

Topicality of Review Discourse on the Online Appreciation Portal

Arifatul Hikmah¹, Sumarwati², and Muhammad Rohmadi³

^{1,2,3}Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia

Abstract — This study aims to describe the trend of topics that build reviewer discourse on online appreciation portals through discourse analysis. The analysis carried out focuses on the topic in the discourse. This research is a qualitative research with a content analysis approach. The data sources for this research are online appreciation portals Bacapetra.co, Kurung Buka, Buruan, Labrak, Metafor.id, Digital Madrasah, Lensastra.id, Ngewiyak.com, and Balairungpress. The research data is in the form of qualitative data in the form of words obtained through document analysis from the online appreciation portal. The results of this study are (1) the review text on the online appreciation portal under study contains different topics, namely regarding social problems and language use; (2) the topic that underlies the reviewer's discourse is influenced by the author's purpose in the discourse, the issues raised, and the objects in the form of books reviewed in the reviewer's discourse; (3) differences in style of language, ideas, and topics raised in the text due to differences in the opinions of the authors of the review text; (4) the dominant reviewer topics are about social issues regarding the gap between those in power and ordinary people, gender inequality, and economic problems; (5) there is one topic that does not include social issues, namely regarding the use of language;

Keywords — discourse analysis, discourse topics, text reviews, online appreciation portals.

I. INTRODUCTION

The mass media is a means of public communication. Mass media is defined as a tool used to convey messages from sources to audiences through communication tools such as radio, television and newspapers (Cangara, 2010). The mass media as a communication channel is increasingly being used. At present, the mass media is not only through newspapers, radio or television. The sophistication of technology in the form of the internet makes mass media more accessible without time and place restrictions. News that is fast, easy to access, and inexpensive is the new color of online media for the press and news readers (Romadhoni, 2018). One of the media that is a means of communication through writing in online media is the appreciation portal. This makes the online appreciation portal a space for communication between writers and readers. One of the rubrics in the online appreciation portal is the review rubric which contains reviews. One form of review is recession. The review is an attempt to introduce the book to readers so that they are moved to read the work (Ibda, 2020).

Reviews as a form of review contain various information. This information is based on what book is discussed in the text. The purpose of writing a review apart from sharing reading experiences is also to provide an assessment and consideration of a book. Book reviews are not just summaries or statements of praise about books, but provide comments and evaluations

through reviews that demonstrate knowledge of the book (Obeng-Odoom: 2014). Wee & Banister (2016) review as a review work has a role to outline the advantages and disadvantages and implications of the findings it discusses. The thing that needs to be considered is the usefulness of the reviewer for the reader through the considerations given.

This study examines the review text contained in the online appreciation portal through discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is a study conducted on language, in the form of words, clauses, phrases, sentences and the discourse itself (Bulan & Kasman, 2018). Discourse analysis uses aspects to reveal hidden meanings (Ulinnuha et al., 2013). Discourse analysis refers to text studies and context analysis to get meaning (Wisudawati & Setyani, 2018). Discourse analysis provides skills in the form of critical thinking, useful, practical language learning in an indirect way (Derin et al., 2020). Discourse analysis is basically an attempt to understand and interpret meaning in a complete linguistic form. Discourse analysis can be carried out on the units needed to be understood and seek clarification of their meaning. This research focuses on analyzing topics that build reviewer discourse on online appreciation portals.

Research on discourse analysis in mass media has been carried out by Pangestika, Rakhmawati, & Suhita (2019) in the January-December 2017 edition of the Solopos newspaper and Fernando & Rahima (2017) in the LPM

Patriotic magazine, Batanghari University, July-September 2016 edition. Discourse analysis research on online appreciation portals was conducted by Nurkholifah, Supriadi, & Mujtaba (2021), namely on the Kompas.com and Jawapos.com portals. The difference in this study lies in the research object that has not been studied. The objects in this study are the appreciation portal Bacapetra.co, Kurung Buka, Magrib.id, Buruan, Labrak, Metafor.id, Digital Madrasah, Lensastra.id, Ngewiyak.com, and Balairungpress. This research was conducted to describe the trend of topics that build reviewer discourse on online appreciation portals through discourse analysis.

