

DISCOURSE INDONESIAN NATIONAL TEAM'S REPORTING IN ONLINE MEDIA (FAIRCLOUGH'S CRITICAL PERSPECTIVE) AND IMPLICATIONS

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Abstract

This study has a background of examining how the meaning and purpose of news, news production and consumption, and social factors that influence news are written and published and analyzed using the three-dimensional theory of critical discourse analysis from Norman Fairclough's perspective. The three dimensions of critical discourse analysis from Norman Fairclough's perspective are the dimensions of text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice in the news text. The purpose of the study is to describe the three-dimensional form of Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis regarding the news of the Indonesian national team online media bola.kompas.com and sport.detik.com and to imply it into Indonesian language learning for class XI high school. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The data source for this study is the News of the Indonesian National Team in the 2026 World Cup qualifiers in the Online Media bola.kompas.com and sport.detik.com. In collecting data, the author applies two methods, namely the listening method and the note-taking technique. The results of this study are a three-dimensional form of Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis applied to news data and implied into Indonesian language learning.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, News, Implications

1 INTRODUCTION

The word "news" originates from Sanskrit, meaning "event" or "what is happening." Today, the term is typically used to describe a report of current or current events. According to Tinambunan and Yulfiana (in Sidiq et al., 2022:240), news is typically defined as a rapidly disseminated report of the latest information or ideas that are true, interesting, and of interest to the public, conveyed through various media.

When discussing news, it can be assumed that the discussion also includes discourse. Therefore, news is considered not only a text containing an event but also a discourse text containing context, framing, and interpretation that influences people's perceptions of life around them. Discourse is the highest-ranking branch of the hierarchy in language studies. Discourse has linguistic components that are considered the most comprehensive and complex (Maulida, 2021:288).

In compiling this research, the researcher used Critical Discourse Analysis as the focus of the research. Wodak and Fairclough (in Eriyanto, 2001:7) critical discourse analysis views discourse and the use of language in writing and speaking as a depiction of social practice. When discussing discourse as a social practice, discourse creates a dialectical relationship between a discursive event and its situation, the institutions involved, and the social structure as its constituent. However, in this context, the researcher chose Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis theory. Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis perspective is divided into Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional view: text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice (Marzuki 2023:33).

From the explanation that has been presented above the reason the author chose the title "Discourse Indonesian National Team's Reporting in Online Media (Fairclough's Critical Perspective) and Implications" the author is interested in studying how the meaning and purpose of news, news production and consumption, and social factors that influence a news is written and published and will be analyzed with a three-dimensional view of Norman Fairclough. Then the author will implicate it into Indonesian language learning materials at the XI grade high school level, namely presenting entertaining innovation news with CP phase F. Based on this background the author raises the formulation of the research problem, namely how is the three-dimensional form of Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis regarding the Indonesian National Team's Reporting in the online media bola.kompas.com and sport.detik.com and its implications?. The purpose of this study is to describe the three-dimensional form of Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis regarding the Indonesian National Team's Reporting in the online media bola.kompas.com and sport.detik.com and its implications.

2 METHODOLOGY

In this study, the author applied qualitative research. Qualitative research emphasizes holistic description, providing detailed explanations of current situations or activities (Fadli, 2021:50). This research will be presented in the form of word processing (descriptive descriptions). This study employed qualitative methods with a descriptive approach. Descriptive studies aim to gather information about actual conditions of events. According to Payuyasa (in Samsuri et al., 2022:606), descriptive research aims to compile descriptions in an orderly manner, based on facts, and prioritize accuracy regarding information contained in social life.

The initial process of analysis begins with determining a good and appropriate title in the field of Indonesian language and literature education. The second process involves data collection. The third process involves compiling a research report in accordance with the Sasando journal guidelines.

The data sources in this study are news on the online media website bola.kompas.com which is part of the kompas.com channel with news publication on November 19, 2024 at 21.08 WIB with the title "*Hasil Indonesia vs Arab Saudi 2-0: Garuda Raih Kemenangan Perdana*" and sport.detik.com which is part of the detik.com channel with news publication on November 19, 2024 at 22:19 WIB with the title "*Indonesia Vs Arab Saudi: Penampilan Disiplin & Efektif Menangkan Timnas*".

In this study, the author used data in the form of news text fragments that can be classified according to Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis theory. In the context of data collection, the author employed two methods: the listening method and the note-taking technique. The listening method is implemented by observing the language used in the research (Sudaryanto, in Khoirunnayah et al., 2023:110). Sudaryanto (in Khoirunnayah et al., 2023:110) states that after basic or initial techniques are applied, note-taking techniques are applied using a writing tool.

