Realization of Euphemism in Discourse of Environment about the Movement of the State's Capital: Critical Ecolinguistics

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Rachmad Fadillah Maha[*], Dwi Widayati, Dardanila, Rosliana Lubis

Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

rachmadfadillahmaha@gmail.com, dwiwidayati@usu.ac.id, dardanila@usu.ac.id, rosliana@usu.ac.id

Abstract

In its presentation, mass media use various language device to arrange discourses about environment. This research analyzes the phenomenon of using euphemism found in the discourse about environment about the IKN (the state's capital) movement in Okezone.com and Kompas.com. using listening method with following method with taking note technique. The data were limited only about discourse of environment about the IKN movement and analyzed interactively and continuously until the end. The realization (the reasons) of using euphemism in the internet news portal in Okezone.com is divided into 3: reification, hiding facts, and expressing hatred. The realization (the reasons) of using euphemism in the internet news portal in Kompas.com are divided into 4: reification, hiding facts, expressing hatred, and creating slogan.

Keywords*: Euphemism; critical ecolinguistics; environmental discourse*

1. Introduction

Environmental issues related to the transfer of IKN have become one of the focuses of mass media coverage in Indonesia. As part of the role, mass media has a responsibility in increasing public understanding through information manifested in discourse. McQuail (2000: 66) divides six conceptions of the role of mass media, namely (1) mass media as the basis for the delivery of events so that the public knows the event; (2) mass media as an honest image of events that are happening even though the image displayed is unpleasant; (3) mass media as a filter in scanning events that are considered necessary to be given attention or not; (4) mass media as a guide that shows the public what is appropriate or right; (5) mass media as a forum in presenting various information so as to generate a response; and (6) mass media as interlocutors that allow interactive communication to occur. Judging from the six conceptions above, the role of mass media as a forum in representing information to the public is very significant.

However, the role realized through linguistic discourse is not only understood as information, but builds the reality of people's understanding of a phenomenon. Mass media that produce environmental discourse will affect the cognition of readers. In this case, the community is influenced to participate in preserving the environment or vice versa. In the manifestation of role fulfillment, mass media has a variety of flexible and interesting language in conveying events. Each type of text is unique and has different characteristics (Zein et al, 2017: 773). Regarding this uniqueness, Chaer (2010: 10) states that Indonesian variety of journalism also has its own characteristics that distinguish it from other types of languages. In addition, Wazis (2012: 125) said that products produced by mass media do not contain absolute truth. The reality presented by the mass media is the result of reconstruction of facts listened to by journalists in the form of angles (other angles) about the interesting side of the event. In this case, mass media use various language tools to package constructive and destructive ideologies related to the environment, one of which is the use of euphemisms (Laili, 2013: 48).

Euphemisms are an alternative to smoothing out expressions that are considered rude (see Allan and Buridge, 1991 Laili, 2016 Johansari, 2019). If viewed etymologically, euphemisms consist of two words, eu 'good' and phemeoo 'speak'. These two words indicate good speech, smooth, polite, and every effort in making a good impression on the listener or reader. Seeing its meaning, it is very natural that euphemisms are often used by speakers, including journalists in delivering news.

However, the use of these language tools cannot be separated from the politicization of language. As a tool for politicizing language, the use of euphemisms in environmental discourse in mass media in Indonesia is reflected in several new terms that often hide facts about the environment (Laili, 2016: 7). Euphemisms in environmental discourse are more varied than in the sociolinguistic realm which is closely related to taboo concepts. Some experts (see Wardhaugh, 2002:237, Soemarsono 2007:106-107, Kridalaksana 2008:59) agree that euphemisms are related to the concept of taboo. Taboo can be interpreted as something that should not be said because it is considered to be harmful to a group or individual. Laili (2016: 28) said that the topics discussed are very diverse, depending on the social and cultural conditions of the community, for example topics about sex, death, the function of certain body parts, something removed from the body, matters concerning religion, politics, and so on. Euphemisms in environmental discourse replace not only taboo terms, but also ideological politics.

Linguistic problems related to the environment are studied in ecolinguistics, especially critical ecolinguistics. Alexander and Stibbe (2011) define ecolinguistics as the study of the impact of language use in survival that bridges relationships between humans, other organisms, and the physical environment that is normatively oriented towards the preservation of sustainable relationships in life. In other words, ecolinguistics is closely related to how language plays a role in shaping, maintaining, influencing, or damaging relationships between human beings, living conditions, and their environment. Ecolinguistics develops as a result of the development of human ecology related to various systems (economic, social, religious, cultural. linguistic and ecosystem systems) that are interdependent and related to each other (Stibbe, 2010). Critical discourse analysis in the realm of environmental discourse is still a trend of ecolinguistic researchers today.