II. METHOD

This research method used is qualitative research with a content analysis approach. Krippendorff (1980) Content analysis is a research technique used to draw replicative and valid conclusions from data or contextual basis. There are six stages in content analysis research according to Krippendorff (1980: 86), namely (1) taking the right data with research interests which include text, images, sound and other data that are further observed (unitizing), (2) limiting observations with the same theme/character to simplify research (sampling), (3) record data to be played/played repeatedly for analysis purposes (recording/coding), (4) reduce or simplify data so that the results of data collection are brief, concise and clear (reducing), (5) drawing conclusions based on data that has been analyzed based on analytical constructs (abductively inferring), (6) conducting narrations to get answers to research questions. Narration is done to be able to make decisions based on the results of existing research (narrating).

The data in this study is a topic in the reviewer's discourse. The data in this study were obtained through document analysis in the form of reviewer discourse on the online appreciation portal. The data sources for this research are 10 online appreciation portals including Bacapetra.co, Kurung Buka, Magrib.id, Buruan, Labrak, Metafor.id, Digital Madrasah, Lensastra.id, Ngewiyak.com, and Balairungpress. One review discourse was taken from each online appreciation portal published in 2020-2022 using purposive

sampling. The consideration for taking discourse to be researched is that it contains actual and factual topics and the issues raised are renewable issues and are widely discussed by the public. Test the validity of this research data by using theory triangulation by ensuring the correctness of the data which refers to various theories with different perspectives. The data analysis technique in this study used the interactive analysis technique of Miles and Huberman (1994) which consisted of data reduction, presentation and verification or drawing conclusions.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The online appreciation portal as an online mass media provides space for communication between writers and readers. The diversity of writing and writing styles from different writers also has its own charm in each of these online appreciation portals. The objects of this research are the appreciation portals Bacapetra.co, Kurung Buka, Magrib.id, Buruan, Labrak, Metafor.id, Digital Madrasah, Lensastra.id, Ngewiyak.com, and Balairungpress.

This online appreciation portal has in common that it is engaged in the field of literary and non-literary/news literacy. This appreciation portal contains both fiction and non-fiction texts. The issues raised in the portal are factual and actual popular issues at the present time. The differences from each appreciation portal are in the style, characteristics of the text, principles and direction of publication from the appreciation portal. This difference can be seen from the slogan and text contained. For example, the Buruan portal contains text in a communication style and popular topics. The slogan of the Buruan portal is an independent literary media, this slogan shows that the portal operates freely according to the principles it holds. Unlike the case with the Balairungpress media which has the slogan breath of student intellectuals. The appreciation portal contains text in a formal language style and relates existing issues to science.

From each appreciation portal, 1 review discourse was taken from the review rubric published in 2020 to 2022. The texts analyzed in this study are presented in table 1.

Table 1. Review Text

Date	Title Text	Portal	Text Code
14/07/2020	History, Memory, and Fiction	Bacapetra.co	D1/BPC/140720
18/07/2020	Separating and Uniting	Kurung Buka	D2/KB/180720
10/11/2020	Inspiration from Women's Toughness	Magrib.id	D3/MAI/101120

04/01/2021	Forgetting Bad Memories	Buruan	D4/B/040121
26/02/2021	Against Colonizers with Poetry	Labrak	D5/L/260221
23/06/2021	Sumba Women and the Culture of Marriage Capture	Metafor.id	D6/MEI/230621
04/10/2021	Language, Politeness and Complexity	Madrasah Digital	D7/MD/041021
09/04/2022	The Muezzin Breaks the Establishment	Lensastra.id	D8/LSI/090422
09/04/2022	Women's Emancipation	Ngewiyak.com	D9/NC/040922
02/08/2022	Not as sweet as (Price) Cocoa	Balairungpress	D10/BP/020822

The review text on the online appreciation portal under study contains different topics. The topic is fundamental and covers the entire contents of the discourse. Topics provide clarity about what is being discussed. Its absence makes the discourse undirected and it becomes unclear what it is talking about. A clear topic in the discourse has an impact on the structure of the discourse and the discussion in the discourse becomes directed. The absence of a topic makes the discourse blurry in its subject matter and it will be difficult for the reader to understand its meaning. The dominant topic discussed in the review text is social problems. There is one topic that does not include social issues, namely regarding the use of language. More clearly, the topic of the review text on the online appreciation portal is as follows.

