



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT (LP2M)

Alamat : Jl. Letkol H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung
Telp. (0721) 780887 Fax. (0721) 780422

PENGESAHAN HIBAH PENELITIAN

Nomor : B. 1247 / Un.16/LL/TL.17/12/2022

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Dr. H. A. Kumedi Jafar, S.Ag., M.H

Jabatan : Ketua Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat (LP2M)

Menerangkan Bahwa

Nama : Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, SS., M.Hum

Jabatan : Peneliti / Dosen

Yang bersangkutan benar telah melakukan penelitian yang didanai melalui DIPA Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Islam Kemenag RI tahun 2018 dan DIPA UIN Raden Intan Lampung pada tahun 2019, 2020, dan 2022. Detail informasi terkait dengan penelitian yang bersangkutan seperti pada tabel berikut:

Tahun	Judul	Kluster	Biaya (Rp)
2018	Pembinaan al-Idarah: Jurnal Kependidikan Islam menuju Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi	Pendampingan Akreditasi Jurnal Berbasis Riset	40.000.000,-
2019	Personal Deictic Expression in the Quran: a Pragmatic Study on the English Interpretation of Surah al-Baqarah	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	25.000.000,-
2020	Media and Politics: a Critical Discourse Analysis on the Episode "Gerbang Jokowi-Prabowo, Siapa Hendak Turut?" Mata Najwa Program Trans 7	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	25.000.000,-
2022	Discursive Strategies of Speeches of the World Health Organization Director-General on Handling Covid-19	Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	35.000.000,-

Demikian surat pengesahan ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Bandar Lampung, 8 Desember 2022

Dr. H. A. Kumedi Ja'Far, M.H
NIP. 197208262003121002

Tembusan Yth:

1. Rektor UIN Raden Intan Lampung (sebagai laporan);
2. Wakil Rektor I, II, dan III UIN Raden Intan Lampung;
3. Para Dekan dan Direktur Program Pascasarjana UIN Raden Intan Lampung;
4. Kepala Biro AUPK UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

REKAPITULASI PEROLEHAN HIBAH PENELITIAN AN. DR. MOHAMMAD MUHASSIN, SS., M.Hum (KETUA PENELITI)

NO	TAHUN	JUDUL PENELITIAN	KLUSTER	SURAT KEPUTUSAN (SK)	NOMINAL (RP)
1	2018	PEMBINAAN AL-IDARAH: JURNAL KEPENDIDIKAN ISLAM MENUJU JURNAL NASIONAL TERAKREDITASI	PENDAMPINGAN AKREDITASI JURNAL BERBASIS RISET	SK DIRJEN PENDIDIKAN ISLAM KEMENAG RI NO. 4844 TAHUN 2018	40.000.000,-
2	2019	PERSONAL DEICTIC EXPRESSION IN THE QURAN: A PRAGMATIC STUDY ON THE ENGLISH INTERPRETATION OF SURAH AL-BAQARAH	PENELITIAN DASAR PENGEMBANGAN PROGRAM STUDI	SK REKTOR UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG NO. 216 TAHUN 2019	25.000.000,-
3	2020	MEDIA AND POLITICS: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE EPISODE "GERBONG JOKOWI-PRABOWO, SIAPA HENDAK TURUT?" MATA NAJWA PROGRAM TRANS 7	PENELITIAN DASAR PENGEMBANGAN PROGRAM STUDI	SK REKTOR UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG NO. 43 TAHUN 2020	25.000.000,-
4	2022	DISCURSIVE STRATEGIES OF SPEECHES OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON HANDLING COVID-19	PENELITIAN DASAR INTERDISIPLINER	SK REKTOR UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG NO. 178 TAHUN 2022	35.000.000
TOTAL					125.000.000,-



KEPUTUSAN PEJABAT PEMBUAT KOMITMEN
DIREKTORAT PENDIDIKAN TINGGI KEAGAMAAN ISLAM
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN ISLAM
KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
NOMOR 4844 TAHUN 2018

TENTANG
PERUBAHAN ATAS KEPUTUSAN PEJABAT PEMBUAT KOMITMEN
DIREKTORAT PENDIDIKAN TINGGI KEAGAMAAN ISLAM
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN ISLAM KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
NOMOR 4654 TAHUN 2018 TENTANG PENETAPAN PENERIMA BANTUAN
PENDAMPINGAN AKREDITASI JURNAL BERBASIS RISET
TAHUN ANGGARAN 2018

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA,

PEJABAT PEMBUAT KOMITMEN
DIREKTORAT PENDIDIKAN TINGGI KEAGAMAAN ISLAM
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN ISLAM
KEMENTERIAN AGAMA,

- Menimbang : a. bahwa dalam rangka meningkatkan mutu publikasi ilmiah di lingkungan PTKI, dipandang perlu diberikan bantuan Pendampingan Akreditasi Jurnal Berbasis Riset Tahun Anggaran 2018;
- b. bahwa nama-nama dosen sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran Keputusan ini dipandang memenuhi syarat dan ketentuan untuk menerima bantuan dana Pendampingan Akreditasi Jurnal Berbasis Riset Tahun Anggaran 2018;
- c. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a dan huruf b, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen Direktorat Pendidikan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Islam Kementerian Agama tentang Perubahan Atas Keputusan Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen Direktorat Pendidikan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Islam Kementerian Agama Nomor 4654 Tahun 2018 tentang Penetapan Penerima Bantuan Pendampingan Akreditasi Jurnal Berbasis Riset Tahun Anggaran 2018;
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 17 Tahun 2003 tentang Keuangan Negara (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2003 Nomor 47, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4286);
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005 tentang Guru dan Dosen (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 157, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4586);
3. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 158, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5336);
4. Undang-Undang Nomor 15 Tahun 2017 tentang Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara Tahun Anggaran 2018 (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2017 Nomor

- 233, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6138);
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 37 Tahun 2009 tentang Dosen (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2009 Nomor 76 Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5007);
 6. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 45 Tahun 2013 tentang Tata Cara Pelaksanaan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2013 Nomor 103, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5423);
 7. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 83 Tahun 2015 tentang Kementerian Agama;
 8. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 190/PMK.05/2012 tentang Tata Cara Pelaksanaan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara;
 9. Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 45 Tahun 2014 tentang Pejabat Perbendaharaan Negara Pada Kementerian Agama sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 63 Tahun 2016 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 45 Tahun 2014 tentang Pejabat Perbendaharaan Negara Pada Kementerian Agama;
 10. Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 55 Tahun 2014 tentang Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat;
 11. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 168/PMK.05/2015 tentang Mekanisme Pelaksanaan Anggaran Bantuan Pemerintah Pada Kementerian Negara/Lembaga sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 173/PMK.05/2016 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 168/PMK.05/2015 tentang Mekanisme Pelaksanaan Anggaran Bantuan Pemerintah Pada Kementerian Negara/Lembaga;
 12. Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 67 Tahun 2015 tentang Bantuan Pemerintah pada Kementerian Agama sebagaimana telah beberapa kali diubah terakhir dengan Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 62 Tahun 2016 tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 67 Tahun 2015 tentang Bantuan Pemerintah Pada Kementerian Agama;
 13. Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 42 Tahun 2016 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Agama;
 14. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 49/PMK.02/2017 tentang Standar Biaya Masukan Tahun Anggaran 2018;
 15. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 86/PMK.02/2017 tentang Standar Biaya Keluaran Tahun Anggaran 2018;

MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan : KEPUTUSAN PEJABAT PEMBUAT KOMITMEN DIREKTORAT PENDIDIKAN TINGGI KEAGAMAAN ISLAM DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN ISLAM KEMENTERIAN AGAMA TENTANG PERUBAHAN ATAS KEPUTUSAN PEJABAT PEMBUAT KOMITMEN DIREKTORAT PENDIDIKAN TINGGI KEAGAMAAN ISLAM DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN ISLAM KEMENTERIAN AGAMA NOMOR 4654 TAHUN 2018 TENTANG PENETAPAN PENERIMA BANTUAN PENDAMPINGAN AKREDITASI JURNAL BERBASIS RISET TAHUN ANGGARAN 2018.

- KESATU : Menetapkan nama-nama sebagaimana tercantum pada kolom 3 (tiga) dalam Lampiran Keputusan ini sebagai Penerima Dana Bantuan Short Course Pengabdian Berbasis Riset Tahun Anggaran 2018, dengan jumlah sebagaimana tercantum pada kolom 6 (enam) dalam Lampiran Keputusan ini.
- KEDUA : Mekanisme pencairan dan penggunaan bantuan:
1. Proses pencairan bantuan ini mengacu kepada peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.
 2. Penggunaan bantuan ini adalah untuk membantu para dosen dalam pelaksanaan peningkatan mutu penelitian pada PTKI.
 3. Penggunaan bantuan ini dipertanggungjawabkan oleh penerima dana bantuan dan dilaporkan kepada Direktur Pendidikan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam.
 4. Ketentuan-ketentuan lain berkenaan dengan pelaksanaan dan pelaporan mengacu kepada petunjuk teknis yang telah ditetapkan.
- KETIGA : Pemberian bantuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum KESATU dibebankan pada Daftar Isian Pelaksanaan Anggaran (DIPA) Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Islam Kementerian Agama Tahun Anggaran 2018 Nomor: 025.04.1.426302/2018, 2 Mei 2018 dengan Kode Mata Anggaran Nomor 025.04.07.2132.050.514.004.I.521219.
- KEEMPAT : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 3 September 2018

PEJABAT PEMBUAT KOMITMEN
DIREKTORAT PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
KEAGAMAAN ISLAM
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN
ISLAM

Disahkan Oleh
DIREKTUR JENDERAL,

TTD,

KAMARUDDIN AMIN

TTD,

M. ARSKAL SALIM GP

LAMPIRAN

KEPUTUSAN PEJABAT PEMBUAT KOMITMEN DIREKTORAT PENDIDIKAN TINGGI KEAGAMAAN ISLAM

DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN ISLAM

NOMOR : 4844 TAHUN 2018 TANGGAL : 3 September 2018

TENTANG

PERUBAHAN ATAS KEPUTUSAN PEJABAT PEMBUAT KOMITMEN DIREKTORAT PENDIDIKAN TINGGI KEAGAMAAN ISLAM

DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN ISLAM KEMENTERIAN AGAMA NOMOR 4654 TAHUN 2018 TENTANG

PENETAPAN PENERIMA BANTUANPENDAMPINGAN AKREDITASI JURNAL BERBASIS RISET (BPAJ BR) TAHUN ANGGARAN 2018

PENERIMA BANTUAN PENDAMPINGAN AKREDITASI JURNAL BERBASIS RISET (BPAJ BR)

TAHUN ANGGARAN 2018

NO	NO REGISTRASI	NAMA PESERTA	JUDUL	INSTITUSI	BESARAN BANTUAN (RUPIAH)
1	17204000005048	Rosleny Marliani	Program Bantuan Publikasi Berkala Ilmiah (Jurnal Ilmiah) : Strategi Mewujudkan Jurnal Ilmu Psikologi Psymphatic Terakreditasi Nasional	UIN Bandung	Rp 40,000,000.00
2	172040000005746	Maretha Ika Prajawati	Workshop Pendampingan Penulisan Artikel Dan Akselerasi Mutu Publikasi Nasional Jurnal Ilmiah Berkala	UIN Malang	Rp 40,000,000.00
3	172040000005699	Tulus Suryanto	Akselerasi Peningkatan Index International Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam (Ikonomika)	UIN Lampung	Rp 40,000,000.00
4	17204000005857	Mochamad Parmudi	Akselerasi Akreditasi Dan Indeksasi Jurnal Sosiologi Walisongo (Jsw)	UIN Semarang	Rp 40,000,000.00
5	172040000004250	Fredi Ganda Putra	Program Bantuan Pembinaan Akreditasi Jurnal Al-Jabar	UIN Raden Intan Palembang	Rp 40,000,000.00