Critical ecolinguistics focuses on discourse pertaining to the environment. Mass media as a linguistic product that often discusses the environment will reflect the characteristics of people's understanding of the environment. Mass media influences the cognition of readers to participate in preserving the environment. However, there is also a discourse created by the mass media full of destructive political content (Laili, 2013: 48).

Trampe (in Fill and Muhlhausler, 2001: 239) states that environmental discourse in mass media usually contains the following: (1) reification, which is treating living things as objects of economic value, related to technology and ideological, for example living things or resources can be produced, optimized, managed, and used (utilized); (2) concealing facts, i.e. the use of euphemisms to replace some avoided words or terms, such as those relating to death, destruction or destruction, extermination or destruction, and poison; (3) express hatred or opposition to those who damage traditional or customary lands; (4) create slogans and elements that convey ideas and ideas used to make the process of environmental and cultural destruction carried out by a group of people appear as if it is in accordance with and in line with the laws of nature. Environmental discourse published in the mass media sometimes cannot be separated from the interests of figures who have responsibility in environmental development. The mass media leads readers to share in knowing this reality. The mass media uses a variety of language tools to package constructive and destructive ideologies related to the environment.

The corpus of euphemisms used in environmental discourse has differences from the corpus commonly used in the sociolinguistic realm as proposed by Allan and Burridge (1991). Trampe (in Fill and Muhlhausler, 2001: 233-239) mentions several corpus of euphemisms in environmental discourse contained in the mass media in Germany, among others related to the following: (1) problems regarding waste, waste, toxic materials, and pollution, (2) destruction of natural habitats and extinction of several species, (3) nuclear energy, (4) plants (flora), (5) animals (fauna), and (6) landforms and landforms. This research will look at how mass media package the realization of the use of euphemisms in the discourse of the IKN transfer environment in mass media.

2. Method

This study used descriptive qualitative method. The data in this study were sourced from three Indonesian online mass media (visual), namely Okezone.com, Kompas.com, and Detik.com. The online news portal was selected based on the highest daily visitors, which is included in the five most accessed news portals in Indonesia (see Alexa.com, 2021) and the news portal is national in scale. In collecting data, this study used the listening method followed by a transcription technique (Mahsun, 2005: 90). In analyzing data, data analyzed interactively and takes place continuously until complete (Miles et al, 2014: 14). The method used in the data analysis method is an interactive model by Miles et al (2014). This research data will be presented systematically from the dominant forms of euphemisms used by mass media, especially the realization of euphemisms.

3. Results and Discussion

Mass media in Indonesia use various forms of euphemistic expression units in reporting the transfer of IKN. These units of expression take the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The forms of these units of expression are presented in various ways, as words are divided into three: base words, derived words, and compound words. The units of euphemism expression in the form of words can be categorized into three: nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Like words, phrase-form euphemistic units of expression are also categorized into three: noun phrases, verb phrases, and adjective phrases. The euphemism expression unit in the form of sentences is divided into two: single sentences and complex sentences, while based on their presentation sentences are divided into two: direct sentences and indirect sentences. Here are the results of the euphemism form found.

Table 1. Euphemistic Expressions on Online News Portals Kompas.com, Okezone.com, and Detik.com..

No	Portal	Words	Derived Words	Phrases	Clauses	Sentence	Total
1	Kompas.com	25 data	30 data	4 data	4 data	8 data	71 data
2	Okezone.com	21 data	16 data	3 data	4 data	8 data	52 data
3	Detik.com	20 data	10 data	4 data	4 data	6 data	54 data
	Total	66 data	56 data	11 data	12 data	22 data	167 data

The realization of euphemisms in the discourse of the IKN transfer environment can be seen through the results of the AWK analysis of the AWK text dimension approach van Dijk (1996). In text dimensions, van Dijk (1996) combines several structures in which each part supports each other. The structure consists of macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. What is observed in macrostructure covers thematic, superstructure covers schematic, while microstructure covers syntax. In the end, these structures constitute a unified analysis of texts that are interconnected with each other. The text analysis section at this stage analyzes the discourse structure of the IKN transfer environment to see its realization.

