

Interpretation of Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse in the Construction of Online Media in the Case of Law Enforcement Officers Shooting Students at a State Vocational High School

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ABSTRACT

Crime is a social phenomenon whose occurrence cannot be predicted. A recent case showed a vocational high school student being the victim of a shooting by law enforcement officers, thus attracting public attention. This study uses Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis as a scalpel to uncover the implicit messages conveyed by online media in reporting the case. Given the media's significant role in shaping public opinion, critical discourse analysis is necessary to uncover the use of language, ideology, and social practices that underlie the reporting. The method used is descriptive qualitative with Fairclough's three-dimensional model, which includes microstructural, mesostructural, and macrostructural analysis. The research data sources were obtained from three online media portals: CNN Indonesia, Suara.com, and Semarang News. The results show a relatively uniform discourse construction, with all three news outlets tending to highlight law enforcement as suspects. However, two of the news outlets provide additional information in their titles to answer public curiosity regarding the chronology of the tragic event.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Crime continues to increase and is difficult to control. Every day, news about crime rings incessantly in the media. The various forms of criminal acts occurring in society, ranging from low-level to serious, create public anxiety. According to Watulangwar (2021: 4), the state always strives to prioritize the rule of law, but in practice, the law is often applied harshly to ordinary citizens but bluntly to those with influence. As a democracy based on the rule of law, Indonesia faces the critical challenge of maintaining the credibility of its law enforcement and ensuring that such violence will not recur in the future. The track record of law enforcement officers should be closely monitored by an independent institution to ensure that they carry out their duties in accordance with the principles of justice and human rights.

Laws were created to ensure that every individual in society has a guideline for acceptable and unacceptable behavior. Laws regulate everyone who interacts within society in an orderly and regulated manner. Without laws, society would struggle to function properly because everyone could act according to their own desires without considering the consequences for others. Bria, Dewi, and Widyantera (2023: 251) explain the adage "where there is society, there is law," illustrating the role of law in everyday life. Laws are enforced for justice and to ensure that everyone can live peacefully and safely within a society. However, what if the law is not obeyed by the community, let alone law enforcers themselves? There will undoubtedly be many negative consequences in community life. Conflict between the community and law enforcement is inevitable, and social tensions will arise, triggered by public dissatisfaction with the government system.

The controversial incident involving law enforcement officers, namely the police shooting of a student at a public vocational high school, is currently receiving intense public attention. Online media has played a role in voicing various versions of information and narratives regarding the incident. The circulating issues quickly created a divide in society, both in the real world and online. The public questioned the law enforcement officers' actions, which they considered too drastic, and others attributed them to human negligence. The authorities must be able to resolve the case with transparency and justice. This is undoubtedly detrimental to the victim, a student still in education. Law enforcement officers, who should be providing protection to the community, instead committed acts of violence against them for unknown reasons (Jannah & Firdaus, 2025). The government must be more careful in providing training and supervision to law enforcement officers to prevent them from exceeding their authority and using violence arbitrarily.

News of the police shooting and death of a vocational high school student in Semarang became a popular topic online. The news spread quickly through online media. According to Cenderamata and Darmayanti (2019: 2), online media operates via the internet and can be accessed through electronic devices such as gadgets, computers, televisions, and others. Various information and content provided in online media include news, articles, and videos online. Technological developments have resulted in individuals easily accessing information from online media and various other sources. Information published in online media has great potential to influence public opinion and behavior. Media involvement in shaping public perception of an event and providing diverse perspectives.

Media content is essentially a reconstructed reality in narrative form. The process of news creation in the media involves grouping existing realities into meaningful discourse. Suryawati (2021:3) states that social media construction stems from the activities of social expression and representation by media workers in written or broadcast form. This is influenced by ideologies and interests from various parties, such as producers, editors, writers, and editors. This media content then becomes part of the social relationship between media workers and the public as consumers.

Information conveyed in the media is not always objective, naturally occurring facts, but rather the result of a process of formation and influence by those in power within the media. The public is required to understand the events contained in the media. Therefore, critical discourse analysis is needed to understand news. The use of critical discourse analysis has a clear goal: to understand and explore discourse, both spoken and written. A critical discourse analysis approach not only examines the structure of the text but also attempts to uncover hidden or implicit layers of meaning within the discourse. According to Samsuri, Mulawarman, and Yudiono (2022: 605), language is the object of critical discourse analysis. However, critical discourse analysis does not solely focus on the linguistic structure or literal meaning of the text. Critical discourse analysis attempts to understand how the text is represented and constructed based on its social context. Specifically, discourse views language as an integral part of power relations, particularly in shaping subjects and representations within society.