6	1720400000996	Desi Erawati	Proposal Bantuan Publikasi Percepatan Akreditasi Online Jurnal Studi Agama Dan Masyarakat (E-Journal.Iain-Palangkaraya.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Jsam) Iain Palangka Raya Tahun 2018	IAIN Palangkaraya	Rp	40,000,000.00
7	17204000005485	Isna Rasdianah Aziz	Pembinaan Mutu Publikasi Jurnal Biogenesis	UIN Makasar	Rp	40,000,000.00
8	17204000005588	Moh. Hafiyusholeh	Akselerasi Akreditasi Jurnal Matematika Mantik Menuju Jurnal Bereputasi	UIN Semarang	Rp	40,000,000.00
9	17204000004644	Limas Dodi	Pembinaan Jurnal Didaktika Religia (Jurnal Pendidikan Islam) Pascasarjana Stain Kediri	IAIN Kediri	Rp	40,000,000.00
10	17204000004694	Jauharotul Farida	Akselerasi Penguatan Kapasitas Manajemen Pengelolaan Jurnal Sawwa: Jurnal Studi Gender Uin Walisongo Semarang Berbasis Arjuna	UIN Semarang	Rp	40,000,000.00
11	17204000004294	Sulaiman	Akselerasi akreditasi dan indeksasi jurnal "teosofia: indonesian journal of islamic mysticism"	UIN Semarang	Rp	40,000,000.00
12	17204000004893	Iwan Kuswidi	Pembinaan Jurnal Fourier dalam Rangka Akselerasi Menuju Jurnal Ilmiah Terakreditasi Nasional Tahun 2019	UIN Yogyakarta	Rp	40,000,000.00
13	17204000003670	Muhammad Rezi	Pengembangan Dan Pembinaan Jurnal Alhurriyah Menuju Jurnal Terakreditasi Nasional 2018 Menggunakan Strategi Analisis Swo	IAIN Bukit Tinggi	Rp	40,000,000.00

14	1704000005256	Daviq Rizal	Akselerasi Jurnal Vision menuju Jurnal Terindeks Scopus	UIN Walisongo	Rp	40,000,000.00
15	17204000003765	Maftukhatusolikhhah	Program Pengembangan Jurnal I-Economics Menuju Jurnal Bereputasi Nasional	UIN Raden Fatah	Rp	40,000,000.00
16	17204000007097	Anwar Hafidzi	Pembinaan Jurnal Ilmiah Berkala Jurnal Syariah: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum dan Pemikiran Menuju Jurnal Terakreditasi Nasional	UIN Banjarmasin	Rp	40,000,000.00
17	17024000003870	Widya Syafitri	Peningkatan Mutu Publikasi Jurnal Educative Iain Bukittinggi Menuju Akreditasi Nasional 2018 Dengan Menggunakan Strategi Analisis Swot	IAIN Bukit Tinggi	Rp	40,000,000.00
18	17204000003689	Sri Andriani	Pengembangan Pengelolaan Jurnal Ilmiah Melalui Workshop Ojs Dalam Rangka Publikasi Nasional	UIN Malang	Rp	40,000,000.00
19	182010000009930	Akhmad Anwar Dani	Couching Clinic Menuju Jurnal Terakreditasi	IAIN Surakarta	Rp	40,000,000.00
20	182010000009523	Abid Rohmanu	Akselerasi Mutu Jurnal Muslim Heritage Menuju Jurnal Terakreditasi Dan Bereputasi	IAIN Ponorogo	Rp	40,000,000.00
21	182010000009730	Wiwied Pratiwi	Peningkatan Mutu Publikasi Ilmiah Menuju Jurnal Bereputasi Nasional	IAIMNU Metro Lampung	Rp	40,000,000.00
22	172040000008607	Haris Faulidi Asnawi	Proposal Pembinaan Mutu Jurnal Ilmiah Berkala (JIB) Jurnal al-Taradhi	UIN Antasari Banjarmasin	Rp	40,000,000.00
23	172040000000382	Erwin Indrioko	Pengelolaan Jurnal Berbasis OJS dan Manajemen Referensi	IAIN Kediri	Rp	40,000,000.00
24	17204000004655	Hendra Afianto	Peningkatan Mutu Tata Kelola Jurnal Kodifikasia	IAIN Ponorogo	Rp	40,000,000.00

25	17204000005676	A. Said hasan Basri	Pengembangan Keilmuan Bimbingan Dan Konseling Islam Melalui Jurnal Hisbah: Jurnal Bimbingan Konseling Dan Dakwah Islam	UIN Yogyakarta	Rp	40,000,000.00
26	17204000003328	Armeida Dwi Ridhowati Madjid	Konsistensi Pengelolaan Dan Efisiensi Standard Operasional Procedure Jurnal Alchemy: Journal Of Chemistry	UIN Malang	Rp	40,000,000.00
27	17204000004781	Raden Roro Sri Rejeki Waluyajati	RELIGIOUS : Jurnal Studi Agama-Agama Dan lintas Budaya Menuju Doa	UIN Bandung	Rp	40,000,000.00
28	17204000004787	Ali Imron	Akselerasi Mutu Jurnal Dimas	UIN Semarang	Rp	40,000,000.00
29	17204000007509	Siti Lailiyah	Peningkatan Kualitas Penulisan Karya Tulis Ilmiah Menuju Jurnal Terakreditasi Nasional Dan Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi	UIN Surabaya	Rp	40,000,000.00
30	182010000009453	Dwi Sulistyawati/ Solihin	pendampingan terbitan berkala ilmiah "Al-Falah journal of Islamic Economics" Menuju Akreditasi Nasional	STAIN Curup	Rp	40,000,000.00
31	17204000004086	Muhammad Farhan Qudrotullah	Pembinaan Jurnal Bakti Saintek : Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Bidang Sains dan Teknologi	UIN Yogyakarta	Rp	40,000,000.00
32	17204000004683	Di Ajeng Laily Hidayah	Standarisasi Pengelolaan Jurnal Lentera Berdasarkan Standar Akreditasi Jurnal	IAIN Samarinda	Rp	40,000,000.00
33	17204000008098	Aip Saripudin	Peningkatan Kapasitas Pengelola Jurnal Menuju Jurnal Terakreditasi	IAIN Cirebon	Rp	40,000,000.00

34	172040000007615	Mujib Ubaidillah	Pembinaan Jurnal Elektronik (Online) Scientiae Educatia Menuju Jurnal Terakreditasi	IAIN Cirebon	Rp	40,000,000.00
35	172040000008409	Irfan Noor	Proposal Program Bantuan Peningkatan Mutu Publikasi Ilmiah Kluster Pembinaan Jurnal Pembinaan Mutu Jurnal Ilmiah Berkala (Jib) Al-Banjari : Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu-Ilmu Keislaman	UIN Banjarmasin	Rp	40,000,000.00
36	182010000010046	Novita Pancaningrum	Proposal Bantuan Program Penerbitan Publikasi Ilmiah Tahun 2018 Jurnal Thufula	STAIN Kudus	Rp	40,000,000.00
37	182010000010167	Mai Zuniati	Peningkatan Kualitas Jurnal Fikri Menuju Jurnal Terakreditasi Melalui Pelatihan Dan Studi Banding Pada Jurnal Internasional	IAIMNU Metro Lampung	Rp	40,000,000.00
38	182010000010383	Firdaus	Peningkatan Kualitas Manajemen Jurnal Spektra Berbasis Ojs Menuju Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi	Universitas Sains Al Quran	Rp	40,000,000.00
39	172040000000174	Ghufran Ibnu Yasa	Workshop Penggunaan Sarana Publikasi Ilmiah Melalui Open Journal System (OJS) kepada Dosen dan Mahasiswa UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh	UIN Aceh	Rp	40,000,000.00
40	172040000003569	Sofa Muthohar	Akselerasi Mutu Jurnal Nadwa : Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Menuju Jurnal Yang Bereputasi	UIN Semarang	Rp	40,000,000.00
41	172040000005086	Ali Imron	Pembinaan Jurnal Tadrib Menuju Jurnal Terakreditasi	UIN Palembang	Rp	40,000,000.00

42	17204000004936	Lulu Choirunnisa	Pengelolaan Penerbitan dan Percepatan Akreditasi Jurnal At Taqaddum	UIN Semarang	Rp	40,000,000.00
43	182010000009284	Moh. Dulkiah	Penguatan Kelembagaan dalam Pengelolaan Jurnal berbasis Open Journal System (OJS) di Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik (JISPO) FISIP UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung	UIN Sunan Gunung Djati	Rp	40,000,000.00
44	182010000009680	Muhammad Syafar	Pengembangan Alqalam menuju Jurnal Ilmiah Terakreditasi	UIN Banten	Rp	40,000,000.00
45	172040000008105	Ahmad Arifuddin	Peningkatan Mutu Pengelolaan Jurnal Al Ibtida: Jurnal Pendidikan Guru Mi Menuju Jurnal Terakreditasi	IAIN Cirebon	Rp	40,000,000.00
46	182010000002424	Juhari	Peningkatan Mutu Publikasi Ilmiah CAUCHY Menuju Akreditasi Jurnal Nasional	Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim	Rp	40,000,000.00
47	172040000004878	Mada Sanjaya	Program Peningkatan Kualitas Dan Networking Alhazen Journal Of Physics	UIN Bandung	Rp	40,000,000.00
48	172040000004250	Faisal	Program Bantuan Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah At-Tafkir ; Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan, Hukum Dan Sosial Keagamaan	IAIN Langsa	Rp	40,000,000.00
49	172040000006436	Darwis Harahap	Pelatihan Tata Kelola e-journal ALMASHARIF: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi dan Keislaman Menuju Jurnal Terakreditasi.	UIN Bandung	Rp	40,000,000.00

50	18201000009161	Emmi Khililah Harahap	Proposal Bantuan Jurnal Al-Ashlah STAI Ma'arif Jambi: Pendampingan Akreditasi Jurnal Berbasis Riset (PAJR)	STAI Ma'arif Jambi	Rp	40,000,000.00
51	17204000000209	Hendri Ahmadian	Workshop Sosialisasi Penggunaan Open Journal System (OJS) sebagai Media Publikasi Ilmiah kepada Dosen dan Mahasiswa Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh	UIN Banda Aceh	Rp	40,000,000.00
52	172040000009002	Ning Setio Wati	Akselerasi Peningkatan Mutu Jurnal Islamiconomic Menuju Jurnal Terakreditasi Nasional	IAIN Metro	Rp	40,000,000.00
53	182010000009342	Mohammad Irfan	Studi Banding Peningkatan Mutu Sumber Daya Manusia Pengelola Jurnal	UIN Sunan Gunung Djati	Rp	40,000,000.00
54	172040000007637	Fatahuddin Aziz Siregar	Upaya Peningkatan Mutu Jurnal Attijarah Menuju E-Journal Berakreditasi Nasional	IAIN Padangsidimpuan	Rp	40,000,000.00
55	182010000010060	Zul Anwar Ajim	Bantuan Pendampingan Akreditasi Jurnal Tazkir: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial dan Keislaman Berbasis Riset	IAIN Padangsidimpuan	Rp	40,000,000.00
56	17204000004483	Yessy Velina	Program Bantuan Pembinaan Jurnal Peningkatan Mutu Jurnal Analisis Menuju Jurnal Terakreditasi	UIN Raden Fatah	Rp	40,000,000.00
57	17204000003815	M. Rusydi	Program Pengembangan Jurnal I-Finance Menuju Jurnal Terakreditasi	UIN Raden Fatah	Rp	40,000,000.00

58	17204000003346	Munawir	Workshop Penggunaan Sitasi dan Indeksasi Jurnal Menuju Terakreditasi Nasional Jurnal MAGHZA Fakultas Ushuluddin, Adab, dan Humaniora IAIN Purwokerto	IAIN Purwokerto	Rp	40,000,000.00
59	17204000004616	Sitti Jamilah Amin	Pembinaan Jurnal Kuriositas menuju Akreditasi Nasional	IAIN Pare-Pare	Rp	40,000,000.00
60	17204000004516	Baidi Bukhori	Penerbitan Psikohumaniora: Jurnal Penelitian Psikologi Tahun 2018	UIN Semarang	Rp	40,000,000.00
61	17240000005548	Muhammad Naupal	Pembinaan Jurnal Intizar Menuju Akreditasi Tahun 2018	UIN Palembang	Rp	40,000,000.00
62	182010000009380	Widia Yunita	Bantuan Pendampingan Akreditasi Jurnal Al-Ishlah: Jurnal Pendidikan	STAI Hubbulwathan Duri	Rp	40,000,000.00
63	182010000009800	Esti Tyastirin	Program Pembinaan & Pendampingan Jurnal Elektronik Jurnal Biologi "Biotropic: The Journal Of Tropical Biology"	Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel	Rp	40,000,000.00
64	17204000002290	Muhammad Afif Amrullah	Pengembangan Mutu Jurnal Al Bayan, Jurnal Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Arab	UIN Lampung	Rp	40,000,000.00
65	172040000007883	Anizar	Pembinaan Jurnal Menuju Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi: Al-Mu'amalah Jurnal Hukum Dan Hukum Ekonomi Syariah	IAIN Langsa	Rp	40,000,000.00
66	172040000008413	Fahmi Riady	Bantuan Peningkatan Mutu Jurnal Tarbiyah: Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan	UIN Banjarmasin	Rp	40,000,000.00

