Viewers (Hassan, 2018), A Critical Discourse Analysis of Two Iraqi Politicians' Speeches in Terms of Van Dijk's Socio-Cognitive Model (Nasih & Abboud, , 2020), Critical Discourse in Online News of Nadim Makarim's Statement

in Covid-19 Case (Model Teun A. Van Dijk) (Nazar et al., 2021), Critical Discourse Analysis of the Bombing Attack News: An Analysis of Teun A. van Dijk's Model (Aini & Widodo, 2018), Critical Discourse Analysis in Media Studies: A Review Research on Its Application in Indonesian Context (Anwar et al., 2020), Multimodal critical discourse analysis as ethical praxis (Roderick, 2018) and A Critical Discourse Analysis on Ramayana Department Store Advertisement: Teun A. van Dijk's Model (Risa & Anwar, 2021). In this research, the researchers took one theme of the Indonesian Lawyer Club (ILC) takshow conversation, namely "Allegedly Infiltrated by Terrorists, Why Should MUI Disband" to examine and analyze the macro structure, super structure and micro structure based on Van Dijk's theory in the spoken discourse of the speakers.

Methods

In this critical discourse analysis research, the research design used is descriptive qualitative research. This research describes systematically, factually, and accurately about the facts. This research is related to research data that is not in the form of numbers, but in the form of quality verbal forms in the form of speech. The subjects in this study were the speakers in the Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC) Talkshow program "Allegedly Infiltrated by Terrorists, Why Should MUI Disband." In general, the object of this research is the discourse uttered by the speakers. The type of observation method used is the non-participating observation method. The non-participant observation method is the method that the researcher chose in conducting this research. Researchers only become observers and are not directly involved in the program process being observed. The observation method is used to critically observe the course of the ILC show to obtain data in the form of emerging discourses. In addition, to strengthen the analysis in this study, a literature review was carried out to find various references related to critical discourse analysis. This method is also used to explore similar studies that the researcher uses as a literature review. Data analysis in this study used a qualitative data analysis procedure based on the interactive model of Milles (1992:16)

which is well known in the realm of research. In general, data analysis using this model includes three stages, namely (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, and (3) verification or drawing conclusions. The three stages interact with each other, starting with data collection and ending with the completion of research report writing. All these stages have a process linkage between one another.

Results and Discussion

Macro Structure Analysis (Thematic)

In macro-structural analysis, of course, look at the overall meaning that can be studied and studied from the themes that exist in the use of language in certain discourses. In this program, the Indonesia Lawyer Club carries the theme "Allegedly Infiltrated by Terrorists//Why MUI Should Be Disbanded." The talkshow with the theme will be broadcast on the Indonesia Lawyer Club's youtube channel on November 26, 2021. Up to now, there are 578,866 viewers (25/12/2021). This theme emerged as a theme for the ILC program because there was a very hot issue related to the hashtag to dissolve MUI. The reason is the arrest of 3 terrorist suspects by Densus 88, one of which is an MUI administrator. Therefore, this theme is very interesting and in accordance with the information needed by the community related to the development of the news. There was an interesting thing written about the theme, namely a question that sparked the public's attention and curiosity, namely the sentence "Why should MUI be dissolved." This event was packaged in such an orderly and interesting manner by Karni Ilyas, one of the leading journalists and legal fighters in Indonesia. Karni is a successful journalist, and has produced a lot of coverage and excellent programs. No wonder the ILC program is widely liked by the public. The themes are always up to date and informative. The issue of terrorism in Indonesia is endless to this day. The Special Detachment (Densus) 88 Anti-terror Police noted that there were a total of 370 suspects in terrorism criminal cases throughout 2021. This number is based on data up to December 24 (inews:2021).

With this theme, it is hoped that the public will be enlightened by the information presented by 6 resource persons who are very expert and relevant to the theme raised. The speakers were K.H. Zaitun Rasmin (Deputy Secretary of the MUI Wantim), Nasir Djamil (PKS Politician), Abdul Choir (Former Management of the MUI Law and Legislation Commission), Islah Bahrawi (Executive Director of the Indonesian Moderates Network), M. Najih Arromadloni (Secretary of the MUI's Counterterrorism and Terrorism Agency), Prof. Hamka (Chairman of Baitul Muslimin Indonesia).

