Critical Discourse Analysis of Suara.Com's News Regarding Student Deaths During Campus Training

Nindy Advianturi, Muhammad Rais Almajid, Kazushige Murakami
advianturi@gmail.com, mraisalmajid@gmail.com, s26a304n@kokushikan.ac.jp

Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, Indonesia
SMP Al-Islam 1 Surakarta, Indonesia
Kokushikan University Tokyo, Jepang

Abstract	Text in written discourse is one of the intermediaries in conveying information to readers. Discourse in critical discourse analysis studies can include microstructural, mesostructural, and macrostructural aspects. This study aims to identify microstructural, mesostructural, and macrostructural aspects in Suara.com news texts regarding the deaths of students from Sebelas Maret University Surakarta and Hasanuddin University Makassar during the Training Menwa and Mapala which occurred in November 2021 and January 2023, as well as members of the Nature Lovers Community (KPA) outside the campus. The object of this study is a news text entitled 'Kasus yang Selalu Terulang Kembali, Deretan Kasus Mahasiswa Meninggal Saat Diksar Kampus' which was released by Suara.com on January 18, 2023. The object of the study was studied using Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis approach which includes microstructural, mesostructural, and macrostructural aspects. Qualitative descriptive is used as a method in this study. Data collection was carried out by listening, recording and taking screenshots of words or sentences in Suara.com news containing discourse based on microstructural, mesostructural and macrostructural aspects. Data analysis was carried out by collecting, reducing, presenting data, and ending with drawing conclusions. The results of the analysis found that in the microstructural aspect Suara.com produced news texts through the use of diction, the arrangement of cause-effect sentences, and the acquisition of sources in direct quotations. In the mesostructural aspect, the realization of the text displayed by Suara.com also reflects Suara.com's vision, namely honest, balanced and independent news. Meanwhile, in the macrostructural aspect, it was found that the motivation in presenting news texts was that readers were led to give positive appreciation to Suara.com as one of the popular media in reporting cases for the purpose of justice.
Keywords:	Critical Discourse Analysis; Media Coverage; Student Death; Suara.com

INTRODUCTION

Cases of violence resulting in death are not new in the academic environment of higher education. The case that killed a student of the Occupational Health and Safety (K3) study program at the UNS Vocational School (SV) named Gilang Endi Saputra and Virendy Marjefy Wehantow, a student of the Faculty of Engineering, Hasanuddin University, occurred during the UNS Menwa Diklatsar activity in November 2021 and the UNHAS Mapala Training in January 2023. The case of violence in training that killed Gilang and Virendy became a topic of discussion in the mass media, both online and in print. Cases of violence are no longer new, in 2017 at STIP (Naval College) a student named Amirullah was killed by his seniors (Maghvira, 2017). Amirullah's death also became a topic of discussion in the mass media until it made STIP improve. The deaths of Gilang Endi and Virendy Marjefy made the public open that violence in academic environments, especially universities, still occurs.

The violence that Gilang received occurred on Sunday, November 24, 2021. Gilang received a blow to the head with a homemade rifle by his senior. Initially, Gilang had complained of pain, but the training committee ignored Gilang's complaints, and continued to beat him with a rolled-up mattress on the head (Anugrahanto, 2021). No other than Gilang, Virendy also complained of fatigue during the Mapala Training activity on January 13, 2023. The committee denied allegations of violence, but Virendy's family found a number of Virendy's message conversations with his friends complaining about the violence he received (Asrifalgi, 2023).

According to industry estimates, adults spend an average of 11 hours each day using mass media (Biagi, 2015). Based on these estimates, it is not surprising that news of violence published by the mass media spread quickly and made the public again warned by the deaths of students at the level of academic institutions of higher education. The reality is that until 2023, violence and seniority are still a culture that has not disappeared and continues to occur. Education always functions in relation to three domains of objectives, namely qualifications, socialization, and subjectification (Biesta, 2015). Education is truly the main key to preparing human resources who have quality and are able to compete at the world level (Winata et al., 2021). However, it actually produces human resources who are familiar with seniority, violence, and beatings. This is contrary to the ideals of education in the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 20 of 2003, Article 3, which explains that National Education has the goal of developing students who are able to believe and be devoted to God Almighty, healthy, capable, knowledgeable, independent, have noble character, creative, and become a democratic society and have responsibility (Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, 2003:5). Education should empower children to become educated people and become members of society who can achieve happiness and safety according to their desires.