A. Social Problems

Social problems can be seen in the gap between those in power and ordinary people, the gender gap, and economic problems. The gap between those in power and ordinary people is found in the issue of colonialism and the ruling government, namely in the review texts entitled "History, Memory, and Fiction", "Forgetting Bad Memories", and "Fighting the Colonizers with Poetry". Gender gaps are found in the texts "Inspiration from Women's Toughness", "Women of Sumba and the Culture of Arranging Marriage", "Muazins Breaking Establishment", and "Women's Emancipation". Economic issues are raised on the topic of the text "Separating and Uniting" and "Not as Sweet as Cocoa (Price)".

1. The Gap Between the Powerful and Common People

The topic of the discourse "History, Memory, and Fiction" is about history during the Japanese colonial period in the form of the memories of the people who were in that history. History is a memory that is still remembered and retold. These memories are explored through interviews with survivors as in the following excerpt.

There is no other way than in-depth interviews to directly record the stories. Human memory in all its limitations is actually the basic foundation in compiling this historical story. (D1/BPC/140720)

History is stated as the fruit of the memory of its survivors and can provide teaching or produce works that are told in other forms. History does not only have a rigid form but can be transformed into a new form through fiction. In this case, history does not only belong to historians/wati but belongs to all (those who have memory).

The topic raised in this review correlates with the book being reviewed, namely "The Dark Side of the Asian War" by Aiko Kurasawa. The reviewer draws on the topic extracted from the book in a complete discourse in the form of a review text "History, Memory, and Fiction". The topic is presented through paragraph by paragraph which is continuous (coherence) and forms a complete discourse.

The review entitled "Forgetting Bad Memories" discusses a book entitled "Time Without Books" by Lene Therese Teigen which was translated by Faiza Mardzoeki. This book is a drama book that discusses the events of the dictator in 1977-1985. This incident was a bloody tragedy in Uruguay. This book is one form of effort to forget bad memories for exiles about this bloody tragedy. As shown in the following quote.

Painful memories of the darkness of the Indonesian nation also haunt historical actors and people who experienced violence during the New Order era, which was seen as a regime that restricted people's rights in many fields, especially the right to be different in their political choices and ideals. (D4/B/040121)

Efforts to forget bad memories are carried out through telling stories of exile in the form of drama scripts or fictional areas. The drama dismantles personal memory so that the memories are not felt alone and are enjoyed in other forms in the form of literary works and

performances. This creates a new form of remembering memories, so that it can be felt in the form of literary works and drama performances.

The reviewer's discourse entitled "Fighting Colonialism with Poetry" discusses a book entitled "Butterfly Trails" by Mahmud Darwisy. The topic raised was about the atrocities of the occupiers and the misery of the colonized people in the Palestinian area. This is shown in the following quote.

Like Rendra who fought for Indonesia, Darwisy is here like a hero for Palestine. Darwisy confirmed himself as a native and strongly criticized Israel's brutal actions. Darwisy's poetry perhaps accompanies warriors who are in the middle of a guerrilla search for what we often call "freedom and sovereignty." (D5/L/260221)

This occupation took place in Palestine and was carried out by Israel. Voices of resistance and loyalty to the motherland are described in the poems included in the book reviewed. A sense of nationalism was instilled and the struggle for freedom from colonialism continued to be echoed. The coveted ideal of the birth of this book is freedom from oppression.

2. Gender Gap

The topic of the reviewer's discourse "Inspiration from Women's Toughness" is the strength and persistence of women in living a life that is cruel to them. This persistence is illustrated through the characters in the short story collection "Women Who Stopped Reading" by Ratna Ayu Budhiarti. The conflicts that are built on and affect the female characters in the book can provide an illustration of the power imbalance due to patriarchal culture. Women have always been considered below men. It is the conflicts and problems that women experience that make women stronger after going through it. As in the following quote.

The male character, which is often portrayed as tough, could exist in a woman, even without leaving her femininity, as seen in the figure of Kokom who has to fight as a hawker on a train. In the midst of her toughness, she is also seen as a woman who panics when she is caught breaking the rules and taking hasty actions that ignore the safety of her soul. (D3/MAI/101120)

The review "Women of Sumba and the Culture of Marriage Capture" discusses a book entitled "Women Crying for the Black Moon" by Dian Purnomo. This

book raises the topic of inhuman culture and demeans women. This is shown in the following quote.

A custom that is still strong in the community today, namely that it makes sense to kidnap women in a family matchmaking process because the price of marriage cannot reach an agreement. Yes, this is what happened to Magie Diella in a modern era. This custom is called "marriage capture". (D6/MEI/230621)

This old-fashioned and oppressive culture of women is deeply rooted. The characters in this novel try to free themselves from the culture that exists in the Sumba community and fight for their human rights to appreciate and respect fellow human beings who are social.