The data analysis stage follows the completion of the data collection process. The referential agih method is a data analysis technique used in this study, aligned with Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis theory. The agih method is a method used in analyzing research data, using parts of the relevant language as the determining tool (Sudaryanto, in Khoirunnayah et al., 2023:111). The determining tool in the agih method framework must be a component of the language of the target research object. An advanced technique for data analysis is referential analysis. Meanings that are directly connected to the reference indicated by a word constitute referential analysis (Butarbutar et al., 2023:305).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Text Dimensions

Norman Fairclough analyzes texts at various levels. According to Eriyanto (2001:289), a text not only describes objects but also defines the relationships between them. In the context of this text, Norman Fairclough proposes three fundamental elements for describing an object: representation, relationships, and identity.

3.1.1 Representation

Representation, simply put, aims to analyze the individuals, groups, actions, and activities presented in a text. According to Norman Fairclough (in Eriyanto, 2001:290), describing representation is understood in two aspects: the individuals, groups, and ideas shown in subordinate clauses and the combination or connection between subordinate clauses.

a. Representation of Subordinate Clauses

News data collection I by bola.kompas.com

Timnas Indonesia menang 2-0 atas Arab Saudi dalam matchday keenam Grup C Kualifikasi Piala Dunia 2026 zona Asia.

(Hasil Indonesia vs Arab Saudi 2-0: Garuda Raih Kemenangan Perdana, bola.kompas.com, 2024).

In news I, the reference *Timnas Indonesia* and the reference *menang* depict a set of groups and actions that are part of the subordinate clause representation. The media presents *Timnas Indonesia* as a group achieving victory. The reference "menang" can be interpreted as a form of action in the match by the National Team when facing the Saudi Arabian National Team with a score of 2-0.

News data collection II by sport.detik.com

Timnas Indonesia tampil apik melawan Arab Saudi.

(Indonesia Vs Arab Saudi: Penampilan Disiplin & Efektif Menangkan Timnas, *sport.detik.com*, 2024).

In news II, the references *Timnas Indonesia* and *tampil apik* represent a set of groups and actions that are part of the subordinate clause representation. From these references, the media presents *Timnas Indonesia* as a group, and displays actions in the form of good performances by referring to the reference *tampil apik*. The reference *tampil apik* can be implicitly interpreted as the implementation of good game strategies in the Indonesian National Team by head coach Shin Tae-yong.

b. Representation in a Combination of Subordinate Clauses**News data collection I by bola.kompas.com**

Kemenangan Indonesia tercipta lewat *sepasang gol yang* dilesatkan oleh *Marselino Ferdinan* (32', 57').

(Hasil Indonesia vs Arab Saudi 2-0: Garuda Raih Kemenangan Perdana, *bola.kompas.com*, 2024).

The referent *yang* in the representation in the combination of subordinate clauses is a subordinating conjunction that serves to combine two facts into one. The referent *sepasang gol* can be interpreted as the result of the actions of Marselino Ferdinand, who scored the goals in the event. The referent provides additional explanation related to the depiction of the individual shown through the referent *Marselino Ferdinan*. The use of the referent *Marselino Ferdinan* shows that the media is trying to give more attention related to Marselino's role as the main actor in the match.

News data collection II by sport.detik.com

Penampilan disiplin itu pula *yang memaksa Arab Saudi* mencoba jalan keluar dari bola-bola mati.

(Indonesia Vs Arab Saudi: Penampilan Disiplin & Efektif Menangkan Timnas, *sport.detik.com*, 2024).

The referent *yang* in the representation in the combination of subordinate clauses is a subordinating conjunction that serves to combine two facts into one. The referent *Penampilan disiplin* provides an explanation regarding the results of the Indonesian National Team's actions, which succeeded in playing well based on the successful implementation of the game strategy by the head coach. The referent *yang* provides additional information regarding the results of the actions taken by the Indonesian National Team, which succeeded in holding back the Saudi Arabian National Team's game which was not going well, this is indicated through the referent *memaksa Arab Saudi*.

c. Representation in Inter-Sentence Series**News data collection I by bola.kompas.com**

Marselino Ferdinan sukses menggandakan kedudukan Indonesia menjadi 2-0 pada menit ke-57. *Kontribusi* itu menjadi gol keduanya di laga ini.

(Hasil Indonesia vs Arab Saudi 2-0: Garuda Raih Kemenangan Perdana, *bola.kompas.com*, 2024).