The existence of violence that still occurs makes safety something that cannot be guaranteed by educational institutions, especially universities. In fact, in several universities there are still students who are declared dead. It is very unfortunate that the violence was carried out by seniors who were higher in education and age than the victims. The deaths of Gilang and Virendy became a topic of discussion in many mass media which left an important note for the universities that hosted them. Based on the

cases of student deaths during the inauguration broadcast by several media, it shows that the media functions as a presenter of information, as well as an intermediary in conveying social criticism to higher education institutions and the community to improve themselves in carrying out their educational functions.

One of the media that actively reports cases of violence in student environments is Suara.com. One of the news portals headquartered in Central Jakarta. The researcher chose news from Suara.com as the object of research because Suara.com presents a summary of cases of violence that have killed lives in student environments clearly with a fairly clear description of the details of the deaths. The focus of the research will be on how Suara.com constructs news about the deaths of UNS, UNHAS students, and KPA members in training activities in the news entitled '*Kasus yang Selalu Terulang Kembali, Deretan Kasus Mahasiswa Meninggal Saat Diksar Kampus'.* There are many meanings presented in the construction of reality in the news text. In addition to presenting information intended for the public, Suara.com also provides partisanship and social criticism functions related to the problem of violence that killed the student.

The texts in the media are the results obtained through the media discourse process. Tuchman (dalam Maghvira, 2017) stated that news in the media does not merely present events as information, but it contains the ideology of the media institution, so that the media when presenting social reality is not neutral but also includes elements of the interests of the media. Basically, the mass media is reporting, but if the use of diction, symbols or terms that contain certain meanings in the eyes of the public, then the news can trigger a response from its readers. For example, the choice of the words 'kekerasan' and 'penganiayaan' will give rise to a less than favorable view of the quality of an organization or higher education institution.

Language in written discourse is a communication tool that can help convey information to readers (Advianturi et al., 2024). Suminar (2016) states, language is the identity of a nation and is used as a means of communication. Language is able to convey something so that it can be accepted and conveyed well. In life, communication is an important point or the first step for humans in interacting and socializing. The process of communicating a communicant or communicator needs to have language skills to be able to understand the message being conveyed. Language is used to distinguish and dissect every social problem when communicating. Language is always subject to its users (Mailani et al., 2022). At this time, language has an aspect that plays an important role when communication takes place (Rifqoh et al., 2023). Clarity of language is very necessary so that the conversation partner does not make mistakes in receiving or responding to information. The use of language affects the results of the meaning (Maghvira, 2017). The choice of diction and presentation of social reality forms the construction of reality and at the same time forms the meaning produced.

Based on the concept above, the analysis technique used to identify the meaning of the news text structure originating from a media is critical discourse analysis. Discourse analysis explores implicit meanings that are not displayed in a text and context (Bowo, 2023). Critical discourse analysis attempts to carry out studies on the relationship between socio-cultural development and discourse (Silaswati, 2019), focusing on the 'how' statement in a text and the message (Eriyanto, 2012). Critical

discourse analysis does not only analyze how a text or message is presented, but also looks at the aspect of linguistic structure and sees the meaning that is not visible in a text or message. A discourse itself is not only about representation and meaning systems, the latter being understood as a purely cognitive or ideational term (Glynos et al., 2009). Discourse usually means the actual occurrence of communicative action in the medium of language. Discourse analysts need to think about the relationship between language and other modes of semiosis, or meaning making (Johnstone, 2018). Fairclough combines three principles, namely: (1) textual dimension (microstructure), namely coherence and cohesion, diction and grammar; (2) discursive dimension (mesostructure), including text consumption, text distribution and text production; (3) sociocultural practice dimension (macrostructural), including institutional, situational and social (Eriyanto, 2012).