The review entitled "The Muezzin Breaking the Establishment" discusses the book "The First Muezzin in Space" by Kiki Sulistiyo. This book raises social issues that are close to readers, such as children who migrate and leave their parents. What the author of the book is fighting for is an effort to fight against the establishment and nature of a woman. The social issues raised seek to break taboo truths and rigid laws. This is shown in the following quote.

There is one thing that Kiki really feels like fighting for, namely the effort to fight against the establishment. In the short story which is the title of this collection, it is told about someone who dreams of becoming a muezzin. Something very simple indeed, but impossible to achieve because the character in this story is a woman. (D8/LSI/090422)

The reviewer "Emancipation of Women" discusses the book "Moslems in Disputation" by Kalis Mardiasih. This book raises the topic of gender equality and fighting the oppression of women as shown in the following excerpt.

Where women are always the object of violence by men, especially those who are married or have a household relationship. Even though it is true, it is not only Indonesia that women receive harsh treatment from men, in several countries it is the same. In fact, they are more physically and psychologically damaged. (D9/NC/090422)

Women in a patriarchal culture are under men, considered weak creatures, and are often not valued. This is what is discussed and fought for in this book.

Women in this book are described as entitled to respect and appreciation like men. This argument about eternal gender differences is used against women in male patriarchal discourse to claim that women are inferior and subject to men (Nugroho, 2018). The issue of feminism in this book means social justice. Justice in this case leads to equal human rights or does not differentiate between men and women. "Different but equal" is the best way to understand the position of men and women, so what emerges is complementarity according to their respective natures, as has been taught in the theological literature. (Handayani & Daherman, 2020).

3. Economic Problems

The topic of the reviewer's discourse is entitled "Separating and Uniting" regarding the position of money in society and how society views it. Money is described as having control in human life or its users. As in the following quote.

In the chaos of socio-politics, money can be a powerful weapon to scatter the cohesiveness of a society or group. But at other times, money can also be a very effective anesthetic to unite various groups and interests. (D2/KB/180720)

This topic is based on the book being discussed, "My Religion Is Money" by Nurudin. Money becomes an object that is so in control and changes its role, which was originally only a medium of exchange. Money is a transactional tool that can separate as well as unite. In this discourse the author tries to convey that money is not wrong because money is just an inanimate object, so those who need to be responsible are the users. This topic is conveyed in coherent paragraphs so that it becomes a complete discourse.

The review "Not as Sweet as Cocoa (Price) discusses the book "Story from the Last Garden: Capitalist Relations in Indigenous Territories" by Tania Murray Li, translated by Nadya Karimasari and Ronny Agustinus. The topic in this book is about the socio-economic conditions of the Lauje people, Central Sulawesi. The community is busy developing cocoa plants. Planting cocoa as the main commodity, selling land and abandoning customary values due to the explosion in cocoa commodity prices. Communities have lost access to their land. This resulted in disaster and brought them to poverty. This condition is shown in the following quotation.

Even so, residents are not unaware of the inequality they experience. They know that they are falling into poverty. However, they blame themselves more while cultivating beliefs about work ethics. In addition, there is also a feeling of dislike for people from the lowlands, especially village officials whom they refer to as 'crocodiles' because they are fond of corruption and discriminatory behavior. (D10/BP020822)

The quote shows the condition of the Lauje people. The community has no power and authority because they do not have allies or people who are able to help them get out of this cycle of poverty.

B. Use of Language

The use of language as a self-reflection of its speakers does not include social problems because it relates to the individual who uses it, not to the social reality around him. The use of language is found in the text "Language, Politeness, and Its Complexity."

The review "Language, Congeniality, and Their Complexity" discusses the book "Mastered by Words" by Achmad Santoso. This book raises the topic of language as a self-reflection of its speakers. Language can give different roles to each speaker. Language can show a social function and be a benchmark of politeness. This is shown in the following quote.

As humans, beings who can create things, from birth even from the moment we are still in the womb we are always introduced to words with language. We are always invited to communicate by our parents. We are invited to know and explore this world through words, through communication, through interaction. That is proof that language is not just words. Words will then become wisdom, expression, moral foundation, expression, cultural orientation, and even affect other aspects of people's lives. (D7/MD/041021)

This politeness can be seen from the choice of words used when producing language. This is described in the essay entitled "Three Sacred Words from a Humble Person". The essay explains the effect of the language used both on the speaker and the interlocutor.