3.1. Realization of Euphemisms in the Discourse of Transfer of IKN Kompas.com

The realization of euphemisms in the discourse of the IKN transfer environment on online news portals can Kompas.com be seen through the results of the AWK analysis of the AWK text dimension approach van Dijk (1996). The discourse on the IKN transfer environment found on the online news portal Kompas.com as many as 14 news. The following is an analysis of the realization of euphemisms in the discourse of the IKN transfer environment Kompas.com.

a. Macrostructure: Thematic

Text analysis at this level of macro structure takes the form of themes. Theme is an important element used to critically examine the structure of a discourse because the theme will affect a text discussion structure, especially in news texts. The following is the theme of the news text "Observing the Impact of Capital Relocation".

Table 2. The theme of the news text "Observing the Impact of Capital Relocation".

Theme/Topic	Subthemes	Findings
The impact of moving the capital	Decline in optimism and environmental quality in East Kalimantan	Almost three-quarters of respondents are concerned about the damage to Kalimantan's natural environment.
		Today, Kalimantan's forests have shrunk by nearly 50 percent since 1950. Forest deforestation, in addition to oil palm plantations, is also for the expansion of mining concessions and industrial timber plantations. Again the matter of pollution of rivers, seas, and lakes due to industrial waste or marine transportation.
		There are a number of fauna and flora in critical and endangered status, including proboscis monkeys, porpoises, sun bears, and orangutans, while plant types include meranti, bangkirai, and kruing.

b. Superstructure: Schematic

The schematic structure of discourse can define intent. The schematic has two important elements, namely summary. The summary can be seen in the title and lead. The next important element is the content of the news (story). News content usually has subcategories in the form of situations and comments. Here's a schematic analysis of the news text above.

Table 3. The schematic analysis of the news text.

Summary	Story
Heading- lead – lead	situation- situation- situation- situation- comment- comment- situation- situation- situation- situation- situation- situation- comment- comment

Analysis of the schematic structure of the news text above reveals several findings. In the summary scheme, Kompas.com emphasize straightforward headings that indicate the summary situation in the body of the text.

Table 4. The summary scheme of the news text.

Heading	Lead
Examining the Impact of Capital Relocation	President Joko Widodo in August 2019 announced plans to move the national capital to East Kalimantan. The reason for the move is to reduce inequality, equalize development, and grow new economic centers. In addition, for reasons of carrying capacity and accommodating capacity of Java Island which continues to decrease.

In data 1, the topic presented was the impacts that will occur from the transfer of IKN to East Kalimantan. The lead above emphasized that whatever the impact, the transfer of IKN to East Kalimantan was based on clear reasons.

c. Microstructure: Syntax

Syntax was chosen as a microstructure analysis to see the realization of sentence formation from the IKN transfer discourse. Syntactic microstructure analysis encompasses general sentence form, coherence, and pronouns. The analysis was chosen to see the form and micro-linkage of the IKN transfer discourse.

Overall, the news text above is realized from a combination of active and passive sentences in an indicative form. Constructive indicative sentences usually have meanings or messages that can influence the reader's mindset and attitude to participate in preserving the environment (Mantiri and Handayani, 2018: 153). Discourse realized in indicative sentences can construct environmental ethics in a positive (constructive) direction. Here's an example sentence from news text 1.

Table 5. an example sentence from news text 1.

No.	Sentence	Constructive Impact
1	According to the International Union for the Conversation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) page, there are a number of fauna and flora in critical and endangered status, including proboscis monkeys, porpoises, sun bears, and orangutans, while plant types include meranti, bangkirai, and kruing.	Do not damage the habitat of flora and fauna. Do not make the environment dirty. Conserve endemic habitats

The sentences in data 1 are arranged coherently and form a cohesiveness. Because it is not straight news, data 1 is not packaged like fast news in general, which is an inverted pyramid pattern. In data 1, there are three coherences, namely causal coherence, additive coherence, and contrast coherence. The three coherences can be seen in the following sentences.

The reason for the move is to reduce inequality, equalize development, and grow new economic centers. In addition, for reasons of carrying capacity and accommodating capacity of Java Island which continues to decrease.

3.2. Realization of Euphemisms in the Discourse of Transfer of IKN Okezone.com

The realization of euphemisms in the discourse of the IKN transfer environment on online news portals can Okezone.com be seen through the results of the AWK analysis of the AWK text dimension approach van Dijk (1996). The discourse on the IKN transfer environment found on the online news portal Okezone.com as many as 11 news. The following is an analysis of the realization of euphemisms in the discourse of the IKN transfer environment Okezone.com.

a. Macrostructure: Thematic

Text analysis at this level of macro structure takes the form of themes. Theme is an important element used to critically examine the structure of a discourse because the theme will affect a text discussion structure, especially in news texts. Here is the theme of the news text "LaNyalla Calls for Illegal Mining Near New State Capital to Be Put in Order".