The reference to *Marselino Ferdinan* in the data excerpt represents the individual who played a role. The reference to *sukses menggandakan* the results of the actions demonstrated by *Marselino* the individual in the spotlight. Furthermore, the reference to *Kontribusi* presented by the media further reinforces Marselino's role and image as the main actor highlighted in the news discourse.

News data collection II by sport.detik.com

Secara keseluruhan, *timnas Indonesia* memang tak banyak menguasai bola dengan AFC mencatat hanya 23%. Tapi pasukan *Shin Tae-yong bermain efektif* saat mendapatkan penguasaan.

(Indonesia Vs Arab Saudi: Penampilan Disiplin & Efektif Menangkan Timnas, *sport.detik.com*, 2024).

The reference to *timnas Indonesia* in the data citation refers to the group that played a role in the match. The reference to *Shin Tae-yong* refers to the individual head coach of the Indonesian National Team who provided strategy and direction in controlling the Indonesian National Team's game. Furthermore, the reference to *bermain efektif* " is the result of actions demonstrated by *Shin Tae-yong* as the person in control of the Indonesian National Team's game strategy. Furthermore, the media's mention of the reference to *Shin Tae-yong* further strengthens Shin Tae-yong's role and image as the main actor highlighted in the news discourse.

3.1.2 Relationships

Eriyanto (2001:300) states that media is positioned as a social space, depicting all groups, races, and publics in society engaging in social interactions and expressing their opinions and ideas. He then summarizes Norman Fairclough's perspective on this issue, which includes three main classifications of media participants that reflect relationships: journalists, media groups, and public participants.

a. Relationships between Journalist Participants

News data collection I by *bola.kompas.com*

Hasil positif yang diraih *Garuda* hari ini merupakan *kemenangan perdana* di putaran ketiga Kualifikasi Piala Dunia 2026.

(Hasil Indonesia vs Arab Saudi 2-0: Garuda Raih Kemenangan Perdana, *bola.kompas.com*, 2024).

The references to *Garuda* and *kemenangan perdana* demonstrate the role and style of journalist participants. The role of journalists is to shape the narrative of victory, and their positive style of presentation is demonstrated through symbolic terms such as *Garuda* and *kemenangan perdana*. Journalists play a role in shaping the discourse, focusing on the Indonesian National Team's victory.

News data collection II by *sport.detik.com*

Timnas Indonesia tampil apik melawan Arab Saudi. *Permainan disiplin dan efektif* memenangkan *Skuad Garuda*.

(Indonesia Vs Arab Saudi: Penampilan Disiplin & Efektif Menangkan Timnas, *sport.detik.com*, 2024).

The references to *Permainan disiplin dan efektif* and *Skuad Garuda* demonstrate the role and style of journalists. The role of journalists is to shape the narrative of victory by focusing on the performance of the Indonesian National Team. The reference to *Skuad Garuda* demonstrates the journalists' positive style of presentation, incorporating symbolic language.

b. Media Group Relations

The first news media participant is Kompas.com, and the second is Detik.com. Both media outlets act as media institution holders, providing a platform for disseminating information and a forum for interaction between participants. Both media outlets provide a platform for disseminating narratives about the victory, with reporting styles based on the individual journalist participants. However, there is a difference in the media relationship between *sport.detik.com*, which adds another medium, *sofascore*, to its reporting. The following data excerpt demonstrates this through the *sofascore* reference.

News data collection II by *sport.detik.com*

Sofascore mencatat timnas lebih mengancam meski minim kuasa terhadap bola.

(Indonesia Vs Arab Saudi: Penampilan Disiplin & Efektif Menangkan Timnas, *sport.detik.com*, 2024).

c. Public Participants

The relationship between public participants involved in the news published by bola.detik.com and sport.detik.com is similar: the Indonesian National Team and the Readers. The Indonesian National Team is the main focus of both news reports. Readers (the public) also become public participants, implicitly invited to join in celebrating the victory as a shared source of pride.

3.1.3 Identity

News data collection I by bola.kompas.com

Hasil Indonesia vs Arab Saudi 2-0: *Garuda Raih Kemenangan Perdana*.

(Hasil Indonesia vs Arab Saudi 2-0: Garuda Raih Kemenangan Perdana, bola.kompas.com, 2024).

The data citation is the title of the news report. The reference *Garuda Raih Kemenangan Perdana* indicates the identity displayed by the journalist. The creation of the title in the news shows a bias towards the Indonesian National Team. The reference *Garuda* can be interpreted as the journalist trying to create a sense of closeness and support with the Reader (Indonesian society) by using the symbolic nickname of the Indonesian National Team. The reference *Kemenangan Perdana* can be interpreted as showing more emphasis regarding the results achieved by the Indonesian National Team as something supported by the readers (Indonesian society).