Super Structure Analysis

Introduction

In the opening of the Indonesia Lawyer Club, Mr. Karni Ilyas said,

"In the past two weeks, there have been a lot of rumors about pressure, and even the hashtag for the Indonesian Ulema Council to be disbanded. This content emerged after the Densus arrested 3 terrorist suspects on November 18. One of those arrested was a member of the board of the Indonesian Ulema Council, namely Pak Zein, his short name. And then this became the reason for the hashtag to appear on social media so that MUI was dissolved. And the hashtag, of course, replied to a rhyme, the reply was "keep MUI" (KI: 2021).

In the oral discourse data, Karni conveyed facts and realities in society about terrorists involving MUI officials who became suspects. Of course it surprised many parties and the public. Because so far it is known that MUI is a non-governmental organization that accommodates Islamic scholars, zuama, and intellectuals to guide, foster, and protect Muslims in Indonesia. MUI assists the government in doing things that concern the benefit of Muslims, such as issuing fatwas on the halalness of a food, determining the truth of a sect in Islam, and matters relating to the relationship of a Muslim with his environment.

The phrase "the hashtag MUI was dissolved and the hashtag "maintain MUI" became an interesting discourse to be discussed with the speakers. This illustrates an initial inducement whether because it is suspected that terrorism infiltrated the MUI then the MUI should be dissolved. The sentence stimulus finally provoked the

informants to prepare information and provide a response to the discourse delivered by Karni Ilyas.

In the content of the talk show at the Indonesia Lawyer Club, starting from the executive director of the Indonesian Moderate Network and the Densus consultant, Islah Bahrawi. He conveyed,

"Farid Okbah is one of the people involved as *ting teng* (master mind) in Okbah's hands, JI performs movements above the surface in addition to below the surface. I don't know but this is my analysis, one of which is entering the FATWA commission at the MUI for example, they entered the realm of politics to create a political party which is their manifesto, Okbah and Zainun Najah are behind this, this has been revealed from several investigations conducted already convicted. The Wijayanto have acknowledged the role of Farid Okbah and the role of Zainun Najah. This is actually complete (Bahrawi, 2021).

From the discourse conveyed by Islah, he emphasized that the statement he made was still in his analysis of the suspicion that there was a possibility that MUI was infiltrated through the FATWA commission at MUI. He said that Zainun Najah, an MUI administrator, was involved. The discourse to convince the public who heard it then gave a statement that Para Wijayanto had given recognition to the role of Zainun Najah. The word "actually complete" means that Zainun Najah's involvement is undeniable, the meaning is clear because there are witnesses who gave such statements.

Then what was conveyed by Islah was responded to directly by K.H Zaitun Rasmin, he said that, "From the explanation earlier no one has gone directly to MUI. MUI as an institution that highly respects *wasatiyah* and plays an active role in eradicating extremism and terrorism, (Rasmin, 2021). The reply indicated that Zaitun had not seen and heard directly the statement that MUI was infiltrated by terrorism. Because actually the word infiltrated means that MUI is involved in terrorism. Zaitun's sentence emphasizes that MUI has been an institution that upholds *wasatiyah* and has even participated in eradicating terrorism and extremism. MUI is very strong and has been in existence since 1975. In the current political turmoil, 2024 will be a busy

election. The hashtag that MUI was dissolved triggers a big question mark whether this is part of politics played by the elite or not.

The third statement was delivered by Abdul choir who is a former member of the MUI Law and Legislation Commission.

“I call this planned, systematic, because the MUI is considered a part that degrades power. And many parties do not want the MUI to grow and develop. What is an example, for example is the product Fatwa. Many liberals, Shiites, and other deviant sects are not comfortable with this MUI Fatwa (Choir, 2021).”

The sentence that was uttered by the Choir, was a sentence that directly conveyed that he believed that the issue of the hashtag to dissolve the MUI was carried out by the elite who planned systematically and massively. Because all this time, MUI has played its role as it should. However, there are power groups who think that MUI is considered as a degrading part of power and it seems that there are others who do not want MUI to grow and develop. However, Nasir Djamil after hearing the debate between those who believed that MUI was infiltrated and did not try to assert that "We hope that if it is true that these three people are involved in a terrorist organization, the prosecution must then reveal the truth of all the elements and that there should be no doubt in it, then the process it's not like walking in dark alleys. We want to be clear.”

