

CONNOTATIVE AND DENOTATIVE IN E-NEWS : DISCOURSE STUDY OF COVID-19 OUTBREAK

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ABSTRACT

Semantics as the study of meaning stands at the very center of the linguistic quest to understand the nature of language and human language abilities. It is obvious that semantics has an important role in understanding and comprehending a language, especially for english. The aim of study is to elaborate the semantic both connotative and denotative are used in the E-News about covid-19 outbreak, to classified which the theme and rheme of textual function of discourse analysis in E-News about covid-19 outbreak. This study used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. The data was taken from E-News namely Jakarta Post. The script consisted of 3 pages were taken as the data. The data were 29 sentences. The realization parts of textual function occurred because the clauses have grammatical and systematical reason. Its hope that the result of this study will be useful to everyone who wants to study meaning.

Keywords: Connotative and Denotative, Textual Function, Covid-19.

INTRODUCTION

Corona virus infection is called CoVid-19 (Corona Virus Disease 2019) and was first discovered in the city of Wuhan, China at the end of December 2019. The virus is transmitted very quickly and has spread to almost all countries, including Indonesia, in just a few months. This makes some countries implement policies to impose lockdowns in order to prevent the spread of Corona virus. In Indonesia itself, a Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy was put in place to suppress the spread of this virus.

According to data released by one of the E-News Task Force for the Acceleration of Covid-19 Handling, the number of positive confirmed cases up to 14 May 2020 is 16,006 people with 1043 deaths. From these two figures it can be concluded that the case fatality rate or death rate caused by Covid-19 in Indonesia is around 6.5%. Case fatality rate is the percentage of deaths from all confirmed and reported positive Covid-19 cases. Referring to these data, the case fatality rate by age group is as follows: 0–5 years: 2.6%, 6-17 years: 0.67%, 18-30 years: 1.17%, 31–45 years: 2.39%, 46-59 years: 8.9%, > 60 years: 17.3%.

From all Covid-19 sufferers who died, 0.6% aged 0–5 years, 0.5% aged 6–17 years, 10.7% aged 31–45 years, 39.6% aged 46–59 years, and 45% aged 60 years and over. While based on gender, 64.9% of patients who died due to Covid-19 were male and the remaining 35.1% were female. Early symptoms of Corona virus infection or Covid-19 can resemble flu symptoms, namely fever, runny nose, dry cough, sore throat, and headache. After that, the symptoms can disappear and heal

or even aggravate. Patients with severe symptoms can experience high fever, cough with phlegm and even bleeding, shortness of breath, and chest pain. These symptoms appear when the body reacts against the Corona virus.

From all the update news above all public aware of the Corona virus disease, they just follow command from the government to stay at home, wash their hand all the time, and also wearing face mask.

Then, in this Pandemic Covid-19, public get all the news update easily with particular E-News. Nowadays, everyone surely have gadget and they will access the news every day to get new update of Covid-19. Online news article is as one of the fastest media, it might be said as the basis communication and they are the main source which delivers most up to date news on social life. Related to the language impact, it will bring the readers to the meaning semantically both denotative and connotative.

According to Cole (1981) "Semantics is involved in determination of conventional (or literal) meaning". The purpose of semantic is to refuse confusion of readers. It might have relations between a word and a sentence through their meanings, because if a word places changed, it will also change the entire meanings or it becomes ambiguous.

According to Leech (1974) denotation is the meaning of a word which is primarily refers to the real word. Meanwhile, connotative meaning is when a word suggests a set of associations or it is an imaginative or emotional suggestion connected with the words, while readers can relate to such associated. That is why we need to know and understand every single

meaning of a word or a sentence that comes in E-News, so that we can guide the information that concern about Covid-19.

Furthermore, we know that publicistic language is nowadays characterised by commentaries and by imposing personal opinion. What concerns online articles, the requirements for them are, in fact, similar to those of newspaper articles, McNair (2009:75). However, the language of online texts has been affected by readers' fast lives. Consequently, the text and the language has been transformed by the content of the articles which are extremely simplified and rather shallow with the main objective to provide information, advertise; some deeper analysis, however, is left overboard. As a result, the role of online news articles is transformed: they have to actually "attack" the reader, not just to attract their attention (Marcinkevičienė, 2010).