67	182010000010506	Siti Zoleha	Peningkatan Mutu Publikasi Ilmiah Dosen Dpk Uin Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung Melalui Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Berbasis Riset, Al-Afkar, Journal For Islamic Studies (Www.Al-Afkar.Com), Asosiasi Dosen Dpk Uin Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Tahun 2018	Universitas Wiralodra Indramayu	Rp	40,000,000.00
68	172040000008549	Muhammad Zainal Abidin	Proposal Program Bantuan Publikasi Ilmiah Kluster Pembinaan Jurnal Ilmiah Berkala Untuk Lingkungan	UIN Antasari	Rp	40,000,000.00
69	172040000004144	Syafieh	Pembinaan Jurnal Menuju Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi: At-Tibyan Jurnal Ilmu Alquran Dan Tafsir	IAIN Langsa	Rp	40,000,000.00
70	172040000000915	Agus Triono Nawa	Training Pengelolaan E-Journal (TAPIS: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmiah)	IAIN Metro	Rp	40,000,000.00
71	182010000009380	Tri Cahyanto	Program Pendampingan Jurnal Biodjati Dalam Pencapaian Akreditasi Jurnal Berbasis Riset	UIN Sunan Gunung Djati	Rp	40,000,000.00
72	182010000009918	Ulya Himawati	Profesionalisme Tatakelola Jurnal Pusat Kajian Dan Pengembangan Ilmu-Ilmu Keislaman (Pkpi2) Menuju Jurnal Terakreditasi	FAI Univ. Wahid Hasyim Semarang (UWH), Jawa Tengah	Rp	40,000,000.00
73	172040000003137	Mashudi	Jurnal Dinamika Penelitian: Media Komunikasi Penelitian Sosial Keagamaan	IAIN Tulungagung	Rp	40,000,000.00
74	172040000009003	Ani Susilawati	Training Evaluasi Jurnal Berstandar Akreditasi Nasional	IAIN Metro	Rp	40,000,000.00
75	172040000009011	Agus Salim Ferliadi	Pelatihan Setting Doi Dan Xml Bagi Pengelola Jurnal	IAIN Metro	Rp	40,000,000.00

76	182010000010194	Early Ridho Kismawad	Pembinaan Jurnal Peningkatan Mutu Jurnal Menuju Standar Akreditasi	IAIN Langsa	Rp	40,000,000.00
77	172040000004612	Maria Ulfah Siregar	Pengembangan Jurnal IJID	UIN Yogyakarta	Rp	40,000,000.00
78	182010000009233	Dadan Supardan	Coaching-Clinic Biota Uin Mataram Menuju Jurnal Ilmiah Terakreditasi Nasional	UIN Mataram	Rp	40,000,000.00
79	182010000010383	Jamahuddin	Pendampingan Akreditasi Jurnal Berbasis Riset	UIN Jambi	Rp	40,000,000.00
80	172040000004737	Muhammad Iwan Abdi	Workshop Publikasi Ilmiah Berbasis HKI	IAIN Samarinda	Rp	40,000,000.00
81	172040000000508	Alia Lestari	Peningkatan Kualitas Jurnal Palita	IAIN Palopo	Rp	40,000,000.00
82	1720400000008607	Mahdia Fadhila	Proposal Pembinaan Mutu Jurnal Ilmiah Berkala (Jib) Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Ushuluddin	UIN Antasari Banjarmasin	Rp	40,000,000.00
83	1720400000005551	Syefrieni	Pembinaan Journal Of Malay Islamic Studies Menuju Doaj	UIN Palembang	Rp	40,000,000.00
84	1720400000007012	Erawadi	Pembinaan Jurnal Studi Multidisipliner: Jurnal Kajian Keislaman Pascasarjana Institut Agama Islam Negeri Padangsidimpuan	IAIN Padangsidimpuan	Rp	40,000,000.00
85	1820100000009462	Zaedun Naim	Evaluasi Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam	STAI Ma'had Aly Al-Hikam Malang	Rp	40,000,000.00
86	1720400000003533	Sari Famulasari	Peningkatan Pengelolaan Menuju Akreditasi Jurnal Mudarrisa: Kajian Pendidikan Islam	IAIN Salatiga	Rp	40,000,000.00

87	17204000008423	Imaduddin	Proposal Pembinaan Mutu Jurnal Ilmiah Berkala (Jib) Jurnal Studia Insania	UIN Antasari Banjarmasin	Rp	40,000,000.00
88	17204000000116	Dedy Sumardi	Workshop Keterampilan Mendesain Hasil Riset Menjadi Artikel Jurnal dan Penguatan Manajemen Publikasi Jurnal Terakreditasi	Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh	Rp	40,000,000.00
89	17204000000144	Maimun Fuadi	Workshop Manajemen Publikasi Ilmiah Melalui Open Journal System (OJS) Bagi Pengelola Jurnal dan Dosen Di Lingkungan Perguruan Tinggi Islam Aceh	Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh	Rp	40,000,000.00
90	17204000000208	Abdul Hamid	Peningkatan Mutu Publikasi Ilmiah Menuju Jurnal Standar Ilmiah Terakreditasi	IAIN Langsa	Rp	40,000,000.00
91	17204000000280	Alwis Nazir	Pengembangan Jurnal CoreIT	Universitas Islam Negeri Sulthan Syarif Kasim	Rp	40,000,000.00
92	17204000000544	Dewi Nur Suci	Jeels (Journal of English Education and Linguistics Studies) Menuju Jurnal Terakreditasi Online Nasional	IAIN Kediri	Rp	40,000,000.00
93	17204000000625	Qoidatul Marhumah	Proposal Pengembangan Jurnal Universum	IAIN Kediri	Rp	40,000,000.00
94	17204000000872	Hendrieta Ferieka	Upaya Transformasi Jurnal Banquesyar'i Menuju Jurnal Berbasis Daring/Elektronik	Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten	Rp	40,000,000.00

95	17204000000984	Ramadhita	Peningkatan Mutu Pengelolaan De Jure : Jurnal Hukum Dan Syariah Menuju Jurnal Ilmiah Terakreditasi Nasional	Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim	Rp 40,000,000.00
96	172040000001233	Yusuf Ratu Agung	Peningkatan Mutu Pengelolaan Jurnal Psikoislamika Berbasis Online Journal System (Ojs) Standar Akreditasi Nasional	Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim	Rp 40,000,000.00
97	172040000001272	Anthin Lathifah	Proposal Akselerasi Mutu Jurnal Al-Ahkam Fakultas Syari'ah Uin Walisongo	Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo Semarang	Rp 40,000,000.00
98	172040000001614	Ima Dwitawati	Workshop Pengenalan dan Operasional Open Journal System (OJS) sebagai Media Publikasi Ilmiah kepada Dosen dan Mahasiswa Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh	Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh	Rp 40,000,000.00
99	172040000001827	Anita	Workshop Pemanfaatan Publikasi Ilmiah Berbasis Open Journal Systems (Ojs) Dan Pelatihan Mendeley Kepada Dosen Dan Mahasiswa Fakultas Dakwah Dan Komunikasi Uin Ar-Raniry	Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh	Rp 40,000,000.00
100	172040000001862	Rahmat Yusny	Workshop peningkatan mutu publikasi ilmiah dengan tema "boosting international academic publication"	Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh	Rp 40,000,000.00
101	172040000002059	Imam Mujahid	Al-balagh writing contest "respons dakwah atas berbagai problematika umat di era digital"	IAIN Surakarta	Rp 40,000,000.00

102	172040000002158	Abdul Halim Dauly	Pembinaan Dan Pengembangan Jurnal Prodi Fisika Uinsu Medan (Fisitek: Jurnal Ilmu Fisika Dan Teknologi)	Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara Medan	Rp	40,000,000.00
103	172040000002085	Abdul Fattah	Workshop Pendampingan Artikel Pada Jurnal J-Pai Untuk Publikasi Ilmiah	Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim	Rp	40,000,000.00
104	172040000002221	Muhammad Kamal Zubair	Pembinaan Mutu Jurnal Studi Gender Menuju Jurnal Akreditasi Bereputasi	IAIN Parepare	Rp	40,000,000.00
105	172040000002276	Septin Puji Astuti	Pembinaan Dan Pendampingan Jurnal Elektronik (Online) (Pmpb) Jurnal Sustinere: Journal Of Environment And Sustainability	IAIN Surakarta	Rp	40,000,000.00
106	172040000002344	Ferli Septi Irwansyah	Peningkatan Mutu Publikasi Jurnal Pembinaan Tadris Kimiya: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran Kimia	Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Jati	Rp	40,000,000.00
107	172040000002364	Mustabsyirah M. Husein	Workshop Pengelolaan Jurnal Ilmiah Elektronik Berbasis Open Journal System Pada Pusat Studi Wanita Uin Ar-Raniry & Penyusunan Standar Operasional Prosedur (Sop)	Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh	Rp	40,000,000.00
108	172040000002625	Risma Nur Arifah	Peningkatan Mutu Pengelolaan Jurisdictie : Jurnal Hukum Dan Syariah Menuju Jurnal Ilmiah Terakreditasi Nasional	Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim	Rp	40,000,000.00
109	172040000002626	Irwandani	Peningkatan Mutu Publikasi Ilmiah Jurnal Tadris: Jurnal Keguruan Dan Ilmu Tarbiyah	Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung	Rp	40,000,000.00

110	172040000002676	R Taufiqurrochman	Pembinaan Jurnal Abjadiah menuju Barkala Ilmiah Terakreditasi	Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim	Rp	40,000,000.00
111	172040000002715	Suswati Hendriani	Pembinaan Mutu Jurnal Ta'dib	IAIN Batusangkar	Rp	40,000,000.00
112	172040000002799	Mukhibat	Akselerasi Akreditasi Jurnal Cendekia	IAIN Ponorogo	Rp	40,000,000.00
113	172040000002850	Sofwan Hadi	Peningkatan Kualitas Publikasi Jurnal dengan Workshop Pengenalan Jurnal Daring dan Penulisan Artikel Internasional	IAIN Ponorogo	Rp	40,000,000.00
114	172040000002889	Nanang Ismail	Pengembangan Dan Pembinaan Jurnal Telka Untuk Standarisasi Konten Dan Indexing Serta Persiapan Menuju Akreditasi	Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Jati	Rp	40,000,000.00
115	172040000003026	Heru Juabdin Sada	Peningkatan Mutu Publikasi Ilmiah Al-Tadzkiyyah: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam, Jurusan Pendidikan Agama Islam, Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Keguruan Uin Raden Intan Lampung	Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung	Rp	40,000,000.00
116	172040000003035	Dede Rodin	Penguatan Tata Kelola Perjurnalan Menuju Economica Yang Kompetitif Dan Berkualitas	Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo Semarang	Rp	40,000,000.00
117	172040000003094	Yoiz Shofwa Shafrani	Peningkatan Kapasitas Pengelola Dan Reviewer Jurnal Menuju Jurnal Online Terakreditasi	IAIN Purwokerto	Rp	40,000,000.00
118	172040000003122	Muryanti	Penguatan Mutu Jurnal Sosiologi Reflektif menuju Akreditasi Online	Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga	Rp	40,000,000.00
119	172040000003160	Tato Nuryanto	Menuju Jurnal Daring Bereputasi	IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon	Rp	40,000,000.00

120	172040000003185	Mohammad Muhassin	Pembinaan Al-Idarah: Jurnal Kependidikan Islam Menuju Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi	Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung	Rp	40,000,000.00
121	172040000003216	Antomi Saregar	Peningkatan Mutu Publikasi Ilmiah Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Fisika Al-Biruni	Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung	Rp	40,000,000.00
122	172040000003753	Andayani	Pengembangan Jurnal INKLUSI UIN Sunan Kalijaga	Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga	Rp	40,000,000.00
123	172040000000000	Zarkasih	Peningkatan Mutu Publikasi Ilmiah "Jurnal Sosial Budaya" Lppm Uin Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau	Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Kasim Riau	Rp	40,000,000.00
124	172040000004398	Ali Masrur	Al-Bayan: Jurnal Ilmu Al-Qur'an Dan Tafsir Menuju Doa	Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Jati	Rp	40,000,000.00
125	172040000004512	Muhammad Ridha DS	Proposal Pengelolaan Jurnal Islamika (Jurnal Ilmu-ilmu Keislaman)	IAIN Kerinci	Rp	40,000,000.00
126	172040000004804	Hamdan Sugilar	Pembinaan Mutu Jurnal Ilmiah Berkala (Jib) Perspektif: Jurnal Pusat Penelitian Dan Penerbitan (Puslitpen)	Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Jati	Rp	40,000,000.00
127	172040000005194	Budi Cahyono	Klinik Penulisan Artikel Bermutu Dan Tata Kelola Jurnal Online Berbasis Ojs Menuju Sukses Akreditasi Berkala Ilmiah	Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo Semarang	Rp	40,000,000.00
128	172040000005412	Nurul Huda	Pengembangan Model Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab dalam Menghadapi Tes Standar Berbahasa Arab	Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga	Rp	40,000,000.00