News data collection II by sport.detik.com

Indonesia Vs Arab Saudi: *Penampilan Disiplin & Efektif Menangkan Timnas*.

(Indonesia Vs Arab Saudi: Penampilan Disiplin & Efektif Menangkan Timnas, sport.detik.com, 2024).

The data citation is the title of the news. The references *Penampilan Disiplin & Efektif* and *Efektif Menangkan Timnas* indicate the identity displayed by the journalist. The creation of the title in the news shows a bias towards the Indonesian National Team. The reference *Penampilan Disiplin & Efektif* can be interpreted as the journalist highlighting the Indonesian National Team's performance which creates a sense of closeness and partisanship with the Readers (Indonesian Society) to be proud of the Indonesian National Team. In addition, the reference *Menangkan Timnas* is interpreted to show more emphasis regarding the results achieved for the readers (Indonesian Society).

3.2 Discourse Practice

According to Eriyanto (2001:316), discourse practice analysis focuses on the methods of text production and consumption.

3.2.1 Text Production

News data collection I by bola.kompas.com

Pertandingan Indonesia dengan Arab Saudi bergulir di Stadion Utama Gelora Bung Karno (SUGBK), *Selasa (19/11/2024)*.

(Hasil Indonesia vs Arab Saudi 2-0: Garuda Raih Kemenangan Perdana, bola.kompas.com, 2024).

In the data citation, there is a reference to *Selasa (19/11/2024)*, which is the date of the Indonesian National Team's defeat of the Saudi Arabian National Team in the 2026 World Cup qualifiers. The news article titled "Result Indonesia vs Saudi Arabia 2-0: Garuda Achieves First Victory" was created on November 19, 2024, at 21:08 WIB. This news article was created on the same date as the reference shown in the news article, indicating that the news was produced with fast reporting after the match was completed.

News data collection II by sport.detik.com

Indonesia menang 2-0 saat menjamu Arab Saudi di Stadion Utama Gelora Bung Karno, *Selasa (19/11/2024)* malam WIB.

(Indonesia Vs Arab Saudi: Penampilan Disiplin & Efektif Menangkan Timnas, sport.detik.com, 2024).

In the data citation there is a reference to *Selasa (19/11/2024)* which is the date of the event where the Indonesian National Team defeated the Saudi Arabian National Team in the 2026 World Cup qualifiers. The news Indonesia vs Saudi Arabia: Disciplined & Effective Performance Wins the National Team was created on November 19, 2024 at 22:19 WIB. This news was created the same as the date on the reference shown in the news, this indicates that the news production was carried out with fast reporting after the completion of the match.

3.2.2 Text Consumption

News data collection I by bola.kompas.com

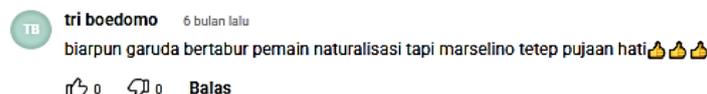


Figure 1. Comments on data quotes on bola.kompas.com

Comments on the data citation are the result of text consumption. The reference *Marselino tetep pujaan hati* written in a comment by an account named Tri Boedomo refers to his pride in Marselino after reading the news published by a journalist from media bola.kompas.com. This proves that the writing of this news shows the influence and formation of public opinion, this is because the news in the news text presented by the journalist focuses on highlighting Marselino Ferdinan's actions as a player who made a major contribution to the victory of the Indonesian National Team.

News data collection II by sport.detik.com

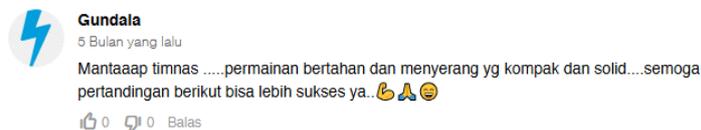


Figure 1. Comments on data quotes on sport.detik.com

Comments on the data excerpt are the result of text consumption. The reference to *permainan bertahan dan menyerang yang kompak dan solid* written in a comment by an account named Gundala refers to his admiration for the Indonesian National Team's performance after reading a news article published by a journalist from sport.detik.com. This proves that the writing of this news article influences and shapes public opinion on the emotional connection of admiration for the Indonesian National Team.

3.3 Sociocultural Practice

Norman Fairclough (in Eriyanto, 2001:322) divides this dimension into three levels, namely situational, institutional, and social.

3.3.1 Situational

News data collection I by bola.kompas.com

Tak hanya itu, *Indonesia memutus rangkaian 15 pertandingan tak pernah menang atas Arab Saudi*.