Online texts are created on the basis of inverted pyramid style which ensures that the most important and relevant information is delivered to the reader at the very beginning, by the headline in particular (Rich, 2010:47). This writing method is valued since the reader can leave the text at any point and still understand it, which is extremely relevant with modern-day online readers, or skimmers.

Beside knowing the meaning of a news form E-News the researcher also analyze the textual function of the text by doing discourse analysis which can better ensure every single meaning of a word or a sentence through the article about Covid-19 outbreak. Discourse analysis is a comprehensive research method that deals with meaning output derived from verbal or written, it is also an approach that focuses on

the investigation of the political and social context. It can be regarded as a structure that contains and systematically reproduces different power of a text.

The term discourse has taken various, sometimes very broad meanings. Originally the word discourse comes from Latin 'discursus' which denoted 'conversation speech'. Therefore, the researcher believes that just textual function which is analyzing texts in term of theme and rheme can lead to reader's awareness of the purposes to the speaker or the writer. The textual function can be looked in public speech, and it's more highly structured. Then, the textual function has two main elements : Theme and Rheme.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Semantics

One of the branches of linguistics studying about the meaning and considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted to study of meaning in language (Crystal, 1991:310). According to what has long been the most widely accepted as theory of semantic, meanings are ideas or concepts that can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer by embodying them, as it were, in the forms of one language or another (Lyon, 1995:136).

Discourse Analysis

In broad terms the definition of discourse analysis are many telling by some expert of language with a clear critical theory. Perhaps, discourse analysis is kind of qualitative research to the study of language. According to (Fairclough, 2001; Gee, 2005) discourse includes particular ways of speaking and all the things that accompany speech to make the spoken word and the

speaker understandable. By doing discourse analysis we create and describe the object identity in a sentence or word. It will not define the physical aspect but the understanding of readers.

This time the topic that we want to criticize is about Pandemic Covid-19 as the most talking problem that happened in almost every country. That similar with Gee (1999) points out that we cannot separate language from political groupings, social issues, or power relations. Another statement that relate between discourse and society is Halliday (1994) who believes that language is social act. The term of discourse itself tell us the form of language such as spoken, written, or even visual text.

The first time of discourse concept was used by Zellig Harris that linked sentences to each other in a text. Among the basic description of discourse analysis are people use discourse analyses for certain purposes reflected to the diversity of language. Last, languages are expressed in discourse, and the discourse is shaped in context then it occurs in a text.

Discourse is the use of language above and beyond the sentence: how people use language in texts and contents. Discourse analysis focuses on people's actual utterances and tries to figure out what processes make those utterances appear the way they do. through discourse, people : represent the world, convey communicative intentions, organize thoughts into communicative actions, arrange information so that it is accessible to others, engage in actions and interactions with one another, and convey their identities and relationships.

The essential aspect of discourse analysis is that it aims at revealing socio psychological characteristics of a person/persons rather than text structure. Discourse analysis has been taken up in a variety of social science disciplines including linguistics, sociology, anthropology, social work, cognitive psychology, social psychology, international relations, human geography, and communicative studies and translation studies.

Theme and Rheme

Theme typically introduces some information which can either be in the form of a representation (ideational), an opinion of the writer (interpersonal) or the actual organization of the text by linking (textual). As Halliday mentioned, thematic structure plays an important role in organizing the message and enhances connectivity between ideas in the text. It is used as a tool to analyse cohesion and coherence and to explain how the texts are constructed and to diagnose language weaknesses in the student's writing.

The theme is indicated by its position in the clause. In writing English we signal that an item has thematic status by putting it first. No other signal is necessary. The theme is the element which serves as the point of departure message, it is that which the clause is concerned. The rest of the message, the part in which the Theme is developed is called the Rheme (Halliday, 1995).