The function of critical discourse analysis in the media aims to reveal the ways of thinking and interests underlying the production of information in the media. By analyzing existing facts on the ground, critical discourse analysis explores social practices that develop in society through the media. There are several theories or guidelines used in critical discourse analysis, one of which is the critical discourse analysis theory developed by Norman Fairclough. Fairclough's theory divides the stages of critical discourse analysis into three interrelated dimensions: the textual dimension, the dimension of discourse practice, and the sociocultural dimension. Erawati, Surif, and Dalimunthe (2022:10653) Fairclough's view in critical discourse analysis sees language as having the power to strengthen different ideologies

and perspectives, thus creating conflict within social groups. Discourse can position the majority group as the powerful and minority groups as oppressed or marginalized.

Based on the explanation that has been explained, this study aims to reveal the narrative construction in online media reporting regarding the case of law enforcement officers who shot a SMKN student in Semarang without any criminal act committed by the student. Through the critical discourse analysis approach developed by Norman Fairclough, it will be known whether the online media news that has been collected by the researcher is influenced by certain political interests or ideologies that can change the public's interpretation of the actual reality. This study will describe the contribution and relevance of critical discourse analysis in understanding the construction of online media regarding the case. A number of benefits that can be felt by readers are providing knowledge related to the analysis of information presented in online media with a critical perspective based on Norman Fairclough's discourse analysis theory and opening awareness for a positive direction in the context of law enforcement and social justice.

2. METHOD

The systematic steps or research methods used aim to obtain precise and accurate data using qualitative descriptive analysis methods. Sugiyono (2019:26) states that qualitative descriptive analysis methods are research that prioritizes natural objects by using qualitative techniques that include descriptive aspects. The use of qualitative descriptive analysis methods is accompanied by Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis scalpel. The data collection technique uses documentation techniques supported by note-taking techniques. This is done by collecting information by taking notes from certain sources. The data collection procedure is: 1) searching for news data in online media related to the shooting carried out by law enforcement officers against SMKN students, 2) carefully reading the news that has been obtained, 3) conducting data analysis using three dimensions of Norman Fairclough's discourse analysis scalpel, 4) describing the research results, 5) drawing conclusions. The instrument used is the researcher himself by observing, analyzing, and obtaining the data that has been collected. The objects that are the source of research data are obtained from three online media, namely CNN Indonesia, Sura.com, and Semarang News, which were uploaded in November 2024.

Fairclough's 3 Dimension Model

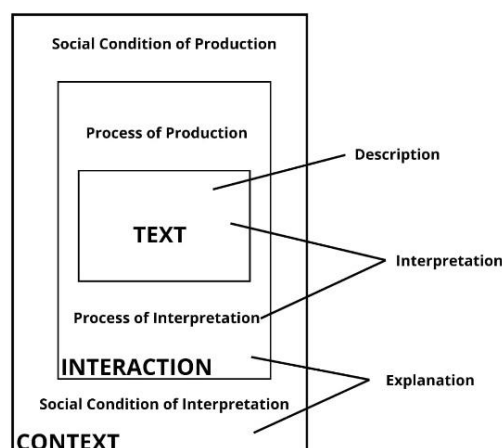


Figure 1. Fairclough's 3 Dimension Model

The approach used in this study is Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis, which is used through three dimensions: text analysis, discourse practice, and social practice.

Text analysis focuses on word choice and language structure in news reports, discourse practice examines the production and distribution of media texts, while social practice links texts to the social and political contexts and underlying power relations. These three dimensions are combined to uncover the hidden meanings and ideologies present in online media coverage of the shooting of SMKN students.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following is a construction of an online media report regarding the shooting of students at a public vocational school (SMKN) in Semarang by police officers. It will then be analyzed using Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis theory, divided into three dimensions.

Table 1. Results Of Research Data Sources

Data number	News Source	Data Tittle	Show
News 1	iNews Semarang	Police Officer RZ, the man who shot a vocational school student in Semarang, was detained and questioned by the National Police.	27 November 2024
News 2	Suara.com	Police Officer Who Shot Vocational High School Student in Semarang Officially Arrested, Fired Two Shots, Three Victims	27 November 2024
News 3	CNN Indonesia	The Police Officer Who Shot the Semarang Vocational School Student Was Named a Suspect and Immediately Detained.	27 November 2024

a. Text Dimensions (microstructural)

The text dimension highlights the linguistic forms used. This is expressed through two forms: 1) vocabulary: diction and euphemistic expressions, 2) grammar: grammar, reporting style, and syntactic function.