Table 6. The theme of the news text "LaNyalla Calls for Illegal Mining Near New State Capital to Be Put in Order".

Theme/Topic	Subthemes	Findings
Crackdown on illegal mining	Other illegal activities against the environment of East Kalimantan	"This illegal mining activity not only damages the environment and ecosystem in Berau Regency, but affects another district that is directly adjacent, namely East Kutai, which is actually the candidate for the new national capital," said LaNyalla.
		He assessed, in preparing the national capital, everything needs to be considered, including the surrounding area must be clean from illegal activities.

b. Superstructure: Schematic

The schematic structure of discourse can define intent. The schematic has two important elements, namely summary. The summary can be seen in the title and lead. The next important element is the content of the news (story). News content usually has subcategories in the form of situations and comments. Here's a schematic analysis of the news text above.

Table 7. The schematic analysis of the news text "LaNyalla Calls for Illegal Mining Near New State Capital to Be Put in Order".

Summary	Story
Heading- lead	situation- comment- comment- comment- situation- comment-

Analysis of the schematic structure of the news text above reveals several findings. In the summary scheme, Kompas.com emphasize straightforward headings that indicate the summary situation in the body of the text.

Table 8. The summary scheme of the news text "LaNyalla Calls for Illegal Mining Near New State Capital to Be Put in Order".

Title	Lead
LaNyalla calls for illegal mining near new nation's capital to be put in order	Chairman of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, AA LaNyalla Mahmud Mattalitti asked the police to bring order to illegal coal mining in Berau Regency, East Kalimantan, which is around the prospective new national capital (IKN), because it causes environmental damage.

In data II, the topic presented was the need for illegal mining in East Kalimantan to be criminalized. The lead above emphasized LaNyalla Mahmud Mattalitti's statement regarding the need for illegal activities in the new IKN environment to be put in order.

c. Microstructure: Syntax

Syntax was chosen as a microstructure analysis to see the realization of sentence formation from the IKN transfer discourse. Syntactic microstructure analysis encompasses general sentence form, coherence, and pronouns. The analysis was chosen to see the form and micro-linkage of the IKN transfer discourse.

Overall, the news text above is realized from a combination of active and passive sentences in an indicative form. Constructive indicative sentences usually have meanings or messages that can influence the reader's mindset and attitude to participate in preserving the environment (Mantiri and Handayani, 2018: 153). Discourse realized in indicative sentences can construct environmental ethics in a positive (constructive) direction. Here's an example sentence from news text II.

Table 9. an example sentence from news text 1I.

No.	Sentence	Constructive Impact
1	He assessed that there are nine illegal mining points operating in Berau, and what makes it sad is that the mining practice is carried out openly and blatantly, even near residential areas.	Do not do illegal activities on the environment Do not take advantage of damaging the environment Conserve the environment to prevent disasters

The sentences in data 16 are arranged coherently and form a cohesiveness. Because it is straight news, data 16 is packaged like fast news in general, which is an inverted pyramid pattern. In data 15, there are three coherences, namely causal coherence, additive coherence, and contrast coherence. The three coherences can be seen in the following sentences.

1. Chairman of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, AA LaNyalla Mahmud Mattalitti asked the police to bring order to illegal coal mining in Berau Regency, East Kalimantan, which is around the prospective new national capital (IKN), because it causes environmental damage.
2. He assessed that there are nine illegal mining points operating in Berau, and what makes it sad is that the mining practice is carried out openly and blatantly, even near residential areas.
3. "This illegal mining activity not only damages the environment and ecosystem in Berau Regency, but affects other districts that are directly adjacent, namely East Kutai, which is actually the candidate for the new national capital," said LaNyalla.

Sentence (1) describes causal coherence. This is characterized by the use of prepositions because they serve to explain the consequences of moving IKN to East Kalimantan. The coherence of the additive is characterized by the presence of even conjunctions. Contrast coherence is characterized by intrasentence conjunction words but.

3.3. Realization of Euphemisms in the Discourse of Transfer of IKN Detik.com

The realization of euphemisms in the discourse of the IKN transfer environment on online news portals can Detik.com be seen through the results of the AWK analysis of the AWK text dimension approach van Dijk (1996). The discourse on the IKN transfer environment found on the online news portal Detik.com as many as 8 news. The following is an analysis of the realization of euphemisms in the discourse of the IKN transfer environment Detik.com.

a. Macrostructure: Thematic

Text analysis at this level of macro structure takes the form of themes. Theme is an important element used to critically examine the structure of a discourse because the theme will affect a text discussion structure, especially in news texts. The following is the theme of the news text "Various Community Reactions to the Relocation of the Capital City to East Kalimantan".

