

Critical Discourse Analysis on the Causes of South Kalimantan Floods in Tirto.id as Alternative Teaching Materials for Explanatory Texts in High Schools

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Abstract

Critical discourse analysis (AWK) becomes an interesting study, because in a discourse is not solely seen from the aspect of what is written or the aspect spoken. AWK Van Dijk model becomes its own characteristic because in it there are many parts such as super structure, macro and micro structure. In the online news that there is a Tirto.id page about the causes of floods in South Kalimantan, there are many news stories that are found the same, but have differences in intent and purpose. The cause of this flood became a debate between parties and circles so it was packed with interest by Tirto.id. This research uses qualitative methods of descriptive by parsing the data using documentation techniques and analytical techniques. This study produced data and analysis that discussed superstructure, macro structure, and microstructure contained in three online news themed on the causes of flooding in South Kalimantan. From the online news can also be used as teaching material in the learning of explanatory texts, to increase knowledge about the news in the text read or heard.

Keywords: critical discourse analysis, online news, explanatory text teaching materials.

1. Introduction

In life, communication becomes an effective part of interacting. In this regard, language holds the most part of communicating and interacting. Language becomes a tool that has an informative function. The informative function can also be said that language can be used as a means of conveying information (Leech, 1993: 47). That's why language is always used by all human beings who are communicating and interacting.

In addition, language is also used in the press because it has an information function. Although the press or media serves to provide information, now the press has various functions. The press does not merely function in the delivery of information, it seeks to entertain, educate and influence an event such as political, economic and social. This is in line with (Subrata, 1997: 70) which says that the era of globalization actually makes information a political, economic, and social commodity that continues to be carried out by humans, then it appears and applies a premise of information is power.

News is the most popular product produced by the press. News is information that explains important events or events that must be known by the public, the delivery can also vary either by oral or written means (Jauhari, 2013: 193). Therefore, reading a news story can also be interpreted as reading a report about an event that happened in a place and involved the people reported.

The influence exerted by the press makes people seem to be provoked to find out what is happening in a news story. The press has now grown in its reporting. Starting from publishing newspapers, magazines, and now in providing information online. Online media has an important role that lies in its ability to present news about the development of society that can affect modern life today (Adhianto & et al., 2017). Based on this, the media or online news is now increasingly used by the press to provide information about news.

If studied further, related to online news language research can be an interesting object to be explored for information and studied linguistically. Language has a unit such as phonology or sound, morphology or affix, syntax or word, semantics or meaning to complex discourse or language. At the level of the hierarchy of a language, discourse is the highest, largest, and most complete state of language (Humaira, 2018). Why is that? Because in the discourse already includes all the states of language under it such as phonology, syntax, and semantics. Moreover, in discourse, the situation of use and the context in it are also supporting the discourse that makes discourse a complex unit in language.

The word discourse has a Sanskrit origin word 'vacana' or which has a reading meaning. Then, the word vacana was categorized into Old Javanese and then into New Javanese which means 'speech, word, and speech'. Then, the word discourse in the New Javanese language was absorbed into Indonesian into discourse, which means "speech, conversation, lecture" (Humaira, 2018). In contrast to this explanation, discourse can be interpreted as a reading or speech that gives an overview of information. Furthermore, Kridalaksana, (2008: 259) explains that discourse is the most complete unit in the highest or largest grammatical hierarchy. In line with this opinion, Tarigan in Simanjuntak (2017) argues that discourse is the most complete and highest or largest unit of language that has a link that has a real beginning and end expressed both orally and in writing. Because it is the most complete unit of language, discourse also has various things in it such as ideas, concepts, ideas or thoughts that are intact, so that it can be understood by the recipient of the discourse or the reader in the written discourse and the listener in the oral discourse.

The variety of language used in written discourse is writing in which it contains information. The intended writing is in the form of a narrative or image as a support that has meaning. In written discourse, accuracy and accuracy are needed in writing, because in written discourse it is not accompanied by gestures from the author or informer.

From the various discourses that have been widely spread in various forms, the study or research on discourse is an interesting thing that can be studied. Discourse in addition to having an informative purpose or function, also contains a meaning that can interpret the text as an event that can not only be enjoyed, but also observed and researched. The study in the discourse is called critical discourse analysis or commonly abbreviated (AWK in Indonesian).