News stories 1, 2, and 3, when viewed in terms of the intended title, have the same meaning. This meaning implies that the news directly relates to the naming of a police officer as a suspect in a shooting case that occurred in Semarang. The choice of the term "detained" implies that a police officer who should have protected the community has instead become a perpetrator of the crime. All three news stories report the same thing: a police officer who shot a vocational high school student has been named a suspect and detained, except that there is an additional word in news story 1 and news story 2.

News item 1 added the perpetrator's name, along with his rank, to be disguised. A police officer in the Senior Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) category certainly possesses extensive knowledge and experience in the field to handle criminal cases. Furthermore, the term "paminal" was added. This indicates that despite his status as a suspect, the police are still under investigation by internal security. News item 1 only highlights the negative side of a Senior Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO). The public is led to speculate how and why a high-ranking officer could become a suspect in a student shooting case.

News item 2 clearly states how many shots were fired and how many victims were involved in the shooting. The syntactic structure suggests that the police intentionally or unintentionally shot the students, indicating that they fired more than once. The bullets fired were indeed aimed at the students. A police officer carrying a weapon certainly has the authority to own one, but there are regulations governing the

use of a weapon, and it should not be used unless a crime is being committed. The main point of news item 2 continues to highlight the negative side of police officers who abuse their authority.

According to Fairclough's critical discourse analysis, the three news items presented by the researcher show journalists positioning police officers as subjects with a negative side or image. The positive side of the news items presented is that the perpetrator of the shooting has been identified and named a suspect, although the trial has not yet begun. Journalists highlight the tragic incident that occurred in society and originated from the very officers who are supposed to provide security and welfare.

Beyond the textual dimension, the discourse constructed in the three news items reflects deeper institutional ideologies and power relations embedded within law enforcement and media practices. The repeated emphasis on the suspect's status as a police officer particularly through the use of rank, institutional terms such as "paminal", and authoritative reporting styles reveals an underlying ideology that positions the police as a powerful state apparatus whose actions carry heightened moral and social consequences. For instance, the explicit mention of the perpetrator's rank as a Senior Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) in news item 1 reinforces the idea that institutional authority is not neutral; rather, it is imbued with expectations of professionalism, discipline, and public trust. When such an authority figure becomes a suspect, the discourse implicitly challenges the legitimacy of institutional power by foregrounding the contradiction between the officer's role as a protector and his actions as a perpetrator.

Moreover, euphemistic and formal vocabulary choices, such as "detained" and references to internal investigations "paminal", indicate an attempt to balance criticism with institutional self-protection (Firdaus et al., 2025). While the texts appear critical, they still operate within an ideology that respects hierarchical power structures by acknowledging internal accountability mechanisms rather than questioning the police institution as a whole. This reflects a dominant ideology in which state institutions are portrayed as capable of correcting their own misconduct, thereby maintaining their authority in the public eye.

In news item 2, the detailed reporting of the number of shots fired and victims involved, combined with active syntactic constructions, positions the police officer as a direct agent of violence. This linguistic choice disrupts the usual power asymmetry in crime reporting, where civilians are often depicted as perpetrators and the police as neutral enforcers. By reversing this pattern, the discourse temporarily shifts power relations, allowing journalists to exercise symbolic power in holding state authorities accountable. Nevertheless, the focus remains on individual misconduct rather than systemic issues, which suggests an ideological tendency to personalize blame and limit broader institutional critique.

b. Dimensions of Discourse Practice (mesostructural)

Discourse practice analysis (mesostructural) examines how media produce texts, the media distribution process, and media profiles. News 1 was uploaded to the iNews Semarang website, a local online news portal part of the MNC Group, headquartered in Kendal, Central Java. News 1 can be accessed via mobile devices or other internet-connected electronic devices. Its first broadcast was on February 8, 2004, and it was called Pro TV, under the auspices of PT Global Telekomunikasi Terpadu. Since 2015, this news portal has merged with iNews TV and has the public name iNews TV Semarang. News programs broadcast on News 1 also provide national news, although the main stories remain local to Greater Semarang. All news articles uploaded to News 1 are edited by staff and adhere to journalistic principles. Information

contained in the portal, including information on education, economics, sports, contemporary life, and religious matters, is presented accurately. As a news portal that carries the name of the region, it is hoped that it can become a space for aspirations for the residents of the Semarang area to improve to become a more advanced area and introduce the hidden advantages found in the Semarang area.