129	172040000005708	Erika Rani	Program Pembinaan Untuk Peningkatan Mutu Jurnal Neutrino : Jurnal Fisika Dan Aplikasinya Menjadi Jurnal Terakreditasi On-Line	Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim	Rp 40,000,000.00
130	172040000007516	Noor Wahyudi	Program Pengembangan & Pembinaan Mutu Berkala Ilmiah Systemic (Information System And Informatics Journal)	Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel	Rp 40,000,000.00
131	182010000009419	Juariah	Pembinaan Mutu Jurnal Ilmiah Berkala (JIB) Analisa: Jurnal Pendidikan Matematika	Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Jati	Rp 40,000,000.00
	JUMLAH				Rp 5,240,000,000.00

Disahkan oleh,
Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Islam

Ttd

KAMARUDIN AMIN

Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen
Direktorat Pendidikan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam
Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Islam

Ttd

M. ARSKAL SALIM GP

LAPORAN AKADEMIK

Bantuan Pendampingan Akreditasi Jurnal Berbasis Riset:
Direktorat Pendidikan Tinggi Islam, Direktorat Jenderal
Pendidikan Islam, Kementerian Agama RI
Tahun 2018

**Pembinaan Al-Idarah: Jurnal Kependidikan
Islam menuju Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi**

OLEH:

DR. MOHAMMAD MUHASSIN, M.Hum

**Jurnal Al-Idarah, Program Studi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam
Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Raden Intan Lampung**

*Jln. Letkol. H. Endro Suratmin, Sukarame, Bandar Lampung. Kp. 35131
Email: al-idarah@radenintan.ac.id. Web: <http://ejournal.radenintan.ac.id/index.php/idaroh>*

LAPORAN KEGIATAN
PROGRAM BANTUAN PENDAMPINGAN AKREDITASI JURNAL
BERBASIS RISET TAHUN 2018:
PEMBINAAN AL-IDARAH: JURNAL KEPENDIDIKAN ISLAM
MENUJU JURNAL NASIONAL TERAKREDITASI

A. Pendahuluan

Jurnal ilmiah berfungsi sebagai media dan wadah aktualisasi gagasan dalam bentuk artikel ilmiah yang dapat memacu dinamika dan iklim akademik di lembaga pendidikan dan para ilmuwan. Selain itu, jurnal juga dapat menjadi media sosialisasi dan promosi lembaga kepada khalayak. Melalui publikasi dan penerbitan berkala ilmiah yang berorientasi pada mutu dan akreditasi juga dapat menjadi indikator dari tingkat produktivitas lembaga, baik secara nasional maupun internasional. Oleh karena itu peningkatan kualitas terbitan berkala ilmiah menjadi sangat penting.

AL-IDARAH: Jurnal Kependidikan Islam diterbitkan oleh Program Studi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Raden Intan Lampung bekerja sama dengan Perkumpulan Program Studi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam (PPMPI). Sejak terbit pada tahun 2010, jurnal AL-IDARAH memfokuskan publikasi ilmiah pada bidang Ilmu Manajemen Pendidikan yang mencakup Manajemen Pendidikan, Manajemen Pendidikan dan Pelatihan, Manajemen Pembiayaan Pendidikan, Manajemen Pemasaran Pendidikan, dan Kebijakan Pendidikan.

Sejak Tahun 2016, jurnal AL-IDARAH mulai berbenah diri dengan menyesuaikan pada standar akreditasi terbitan berkala ilmiah nasional sebagaimana yang ditetapkan dalam pedoman Akreditasi Terbitan Berkala Ilmiah Ditlitabmas Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan RI Tahun 2014.

Sebagai hasilnya, pada tahun 2017 jurnal AL-IDARAH mendapatkan status TERAKREDITASI dengan mendapatkan peringkat SINTA 5.

Selain capaian di atas, sejak tahun 2015 jurnal AL-IDARAH juga telah terbit dalam versi elektronik dengan menggunakan Open Journal System (OJS). Terbitan e-journal AL-IDARAH ini bisa ditemukan pada alamat url: <http://ejournal.radenintan.ac.id/index.php/idaroh>. Namun demikian penggunaan OJS ini belum bisa berjalan maksimal. Kendala utama yang dihadapi adalah mutu Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) pengelola yang belum mampu menggunakan OJS dengan baik. Selain SDM pengelola, mitra bebestari dan para pengguna jurnal AL-IDARAH juga belum familiar dengan sistem OJS ini.

Menyadari akan kekurangan ini, jurnal AL-IDARAH berusaha melakukan beberapa kegiatan khususnya dalam rangka meningkatkan kualitas SDM dalam pengelolaan OJS. Dengan peningkatan mutu publikasi ilmiah ini jurnal AL-IDARAH ikut berupaya meningkatkan aksesibilitas, visibilitas, standar pengelolaan, dan kualitas terbitan berkala secara nasional. Jurnal AL-IDARAH terus memperbaiki diri untuk mendukung upaya tersebut. Beberapa hal yang telah dipenuhi oleh jurnal AL-IDARAH di antaranya adalah melakukan publikasi selain secara luring, juga secara daring pada alamat <http://ejournal.radenintan.ac.id/index.php/idaroh>, menggunakan *Open Journal System*, melengkapi p-ISSN 2086-6186 dengan e-ISSN 2580-2453, mendaftarkan ke lembaga pengindeks dan lain-lain. Jurnal AL-IDARAH akan terus memperbaiki diri dan terus menyesuaikan serta memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan akreditasi yang belum terpenuhi sesuai dengan perkembangan zaman.

Oleh karena itu, Program Pembinaan AL-IDARAH menuju Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Raden Intan Lampung dari Direktorat Pendidikan Tinggi Islam, Direktorat

Jenderal Pendidikan Islam, Kementerian Agama RI Tahun 2018 menjadi momentum penting dalam meningkatkan kualitas terbitan jurnal AL-IDARAH, menuju Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi Sinta 2.

B. Maksud dan Tujuan

Maksud dilaksanakannya kegiatan Pembinaan Jurnal AL-IDARAH menuju Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi adalah:

1. Memberikan wawasan manajemen terbitan berkala Ilmiah AL-IDARAH Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Raden Intan Lampung;
2. Menambah kemampuan pengelolaan kepada tim editor jurnal AL-IDARAH Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
3. Melakukan evaluasi diri pada mutu pengelolaan jurnal AL-IDARAH dengan bedah jurnal.

Adapun tujuan pelaksanaan kegiatan Pembinaan Jurnal AL-IDARAH menuju Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi ini adalah untuk

1. Meningkatkan kualitas sosialisasi hasil kajian studi Islam (*Islamic Studies*) khususnya bidang Kependidikan Islam yang menjadi core dan spesifikasi kajian PTAI melalui desiminasi ilmiah.
2. Meningkatkan Mutu terbitan berkala ilmiah dalam pengelolaan dan kualitas artikel
3. Mendapatkan gambaran mutu pengelolaan jurnal AL-IDARAH melalui evaluasi diri dengan bedah jurnal untuk perbaikan di masa mendatang.

C. Ruang Lingkup Kegiatan

Kegiatan Pembinaan Jurnal AL-IDARAH menuju akreditasi Sinta 2 Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Raden Intan Lampung ini mencakup peningkatan kualitas SDM pengelola jurnal, khususnya pengelola jurnal AL-IDARAH Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Raden Intan Lampung dan umumnya pengelola seluruh jurnal di lingkungan IAIN Raden Intan Lampung serta dosen khususnya yang berada di Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Selain peningkatan SDM, kegiatan ini juga mencakup peningkatan maintenance OJS e-Journal AL-IDARAH Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

Adapun bentuk kegiatan Peningkatan Mutu Jurnal Terakreditasi: Jurnal AL-IDARAH Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Raden Intan Lampung ini diwujudkan dalam bentuk:

1. Workshop Open Journal System (OJS) dengan fokus pada Bedah Jurnal;
2. Pelatihan Academic Writing dengan Reference Manager Zotero.

D. Dasar Hukum

Dasar hukum kegiatan Program Pembinaan AL-IDARAH: Jurnal Kependidikan Islam menuju Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi tahun 2018 adalah sesuai dengan Keputusan Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen Direktorat Pendidikan Tinggi Islam Ditjen Pendidikan Islam No. 4654 Tahun 2018 tentang Penerima Bantuan Pendampingan Akreditasi Jurnal Berbasis Riset Tahun Anggaran 2018.

E. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan

Program Pembinaan AL-IDARAH: Jurnal Kependidikan Islam menuju Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi tahun 2018 meliputi 2 kegiatan, yaitu 1) Workshop Manajemen e-Journal Berbasis *Open Journal System* (OJS) dengan fokus pada Bedah Jurnal, dan 2) Pelatihan Academic Writing dengan menggunakan Reference Manager Zotero.

1. Workshop Manajemen e-Journal berbasis OJS

a. Gambaran Kegiatan

Publikasi dan penerbitan-penerbitan karya ilmiah—termasuk jurnal—merupakan media dan wadah aktualisasi gagasan dalam bentuk karya ilmiah yang dapat memacu dinamika dan iklim akademik di Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Selain itu, penerbitan ilmiah ini juga dapat menjadi salah satu media untuk sosialisasi dan promosi lembaga ke tengah-tengah masyarakat luas. Melalui publikasi dan penerbitan jurnal yang berorientasi pada mutu dan akreditasi, maka hal ini dapat menjadi indikator dari tingkat produktivitas lembaga. Semakin berkualitas karya dan publikasi ilmiah suatu lembaga maka semakin baik. Sebaliknya, semakin buruk pengelolaan penerbitan dan jurnal ilmiah maka hal ini dapat menjadi indikator buruknya pengelolaan lembaga. Oleh karena itu penerbitan karya-karya ilmiah dalam bentuk jurnal menjadi sangat penting untuk meningkatkan kualitas publikasi Ilmiah.

Oleh karena itu, dalam rangka efektifitas dan efisiensi pengelolaan Jurnal AL-IDARAH khususnya dalam publikasi dan desiminasi jurnal maka penting diadakan Workshop Manajemen e-Journal berbasis *Open Journal System* (OJS). Kegiatan ini

diakhiri dengan bedah jurnal dengan melakukan evaluasi diri pada mutu pengelolaan jurnal AL-IDARAH berdasarkan matriks standar evaluasi diri areditasi jurnal ilmiah.

b. Susunan Panitia.

Panitia Workshop Manajemen e-Journal Berbasis Open Journal System (OJS) dengan fokus pada Bedah Jurnal AL-IDARAH seluruhnya berjumlah empat orang, yaitu:

- 1) Penanggung Jawab : Drs. H. Amirudin. M.Pd.I
- 2) Ketua : Dr. M. Muhassin, M.Hum
- 3) Sekretaris : Sri Purwanti N, M.Pd
- 4) Anggota : Indarto, M.Sc

c. Peserta.

Peserta kegiatan Workshop Manajemen e-Journal Berbasis Open Journal System (OJS) ini adalah pengelola jurnal yang ada di lingkungan UIN Raden Intan Lamapung. Seluruhnya berjumlah 25 orang sebagai berikut.

No.	Nama	Utusan Jurnal
1.	Dr. Ali Abdul Wakhid, M.Si	Jurnal Analisis
2.	Dr. Akmansyah, M.Ag	Jurnal Ijtimaiya
3.	Dr. Nadirsyah, MA	Jurnal Tapis
4.	Muslimin, MA	Jurnal adz-Dzikra
5.	Dr. Kiki M. Hakiki, MA	Jurnal al-Adyan
6.	Abdul Qodir Zaelani, M.H.I	Jurnal al-Adalah
7.	Muslim, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Asas
8.	Akbar Handoko, M.Pd	Jurnal Biosfer
9.	Mukarroham Mustari, M.Pd	Jurnal JPIF al-Biruni
10.	Irwandani, M.Pd.I	Jurnal Tadris
11.	Muhammad Syazali, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Jabar

12.	Rauf Tamim, M.Sos.I	Jurnal al-Ummah
13.	Yuli Yanti, M.Pd	Jurnal Terampil
14.	Satria Adi Pradana, M.Pd	Jurnal English Education
15.	Untung, M.Pd	Jurnal Al-Athfaal
16.	Afif Amrullah, M.Pd.I	Jurnal al-Bayan
17.	Femei Purnamasari, M.E.I	Jurnal Ikonomika
18.	Heru Juabdin Sada, M.Ag	Jurnal al-Tadzkiyyah
19.	Iip Nugraha, M.Pd	Jurnal Konseli
20.	Dr. Bambang, MA	Jurnal al-Jawi
21.	Dr. Subandi, MM	Jurnal al-Idarah
22.	Dr. Ahmad Fauzan, MA	Jurnal al-Idarah
23.	Dedi Lazwardi, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Idarah
24.	May Roni, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Idarah
25.	Feska Ajefri, M.Pd.I	Jurnal al-Idarah

d. Nara Sumber

Nara Sumber kegiatan Workshop Manajemen e-Journal Berbasis Open Journal System (OJS) adalah Bapak Fauzan, M.Ag, editor in chief jurnal KALAM, terakreditasi Sinta 2.

e. Moderator

Moderator kegiatan Workshop Manajemen e-Journal Berbasis Open Journal System (OJS) adalah Bapak May Roni, M.Si.

f. Materi

Materi kegiatan Workshop Manajemen e-Journal Berbasis Open Journal System (OJS) mencakup:

- 1) Transformasi jurnal ilmiah dari cetak ke online.
- 2) E-Publishing – Jurnal Manager.
- 3) E-Publishing – Editor.
- 4) Indeksasi Jurnal.