Aris Badara (2012: 16) defines that discourse is communication orally and in writing that can be seen from the point of view of value beliefs, the categories contained in them. Baryadi (2002: 2) defines that the term discourse is used in the field of linguistics. That is, discourse is seen as language in use. Discourse is understood as an event of exchanging information that is the embodiment of the communicating person. The language used is a manifestation of the actions of the speaker (Schiffrin, 2007: 24). Darma (2009: 1) further explains that discourse is a linguistic problem and its speech that must exist in the unit of a series of unitary situations. Therefore the context (situation) becomes an inseparable thing from discourse. Discourse is the most complete unit of language expressed orally (Sumarlan & Dkk, 2009: 15).

Discourse analysis is essentially a study of the function of language or the use of language as a communication sarana (Suwandi, 2008: 145). Critical discourse analysis is different from discourse analysis in general. Critical discourse analysis sees the discourse of using language in speech and writing as a form of social practice (Eriyanto, 2011). Critical discourse analysis according to Teun A. Van Dijk suggests that AWK is used to analyze critical discourses, including politics, race, gender, social class, hegemony, and others. Van Dijk emphasizes that this analysis represents the mentality and processes that occur in language users as they produce, understand discourse and take part in the part of verbal interaction. Knowing the extent to which they are involved in the interaction of ideologies, knowledge and beliefs by certain groups (Haryatmoko, 2017: 79).

The model used by Teun A. Van Dijk commonly referred to as social cognition was adopted from a field approach to social psychology. For Van Dijk, research on texts is not only seen based on texts, because texts are only the result of production practices that certainly need to be observed (Umam, 2009: 43-44). So that the formation of a text can describe the structure and process. Social cognition is the combination of three models of analysis into one whole. The text analysis model can be seen in three aspects, namely; social structure (macro structure) with macro structure, namely discourse elements in the form of language styles, sentences, and so on (Aliyah, n.d: 75).

Darma argues that AWK is a process or decipherment in providing explanations or depictions of a text (social reality) that is being studied by a dominant person or group whose tendency is to have a certain purpose to obtain what is desired. In line with this opinion Fairclough and Wodak in (Subagyo (2010: 177) say in AWK, discourse is not only understood as the study of language, but also understood as a form of social practice. In practice, a person or anyone who creates or spreads a discourse, must have the purpose or intention of the discourse he conveys.

In this case, the discourse that will be carried out critically is an online news with the theme of the causes of floods in South Kalimantan which is contained in the news page of the Tirto.id. The Tirto.id is taken as reference material for online news in this study because online news in this Tirto.id has the characteristics of writing that is unique, intriguing, and also full of criticism. In addition, in the news in Tirto.id there are also mosaics or informative images that can add readers to find out the information that is being understood.

The choice of the theme of the cause of floods in South Kalimantan is interesting, because netizens and the Indonesian people disagree with the government regarding what caused the floods in South Kalimantan. The government through President Joko Widodo and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) said that the cause of the floods that hit South Kalimantan was due to the very high rainfall in the region.

However, a different opinion was expressed by the Environment Agency (Walhi) and the National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN) alleging that forest destruction and deforestation to be used as oil palm plantations as well as the eviction of green space to make this coal mine the cause of flooding, because the infiltration of rainwater that should be good actually became damaged resulting in flooding.

In addition to being an interesting language study material, news about the causes of floods in South Kalimantan in this Tirto.id online news can also be used as an increase in teaching materials for learning explanatory texts in high school. Explanatory text is a text explaining a statement or fact that explains an information or news story. Explanatory texts contain news events related to nature, social events, science, culture, and others (Budi, 2017). In line with this opinion, Maryanto (2013) explained that explanatory texts have a social function to explain the process of something happening according to the principle of causation. Explanatory texts are closely related to natural events and social events. The events that happen around us deserve to be not only observed and felt, but at the same time used as learning. Why did such an incident happen and how could such an incident happen.

The use of news about the causes of floods in South Kalimantan in online news Tirto.id can add variety to enrich the teaching materials used in learning which aims to make the process of providing teaching materials more optimal in accordance with the basic competencies of subjects Indonesian class XI semester gasal (K.D) 3.4 analyzing the structure and language of explanatory texts and K.D. 4.4. producing explanatory texts orally or in writing with regard to structure and language.