Based on the results of the discourse analysis conducted, the 10 review texts from the 10 appreciation portals have different topics. This difference is because the dynamics of opinion are centered on the idea that changes in opinion are influenced by news exposure (Prasetya &

Murata, 2020). The topic underlying the reviewer's discourse is influenced by the author's purpose in the discourse, the issues raised, and the objects in the form of books reviewed in the reviewer's discourse. The review discourse itself is a text that has a variety of topics raised based on the book being reviewed.

The diversity of information and issues conveyed in the review text can provide many perspectives. This point of view was born due to differences in authors. The mindset and references owned by the author affect the writing that is produced. The author also has his own goals and ways of conveying opinions. In this case the online appreciation portal as a mass media is used to convey opinions. Research conducted by Dewi (2014) found that the mass media has been used by women's movement activists as a vehicle for campaigning for women's rights. Issues regarding women and gender disparities are still found in the media today, such as in the review discourse "Inspiration from Women's Toughness", "Sumba Women and the Culture of Marriage Capture", "Muezzin Breaking the Establishment", and "Women's Emancipation". The reviewer's discourse on the online appreciation portal which raised the topic of gender inequality illustrates that this problem still exists in society. This is in line with Juditha's opinion (2019) that media is a representation of the culture it represents, or in other words media is a cultural agent in which culture is a sign system. The product of the media itself represents a certain reality or reality that the maker wants to convey or in other words, the reviewer's discourse in this online appreciation portal represents the condition and culture of society through the topics raised in the discourse.

In addition to the differences in topics, there are also differences in language style in the analyzed reviewer's discourse. Different language styles in the reviewer's discourse provide many points of view. There are differences in language styles, ideas, and topics raised in the text due to differences in the opinions of the authors of the text reviews. The mindset and references owned by the author affect the writing that is produced. The author also has his own goals and ways of conveying opinions. Saleh et al., (2022) stated that nowadays the millennial generation has a new way of expressing opinions, namely in a way that is more poetic, funny and intriguing, but still requires criticism. Similar delivery methods are also found in reviewer discourse on online appreciation portals which use analogies, metaphors, figurative language and selected dictionaries in

sentences contained in the text. The choice of delivery method used by the author still depends on the purpose or intent to be conveyed in the discourse.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of the research and discussion presented above, it can be concluded: (1) the review text on the online appreciation portal under study contains different topics, namely regarding social problems and the use of language; (2) the dominant reviewer topics are about social issues regarding the gap between those in power and ordinary people, gender inequality, and economic problems. This topic is found in 9 texts, namely "History, Memory, and Fiction", "Forgetting Bad Memories", "Fighting Colonizers with Poetry", "Inspiration from Women's Toughness", "Women's Discourse and the Culture of Marriage Arrest", "Muazin Breaks Establishment", "Women's Emancipation", "Separates and Unites" and "Not as Sweet as Cocoa (Price)"; (3) there is one topic that does not include social issues, namely regarding the use of language, namely in the text "Language, Politeness, and Its Complexity"; (4) the topic that underlies the reviewer's discourse is influenced by the author's purpose in the discourse, the issues raised, and the objects in the form of books reviewed in the reviewer's discourse; (5) differences in style of language, ideas, and topics raised in the text due to differences in the opinions of the authors of the review text.

Through this research the writer tries to describe the tendency of the topics raised in the reviewer's discourse on the online appreciation portal. Future researchers who are interested in online appreciation portals can develop research by focusing on research objects and using other approaches to conduct more in-depth research such as through critical discourse analysis.