5) Praktek mengelola jurnal sebagai reviewer.

6) Evaluasi diri AL-IDARAH

g. Waktu Pelaksanaan

Kegiatan Workshop Manajemen e-Journal Berbasis Open Journal System (OJS) dilaksanakan selama dua hari, yaitu pada tanggal 19 – 20 November 2018.

h. Realisasi Anggaran.

Kegiatan Workshop Manajemen e-Journal Berbasis Open Journal System (OJS) menghabiskan dana sebesar Rp. 14.509.500 sebagaimana dalam Rencana Anggaran Biaya kegiatan sebagai berikut.

WORKSHOP OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEM (OJS) DAN BEDAH JURNAL	KEGIATAN					JUMLAH
Belanja Bahan						
1. ATK	1	keg	1	Keg	500,000	500,000
2. Foto Copy	1	Keg	1200	lbr	200	240,000
3. Banner	1	Keg	8	m	50,000	400,000
4. Perlengkapan Peserta	1	Keg	20	Org	100,000	2,000,000
5. Konsumsi Workshop	2	Hr	25	Org	35,000	1,750,000
6. Snack Workshop	2	Hr	25	Org	15,000	750,000
7. Sertifikat	1	Keg	20	Org	5,000	100,000
8. Dokumentasi	1	Keg	1	keg	500,000	500,000
Belanja Jasa Profesi						
1. Honor Narasumber	1	Org	10	Jpl	600,000	6,000,000
2. Honor Moderator	1	Keg	1	Org	350,000	350,000

Belanja perjalanan dinas paket meeting luar kota						
1. Penginapan Narasumber	1	org	2	Hr	645,000	1,290,000
2. Transport Narasumber PP	1	org	1	pp	629,500	629,500
						14,509,500

2. Pelatihan Academic Writing dengan Reference Manager Zotero

a. Gambaran kegiatan

Teknologi World Wide Web (www), yang telah mengalami tingkat kematangan luar biasa, mempunyai andil signifikan dalam merubah *landscape* informasi ilmiah. Melalui WWW jutaan item informasi ilmiah dapat disebarluaskan dengan cepat ke seluruh penjuru dunia. Sumber-sumber referensi riset (seperti artikel jurnal, tesis, disertasi, dan lain-lain) yang tersedia secara *online* menjadi melimpah-ruah. Untuk mengakses (juga mengunduh) referensi riset tersebut, kita hanya perlu mengenali sumber-sumber tersebut dan dapat menggunakan sarana penelusuran (*search engine*) secara tepat.

Pelatihan ini akan membahas cara memanfaatkan Zotero untuk mengelola referensi riset. *Software* ini dapat membantu mengklasifikan referensi riset sesuai dengan *taxonomy* disiplin ilmu dan sub-disiplin ilmu yang anda kaji. Zotero juga dilengkapi dengan sarana penelusuran yang *powerful* sehingga dapat mencari item-item referensi riset dengan mudah dan cepat baik dengan menggunakan *keyword, author, title* maupun yang lainnya. Selain itu, Zotero dilengkapi fitur untuk memudahkan kegiatan *sharing* koleksi referensi sesama anggota tim riset atau kolega, baik secara *offline* maupun *online*.

Referensi riset yang dikelola secara baik dengan menggunakan *reference management software* (semacam Zotero) juga mempunyai keuntungan lain yang sangat penting. *Software* semacam ini dapat membantu penulis membuat *citation style* atau *referencing style* (gaya dalam pembuatan kutipan dan daftar rujukan) secara mudah dan akurat menurut *standard* tertentu yang dikenal secara internasional. *Referencing style* merupakan salah satu elemen penting dalam penulisan ilmiah. Kualitas sebuah tulisan ilmiah dapat dilihat dari salah satunya *style* ini. Pembuatan *referencing style* secara manual akan terasa ribet karena harus cermat dalam penulisan elemen data sumber rujukan (pengarang, judul, tempat terbit, penerbit, edisi, volume, halaman, dan lain-lain) beserta *punctuation* (tanda baca) yang menyertainya. Kerumitan ini akan berkurang bila kita awali mengelola referensi riset dengan baik dengan Zotero.

b. Susunan Panitia

Panitia Pelatihan Academic Writing dengan Reference Manager Zotero seluruhnya berjumlah empat orang, yaitu:

- 1) Penanggung Jawab : Drs. H. Amirudin, M.Pd.I
- 2) Ketua : Dr. M. Muhassin, M.Hum
- 3) Sekretaris : Sri Purwanti, M.Pd
- 4) Anggota : Indarto, M.Sc

c. Peserta

Peserta kegiatan Pelatihan Academic Writing dengan Reference Manager Zotero ini adalah pengelola jurnal dan dosen yang ada di lingkungan UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Seluruhnya berjumlah 55 orang sebagai berikut.

No.	Nama	Utusan Jurnal/Dosen
1.	Dr. Ali Abdul Wakhid, M.Si	Jurnal Analisis
2.	Dr. Akmansyah, M.Ag	Jurnal Ijtimaiya
3.	Dr. Nadirsyah, MA	Jurnal Tapis
4.	Muslimin, MA	Jurnal adz-Dzikra
5.	Dr. Kiki M. Hakiki, MA	Jurnal al-Adyan
6.	Abdul Qodir Zaelani, M.H.I	Jurnal al-Adalah
7.	Muslim, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Asas
8.	Akbar Handoko, M.Pd	Jurnal Biosfer
9.	Mukarroham Mustari, M.Pd	Jurnal JPIF al-Biruni
10.	Irwandani, M.Pd.I	Jurnal Tadris
11.	Muhammad Syazali, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Jabar
12.	Rauf Tamim, M.Sos.I	Jurnal al-Ummah
13.	Yuli Yanti, M.Pd	Jurnal Terampil
14.	Satria Adi Pradana, M.Pd	Jurnal English Education
15.	Untung, M.Pd	Jurnal Al-Athfaal
16.	Afif Amrullah, M.Pd.I	Jurnal al-Bayan
17.	Femei Purnamasari, M.E.I	Jurnal Ikonomika
18.	Heru Juabdin Sada, M.Ag	Jurnal al-Tadzkiyyah
19.	Iip Nugraha, M.Pd	Jurnal Konseli
20.	Dr. Bambang, MA	Jurnal al-Jawi
21.	Dr. Subandi, MM	Jurnal al-Idarah
22.	Dr. Ahmad Fauzan, MA	Jurnal al-Idarah
23.	Dedi Lazwardi, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Idarah
24.	May Roni, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Idarah
25.	Feska Ajefri, M.Pd.I	Jurnal al-Idarah
26.	Junaidah	Dosen MPI
27.	Desi Handayani	Dosen MPI
28.	Yasinta Mahendra	Dosen MPI

29.	Yusnita Mahendra	Dosen MPI
30.	Wahyu Satriawan	Dosen MPI
31.	Etika Pujiati	Dosen MPI
32.	Yuli Habibah	Dosen MPI
33.	Ilhami	Dosen MPI
34.	Ani Pujiati	Dosen MPI
35.	Yosep Aspat Alamsyah	Dosen MPI
36.	Sugianto	Dosen MPI
37.	M. Siddik	Dosen MPI
38.	Riyuzen P. Tuala	Dosen MPI
39.	Rifai	Dosen MPI
40.	Pramita Silvia	Dosen MPI
41.	Dela Devita	Dosen MPI
42.	Sri Purwanti	Dosen MPI
43.	Candraning D	Dosen MPI
44.	Handoko	Dosen PBio
45.	Garum	Dosen MPI
46.	Hartoni	Dosen MPI
47.	Herman	Dosen PMTK
48.	Cahnio	Dosen PIAUD
49.	Septa Aryanika	Dosen PBI
50.	Satria Adi Pradana	Dosen PBI
51.	Laila Puspita	Dosen PBio
52.	Komarudin	Dosen PMTK
53.	Herman	Dosen PMTK
54.	Era Budiati	Dosen PAI
55.	Irawansyah	Dosen PBI

d. Nara Sumber

Nara Sumber kegiatan Pelatihan Academic Writing dengan Reference Manager Zotero adalah Bapak Imam Mustofa, M.Si., Editor in Chief Jurnal Edukasia, terakreditasi Sinta 2.

e. Moderator

Moderator kegiatan Academic Writing dengan Reference Manager Zotero adalah May Roni, M.Si.

f. Materi

Materi kegiatan Pelatihan Manajemen Reference Zotero mencakup:

- 1) Pengenalan tentang plagiarisme.
- 2) Aturan penulisan sitasi pada penulisan karya ilmiah.
- 3) Panduan gaya penulisan sitiran karya ilmiah.
- 4) Pemanfaatan Manajemen Reference Zotero.
- 5) Praktik penulisan sitasi dengan menggunakan Manajemen reference Zotero.

g. Waktu Pelaksanaan

Kegiatan Pelatihan Academic Writing dengan Reference Manager Zotero dilaksanakan selama dua hari, yaitu tanggal 3 – 4 Desember 2018.

h. Realisasi Anggaran

Kegiatan Pelatihan Manajemen Reference Zotero menghabiskan dana sebesar Rp. 21.619.500, sebagaimana dalam Rencana Anggaran Biaya kegiatan sebagai berikut.

PELATIHAN ACADEMIC WRITING DENGAN ZOTERO	KEGIATAN					JUMLAH
Belanja Bahan						
1. ATK	1	keg	1	Keg	500,000	500,000
2. Foto Copy	1	Keg	1500	lbr	200	300,000
3. Banner	1	Keg	8	m	50,000	400,000
4. Perlengkapan Peserta	1	Keg	30	Org	100,000	3,000,000
5. Konsumsi Workshop	2	Hr	55	Org	35,000	3,850,000
6. Snack Workshop	2	Hr	55	Org	15,000	1,650,000
7. Sertifikat	1	Keg	30	Org	5,000	150,000
8. Dokumentasi	1	Keg	1	keg	500,000	500,000
Belanja Jasa Profesi						
1. Honor Narasumber	1	Org	10	Jpl	900,000	9,000,000
2. Honor Moderator	1	Keg	1	Org	350,000	350,000
Belanja perjalanan dinas paket meeting luar kota						
1. Penginapan Narasumber	1	org	2	Hr	645,000	1,290,000
2. Transport Narasumber PP	1	org	1	pp	629,500	629,500
						21,619,500

F. Hasil Yang Dicapai

1. Workshop Manajemen E-Journal Berbasis OJS.

Setelah dilaksanakannya kegiatan Workshop Manajemen e-Journal Berbasis Open Journal System ini, diperoleh beberapa hasil berikut:

- a. Peserta workshop khususnya pengelola jurnal AL-IDARAH memahami manajemen Pengelolaan Open Journal System;

- b. Peserta workshop khususnya pengelola jurnal AL-IDARAH memahami manajemen penerbitan dengan OJS.
- c. Peserta workshop khususnya pengelola jurnal AL-IDARAH mampu mengaplikasikan setup OJS;
- d. Peserta workshop khususnya pengelola jurnal AL-IDARAH mampu menerbitkan jurnal dengan OJS.
- e. Peserta workshop khususnya pengelola jurnal AL-IDARAH mengetahui hasil evaluasi mutu pengelolaan AL-IDARAH dan berusaha meningkatkan mutu pada aspek pengelolaan yang dirasa masih kurang dan butuh perbaikan.