From the description that has been presented, a formulation can be obtained, namely three problems that will be analyzed in this study. The three problems that will be analyzed consist of how the super structure, micro and macro structure are contained in Tirto.id online news with the theme of the causes of the floods that occurred in South Kalimantan. In addition to these studies, news about the causes of floods in South Kalimantan in Tirto.id online news can also be used as an alternative addition to the learning of explanatory texts in high school.

2. Research Methods

This research uses descriptive qualitative as a method by analyzing the documentation of the content of media texts as a technique. Documentation is carried out as a search for data on things or variables in the form of notes, transkrip, magazines and others (Arikunto, 2013: 265). Documentation activities were carried out on the news on the Tirto.id Page with the theme of the causes of floods in South Kalimantan. The data contained in the discourse from online news is used as material or object in the research process.

The analysis used in research is the critical discourse analysis of van Dijk's model whose practice looks at social phenomena in society (Eriyanto, 2011). The object of this study is three news stories on the Tirto.id page with the theme of the causes of floods in Kalimantan Sealtan. The analysis was carried out on Superstructures (schemes), Macrostructures (thematic), and Microstructures containing Semantics (setting, details, intentions, and presuppositions), Stylistic (lexicon), Rhetorical (graphics, metaphors, and expressions), and Syntax (sentence forms, coherence, and pronouns) contained in each discourse.

3. Results and Discussion

Van Dijk's model of critical discourse analysis is also referred to as 'social cognition', because critical discourse research is not sufficiently based solely on text analysis, because text is only a result of a production practice that must also be studied (Fauzan, 2014).

3.1. Critical Waca Analysis on Tirto.id News

Within its framework, the critical discourse analysis of van Dijk's model has a discourse structure consisting of three structures that form a single whole. The three structures are macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. Macro (thematic) structure indicates or describes the meaning or meaning of the whole that can be digested from the topic or theme on the use of language in a discourse. Super structure is generally characterized by a pattern or description of the news as a whole with two types of schemes, namely, the first summary or description of the title and lead and the second story can also be called storytelling, namely the content of the news as a whole. While the microstructure is an in-depth observation of discourse which includes Semantics, Stylistics, Rhetoric, and Syntax).

a. Macrostructure Analysis

In the macro structure in the three discourses analyzed, there are similarities related to themes or topics in online news Tirto.id namely similarities regarding the causes of floods in South Kalimantan. Although they have similarities in their themes or topics, the three discourses have different categories or sub-themes, such as in discourse 1 which says that the cause of flood disasters is due to the widespread oil palm plantations, mining, and deforestation. In discourse 2, the cause of

flooding is said to be due to high rainfall. Whereas in discourse 3, the causes of the flood are described in detail by various observers or in other words are a summary of the two previous discourses.

b. Macro Structure Analysis

In the super structure present in the three discourses analyzed, there are similarities in their patterns or schemes. In the three online news Tirto.id, each news story begins with a summary scheme or an overview of the title and leads in each news. In the title of each news, the summary explains the causes of floods that occurred in South Kalimantan. While the lead element explains the elements that caused the flood. When reviewed in story, the three discourses explain the prefix, content, closing news that explains the cause of the flood, the condition of South Kalimantan after the flood, and also the handling of flood victims.

c. Microstructure Analysis

In microstructure analysis, discourse will be analyzed based on the parts in the microstructure. Those parts include Semantics, Stylistics, Rhetoric, and Syntax. This microstructure analysis will describe each discourse about the microstructure contained in it.

1) Discourse 1 “Palm Oil, Mining, and Deforestation in The Cause of Disaster in South Kalimantan” (Abadi, 2021).