E-News

E-News in short is an Electronic News. We all know that E-News as a headlines or information that are packaged creatively and delivered through online electronic media which can be accessed by computers or hand phone that have connected to the internet. There are

also several term of electronic news which are online news or digital news. In this modern era, there are some of physical newspapers like magazines, tabloids, etc are not interesting anymore for readers. So, the electronic news comes as a new model of providing information online, and can be accessed in just a view second via internet.

In Indonesia E-News well known developed by newspapers and magazines. Some of company of E-News publishes online editions as a form of service to the readers that can be accessed quickly and instantly, because online version has popularity for readers. According to Vitug, newspapers have a tougher job to do. They need to go a step further, beyond breaking news and spot reports to news analysis and in-depth stories. The internet already tells us the news by the minute by the hour.

METHOD

In this research descriptive qualitative method design to describe the script of E-News or well known as online newspaper. This method used in order to identify, analyze, and describe the connotative and denotative meaning on E- News, and then analyze the textual function through discourse analysis that has two main elements and focused on theme and rheme.

The data will be analyzed based on the definition of the descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive research, according to Gay and Airasian (2000:275), is a study to determine and describe the way things are. In this case the researcher get text from E-News namely Jakarta Post that contain about Covid-19 outbreak. The data analyzed through qualitative analysis. The activities of qualitative

analysis consisted of data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing (Sugiyono, 2016). Based on the following theory, the researcher applied the following steps:

Data Reduction

In this step, the data were concluded, grouped, and focused on the main problem of the research. The researcher identified the problem of research and then classified the connotative and denotative meaning from the E-News about Covid-19 outbreak.

Data Display

In this second step, after the data were reduced, the researcher classifying the clauses in each kinds of theme and rheme of textual function.

Conclusion Drawing

The last step was conclusion drawing. The data were analyzed deeply, which the data and the information could be the new hypothesis and knowledge. So the researcher found the connotative and denotative in E-News; discourse analysis of Covid-19 outbreak.

RESULT

There are three concurrent flows of activity needed in conducting qualitative data analysis (Stainbeck, 1988:21): First, data reduction refers to the process of selecting words that have denotative and connotative meaning. This first process is finding words, presenting its denotative meaning and showing its connotative meaning based on the theory of Leech (1974) and Larson in Ahmed, 2002:4). Secondly, after the data were reduced, the researcher categorized classified it in to the textual function of discourse analysis . After analyzing whole data founded from the news, the researcher displays the result of the analysis on the descriptive form

based on each category of denotative and connotative meaning and discourse analysis. The third step of analysis is drawing conclusion or verification. It is put after presenting the whole findings of the analyzed data that aimed to clarify and note the most important points to avoid vagueness.

In this chapter, the findings consist of two parts. They are analysis meaning of connotative and denotative in E-News namely Jakarta Post about Covid-19 outbreak, then the analysis of classified of textual function both the theme and rheme.

Table 1. The Analysis of Connotative and Denotative

No	Sentence	Denotative Meaning	Connotative Meaning
1.	The government appears to be preparing for the "new normal"	New /nju; AmE nu:/adj Not existing before; recently made, invented, introduced, etc. (the new) noun (U) something that is new. Recently bought. Not used or owned by anyone before. Different from precious one.	New normal in this case means a new step of life. And it's a little different from the style of our life before covid-19 happened. Some of life style in a new normal are like using face mask when we out of home, washing hand with soap, use hand sanitizer, and

		Nor-mal/ 'ne;ml; AmE'ne;rm l/adj.noun 1. typical, usual or ordinary; what you would expect; quite / perfectly = (completely) normal. Normal is used to describe something that is what you would expect and is the same as others of the same type.	also keep our distance with other, for example in public area we make distance in 1 meter. This rules make by government just to decrease spread of Covid-19.
2	The age group in question had a lower fatality rate at 15 percent and was less vulnerable than the elderly	Lower /'leue@; AmE 'lou/adj., verb to let or make sth/sb go down. To reduce sthor become less in value, quality, etc. Fa-tal-ity / fa'taeleti/ no un 1. [C] a death that is caused in an accident or a war or	Lower fatality in this case is the condition when there is big chance for younger people to recover from covid-19.