Coinciding with the tragic events that occurred in Semarang, this portal provides accuracy in its reporting "Aipda RZ Police Shooter Vocational High School Student in Semarang Detained and Questioned Paminal". Journalists convey that the perpetrator of the shooting has been identified with certainty along with his status in social life. In addition, it informs that the perpetrator's condition is being handled by the authorities. iNews Semarang answers public questions regarding who the perpetrator is, the perpetrator's current condition, and the reasons why the public is not yet aware because it is still under investigation.

In News 1 (iNews Semarang), the discourse practice reflects an ideology of institutional stability and regional representation. As a local media outlet under the MNC Group, iNews Semarang positions itself as a credible regional voice that prioritizes accuracy and public trust. This ideology is evident in the headline "Aipda RZ Police Shooter Vocational High School Student in Semarang Detained and Questioned Paminal," which incorporates official institutional terminology such as "Paminal". The use of this term signals alignment with the internal bureaucratic discourse of the police institution. Rather than challenging institutional authority, the text emphasizes procedural handling "detained" and "questioned", suggesting that the institution is capable of regulating and disciplining its own members. This reflects a power relation in which the police institution retains symbolic dominance, while the media functions as a mediator that legitimizes official processes rather than questioning structural accountability.

Berita 2, which originates from the Suara.com page, is an online news portal that is part of PT. Arkadia Media Nusantara and has a company headquarters in Jakarta. This news portal was first broadcast on March 11, 2014. The news programs broadcast on the national-scale news portal 2 and present information ranging from entertainment, politics, law, business, football, automotive, lifestyle, the latest research, technology, to news written by citizen journalists. News portal 2 can be accessed via gadgets or other electronic devices connected to the internet. On the news portal 2, it is explained that most of the journalists invited to collaborate are young journalists who have experience working in broadcast, online, and print channels. The news uploaded on the news portal 2 has the principles of honesty, balance, and independence. Similar to news portal 1, journalists and reporters who work on the news portal 2 must follow the guidelines of the journalistic code of ethics.

In news article 2, "Police Officer Who Shot Vocational High School Student in Semarang Officially Detained, Fired 2 Shots, Three Victims," the journalist conveyed the perpetrator's current status, not only that he was detained but also that he was named a suspect. The addition of information that the shooting occurred only once and how many victims there were made the news atmosphere even more tragic. The public was sympathetic and interested in reading the news. Suara.com answered public questions regarding the details of the shooting incident that occurred in Semarang against a vocational high school student.

In contrast, News 2 (Suara.com) demonstrates a discourse practice shaped by national-scale competition and market-driven journalism. The headline "Police Officer Who Shot Vocational High School Student in Semarang Officially Detained, Fired 2 Shots, Three Victims" foregrounds numerical details such as the number of shots and victims. This discursive choice amplifies the dramatic dimension of the event and

positions the police officer as a direct agent of violence. Ideologically, Suara.com promotes a discourse of transparency and public accountability by supplying concrete details that answer public curiosity. However, power relations are still managed carefully: responsibility is individualized and attached to the officer as a suspect, while the police institution as a whole remains largely uncontested. This indicates a dominant media ideology that criticizes abuse of authority at the individual level without destabilizing institutional power.

News 3, which originates from the CNN Indonesia page, is an online news portal owned by PT Trans New Corpora and has a company house in South Jakarta. News portal 3 was first broadcast on August 17, 2015. News programs broadcast on news portal 3 cover national and international scales. The programs offered are also numerous such as economic events, sports, technology, automotive, entertainment, lifestyle, CNN Indonesia also has a channel on television and is paid for by subscribers. The principle of news portal 3 is to provide information that is in accordance with the facts in the field and rejects all biased information. News portal 3 strives to convey that all events in the world have the right to be reported and have the right to be known by all people so that humans can think critically and open their views to an insight.

In news item 3, "Police Officer Who Shot Semarang Vocational High School Student Becomes Suspect and Immediately Detained," the journalist conveys that the perpetrator, a police officer involved in the shooting case, has become a suspect and is behind bars. The journalist does not add any further information to the headline. This is likely to serve as bait to get readers to open the news page and read it. Journalists may be aware of the high human curiosity, therefore the headline is kept as simple as possible without any further information so that readers can open the news page and read in more detail.