Table 1. Discourse Analysis Data 1

Microstructure	Element	Analysis Results
Semantic	Background	The background here discusses the causes of floods that occurred in South Kalimantan.
	Details	The details discuss the decline in forest area in each region in South Kalimantan.
	Intention	The intention is to explicitly explain that this deforestation is the result of many existing mines and oil palm plantations that have permits issued by the local government.
	Pre-stuttering	In this news, the presupposition lies in the affirmation of the occurrence of floods, which caused losses because as many as 24,279 residences were submerged, 39,549 disaster victims were displaced, and 15 people were declared dead.
Stylistic	Lexicon	The Lexicon element is contained in the word <i>intervene</i> , the intervention referred to here is the government or related parties to act immediately in carrying out disaster mitigation.
Rhetorical	Graphic	The graphic here illustrates the diminishing condition of the forest due to the transfer of functions from forests to oil palm plantations and mining land.
	Metaphor	The Metaphorical element in discourse 1 is found in the clause "The people have fallen down the stairs" the clause explains that the people have suffered with the covid-19 pandemic, and are now suffering also because of the floods experienced.
Syntax	Sentence form	In discourse 1, the sentence form used has a deductive pattern because it displays the elements that cause floods in South Kalimantan and then clarified with the factors that cause the flood to occur.
	Coherence	<i>Coherence is seen in the sentence "Areas that have a disturbed ecological function, such as peat areas, upstreams, river bodies, and karst areas."</i>
	Pronouns	In the use of pronouns, we can find it in the word 'ia' to replace the Executive Director of wahana Lingkungan Hidup (Walhi), Kisworo Dwi Cahyono.

2) Discourse 2 “*Jokowi Calls High Rainfall the Cause of Floods in South Kalimantan*” (Taher, 2021).

Table 2. Discourse Analysis Data 2

Microstructure	Element	Analysis Results
Semantic	Background	The background in the discourse discusses the high rainfall that causes floods in South Kalimantan.
	Details	The details discussed three aspects that became a review of Jokowi's arrival at the flood site, namely monitoring flood damage, the evacuation process, and refugee logistics.
	Intention	The intention explains the process of occurrence of floods caused by very high rainfall. The capacity of the river, which used to hold 230 million cubic meters, is now 2.1 billion cubic, overflowing in 10 districts and cities.
	Pre-stuttering	In this news, the presumption lies in a statement explaining that the flooding was caused by high bulk for ten consecutive days so that the river was no longer able to accommodate water discharge.
Stylistic	Lexicon	The Lexicon element is found in the clause 'the best place by God's side', the best place referred to here is the paradise He loves for the victims.
Rhetorical	Graphic	The graphic here illustrates Jokowi's arrival activities to the disaster site, such as reviewing damage to public facilities, evacuation, and also handling logistics.
	Metaphor	The Metaphor element is not present in this discourse 2. the words used are all true or not figurative.
Syntax	Sentence form	In discourse 2 the sentence form used has a deductive pattern because it displays the elements that cause floods in South Kalimantan and then clarified with factors that explain the cause of the flood occurred.
	Coherence	Coherence can be seen in the sentence "At the same time, Jokowi expressed his condolences for the major flood incident in South Kalimantan. He prayed that the deceased would have the best place by God's side."
	Pronouns	In the use of pronouns, we can find it in the words 'Former Mayor of Solo,' 'Former Governor of DKI,' and 'This PDIP politician' to replace President Joko Widodo.

3) Discourse 3 “*Causes of South Kalimantan Floods According to lapan, activist, and KLHK analysis*” (DH, 2021).

Table 3. Discourse Analysis Data 3

Microstructure	Element	Analysis Results
Semantic	Background	The background here discusses the analysis of the causes of floods that occur in South Kalimantan according to LAPAN, environmental activists, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
	Details	The details discuss the factors causing floods in South Kalimantan from each party who analyzed.

	Intention	The intention is to explain explicitly that the occurrence of floods in South Kalimantan is caused by various factors as has been analyzed by relevant parties.
	Pre-stuttering	In this news, the presumption lies in the affirmation that the analysis of the causes of floods that has been carried out by LAPAN, Activists, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry along with their data and arguments.
Stylistic	Lexicon	The Lexicon element is found in the word vandalized in kaliaamt "The ecosystem is indeed damaged by mining and palm oil permits." The word undermined in the sentence explains that mining and palm oil permits cause ecosystems to be damaged and are the cause of floods in South Kalimantan.
Rhetorical	Graphic	The graphic here illustrates the conditions and factors that cause floods in South Kalimantan.
	Metaphor	The Metaphor element is not present in this discourse 3. The words used are all true or not figurative meanings.
Syntax	Sentence form	In discourse 3 the form of sentences used has a deductive pattern because it displays the elements of the cause of the flood and analysis by related parties is then clarified with data and arguments that answer the cause of the flood occurred.
	Coherence	Coherence can be seen in the sentence "The Kassel flood affected 483,324 residents or 139,537 households. Meanwhile, a total of 99,361 houses were submerged."
	Pronouns	On the use of pronouns, we can find it in the word 'he' to replace the Person in Charge of the Regional Secretary of South Kalimantan Province Roy Rizali Anwar.