		by some other act of violence. [U] the fact that a particular disease will result in death. [U] the belief or feeling that we have no control over what happens to us.	
3	Scenario that entails a plan to allow SOE employees under 45 years of age to return to their offices starting on May 25, albeit with several precautions.	Em-ploy-ee / Im'plei:/ noun A person who is paid to work for. Pre-cau-tion Something that is done in advance in order to prevent problems or to avoid danger	The ages 45 above is where people cannot productive anymore and susceptible to disease include covid-19. Here , employees under 45 may come to the office for working but still with some rules that they should pay more attention on it.

4	The task force show that people	Death/de0/noun 1. [C] the fact of sb	Deaths in this condition caused by
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	aged 60 and above account for 44,2 percent of the deaths as of Sunday.	dying or being killed; sudden/violent/peaceful death. [U] the burnt to death in the fire. [U]~ of sth the permanent end or destruction of sth. The power that destroys life, imagined as human in form.	covid-19 and amount of people aged 60 above have a highest death fatality if they suspected of covid-19.
5	Followed by people aged between 46 and 59 years old at 39,8 percent while those aged 45 and below make up the remaining 16 percent.	Fol-low /falau; AmE'fa:l/ verb To come or go after sb/sth. To come after sth/sb else in time or order; to happen as a result of sth else. To come or be eaten after another part Followed by this pattern is	Followed by, here means that those are some aged rate for example 46-59 years old and 45 that had in the rate position becoming the patients of covid-19.

		usually used in passive.	
6	This is despite data on the distribution of cases showing that the 60-and-above age group only accounts for 16,2 percent of total infections	Dis-trib-ution The way that is shared or exist over a particular area or among a particular group of people The act of giving or delivering to a number of people . The system of transporting and delivering goods. Cases A situation that relates to a particular person or thing. A matter that is being officially investigated.	Distributio n of cases here means that amount of people aged 60 above are suspected of covid-19 growth significantly, and all the total infections are 16,2 percent.
7	The 46-to-59 group accounts for 28,7 percent and	Con-trib-ute 1. To give especially money or goods, to	Contribute the majority means here is the age of 45 and

	those aged 45 and below contribute the majority at 55,1 percent .	help. To be the one of causes. To increase, improve. Ma-jor-ity The largest part of a group of people or things. The number of votes by which one side in a discussion.	below even become the most highest patient that suspected of covid-19.and it reached 55,1 percent.
8	The task force said no clear age information was available for 9.3 percent of the infected patient s.	No / neu;AmE nou/ exclamation, det, adv,noun. Use to give a negative reply or statement. An answer that shows you do not agree with an idea, a statement, etc. Clear /klie@; AmE klir 1. Easy to understand	No clear age in this case means there is no specific information about the age of infected patients for 9.3 percent.

		<p>and not causing any confusion. Having or feeling no doubt or confusion. Thinking in a sensible and logical way , especially in a difficult situation.</p> <p>Age /eidz/ n or v</p> <p>The number of years that a person has lived or a thing has existed. A particular period of a person life. Particular period of history. The state of being old</p>			<p>by local administartions.</p> <p>Suspected it may right or wrong. Report to give people information about what you have heard, seen, done, etc. to present a written or spoken account of an event in a newspaper. —ed used to show that has been stated, and you don't know if it's true or wrong.</p>	<p>had been test and told the result to the public. So public will get know the update informati on about how many people that suspecte d of covid-19.</p>
9	<p>The above figures do not include hundreds of fatalities among suspected reported</p>	<p>Sus-pect 1. to have an idea that is probably true or likely to happen. A person who is</p>	<p>Suspected reported means the news about how many people that get positive covid-19 that</p>	<p>10</p> <p>Fatalities were indeed more common among the elderly with comorbidity factors</p>	<p>The : strong form/ definite article Used to easily understood Use to refer to the only. Use when</p>	<p>The elderly with comorbidity means which two or more diseases are coming together, the disease not only form of the disease but it can also</p>