(Hasil Indonesia vs Arab Saudi 2-0: Garuda Raih Kemenangan Perdana, bola.kompas.com, 2024).

The reference *Indonesia memutus rangkaian 15 pertandingan tak pernah menang atas Arab Saudi* implicitly refers to the situation in the news article. The reference depicts a significant victory. This victory created a sense of immense joy and pride among the Indonesian people. This victory prompted numerous media outlets to cover the event. Kompas.com, through its bola.kompas.com channel, also responded to this victory by shaping the discourse in its reporting.

News data collection II by sport.detik.com

Timnas Indonesia tampil apik melawan Arab Saudi. *Permainan disiplin dan efektif memenangkan Skuad Garuda*.

(Indonesia Vs Arab Saudi: Penampilan Disiplin & Efektif Menangkan Timnas, *sport.detik.com*, 2024).

The reference *Permainan disiplin dan efektif memenangkan Skuad Garuda* implicitly refers to the situation in the news report. The reference depicts a significant victory. This victory created a sense of extraordinary joy and pride among the Indonesian people. This victory prompted numerous media outlets to cover the event. Detik.com, through its *sport.detik.com* channel, also responded to this victory by shaping the discourse in its reporting.

3.3.2 Institutional

In the institutional context, the two news articles published by *bola.kompas.com* and *sport.detik.com* share similarities in the institutions they identify. The first institution implicitly identified is FIFA. FIFA's power is also implicitly evident in the organization of the 2026 World Cup, which establishes numerous regulations for its implementation. A small example is the scheduling of the Indonesian National Team's match against the Saudi Arabian National Team. The second institution implicitly identified is the Football Association of Indonesia (PSSI). This is evident in the direct focus on the Indonesian National Team, which falls under the auspices of the PSSI.

3.3.3 Social

In the social context, the two news articles published by *bola.kompas.com* and *sport.detik.com* share similarities. This social aspect relates to the social conditions of the community, which is very fond of football. Football itself has become a form of entertainment for people from various backgrounds. Thus, the production of news discourse by *detik.com* through *sport.detik.com* will certainly pay attention to the Indonesian people's love for football, especially for the Indonesian National Team.

3.4 Implications for Indonesian Language Learning

The results and discussion of the application of Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis to the Indonesian National Team coverage on the online media *bola.kompas.com* and *sport.detik.com* can be applied to Indonesian language learning, specifically the topic Presenting Entertaining Innovation News in grade XI of high school. This material is part of Phase F Learning Outcomes for grade XI of high school and aligns with the 2024/2025 Independent Curriculum. The following are the implications of the identification of three-dimensional forms of Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis, based on the results and discussion of the research, in the topic Presenting Entertaining Innovation News.

1. Through the representation of word choice in news coverage of the Indonesian National Team on the online media *bola.kompas.com* and *sport.detik.com*, students can understand how a word written in a news report can convey meaning, both explicitly and implicitly, regarding individuals, groups, actions, and activities. Students can understand the relationship between the involvement of journalists, the media, and the public because it can influence the presentation of the news based on their respective roles. Students can understand the identity of the news in presenting the news and how they position themselves within the news.
2. The production of news texts by journalists on the online media *bola.kompas.com* and *sport.detik.com* was done quickly after the event occurred. Students can understand that good news is current or up-to-date, reflecting recent events. The selection of images by journalists on *bola.kompas.com* was intended to highlight the actions of Marselino Ferdinand, and on *sport.detik.com*, to highlight the performance of the Indonesian National Team. Students can understand that the choice of images in news reporting can convey a specific purpose. Consuming online media texts on *bola.kompas.com* and *sport.detik.com* yielded various results in shaping opinions. Students can understand that readers' opinions and thoughts on a news story can be influenced by the news.
3. The coverage of the Indonesian National Team on *bola.kompas.com* and *sport.detik.com* was also shaped by external factors. These external factors include situational, institutional, and social factors. Thus, students can understand that news writing can also be influenced by factors beyond the actual event.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results and discussion that have been presented, it shows the three-dimensional form of Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis Perspective on the news of the Indonesian national team in the online media bola.kompas.com and sport.detik.com, namely the dimensions of text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice. The implications of Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis perspective in the news of the Indonesian national team in the online media bola.kompas.com and sport.detik.com, can be applied as a medium in learning the material Presenting Entertaining Innovation News in class XI of high school level. Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis perspective in the news in this study can train students' abilities on how news can be produced and presented by paying attention to aspects of the text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice so that news can be created relevantly and innovatively.

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