From the results of the critical discourse analysis of van Dijk's model that has been carried out on three discourses with the theme "Causes of Floods in South Kalimantan" contained on the online news page Tirto.id resulted in a conclusion, namely from the three discourses analyzed, researchers found similarities between the three discourses in macro structures as well as super structures. The macrostructure obtained is the similarity in the theme in the three discourses, namely both themed "Causes of Floods in South Kalimantan" although the causes of the three discourses have differences.

In addition, the super structure in the three discourses also has similarities, namely the scheme or pattern of reporting starting with a summary scheme or an overview of the title and lead in each news. In the title of each news story, the summary explains the causes of floods that occurred in South Kalimantan. Meanwhile, the lead element explains the elements that caused the flood to occur. Furthermore, the microstructures analyzed in all three discourses produce that all discourses have almost the same microstructure and elements, except in discourse 2 and discourse 3 which have no metaphorical elements.

3.2. Use of News on the Causes of Floods in South Kalimantan in Online News Tirto.id as an Alternative Teaching Material for Explanatory Texts

The online news that is posted on the Tirto.id page is the result of journalism that seeks data and facts that are then presented to the public. In learning explanatory texts, the news contained on the Tirto.id page about the causes of floods in South Kalimantan is a news content that has additional information to be used in learning explanatory texts in high school. This is in accordance with the purpose of the explanatory text itself, which is to explain the phenomenon that occurs in a news or text information and explain the cause and effect of an event that occurs (Mubarak & Mantiri, 2018).

Learning an explanatory text using news about the causes of floods in South Kalimantan in this Tirto.id online news can add students' insight into the problems of the climate crisis in Indonesia which is characterized by deforestation in forest areas that have now been replaced with oil palm plantations and mines that interfere with the function of forests as rainwater catchment areas, which can eventually cause floods in areas in Indonesia, for example in South Kalimantan.

The three news of the causes of floods in South Kalimantan in the online news Tirto.id can be found on the tirto.id website or can be seen based on their respective news titles, namely "Palm Oil, Mining, and Deforestation of the Culprits in South Kalimantan" on the page: <https://tirto.id/sawit-tambang-dan-penggundulan-hutan-biang-bencana-dikalsel-f9nu>. Then on the news entitled "Causes of South Kalimantan Floods According to lapan analysis, activists, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry" on the page: <https://tirto.id/penyebab-banjir-kalsel-menurut-analisis-lapan-aktivis-dan-klhk-f9uk>. Then news about the South Kalimantan floods in tirto.id can also be found in the news entitled "Jokowi Calls High Rainfall the Cause of Floods in South Kalimantan" on the page: <https://tirto.id/jokowi-sebut-curah-hujan-tinggi-jadi-penyebab-banjir-di-kalsel-f9lp>.

Of the three online news about the causes of floods in South Kalimantan on the Tirto.id page, this can be used by teachers in learning explanatory texts. The three news stories can later be used as sample texts to explain: (1) the characteristics of explanatory texts, (2) the structure of explanatory texts, and (3) linguistic rules in explanatory texts. The material aims to achieve the goal, namely, so that students can master the basic competencies or K.D. 3.4 about analyzing the structure and language of explanatory texts and K.D. 4.4. producing explanatory texts orally or in writing with regard to structure and language. (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2016). Therefore, the three online news about the causes of floods in South Kalimantan on the Tirto.id page are considered suitable for use as alternative teaching materials in learning explanatory texts in class XI SMA.

4. Conclusion

Based on what was done on three discourses with the theme "Causes of Floods in South Kalimantan" contained on the online news page Tirto.id produced a conclusion, namely from the three discourses analyzed, researchers found similarities between the three discourses on macrostructures as well as super structures. The macrostructure obtained is the similarity in the theme in the three discourses, namely both themed "Causes of Floods in South Kalimantan" although the causes of the three discourses have differences. The similarities and differences in the news occur because the sources of information in the three news are different parties. But in conclusion, the information provided describes or positions how the informant provided information. Several informants with environmental activists provided information that the cause of the flood was massive deforestation in the area, while the government stated that the cause of the flood was more about high rainfall. Of the three discourses analyzed, it can also be used in learning explanatory texts in high school which is carried out to analyze the structure and language of explanatory texts and produce explanatory texts orally or in writing by paying attention to structure and language.

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