Table 10. The theme of the news text "Various Community Reactions to the Relocation of the Capital City to East Kalimantan".

Theme/Topic	Subthemes	Findings
Community reaction to the transfer of IKN	Pros and cons of the community over the transfer of IKN	The two regions will replace Jakarta which is considered too heavy to bear the burden as the center of government, business center, financial center, trade center, and service center. He is worried about the environmental impact arising from the process of moving the capital. The man who was also born and raised in Balikapapan believes that the government should rearrange green open spaces first in both areas before carrying out development.

b. Superstructure: Schematic

The schematic structure of discourse can define intent. The schematic has two important elements, namely summary. The summary can be seen in the title and lead. The next important element is the content of the news (story). News content usually has subcategories in the form of situations and comments. Here's a schematic analysis of the news text above.

Table 11. The schematic analysis of the news text "Various Community Reactions to the Relocation of the Capital City to East Kalimantan".

Summary	Story
Heading- lead	situation-situation-comment- comment- comment- situation- comment- comment- comment- comment-comment- comment-

Analysis of the schematic structure of the news text above reveals several findings. In the summary scheme, Kompas.com emphasize straightforward headings that indicate the summary situation in the body of the text.

Table 12. The summary scheme of the news text "Various Community Reactions to the Relocation of the Capital City to East Kalimantan".

Title	Lead
Various Public Reactions to the Relocation of the Capital to East Kalimantan	President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Wiododo has officially announced that North Penajam Paser Regency and Kutai Kartanegara, East Kalimantan Province, will be the new location of the national capital. The two regions will replace Jakarta which is considered too heavy to bear the burden as the center of government, business center, financial center, trade center, and service center.

In data III, the topic presented was the reaction of the Indonesian people to the transfer of IKN to East Kalimantan. The lead above explained that the IKN policy was moved from Jakarta to East Kalimantan.

c. Microstructure: Syntax

Syntax was chosen as a microstructure analysis to see the realization of sentence formation from the IKN transfer discourse. Syntactic microstructure analysis encompasses general sentence form, coherence, and pronouns. The analysis was chosen to see the form and micro-linkage of the IKN transfer discourse.

Overall, the news text above is realized from a combination of active and passive sentences in an indicative form. Constructive indicative sentences usually have meanings or messages that can influence the reader's mindset and attitude to participate in preserving the environment (Mantiri and Handayani, 2018: 153). Discourse realized in indicative sentences can construct environmental ethics in a positive (constructive) direction. Here's an example sentence from news text III.

Table 13. an example sentence from news text 1II.

No.	Sentence	Constructive Impact
1	He is worried about the environmental impact arising from the process of moving the capital. The man who was also born and raised in Balikapapan believes that the government should rearrange green open spaces first in both areas before carrying out development.	Everything related to the environment must be oriented towards sustainability Preserve the environment

The sentences in data III are arranged coherently and form a cohesiveness. Because it is not straight news, data III is not packaged like fast news in general, which is an inverted pyramid pattern. In data III, there are three coherences, namely causal coherence, additive coherence, and contrast coherence. The three coherences can be seen in the following sentences.

1. In my opinion, as a native citizen of North Penajam Paser people, I am very happy because with the move of the capital to North Penajam Paser, it must increase equity
2. He also added that the people of North Penajam Paser have so far supported the government's decision
3. Some residents in East Kalimantan were enthusiastic to hear the announcement, but there were also those who worried that the planned relocation of the capital city would bring new problems to their homes.

Sentence (1) describes causal coherence. This is characterized by the use of prepositions because they serve to explain the consequences of moving IKN to East Kalimantan. The coherence of additives is characterized by the presence of the word add. Contrast coherence is characterized by a conjunction of buts.

4. Conclusions

From the results of research conducted on the environmental discourse of IKN transfer in the Indonesian mass media, conclusions were obtained: In the text dimension through the level of macro (thematic) analysis, the realization of the discourse on the transfer of IKN in the mass media is divided into several subtopics that overall support the main theme, namely the phenomenon of IKN transfer. At the level of the schematic superstructure, the summary scheme in Kompas.com, Okezone.com, and Detik.com emphasizes straightforward headings that indicate the summary situation in the body of the text. The story (content) of the IKN transfer environment discourse on the three online portals has subcategories, namely situations and comments. At the micro (syntactic) level, as a whole, the discourse of the IKN transfer environment on the three online news portals is realized from a combination of active and passive sentences in an indicative form. There are three coherences in the three online news portals, namely causal coherence, additive coherence, and contrast coherence.

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