2. Pelatihan Academic Writing dengan Reference Manager Zotero

Setelah kegiatan pelatihan Academic Writing dengan Reference Manager Zotero didapatkan hasil sebagai berikut:

- a. Peserta pelatihan memahami cara penulisan sitasi dalam karya ilmiah.
- b. Peserta pelatihan memahami pentingnya penggunaan Reference Management Software.
- c. Peserta pelatihan mampu membuat akun pada Zotero.
- d. Peserta pelatihan mampu menyimpan data menggunakan software Zotero.
- e. Peserta pelatihan mampu menggunakan data pada manajemen Reference Zotero untuk menuliskan footnote dan daftar pustaka.

G. Simpulan dan Saran

Sebagai akhir dari laporan ini dapat disampaikan simpulan dan saran sebagai berikut:

Kesimpulan

Program Pembinaan Jurnal AL-IDARAH menuju Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi dari Direktorat Pendidikan Tinggi Islam, Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Islam, Kementerian Agama RI Tahun 2018 sangat bermanfaat bagi pengembangan dan peningkatan mutu terbitan berkala ilmiah di lingkungan Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam (PTKI).

Saran

Seyogyanya Program Pembinaan Jurnal AL-IDARAH menuju Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi dari Direktorat Pendidikan Tinggi Islam, Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Islam, Kementerian Agama RI terus diprogramkan secara berkelanjutan. Hal ini agar terjaga mutu jurnal dan dalam rangka menuju terbitan berkala ilmiah yang bermutu.

H. Penutup

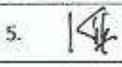
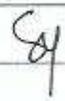
Demikian disampaikan laporan kegiatan Program Bantuan Pendampingan Akreditasi Jurnal Berbasis Riset Tahun 2018 dengan judul Pembinaan AL-IDARAH: Jurnal Kependidikan menuju Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi. Dengan harapan dapat diterima sebagai bentuk pertanggungjawaban AL-IDARAH selaku penerima bantuan.

Bandar Lampung, Januari 2019
Ketua Pelaksana

Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum
NIP. 197708182008011012

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

Hari/Tanggal : Senin, 19 November 2018 Tempat : Ruang Sidang Prodi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam FTK UIN Raden Intan Lampung	Waktu : 08.00 – 16.00 WIB Acara : Workshop Manajemen Open Journal System (OJS) dan Bedah Jurnal Al-Idarah
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No	Nama	Utusan Jurnal	Tanda Tangan	
1.	Dr. Ali Abdul Wakhid, M.Si	Jurnal Analisis	1. 	
2.	Dr. Akmansyah, M.Ag	Jurnal Ijtima'iyah		2. 
3.	Dr. Nadirsyah, MA	Jurnal Tapis	3. 	
4.	Muslimin, MA	Jurnal adz-Dzikra		4. 
5.	Dr. Kiki M. Hakiki, MA	Jurnal al-Adyan	5. 	
6.	Abdul Qodir Zaelani, M.H.I	Jurnal al-Adalah		6. 
7.	Muslim, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Asas	7. 	
8.	Akbar Handoko, M.Pd	Jurnal Biosfer		8. 
9.	Mukarromah Mustari, M.Pd	Jurnal JPIF al-Biruni	9. 	
10.	Irwandani, M.Pd.I	Jurnal Tadris		10. 
11.	Muhammad Syazali, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Jabar	11. 	
12.	Rauf Tamim, M.Sos.I	Jurnal al-Ummah		12. 
13.	Yuli Yanti, M.Pd	Jurnal Terampil	13. 	
14.	Satria Adi Pradana, M.Pd	Jurnal English Education		14. 
15.	Untung, M.Pd	Jurnal Al-Athfaal	15. 	
16.	Afif Amrullah, M.Pd.I	Jurnal al-Bayan		16. 
17.	Femei Purnamasari, M.E.I	Jurnal Ikonomika	17. 	
18.	Heru Juabdin Sada, M.Ag	Jurnal al-Tadzkiyyah		18. 
19.	Iip Nugraha, M.Pd	Jurnal Konseli	19. 	
20.	Dr. Bambang, MA	Jurnal al-Jawi		20. 
21.	Dr. Subandi, MM	Jurnal al-Idarah	21. 	
22.	Dr. Ahmad Fauzan, MA	Jurnal al-Idarah		22. 
23.	Dedi Lazwardi, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Idarah	23. 	

24.	May Roni, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Idarah		24. <i>Rn</i>
25.	Feska Ajefri, M.Pd.I	Jurnal al-Idarah	25. <i>Faj</i>	

Bandarlampung, November 2018
Ketua,



Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum
NIP. 197708182008011012

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

Hari/Tanggal : Selasa, 20 November 2018 Tempat : Ruang Sidang Prodi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam FTK UIN Raden Intan Lampung	Waktu : 08.00 – 11.00 WIB Acara : Workshop Manajemen Open Journal System (OJS) dan Bedah Jurnal Al-Idarah
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No	Nama	Utusan Jurnal	Tanda Tangan	
1.	Dr. Ali Abdul Wakhid, M.Si	Jurnal Analisis	1. <i>al</i>	
2.	Dr. Akmansyah, M.Ag	Jurnal Ijtimaiya		2. <i>akm</i>
3.	Dr. Nadirsyah, MA	Jurnal Tapis	3. <i>n</i>	
4.	Muslimin, MA	Jurnal adz-Dzikra		4. <i>mf</i>
5.	Dr. Kiki M. Hakiki, MA	Jurnal al-Adyan	5. <i>Kik</i>	
6.	Abdul Qodir Zaelani, M.H.I	Jurnal al-Adalah		6. <i>Aqz</i>
7.	Muslim, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Asas	7. <i>h</i>	
8.	Akbar Handoko, M.Pd	Jurnal Biosfer		8. <i>jh</i>
9.	Mukarroham Mustari, M.Pd	Jurnal JPIF al-Biruni	9. <i>ka</i>	
10.	Irwandani, M.Pd.I	Jurnal Tadris		10. <i>irw</i>
11.	Muhammad Syazali, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Jabar	11. <i>Sy</i>	
12.	Rauf Tamim, M.Sos.I	Jurnal al-Ummah		12. <i>RF</i>
13.	Yuli Yanti, M.Pd	Jurnal Terampil	13. <i>yp</i>	
14.	Satria Adi Pradana, M.Pd	Jurnal English Education		14. <i>sap</i>
15.	Untung, M.Pd	Jurnal Al-Athfaal	15. <i>uf</i>	
16.	Afif Amrullah, M.Pd.I	Jurnal al-Bayan		16. <i>af</i>
17.	Femei Purnamasari, M.E.I	Jurnal Ikonomika	17. <i>fm</i>	
18.	Heru Juabdin Sada, M.Ag	Jurnal al-Tadzkiyyah		18. <i>her</i>
19.	Iip Nugraha, M.Pd	Jurnal Konseli	19. <i>ip</i>	
20.	Dr. Bambang, MA	Jurnal al-Jawi		20. <i>bb</i>
21.	Dr. Subandi, MM	Jurnal al-Idarah	21. <i>sb</i>	
22.	Dr. Ahmad Fauzan, MA	Jurnal al-Idarah		22. <i>af</i>
23.	Dedi Lazwardi, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Idarah	23. <i>Dde</i>	

24.	May Roni, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Idarah		24. <i>Rr</i>
25.	Feska Ajefri, M.Pd.I	Jurnal al-Idarah	25. <i>Faj</i>	

Bandarlampung, November 2018
Ketua,



Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum
NIP. 197708182008011012

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

Hari/Tanggal : Senin, 3 Desember 2018 Tempat : Ruang Sidang Prodi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam FTK UIN Raden Intan Lampung	Waktu : 08.00 – 16.00 WIB Acara : Pelatihan Academic Writing dengan Reference Manager Zotero
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No	Nama	Utusan Jurnal	Tanda Tangan	
1.	Dr. Ali Abdul Wakhid, M.Si	Jurnal Analisis	1. <i>al</i>	
2.	Dr. Akmansyah, M.Ag	Jurnal Ijtimaia		2. <i>akm</i>
3.	Dr. Nadirsyah, MA	Jurnal Tapis	3. <i>na</i>	
4.	Muslimin, MA	Jurnal adz-Dzikra		4. <i>mf</i>
5.	Dr. Kiki M. Hakiki, MA	Jurnal al-Adyan	5. <i>kik</i>	
6.	Abdul Qodir Zaelani, M.H.I	Jurnal al-Adalah		6. <i>AQZ</i>
7.	Muslim, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Asas	7. <i>k</i>	
8.	Akbar Handoko, M.Pd	Jurnal Biosfer		8. <i>ak</i>
9.	Mukarroham Mustari, M.Pd	Jurnal JPIF al-Biruni	9. <i>ke</i>	
10.	Irwandani, M.Pd.I	Jurnal Tadris		10. <i>irw</i>
11.	Muhammad Syazali, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Jabar	11. <i>Sy</i>	
12.	Rauf Tamim, M.Sos.I	Jurnal al-Ummah		12. <i>Rf</i>
13.	Yuli Yanti, M.Pd	Jurnal Terampil	13. <i>Y</i>	
14.	Satria Adi Pradana, M.Pd	Jurnal English Education		14. <i>Sap</i>
15.	Untung, M.Pd	Jurnal Al-Athfaal	15. <i>Uat</i>	
16.	Afif Amrullah, M.Pd.I	Jurnal al-Bayan		16. <i>af</i>
17.	Femei Pumamasari, M.E.I	Jurnal Ikonomika	17. <i>fm</i>	
18.	Heru Juabdin Sada, M.Ag	Jurnal al-Tadzkiyyah		18. <i>her</i>
19.	Iip Nugraha, M.Pd	Jurnal Konseli	19. <i>ip</i>	
20.	Dr. Bambang, MA	Jurnal al-Jawi		20. <i>BP</i>
21.	Dr. Subandi, MM	Jurnal al-Idarah	21. <i>SB</i>	SA
22.	Dr. Ahmad Fauzan, MA	Jurnal al-Idarah		22. <i>AF</i>
23.	Dedi Lazwardi, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Idarah	23. <i>DLP</i>	

24.	May Roni, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Idarah		24. Rn
25.	Feska Ajefri, M.Pd.I	Jurnal al-Idarah	25. Faj	
26.	Junaidah	Dosen MPI	26. Jn	
27.	Desi Handayani	Dosen MPI		27. Dg
28.	Yasinta Mahendra	Dosen MPI	28. Ym	
29.	Yusnita Mahendra	Dosen MPI		29. Ym
30.	Wahyu Satriawan	Dosen MPI	30. why	
31.	Etika Pujianti	Dosen MPI		31. Etk
32.	Yuli Habibah	Dosen MPI	32. Yh	
33.	Iilhami	Dosen MPI		33. Ilh
34.	Ani Pujiati	Dosen MPI	34. An	
35.	Yosep Aspat Alamsyah	Dosen MPI		35. Ys
36.	Sugianto	Dosen MPI	36. Sg	
37.	M. Siddik	Dosen MPI		37. Sd
38.	Riyuzen P. Tuala	Dosen MPI	38. Rm	
39.	Rifai	Dosen MPI		39. Rf
40.	Pramita Silvia	Dosen MPI	40. Pr	
41.	Dela Devita	Dosen MPI		41. Dela
42.	Sri Purwanti	Dosen MPI	42. Spw	
43.	Candraning D	Dosen MPI		43. cdr
44.	Handoko	Dosen PBio	44. Hd	
45.	Garum	Dosen MPI		45. Gr
46.	Hartoni	Dosen MPI	46. Hk	
47.	Herman	Dosen PMTK		47. Hm
48.	Cahnio	Dosen PIAUD	48. Ch	
49.	Septa Aryanika	Dosen PBI		49. Sor
50.	Satria Adi Pradana	Dosen PBI	50. Saf	
51.	Laila Puspita	Dosen PBio		51. Lp
52.	Komarudin	Dosen PMTK	52. Km	
53.	Herman	Dosen PMTK		53. Hm

54.	Era Budiati	Dosen PAI	54. <i>Epa</i>	
55.	Irawansyah	Dosen PBI		55. <i>Jad</i>

Bandarlampung, Desember 2018
Ketua



Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum
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DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