Meanwhile, News 3 (CNN Indonesia) reflects an ideology of journalistic neutrality and efficiency associated with a national and international media brand. The headline "Police Officer Who Shot Semarang Vocational High School Student Becomes Suspect and Immediately Detained" is concise and devoid of evaluative language. The absence of additional details functions as a strategic discourse practice aimed at attracting readers while maintaining an appearance of objectivity. In terms of power relations, CNN Indonesia exercises symbolic power by controlling the flow of information and directing audience attention, yet it avoids overtly challenging state authority. The police are represented as an institution that acts decisively "immediately detained", reinforcing the legitimacy of law enforcement mechanisms.

c. Sociocultural Dimension (macrostructural)

The sociocultural dimension is a stage of analysis that considers social factors outside the media that can influence how a discourse is presented and received by the public. Sociocultural practices, such as situational, institutional, and social levels, influence media institutions and the way discourse is presented.

News stories 1, 2, and 3 share a similar title, which relates to the status of the police officer who shot the SMKN student being detained and named a suspect. These two stories contain additional explanations that clarify the events and increase reader interest. The primary focus of these stories is a police officer committing a crime against members of the public who should receive protection. The public is led to assume that crime can come from anywhere, even those who consciously understand the law. This is, of course, very detrimental to ensuring public safety.

Legally, perpetrators, including law enforcement officers, are subject to the same sanctions and have violated their promise to serve the community. A code of

ethics hearing must be held, which could result in the revocation of degrees or even dismissal. The perpetrator used a police weapon, resulting in the death of a child. The victim, who was still in school, had no record of misconduct at school. However, the public still questions whether there might have been political or other motives, given that the victim was also a highly selected student at his school.

From a social perspective, this situation is causing increasing concern. Crime in Indonesia today originates not only from outside groups but also from the country's own law enforcement. Law enforcement officers may make excuses for various reasons, but the public continues to demand justice because they undoubtedly understand how the fifth principle must be implemented. The media, as a forum for public aspirations, provides a space for the public to feel heard and informed about further developments regarding the case.

The discussion of the presented research findings must include: (1) Development of Argument, that is, compare your findings with previous studies, explain any unexpected results, discuss their implications for theory and practice, highlight the limitations, connect them to broader theoretical frameworks, and propose directions for future research. (2) Critical Analysis, that is, explain unexpected results, acknowledge methodological or sampling constraints and their influence on interpretation, evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of your approach, demonstrate how your work aligns with the broader scholarly context, discuss the implications of your findings, and recommend logical next steps for future investigations.

At the institutional level, the discourse reveals how media outlets navigate their role as both watchdogs and stabilizers of social order. While the police officer is positioned as an individual perpetrator, the institution itself is discursively protected through strategies of individualization. This is evident in statements that isolate responsibility to "the officer concerned" rather than problematizing systemic issues within law enforcement. Such framing aligns with what previous critical discourse studies have identified as "institutional self-preservation", where media discourse implicitly supports dominant power structures by limiting criticism to individual actors rather than institutional practices.

At the same time, the discourse also reflects resistance to institutional power. The victim is repeatedly described using morally loaded descriptors such as "a student," "a child," and "had no disciplinary record." These textual elements construct the victim as innocent and vulnerable, thereby intensifying moral condemnation of the perpetrator. This contrast establishes an asymmetrical power relation: an armed state official versus an unarmed civilian child. By foregrounding this imbalance, the media amplifies public skepticism toward law enforcement authority and legitimizes societal demands for justice.

Socially, the discourse resonates with broader ideological concerns about the erosion of trust in state institutions. References to public questioning of "political motives" or "other interests" indicate a collective suspicion toward hidden power dynamics. This aligns with previous studies on media discourse in cases of police violence, which suggest that repeated exposure to such narratives contributes to a hegemonic shift from unquestioned institutional authority toward conditional legitimacy based on transparency and accountability.

4. CONCLUSION

Critical discourse analysis is used to understand the implied messages conveyed using both spoken and written language. The construction of online media regarding the case of law enforcement officers shooting SMKN students in relation to Norman Fairclough's critical

discourse analysis shows that the media plays a role in creating narratives and public understanding of an event. The researcher uses news headlines on three news portals, namely iNews Semarang, Suara.com, and CNN Indonesia to delve deeper into the three dimensions of Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis. The three news headlines bring up different social realities with different types of discourse. The media highlights the image of a police officer who should be maintaining public security, not being a suspect in the shooting incident.

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