Norman Firclough's critical discourse analysis looks at the use of writing and language by speakers as a means of communication in social activities (Sobur, 2006). Social practices are used as causal factors with events that are mutually detached from reality and social structures are interrelated relationships. Critical discourse analysis sees discourse as not only an object of language learning (Habibah, 2020). Broader issues such as the social context of discourse, the role of discourse in social practices, and the functions of particular texts (Bloor & Bloor, 2013). In critical discourse analysis, language other than that which appears in the text also appears in its context, then utilized as a tool for certain practices or goals including the practice of power and ideology. Critical discourse analysis is used to understand how a media processes, fights against domination, power, reveals injustice that is poured into a written text in a political and social context (Azizah & Triyono, 2021), trying to carry out studies on the relationship between socio-cultural development and discourse (Silaswati, 2019). Critical discourse analysis considers the context of the discourse, including the background, event situation, and circumstances of the event (Maghvira, 2017). However, not all contexts are written in critical discourse analysis, but rather contexts that have an influence and are relevant to the creation and meaning of a text are identified in an analysis.

Critical discourse analysis considers the context of the discourse, including the background, situation of the event, and the circumstances of the incident. Suara.com's news story entitled '*Kasus yang Selalu Terulang Kembali, Deretan Kasus Mahasiswa Meninggal Pada Diksar Kampus'* is important to identify by utilizing critical discourse analysis as the ability to see how Suara.com creates informative news so that the public not only understands the events that occur, but can also understand how the student organization system and the education system in higher education are incompatible. Suara.com's news text analysis of student deaths during Diklatsar utilizes a three-dimensional analysis in Firclough's approach to produce an answer on how Suara.com constructs the reality presented in the news '*Kasus yang Selalu Terulang Kembali, Deretan Kasus Mahasiswa Meninggal Saat Diksar Kampus.'*

Research on violent events using a critical discourse analysis approach has previously been used by (Maghvira, 2017). In his research, (Maghvira, 2017) analyzed the news of the death of STIP students in the Tempo.co media. The research analysis was carried out using the Fairclough approach. This study shows that Tempo.co uses

word choices and the use of cause and effect to produce text. In addition, as a media, Tempo.co tries to provide a positive image as a media that actively reports cases that prioritize justice. Further research on critical discourse analysis has also been conducted by (Habibah, 2020). In his research, (Habibah, 2020) analyzed Najwa's notes on 'Trias Politika'. Data analysis using the Fairclough approach with the results of Najwa's research trying to build a negative representation of the three institutions that committed corruption. In addition, the research (Azizah & Triyono, 2021) also tried to explore social criticism aimed at the government by utilizing the Van Leeuwen critical discourse analysis approach. There are differences in the research that researchers will carry out now in the objects used, the approach, and the research results.

This research is important to analyze the discourse in the news text of the death of students from two different campuses, as well as outside the campus published in the Suara.com media. In addition, the researcher tried to analyze the text contained in the news in three dimensions, namely: (1) microstructural, which includes coherence and cohesion, diction and grammar; (2) mesostructural, which includes text consumption, text distribution, and text production; and (3) macrostructural, which includes institutional, situational, and social.

RESEARCH METHODS

Norman Fairclough's descriptive qualitative approach and critical discourse analysis are used as methods in this study. Fairclough's critical discourse analysis is based on three principles, namely (1) textual dimensions (microstructure), namely coherence and cohesion, diction and grammar; (2) discursive dimensions (mesostructure), including text consumption, text distribution, and text production; (3) sociocultural practice dimensions (macrostructural), namely institutional, situational, and social. This study describes a critical discourse analysis of the Suara.com news text regarding the deaths of students at Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta and Hasanuddin University, Makassar in the Menwa and Mapala Training which occurred in November 2021 and January 2023, as well as the deaths of members of the Nature Lovers Community (KPA) outside the campus.