		<p>explaining which person or thing you mean.</p> <p>4. Use to refer a thing in general rather than a particular.</p> <p>Eld-er-ly</p> <p>Used as a polite word for 'old'</p>	<p>be a behaviour that lead to unhealthy lifestyle.</p> <p>And we can mention it as an underlying factors that caused someone elderly easy to contaminated by covid-19.</p>
11	<p>There had also been cases of young adults with such factors succumbing to the disease.</p>	<p>Such</p> <p>The type already mention.</p> <p>The type that just you are going to mention.</p> <p>Factor</p> <p>Several things that cause or influence .</p> <p>Suc-cumb-ing</p> <p>To fail to resist an attack, an illness, a temptation, etc.</p>	<p>Such factors in this cases as the point that there are also another effect why young people can suspected of covid-19.</p>
12	Young patients	Under-lying	Actually we should

	<p>aged between 30 and 40 years have died as well, mostly because of underlying health conditions</p>	<p>Important in a situation but not always easily noticed or stated clearly.</p> <p>Existing under the surface.</p> <p>Health</p> <p>The conditions of a person's body or mind.</p> <p>The state of being physically and mentally healthy.</p> <p>Con-dition</p> <p>The state that in a good/bad/excellent condition</p> <p>The circumstances or situation in which people live, work, or do things ,changing economic conditions under the</p> <p>Most appalling conditions.</p>	<p>pay attention more in other effect, not only age.</p> <p>Because, in some cases, there are also patient aged 30 - 40 years old had contaminated by covid-19. And that is because some of following disease like hypertension, diabetes, heart disease, etc.</p>
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13	Young people Without such conditions have a <i>higher chance</i> of recovering	<i>High-er</i> 1. A position or level that is a long way up from the ground or from the bottom. <i>Chance</i> A possibility of something happening, especially something that you want. A suitable time or situation when you have the opportunity to do.	<i>A higher chance</i> in this case means, there is still a big hope for young people to recover and health from covid-19 if they are not had another underlying health conditions which can worsen the condition of someone who is affected by covid-19.	15	Some patients with such conditions might develop complications, and treating these complications was often difficult even after they were cleared of the virus	They 1. Used as the subject of a verb. People animals, things that have already been mentioned or are easily identified Clear /klier/; AmE klir 1. Easy to understand and not causing any confusion. Having or feeling no doubt or confusion. Thinking in a sensible and logical way , especially in a difficult situation. Virus A living thing too small to be seen without a microscope, that causes infections disease in people , animals, and plants	They were cleared by the virus mean here is when the condition of the patient with covid-19 has recovered.
14	<i>The most common conditions</i> are hypertension, heart disease and diabetes	<i>The most common</i> Happening often, existing in large numbers or in many places. Not unusual or special. Con-di-tion 1. The state that in a good/bad/ excellent condition The circumstance or situation in which people live, work, or do things , changing economic conditions under the most appalling conditions.	<i>The most common conditions</i> means here are the general disease that caused people easy to contaminated by covid-19. Those are hypertension, diabetes, and heart disease.				

Textual Function Analysis

In this part, the researcher discusses the words that has classified the meaning into connotative and denotative of E-News. Data were analyzed based on the formulation of the problems that were to find out the theme and rheme of textual function in discourse analysis.

Textual function deals with the message delivered by the text. This function can be analysed through theme and rheme system. Meanwhile, rheme is the reminder of the message in which theme is developed (Halliday, 2014).

Theme

Theme is the element which becomes the point of departure of the message. It is about what the clause is concerned. Beside of that, Halliday (1994:39) says that theme is as general guide.

Lower fatality (Data 2)

This clause classified as a theme because the word lower fatality here explaining about the most death rate are for elders.

Employees under 45 (Data 3)

This clause classified as a theme because, the manager of company it self asked his employees to attend to the office for work.

The deaths (Data 4)

This clause classified as a theme because, the elders over 60th have the higher potential to die.

Distribution of cases (Data 5)

This clause classified as a theme because, the spread of cases only 16,2% from all the total of infected cases.

No clear age (Data 8)

This clause classified as a theme because, the task force have not knowing how many infected patients.