The sentence is clearly Djamil's desire to invite the public to wait for the results of the examination and investigation from the authorities. In fact, he hopes and supports the terrorism case, which considers the MUI to be infiltrated because the results of the arrest of one of the administrators must be properly transparent with the results of the investigation. The sentence "want to be clear" shows the transparency of the legal process. Then the next response from Prof. Hamka Haq, who tried to respond and correct what Najih said. "I want to correct Ust Najih's opinion. That the MUI was infiltrated by the Shia, by mentioning the name Umar Shihab, I think it's wrong, Umar Shihab is not a Shia, Umar Shihab is the older brother of Prof Qurais Shihab. ... so it

doesn't mean that those who have known Shia teachings will become Shiites. So I corrected it a bit.”

What Haq actually conveyed was to give Najih the right mindset before giving conclusions about something. The meaning of being infiltrated by shia and so on was not approved by Hamka. He wanted to show that MUI remained on the right track as long as it was formed in 1975. MUI is strong and MUI is a forum for gathering Islamic organizations in Indonesia.

“Terrorism is not a crime against people, or other people's property, terrorism is a crime against our minds, using the death of innocent people and the destruction of property to frighten us all. Terrorists also use the media to make their actions appear bigger, and to accelerate the spread of fear, and when we react out of fear, until we change our policies and rules, so that we restrict ourselves more to being self-absorbed, then terrorists have actually succeeded, even though the attack failed, but if we refuse to feel terrorized and do not restrain ourselves then the terrorists will also fail even though their actions are successful, American writer Bruce Schneier (KI: 2021)

Microstructure Analysis

Semantics

Semantic analysis in Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis scheme is classified as vernacular. In this case, local meaning can have many meanings. In fact, language is used as a medium to raise problems, concerns and also to express opinions. Although not all discourses seem to have a specific purpose, there are some interesting discourses that need to be investigated. The following section describes the data and discussions related to the study of semantics in speech delivered by the speakers.

Stylistic

Stylistics is a style of language in critical discourse analysis related to the study of the choice of words used by speakers to convey messages, intentions, and ideologies. The choice of words to be spoken greatly affects the reception of the other person's message. Coarse, smooth, weak, and soft language are not only influenced by the

intonation of speech, but also by the choice of words. Therefore, the stylistic analysis (word choice) in this study looks at how word choice is used. Islam language style tends to be informative style which better describes the chronology of terrorism in Indonesia. The style of language conveyed by Zaitun Rasmin is calmer in nature but firm in giving arguments and responses. In contrast to the explosive nature of the Choir. He emphasized that the MUI was not at all infiltrated by terrorism. Najih has a calm but piercing style of language. Because he has a different view and states that MUI has been infiltrated by terrorism.

Rhetorical

Rhetorical studies in Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis analyze matters related to graphics, metaphors, and expressions. In this research, the thing that is examined from these three points is the scope of metaphor. In the following, data and data analysis related to metaphor will be presented. As the phrase "Terrorism is not a crime against people, or other people's property, terrorism is a crime against our minds, using the death of innocent people and the destruction of property to frighten us all. The discourse was conveyed by Karni Ilyas to give the meaning of terrorist according to American writer Bruce Schneier. Theory is a crime against the human mind itself by exploiting the lives of others to achieve certain power goals.

Conclusion & recommendation

Critical discourse analysis in the Indonesia Lawyer Club talkshow program which was attended by various competent speakers provides an overview of the meaning of discourse which can be distinguished from 3 structures. The macro structure (theme) in the ILC program has a theme that becomes a big issue in the community, both directly and virtual. the super structure in this talk show is very good and relevant starting from the opening, content and closing, the micro structure both from the semantics of the discourse can not be separated from the MUI being infiltrated by terrorism and the polemic of the hashtag why MUI should be dissolved, the stylistics of

the speakers are very varied and the rhetoric to be conveyed is to build public understanding about terrorism, the development of suspect investigations and also that MUI is a very strong institution and is not easy to dissolve.

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