The researcher chose the news text from Suara.com which was released on January 18, 2023 as the object of research because Suara.com presents a summary of cases of violence that killed lives in the student environment clearly with a fairly clear description of the chronological details. The data source for this research was obtained using the library study technique, by describing texts or sentences containing microstructural, mesostructural, and macrostructural dimensions. Data collection was carried out by listening to, taking notes and taking screenshots of the news text, then analyzing and classifying it based on Faiclough's three principles of critical discourse analysis. The referential matching method was used as an analysis and identification of data in this study. This method is closely related to the research carried out in identifying the form of discourse used by Suara.com in reporting student deaths in the campus training.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fairclough's critical discourse analysis is based on three principles, namely (1) textual dimension (microstructure), namely coherence and cohesion, diction and grammar; (2) discursive dimension (mesostructure), including text consumption, text distribution and text production; (3) sociocultural practice dimension (macrostructural), namely institutional, situational and social (Eriyanto, 2012).

a. **Microstructural Analysis**

Suara.com editors in reporting '*Kasus yang Selalu Terulang Kembali, Deretan Kasus Mahasiswa Meninggal Saat Diksar Kampus'* used several language tools. Language tools in reporting can be in the form of diction, use of cause and effect, and selection of sources in direct quotes (Maghvira, 2017). These three language tools mark the description of the theme and characters in the news. The use of cause and effect that has semantic meaning is already depicted in the title with the choice of diction '*meninggal*' and '*saat Diksar*' which implies that there were irregularities in the implementation of Introductory Training that caused someone to die. Data analysis based on language aspects contained in the paragraphs of Suara.com news is as follows.

(1) *Adapun pada Minggu (24/11/2021) silam, seorang mahasiswa UNS bernama Gilang Endi Saputra meninggal dunia saat mengikuti diklat organisasi Menwa atau Resimen Mahasiswa* (Nariswari, 2023). (UNS Menwa Training Case)

(2) *Gilang disebut sempat menerima pukulan dengan senapan rakitan di kepala oleh seniornya di organisasi itu* (Nariswari, 2023). (UNS Menwa Training Case)

(3) *Dilaporkan bahwa Rifaldi bersama 13 peserta lainnya mengalami kekerasan fisik oleh seniornya* (Nariswari, 2023). (KPA Training Case)

Data (1) to (3) show that Suara.com made a clear choice of diction to show the status of the victim and the perpetrator. The meaning of the word '*mahasiswa*' gives the understanding that the victim as the first figure is a student, while the word '*senior'* is used to refer to the perpetrator as the second figure. The word '*senior´* was chosen by Suara.com to show that the perpetrator's status is higher than the victim, both in terms of age, education, and status in the organization.

The personal pronouns used by Suara.com are clearly used to show the difference in status between the victim and the perpetrator, even though both are students at the same university.

(4) *Namun, keluarga merasa ada kejanggalan dan diduga mengalami penganiayaan saat mengikuti pendidikan dan latihan dasar (Diksar) karena menemukan luka lebam* (Nariswari, 2023). (UNHAS Mapala Training Case)

(5) *Bahkan mereka mengejek Gilang cengeng dan memberi tekanan agar dirinya tetap melanjutkan acara itu* (Nariswari, 2023)*. (UNS Menwa Training Case)

(6) *Tak tanggung-tanggung, para tersangka memukul korban secara bergantian kepada ke 14 korban* (Nariswari, 2023)*. (KPA Training Case)

Data (4) to (6) show that in entering the source's statement, Suara.com chose diction to describe bad behavior, such as *'penganiayaan', 'mengejek',* and *'memukul'* carried out by the perpetrator. Abuse can be in the form of physical violence or beatings that cause injuries or physical disabilities to limbs, and often cause death (Lenti, 2018). Physical violence can be a tactic that causes injury and a threatening tactic (Al-Modallal et al., 2020). The diction used by Suara.com describes that the behavior carried out by the perpetrator is something bad and cannot be justified.

The diction '*mengejek'* is used to indicate the perpetrator's behavior in addition to committing physical violence, also committing mental violence. '*Mengejek*' in everyday interactions combines elements of provocation (Haugh, 2014), including verbal aggressive behavior, where there is a tendency to provide stimulation or attack others which has a painful and detrimental impact through verbal language (Ferdiansa & S, 2020).