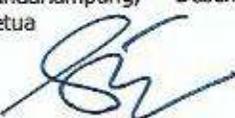
Hari/Tanggal : Selasa, 4 Desember 2018 Tempat : Ruang Sidang Prodi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam FTK UIN Raden Intan Lampung	Waktu : 08.00 – 11.00 WIB Acara : Pelatihan Academic Writing dengan Reference Manager Zotero
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No	Nama	Utusan Jurnal	Tanda Tangan	
1.	Dr. Ali Abdul Wakhid, M.Si	Jurnal Analisis	1. <i>al</i>	
2.	Dr. Akmansyah, M.Ag	Jurnal Ijtimaiya		2. <i>akm</i>
3.	Dr. Nadirsyah, MA	Jurnal Tapis	3. <i>na</i>	
4.	Muslimin, MA	Jurnal adz-Dzikra		4. <i>mf</i>
5.	Dr. Kiki M. Hakiki, MA	Jurnal al-Adyan	5. <i>kiki</i>	
6.	Abdul Qodir Zaelani, M.H.I	Jurnal al-Adalah		6. <i>AQZ</i>
7.	Muslim, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Asas	7. <i>mu</i>	
8.	Akbar Handoko, M.Pd	Jurnal Biosfer		8. <i>ak</i>
9.	Mukarromah Mustari, M.Pd	Jurnal JPIF al-Biruni	9. <i>me</i>	
10.	Irwandani, M.Pd.I	Jurnal Tadris		10. <i>IWI</i>
11.	Muhammad Syazali, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Jabar	11. <i>sy</i>	
12.	Rauf Tamim, M.Sos.I	Jurnal al-Ummah		12. <i>RT</i>
13.	Yuli Yanti, M.Pd	Jurnal Terampil	13. <i>yy</i>	
14.	Satria Adi Pradana, M.Pd	Jurnal English Education		14. <i>SAP</i>
15.	Untung, M.Pd	Jurnal Al-Athfaal	15. <i>unt</i>	
16.	Afif Amrullah, M.Pd.I	Jurnal al-Bayan		16. <i>af</i>
17.	Femei Purnamasari, M.E.I	Jurnal Ikonomika	17. <i>fm</i>	
18.	Heru Juabdin Sada, M.Ag	Jurnal al-Tadzkiyyah		18. <i>hs</i>
19.	Iip Nugraha, M.Pd	Jurnal Konseli	19. <i>ip</i>	
20.	Dr. Bambang, MA	Jurnal al-Jawi		20. <i>bb</i>
21.	Dr. Subandi, MM	Jurnal al-Idarah	21. <i>sb</i>	
22.	Dr. Ahmad Fauzan, MA	Jurnal al-Idarah		22. <i>af</i>

23.	Dedi Lazwardi, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Idarah	23.	De	
24.	May Roni, M.Pd	Jurnal al-Idarah			24. Rn
25.	Feska Ajefri, M.Pd.I	Jurnal al-Idarah	25.	Faj	
26.	Junaidah	Dosen MPI	26.	Jun	
27.	Desi Handayani	Dosen MPI			27. Des
28.	Yasinta Mahendra	Dosen MPI	28.	Ym	
29.	Yusnita Mahendra	Dosen MPI			29. Ym
30.	Wahyu Satriawan	Dosen MPI	30.	why	
31.	Etika Pujiati	Dosen MPI			31. Ete
32.	Yuli Habibah	Dosen MPI	32.	Yh	
33.	Ilhami	Dosen MPI			33. Ih
34.	Ani Pujiati	Dosen MPI	34.	An	
35.	Yosep Aspat Alamsyah	Dosen MPI			35. Yte
36.	Sugianto	Dosen MPI	36.	Sy	
37.	M. Siddik	Dosen MPI			37. Sd
38.	Riyuzen P. Tuala	Dosen MPI	38.	Ry	
39.	Rifai	Dosen MPI			39. Rf
40.	Pramita Silvia	Dosen MPI	40.	pr	
41.	Dela Devita	Dosen MPI			41. Dela
42.	Sri Purwanti	Dosen MPI	42.	Spur	
43.	Candraning D	Dosen MPI			43. Cd
44.	Handoko	Dosen PBio	44.	ha	
45.	Garum	Dosen MPI			45. Gr
46.	Hartoni	Dosen MPI	46.	ht	
47.	Herman	Dosen PMTK			47. Her
48.	Cahnio	Dosen PIAUD	48.	ch	
49.	Septa Aryanika	Dosen PBI			49. Sep
50.	Satria Adi Pradana	Dosen PBI	50.	Sap	
51.	Laila Puspita	Dosen PBio			51. Lep
52.	Komarudin	Dosen PMTK	52.	Kor	
53.	Herman	Dosen PMTK			53. Her

54.	Era Budiati	Dosen PAI	54. <i>Era</i>	
55.	Irawansyah	Dosen PBI		55. <i>Jkr</i>

Bandarlampung, Desember 2018
Ketua



Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum
NIP. 197708182008011012









**KEPUTUSAN REKTOR UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
NOMOR 216 TAHUN 2019**

T E N T A N G

**PENETAPAN JUDUL PENELITIAN DAN NAMA PENELITI PADA PENELITIAN DASAR PENGEMBANGAN
PROGAM STUDI DI LINGKUNGAN UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG TAHUN 2019**

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

REKTOR UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG

- Menimbang : a. Bahwa dalam rangka meningkatkan kualitas penelitian di lingkungan UIN Raden Intan Lampung, perlu ditetapkan Judul Penelitian dan Nama Peneliti pada Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi UIN Raden Intan Lampung yang dibiayai dari DIPA Tahun Anggaran 2019;
- b. Bahwa dalam rangka meningkatkan produktivitas dan kualitas penelitian sesuai dengan Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi, dan berdasarkan proposal penelitian yang diajukan ke Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (LP2M) UIN Raden Intan Lampung dan Hasil Penilaian Tim Penilai/Seleksi Proposal Penelitian Tahun 2019, maka perlu menetapkan Keputusan Rektor tentang Judul Penelitian dan Nama Penelitian Peningkatan Kapasitas/Pembinaan yang memenuhi persyaratan untuk dibiayai dari DIPA UIN Raden Intan Tahun 2019.
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2002 tentang Sistem Nasional Penelitian, Pengembangan, dan Penerapan Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi;
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
3. Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005 tentang Guru dan Dosen;
4. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 04 Tahun 2014 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
6. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 tentang Pola Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;
7. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 19 Tahun 2005 tentang Standar Nasional Pendidikan;
8. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 37 Tahun 2009 tentang Dosen;
9. Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Nomor 49 Tahun 2014 tentang Standar Nasional Pendidikan Tinggi;
10. Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 55 Tahun 2014 tentang Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat;
11. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 190/PMK.05/2012 tentang Tatacara Pembayaran dalam rangka Pelaksanaan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara;
12. Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 22 Tahun 2017 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
13. Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 31 Tahun 2017 tentang Statuta UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
14. Daftar Isian Pelaksanaan Anggaran DIPA UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Nomor DIPA SP.025.2424260/2019 Tanggal 5 Desember 2018.
15. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor.032/PMK.02/2018 tentang Standar Biaya Masukan Tahun Anggaran 2019.

M E M U T U S K A N

- Menetapkan : PENETAPAN JUDUL PENELITIAN DAN NAMA PENELITI PADA PENELITIAN DASAR PENGEMBANGAN PROGAM STUDI DI LINGKUNGAN UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG TAHUN 2019
- PERTAMA : Menetapkan Judul Penelitian dan Nama Peneliti pada Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi UIN Raden Intan Lampung Tahun Anggaran 2019 sebagaimana tercantum pada lampiran keputusan ini;
- KEDUA : Tugas Peneliti :
1. Melaksanakan penelitian sesuai dengan judul yang sudah ditetapkan;
2. Melaporkan hasil penelitian kepada Rektor selaku kuasa pengguna anggaran c.q. Ketua LP2M UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
- KETIGA : Segala biaya sebagai akibat dikeluarkannya keputusan ini dibebankan kepada Anggaran DIPA UIN Raden Intan Lampung Tahun 2019;

KEEMPAT : Surat keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan, dengan ketentuan segala sesuatunya akan diubah dan diperbaiki kembali apabila terdapat kekeliruan dalam keputusan ini;
Surat keputusan ini diberikan kepada masing-masing yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan dengan penuh tanggung jawab.

Ditetapkan di Bandar Lampung
Pada tanggal 27 Mei 2019

REKTOR UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG,



H. MOH. MUKRI

LAMPIRAN I
 KEPUTUSAN REKTOR UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
 NOMOR 216 TAHUN 2019 TANGGAL 27 MEI 2019
 TENTANG
 PENETAPAN JUDUL PENELITIAN DAN NAMA PENELITI PADA PENELITIAN DASAR PENGEMBANGAN
 PROGRAM STUDI DI LINGKUNGAN UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG TAHUN 2019

No	Nama Peneliti	Fak	Cluster	Judul Penelitian
1	2	3	4	5
0	Ahmad Fraulein Intan Suri	Tarbiyah dan Keguruan	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Model Evaluasi Kinerja Dosen Berbasis Indikator Kinerja Utama (Iku)
02	Mubasit Badarudin	Dakwah dan Ilmu Komunikasi	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Fungsi Manajemen Dalam Pembinaan Kinerja Karyawan Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah (Bprs) Bandar Lampung
03	Bukhori Abdul Shomad Siti Badi'ah	Ushuluddin dan Studi Agama	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Kontribusi Prof. Dr. Muhammad Quraish Shihab Dalam Perkembangan Model Studi Al-Qur'an dan Pengaruhnya di Indonesia
04	Firdaus khoiriya ulfa	Tarbiyah dan Keguruan	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Sukcessfull Aging Lansia Pada Suku Jawa Dan Suku Lampung Di Provinsi Lampung
05	Effendi Badruzaman	Ushuluddin dan Studi Agama	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Hizbullah dan Gerakan Anti Kolonialisme di Lampung (Studi Atas Pemikiran dan Gerakan Anti Kolonial KH. Ahmad Hanafiah Lampung)
06	Erlina Idham Kholid	Tarbiyah dan Keguruan	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Pengembangan Kurikulum Program Studi S2 Pendidikan Bahasa Arab Pascasarjana Uin Raden Intan Lampung
07	Hasan Mukmin Tontowi Jauhari	Dakwah dan Ilmu Komunikasi	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Riset Aksi Partisipatoris Menejemen Pemberdayaan Takmir Masjid Terapung Dalam Meningkatkan Ekonomi Masyarakat Muslim Pesisir
08	Iwan Kurniawan Sofyan M Sholeh	Tarbiyah dan Keguruan	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	The analysis of EFL students' ability in translating texts from English into Indonesian in Lampung State Islamic University
09	Jayusman Mahmudin Bunyamin	Syariah	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Analisis Putusan Hakim Tentang Penetapan Dispensasi Pernikahan di Pengadilan-pengadilan Agama Provinsi Lampung (Antara Permasalahan Rendahnya Usia Pernikahan dan Perlindungan Terhadap Hak-Hak Anak)
10	Junaidah sovia mas ayu	Tarbiyah dan Keguruan	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Strategi Kerjasama Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam Negeri Dalam Meningkatkan Akreditasi Prodi Di Provinsi Lampung
11	M. Saifuddin Sri Ilham Nasution	Dakwah dan Ilmu komunikasi	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Pembelajaran Kooperatif Dalam Perkuliahan Konseling Kelompok Pada Mahasiswa Bimbingan Konseling Islam Fakultas Dakwah dan Ilmu Komunikasi UIN Raden Intan Lampung
12	Marwin Sucipto	Syariah	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Pidana Mati Dalam Perspektif Siswa Sekolah Menengah Atas Di Kota Bandar Lampung
13	Koderi Agus Jatmiko	Tarbiyah dan Keguruan	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Pengembangan Media Mobile Learning Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Bahasa Arab
14	Mohammad Muhassin Satria Adi Pradana	Tarbiyah dan Keguruan	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Personal Deictic Expression In The Quran: A Pragmatic Study On The English Interpretation Of Surah Al-Baqarah
15	Muhammad Nur Mohammad Nursalim Nursalim	Ushuluddin dan Studi Agama	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Logika dan Argumentasi dalam al-Quran; Studi terhadap pemikiran al-Ghazali dalam kitab al-Qistas al-Mustaqim
16	Mujib Mardiyah	Tarbiyah dan Keguruan	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Literasi Matematis Mahasiswa Pendidikan Matematika Melalui Pembelajaran Science, Technology, Engineering, And Mathematics (STEM) Ditinjau dari Kecerdasan Multiple Intelligences
17	Netriwati Busmayaril	Tarbiyah dan Keguruan	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Pengembangan Lembar Kerja Mahasiswa (LKM) relasi dan fungsi dengan pendekatan inkuiri terbimbing berbasis website.
18	Nurhasanah Leni Meriyati	Tarbiyah dan Keguruan	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Persepsi Dosen Prodi PGMI dan PGRA Terhadap Remunerasi
19	Nurul Hidayah Rohmatillah	Tarbiyah dan Keguruan	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Integrasi Penguatan Karakter Bagi Mahasiswa Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia
20	Rifda El Fiah Saiful Bahri	Tarbiyah dan Keguruan	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Model Pembelajaran Berbasis Bimbingan
21	Rina Budi Satiyarti	Tarbiyah dan	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Variasi Mutasi Dna Mitokondriapenderita Diabetes