Higher chance (Data 13)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining if the

young people without the underlying disease will be easier to recover if they infected of covid-19.

Rheme

Rheme is the reminder of the message in which theme is developed (Halliday, 2014).

New normal (Data 1)

This clause classified as a rheme because, this condition are suggested by government to prepare facing the new style of life after PSBB.

Precautions (Data 3)

This clause classified as a rheme because, there should be an action to prevent spread of covid-19 for example by wearing face mask, washing hand sanitizer, keep the distance in public area, etc.

Followed by (Data 5)

This clause classified as a rheme because, the age between 46th - 59th are becoming the lower death rate compared the age of 60th.

Contribute the majority (Data 7)

This clause classified as a rheme because, the many people age under 45 becoming a suspected patient of covid-19

Suspected reported (Data 9)

This clause classified as a rheme because, all the infected patient had been reported by the administrative officer.

The elderly with comorbidity (Data 10)

This clause classified as a rheme because, parents with comorbidity are easier to infected of covid-19.

Such factors succumbing (Data 11)

This clause classified as a rheme because, it's explained that if people who cannot stand this virus are people who have underlying health conditions.

Underlying health condition (Data 12)

This clause classified as a rheme because, it's explained the condition

of someone.

The most common conditions (Data 14)

This clause classified as a rheme because it's explained the most influencing kinds of disease are hypertension, heart disease, diabetes.

Cleared of the virus (Data 15)

This clause classified as a rheme because, it's explaining that the underlying disease hard to recover whether the patient that infected of covid-19 had been cleared of the virus itself.

Hypertension (Data 16)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining that hypertension is one of the most commom congenital diseases suffered by patients besides of heart disease.

Diabetes (Data 18)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining that because of diabetes becoming the second of following disease after hypertension, and it's about 15,9 percent.

Almost worst than HIV (Data 21)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining, people opinions during pandemic of covid-19 are different so that comes out the statement of covid almost worst than HIV.

Recorded (Data 22)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining that in the beginning of March the case of corona virus recorded there are 2 positif cases and until now reach 1.148 cases.

Considerably high fatality rate (Data 24)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining that there are many unregistered cases and caused many deaths.

The new virus (Data 25)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining that the new virus are still learned by medical proffesionals

Possible blood (Data 26)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining the condition of patients' blood.

Blood cloth (Data 27)

This clause classified as a theme because, this words explaining, there is a problem if the clot are decreased.

DISCUSSION

After analyzing denotative and connotative meaning and the textual function through discourse analysis on Jakarta Post Article, the finding can be concluded as follows :

1. The meaning of the connotative and denotative used in article found in E- News namely Jakarta Post article has been described clearly based on the opinion from experts. It has an important role in understanding and comprehending a language.
2. The textual function of language is an interpretation of language in its function as a message, which the article from E-News namely Jakarta Post about Covid-19 have analyzed the clauses into two parts. There are theme and rheme. Theme is the element which becomes the point of departure of the message. It is about what the clause is concerned. Rheme is the reminder of the message in which theme is developed.

CONCLUSION

This research is concerned with the semantic analysis with the main focus is connotative and denotative used in the E-News about covid-19 outbreak, and also textual function through discourse analysis. In line

with the objectives of the research which were to find out the both of connotative and denotative meaning, and part of textual function through discourse analysis, the result can be concluded as follows:

1. Semantic is the study of meaning in language. In the semantic have several types, there are denotative and connotative meaning, denotative meaning is a real meaning based on dictionary. It's mean interprets directly a word, phrase, or sentence based on dictionary. Meanwhile, connotative meaning is get a meaning from a word, phrase, or sentence according suggests, or what we associate the word with, that goes beyond its formal definitions. The reader can see the example of them and understand the differences of denotative and connotative meaning, so the readers know the true meaning from one of E-News namely Jakarta Post about covid-19 outbreak.
2. Textual function of discourse analysis have two parts theme and rheme, which theme is as semantic point of departure of a clause or about information provided, whereas rheme is the destination where the presentation moves after departure point.

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