'Memukul' is also defined as physically aggressive behavior characterized by dominating others, rebelling, which can result in physical harm (Fauza & Chalidaziah, 2021). As a senior, the perpetrator has his own intention of doing this to the victim as a form of education or education. It could be that in an organizational system, structural violence is commonplace and not intended to hit until it results in loss of life.

(7) *Gilang juga dilaporkan mendapatkan hukuman oleh senior-seniornya pada saat Diklat Menwa UNS* (Nariswari, 2023)*. (UNS Menwa Training Case)

Data (7) shows that Suara.com provides confirmation by mentioning the name of the institution that is the patron of the organization that caused the death. The mention of the institution is used to show identity and at the same time lead readers to understand that violence has occurred in the university environment.

(8) *Acara kampus seperti **Diklat** dan **Diksar** organisasi kerap menjadi bahan kritikan di dunia pendidikan. Sebab, tak jarang acara semacam itu kerap dilakukan dengan kekerasan atau perpeloncoan* (Nariswari, 2023)*.

(9) *Namun, keluarga merasa ada kejanggalan dan diduga mengalami penganiayaan saat mengikuti pendidikan dan latihan dasar (Diksar) karena menemukan luka lebam* (Nariswari, 2023)*. (UNHAS Mapala Training Case)

(10) *Gilang juga dilaporkan mendapatkan hukuman oleh senior-seniornya pada saat Diklat Menwa UNS. Akhirnya, Gilang tumbang dan dilarikan ke RSUD Dr. Moewardi menggunakan taksi online dan meninggal dunia* (Nariswari, 2023)*. (UNS Menwa Training Case)

In data (8) to (10) it can be seen that Suara.com uses a cause-effect sentence pattern as a form of utilizing linguistic strategies that show the relationship between the cause of an action and the consequences of that action. As indicated by the conjunctions cause and because.

(11)   *Usai Rifaldi wafat, kepolisian setempat menetapkan sejumlah tersangka, yakni Ketua Umum Sanggar Kreatif Anak Rimba (Sangkar) Darwis, Ketua Panitia Pelaksana Serian, dan Koordinator Lapangan Hamsarullah* (Nariswari, 2023)*.* (KPA Training Case)

(12)   "*Mereka semua adalah senior dan panitia dari organisasi KPA ini,*" *kata Kapolres Luwu Timur AKBP Indratmoko* (Nariswari, 2023)*.* (KPA Training Case)

Data (11) and (12) show that Suara.com selected sources to support the news. The source presented was the Luwu Timur Police Chief. The selection of sources in the news and the interpretation of the message show that there is a practice of constructing reality, where the media is able to show aspects that are highlighted and omitted from a news story, determine from which side an event in the news is highlighted, and determine how the news structure is presented.

b. Mesostructural Analysis

Dimensions in mesostructure analysis include text consumption, text distribution, and text production. In terms of text production, Fairclough refers to institutional habits or institutional processes such as how news writers produce text, as well as the editor procedures used in text production (Eriyanto, 2012). Beyond that, there is the process of consumption or use of discourse and distribution or dissemination of discourse. Discourse analysis does not only look at the content of the text in a news story, but also looks at how the meaning or message in a news story is conveyed.

Suara.com is an online news portal founded by PT. Arkadia Media Nusantara on March 11, 2014, headquartered in Central Jakarta, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia. The portal, which has the slogan 'Tanpa Suara Beda Artinya', is committed to providing honest, balanced, and independent news (Arkadia Digital Media, 2014). Honest means conveying facts as they are, without fabrication. Balanced means providing the principle of justice without bias, or providing equal portions for related parties. Meanwhile, independent means that the management of the news editorial is free from intervention or pressure from any party.