REFERENCES

- [1] Bulan, A., & Kasman, K. (2018). Analisis Wacana Kritis pada Pidato Ahok di Kepulauan Seribu. *Transformatika: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra dan Pengajarannya*, 2(1), 50-57. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31002/transformatika.v2i1.555>
- [2] Cangara, H. (2010). *Pengantar ilmu komunikasi*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- [3] Derin, T., Putri, S. N., Nursafira, M. S., & Hamuddin, B. (2020). Discourse Analysis (DA) in the Context of English as a Foreign Language (EFL): A Chronological Review. *ELSYA: Journal*

- of English Language Studies, 2(1), 1-8. <https://doi.org/10.31849/elsya.v2i1.3611>.
- [4] Dewi, M. A. (2014). Media massa dan penyebaran isu perempuan. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 7(3), 228-236.
- [5] Handayani, B., & Daherman, Y. (2020). Wacana Kesetaraan Gender: Kajian Konseptual Perempuan dan Pelaku Media Massa. *Jurnal Ranah Komunikasi*, 4(1), 106-121.
- [6] Ibda, H. (2020). Peningkatan Keterampilan Menulis Resensi Buku Ilmiah pada Mahasiswa Melalui Program Satu Semester Satu Resensi (Tuter Tensi). *Disastra: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 2(1), 1-13. <http://dx.doi.org/10.29300/disastra.v2i1.1998>.
- [7] Juditha, C. (2015). Gender dan Seksualitas dalam Konstruksi Media Massa. *JURNAL SIMBOLIKA Research and Learning in Communication Study*, 1(1).
- [8] Krippendorff, K. (1980). *Content analysis : an introduction to its methodology*. New York : Sage Publication.
- [9] Miles, M. B. & Huberman, M. (1994). *Qualitative data analysis: An expanded sourcebook (2nd ed)*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- [10] Nugroho, C. (2018). Relasi Kuasa Media dan Isu Gender dalam Program Televisi di Indonesia. *ProTVF*, 2(2), 111-126.
- [11] Nurkholifah, A., Supriadi, O., & Mujtaba, S. (2021). Analisis Kohesi dan Koherensi pada Isu Nasional di Media Online Kompas.com dan Jawapos.com Edisi April 2021. *Edukatif : Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 3(6), 4309 – 4319. <https://doi.org/10.31004/edukatif.v3i6.1279>
- [12] Obeng-Odoom, F. (2014). *Why Write Book Reviews?* University of Technology Sidney, 56(1), 78-82.
- [13] Pangestika, M. W., Rakhmawati, A., & Suhita, R. (2019). Analisis Wacana Rubrik Resensi Pada Surat Kabar Solopos Edisi Januari-Desember 2017 Serta Relevansinya Sebagai Bahan Ajar Teks Ulasan Di SMP dan SMA. *Basastra: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya*, 6(2), 96-108. <https://doi.org/10.20961/basastra.v6i2.37686>.
- [14] Pernando, E., & Rahima, A. (2017). Analisis Kohesi Leksikal dalam Majalah Patriotik LPM Universitas Batanghari Edisi XVI Juli-September Tahun 2016. *Jurnal Aksara: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 1(1), 1-10. <http://dx.doi.org/10.33087/aksara.v1i1.3>.
- [15] Prasetya, H. A., & Murata T. (2020). A Model of Opinion and Propagation Structure Polarization in Social Media. *Computational Social Networks*, 7(2), 1-35. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40649-019-0076-z>.
- [16] Romadhoni, A. B. (2018). Meredupnya Media Cetak Dampak Kemajuan Teknologi Industri. *Jurnal Komunikasi Islam: An-Nida*, 10(1), 13-20. <https://doi.org/10.34001/an.v10i1.741>.
- [17] Saleh, R., Fitriana, Y., & Pina, A. (2022). Analisis Wacana Teksual dan Kontekstual Slogan pada Demonstrasi RUU KPK. *Kelasa*, 17(1), 35-57.
- [18] Ulinnuha, R., Udasmoro, W., & Wijaya, Y. (2013). Critical Discourse Analysis: Theory And Method In Social And Literary Framework. *Indonesian Journal Of Applied Linguistics*, 2(2), 262-274. <https://doi.org/10.17509/ijal.v2i2.170>.
- [19] Ulinnuha, R., Udasmoro, W., & Wijaya, Y. (2013). Critical Discourse Analysis: Theory And Method In Social And Literary Framework. *Indonesian Journal Of Applied Linguistics*, 2(2), 262-274. <https://doi.org/10.17509/ijal.v2i2.170>.
- [20] Wee, B. V., & Banister, D. (2016). How to Write a Literature Review Paper? *Transport Reviews*, 0(0), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01441647.2015.1065456>.
- [21] Wisudawati, A. F., & Setyani, N. I. (2018). Critical Discourse Analysis Of Global Warming Public Service Advertisement: Implication For Students. *EduLite*, 3(2), 149-160. <http://dx.doi.org/10.30659/e.3.2.149-160>.