Based on Suara.com's commitment that has been written on the official Suara.com website, it can be seen that Suara.com as an online public media has the potential to influence public opinion widely. The text production process by Suara.com is not only a stand-alone series, but an institutional series involving editors, journalists, editors, and other teams working in the production process. The realization of the text produced by Suara.com in the news '*Kasus yang Selalu Terulang Kembali, Deretan Kasus Mahasiswa Meninggal Saat Diksar Kampus',* is in line with its commitment, namely to be news

that conveys facts as they are, provides the principle of justice, and is free from any intervention or pressure. Suara.com in producing text does not side with any institution, but is on the side of the victim.

c. Makrostructural Analysis

The analysis of the third dimension is based on the statement that the social context outside the media influences how discourse is presented in a media (Eriyanto, 2012). Journalists, the editorial room is not a sterile space or field, but is also determined by factors outside the media. Socio-cultural aspects can include economics, politics (related to issues of ideology and power), and culture that can also influence a media and discourse produced in a news text (Maghvira, 2017). In the discussion of cultural practices, there are three aspects, namely the situational aspect related to the production of discourse and its social context, the institutional level related to the influence of institutions both internal and external, and the social level related to the political, economic, and cultural systems in a society as a whole (Eriyanto, 2012). The three aspects of analysis, if used in the analysis of the news '*Kasus yang Selalu Terulang Kembali, Deretan Kasus Mahasiswa Meninggal Saat Diksar Kampus*' the results are as follows.

Situational aspects. Violence that occurs in the world of education, especially universities, is not something that only happens once, it even happens repeatedly. The deaths of UNS students in Menwa Training, UNHAS students in Mapala Training, and members of the Nature Lovers Community (KPA) due to the negligence of seniors in the organization and inadequate security from universities or related organizations are a social warning for the entire community. Structural violence that occurs outside of teaching hours turns out to be something that is repeated or becomes a tradition. Universities and organizations are expected to be able to reflect and improve themselves so that structural violence is no longer an educational system to train discipline in an organization. The existence of violent incidents that result in death has attracted the attention of many media, both online and print, including Suara.com.

Institutional aspects. The news report '*Kasus yang Selalu Terulang Kembali, Deretan Kasus Mahasiswa Meninggal Saat Diksar Kampus*' involved the police as a resource person, namely the East Luwu Police Chief AKBP Indratmoko. With the selection of sources from the police, it is hoped that the public or readers can better understand and be convinced by the news theme presented by Suara.com that cases of violence in the university environment are happening again, and the victims can get justice.

Social aspect. The news produced by Suara.com is related to the existence of a media in voicing criticism and eliminating the tradition of seniority and violence in the scope of organizations and universities. Suara.com's motivation in reporting shows that Suara.com is biased towards victims who experience violence to the point of losing their lives. Indirectly, the news leads to public understanding that violence in the scope of

organizations and universities is something that cannot be justified. Readers' opinions are directed to provide positive appreciation to Suara.com as one of the media that exists in voicing justice in the inequality that occurs in society.

CONCLUSION

Discourse in critical discourse analysis is a form of interaction. Social practices are described through written language presented in a text. There are three aspects in Fairclough's critical discourse analysis, namely microstructural, mesostructural, and macrostructural aspects which are used as the basis for analyzing Suara.com's news entitled '*Kasus yang Selalu Terulang Kembali, Deretan Kasus Mahasiswa Meninggal Saat Diksar Kampus'*. The linguistic tools used in the microstructural aspect are described through the choice of diction, the use of cause-effect sentences, and the selection of sources in direct quotations. The series of texts produced by Suara.com is a series of institutions that involve editors, journalists, editors, and other parties in the production process.

In the mesostructural aspect, Suara.com in producing text reality is also in line with Suara.com's commitment as a news media that conveys facts as they are, provides the principle of justice, and is free from any intervention or pressure. Suara.com in producing text does not side with any institution.

Meanwhile, in the macrostructural aspect, there is motivation in Suara.com's news about the death of a student in the campus training. Readers' opinions are directed to provide positive appreciation to Suara.com as one of the media that exists in voicing justice in the inequality that occurs in society. The existence of Suara.com's news about cases of violence in the world of education is expected to be a reminder for the community and educational institutions to be able to improve and not make violence a tradition or structural.

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