	Agus Susanti	Keguruan		Melitus Tipe li (Dmt2)
22	Riyuzen Sulthan Syahrir	Tarbiyah dan Keguruan	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Progam Studi	Implementasi Manajemen Mutu Sekolah (Studi Multi Kasus di SMA Al-Kautsar Kota Bandar Lampung)
23	Shonhaji Muhammad Tauhid	Ushuluddin dan Studi Agama	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Progam Studi	Antropologi Budaya Jawa Dalam Kitab Tafsir Al-Qur'an Berbahasa Jawa Karya KH. Bisri Mustofa
24	Siti Patimah Firdaus Muhammad	Tarbiyah dan Keguruan	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Progam Studi	Pengaruh Implementasi Kebijakan Kurikulum 2013 Terhadap Mutu Pembelajaran Di Mtsn Kota Bandar Lampung
25	Suslina M. Husaini	Dakwah dan Ilmu Komunikasi	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Progam Studi	Implementasi Fungsi Manajemen dalam Menghimpun Dana (Funding) dan Penyaluran Dana (Financing) pada BMT Assyafi'iyah Berkah Nasional Karang Anyar Lampung Selatan
26	Wagianto H Linda Firdawaty	Syariah	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Progam Studi	Penyelesaian Kasus Persekusi Dalam Perspektif Undang-Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 1999 Tentang Hak Asasi Manusia Dan Sosiologi Hukum Islam

REKTOR UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG,

H. MOH. MUKRI

Nama Kluster, Nomor SK dan Nominal Bantuan

Penelitian Tahun Anggaran 2019

No	Kluster	No SK	Nominal Bantuan
1	Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	215 Tahun 2019	Rp. 32.000.000
2	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	216 Tahun 2019	Rp. 25.000.000
3	Penelitian Pembinaan/ Kapasitas	217 Tahun 2019	Rp. 15.000.000
4	Penerbitan Buku Ajar	218 Tahun 2019	Rp. 20.000.000
5	Penelitian Terapan Kajian Strategis Nasional	219 Tahun 2019	Rp. 75.000.000
6	Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Berbasis Program Studi	220 Tahun 2019	Rp. 40.000.000
7	Penelitian Terapan Pengembangan Nasional	221 Tahun 2019	Rp. 101.000.000
8	Penelitian Pengembangan Pendidikan Tinggi	222 Tahun 2019	Rp. 41.000.000

RESEARCH REPORT

PERSONAL DEICTIC EXPRESSION IN THE QURAN: A PRAGMATIC STUDY ON THE ENGLISH INTERPRETATION OF SURAH AL-BAQARAH

By:

**Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum.
Satria Adi Pradana, M.Pd.**



**LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN PADA MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
2019**

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Undoubtedly the Quran is widely acknowledged as a miraculous book, in terms of its unique style and presentation of the Arabic language. As Muslims worldwide know, the words and surahs contained in the Quran can only have come from Allah. Unlike other religious texts, the Quran famously issues a challenge to all mankind to try and produce even one Surah just like it. Until now, nobody has been able to meet the challenge, even though many have tried.

The Quran plays a very important role in the life of Muslims. Basically, it is a guidance book in which the words used in the Quran are meaningful. Scientifically the meaningfulness of the Quran is closely related to the linguistic features which deal with context. Here it can be pointed out that meaning and context concepts are dynamic entities which are the object of semantics and pragmatics study. Semantics deals with independent context and pragmatics deals with dependent contexts. Meanwhile pragmatics concerns on the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or reader) (Yule: 2000).

Simply, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the scientific study of use of language between text and context of situation.

Meaning can only be understood by looking at linguistic marker which has a “pointing” in a given discourse context. One obvious way to signify that texts and contexts of situation are mutually related is through phenomenon of deixis. Substantially, deixis concerns on the way in which language is encoded or grammatical features of the context of utterance in the speech event, and with the ways in the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance (Levinson, 1983).

The use of deictic expression, the so-called deixis, can be found in the English interpretation of Quran, as stated in the verse 3 of Surah Al Baqarah.

(1) 3. *And who believe in what has been revealed to you, [O Muhammad], and what was revealed before you, and of the Hereafter **they** are certain [in faith].*

It can be seen from (1) that the word *they* is a deictic marker categorized as a person deixis. This can be proven with the meaning of *they* referring back to clause *who believe in what has been revealed to you, [O Muhammad], and what was revealed before you*. Thus the meaning of *they* in (1) is dependent to the context of this construction. The word *they* represents third

plural person which is being talked between Allah as the speaker and prophet Muhammad as the addressee.

With regard to the importance of understanding the correct meaning of Quran by identifying linguistic markers dealing with meaning and context especially in deixis, the researcher is interested in conducting the research focusing on the analysis of personal deictic expressions in the English interpretation of Surah al Baqarah by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

B. Formulation of the Problem

By assuming that the linguistic phenomenon of personal deictic expression occurs in the Quranic interpretation, this research is conducted to answer the questions as follows.

- 1) What are the pronouns used as personal deictic expression in the English interpretation of the Quran?
- 2) What are the functions of personal deictic expressions in the English interpretation of the Quran?
- 3) What are the uses of personal deictic expressions in the English interpretation of the Quran?

C. Objective of the Research

In line with the formulation of the problems, this research is aimed at describing and analyzing (1) the pronouns used as personal deictic

expression in the English interpretation of the Quran, and (2) the functions of personal deictic expression in the English interpretation of the Quran, (3) the uses of personal deictic expression in the English interpretation of the Quran.

D. Significance of Research

The result of this research is expected to give contribution for teachers, readers and future research.

1. For teachers

The result of this study is expected to give contribution to the improvement of teaching and learning process. The teacher will get more knowledge about pragmatics and add their sources in teaching pragmatic's topics, including discourse analysis.

2. For students

The result of this study is expected to assist students to add their knowledge about pragmatics and have a better understanding in pragmatic's topics, especially on the application of personal deictic expression in paragraph writing. This is closely related to the composition of a cohesive paragraph.

3. For other researchers

The result of this study is expected to be used as a reference in conducting several studies to get better result, focusing on pragmatic's topics, especially on the application of personal deictic expression in other English skills.

F. Previous Study

Before conducting this research, the researcher has traced and discovered some studies concerning the discussion on the use of deixis. The first previous study on this topic was conducted by Dewi Simanjuntak (2011) entitled *Deiksis Persona dalam Novel Laskar Pelangi karya Andrea Hirata*. In her thesis, she analyzed the use of person deixis in novel *Laskar Pelangi*. The result showed that there were three pronouns used as person deixis, namely first, second, and third personal pronouns.

Rosmawaty (2013) conducted research about deixis entitled *Analysis the Use of the Kind of Deixis on 'Ayat-Ayat Cinta' Novel by Habiburrahman El-Shirazyí*. It was published by International Journal of Humanities and Social Science, Vol. 3 No. 17. In her explanation, she discussed three types of deictic markers including person, time, and place deixis. She found that the most dominant deixis is person deixis.

Siska Pratiwi (2018) published her research in journal *Advances in Language and Literary Studies* with the title *Person Deixis in English Translation of Summarized Shahih al Bukhari Hadits in the Book of As Salat*. The researcher limited this study on person deixis which aimed to identify and classify kinds of person deixis in English translation of Summarized Shahih Al-Bukhari Hadith, especially in the book of As-Salat (the prayer) translated by Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan. This study used Stephen Levinson's framework of deixis for the analysis of distinct types of person deixis elements. The researcher adopted qualitative research design as the method for this analysis. In this study, the researcher found that the dominant deixis used in Hadith was the third person singular deixis especially the word "He" that dominantly refers to "Prophet Muhammad Pbuh in which shows that Hadith is the media to reveal the action, provisions, approvals and utterances of Prophet Muhammad Pbuh and his companions.

This research has a similar topic to the previous studies, namely the discussion on the use of deixis in various texts. However the side that differentiates this research to previous studies is that it concerns and focuses on the use of personal deictic expressions on the English interpretation of surah al Baqarah, specializing on the investigation on the functions of the personal deictic expressions' usage.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Deixis in Pragmatics

Deixis deals with connections between discourse and the situation in which discourse is used. The term 'deixis' derived from the Greek word which mean 'to show' or 'to indicate' is used to denote the elements in a language which refer directly to the situation. Cutting (2002:14) points out that deixis is an important field of language study in its own right and very important for learners of languages. But it has some relevance to analysis of conversation and pragmatics. It is often and best described as "verbal pointing", that is to say pointing by means of language. The linguistic forms of this pointing are called deictic expressions, deictic markers or deictic words; they are also sometimes called indexical."

Moreover, deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterance, or in other words it can be said 'pointing' via language. Essentially language, deixis concerns with the ways in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the analysis of

that context of utterance. Here are the explanations of three kinds of deixis as proposed by Levinson (1983).

a. Person Deixis

In many languages, person deixis can also contain other meaning elements like the gender of the third person. In addition to pronoun and agreeing predicates, person or participant-role is marked in various other ways. Person deixis concerns with the encoding of the role of participants in the speech even in which the utterance in question is delivered. Yule (2000:9-10) describes that person deixis involves the speaker and the addressee and operates in a basic three-part division they are:

- 1) First person (*I*). The first person deixis is a reference that refers to the speaker or both speaker and referent grouped with the speaker which is expressed in singular pronouns (*I, me, myself, mine*) and plural pronouns (*we, us, ourselves, our, ours*). The first person deixis can be divided into exclusive first person deixis, which refers to a group including addressee.
- 2) Second person (*you*). The second person deixis is a deictic reference to a person or persons identified as addressee, such as *you, yourself, yourselves, your, and yours*.
- 3) Third person (*He, She, It, They*). Third person deixis is a deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified as the speaker or addressee and

usually imply to the gender that the utterance refers to, for example: he, she, and they, him, himself, her, herself.

b. Place deixis

Place deixis is also described as spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. It is usually expressed in *this, these, there, here, that, and those*. Place deixis can be described along many of the same parameters that apply to the time deixis. Therefore, those references to place can be absolute or relational in nature. Grundy (2008) add that there are three degrees of proximity is by no means uncommon, with some languages distinguishing proximity to the speaker and to the addressee. They are: *here* (proximal), *there* (distal), *where* (and the archaic *hither, hence, thither, thence, wither, whence*), *left, right, up, down, above, below, in front, behind, come go, bring, and take*. Briefly, place deixis is an expression used to show the location relative to the location of a participant in the speech even.

c. Time deixis

Time deixis is also called as temporal deixis. Renkema (1993:79) stated that time deixis is a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point and it is typically the moment of utterance. These language

resources are the adjectives of time in the line *yesterday, now* and *tomorrow*, and the verb tenses. The verb sometimes also has another function besides referring to a specific time.

For example:

(2) a: *I live here now.*

b: *I lived there last year.*

The present tense is the proximal form as in (2a) and the past tense is distal form as in (2b). The deictic items use reference that can only be determined in relation to the time of the utterance in which they occur such as: *This / last / next Monday / week / month / year, now, then, ago, later, soon, before. Yesterday, today, tomorrow.* In other words, time deixis is an expression in relation to point to certain period when the utterances produced by the speaker.

B. Function of Deictic Expression

In any level of linguistic construction, one aspect that should be considered is the function of each element of construction. Deictic expressions as one element also possess grammatical function signaling their position in the construction. Regarding this case, Alieva *et al* (1991) mentioned at least five functions of personal deictic expression as follows.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Possessive Marker | : Rumahku ' <i>My</i> house',
Buku itu milikmu
'The book is <i>yours</i> , |
| 2. Subject | : Kamu salah ' <i>You</i> are wrong.' |
| 3. Object | : Sudah lama dia tidak melewatiku
'It's been a long time he didn't pass
<i>me</i> .' |
| 4. Object of Preposition | : Kakak memberikan buku itu
kepadaku
My sister gave the book to <i>me</i> ' |
| 5. Postposition marker | : Temanya Salim ' <i>The friend of</i>
Salim' |

The italicized unit each represents the function of personal deictic expression respectively.

C. Uses of Personal Deictic Expression

Personal Deictic Expression, the so-called Person deixis, localizes an entity in relation to the position of the speaker and/or hearer (Green, 2008). First and second person pronouns typically refer to the speaking and hearing speech participants, whereas third person pronouns designate the non-speech or narrated participant. According to Lyons (1983) the active participants are the speaker and the addressee, whereas the third person is not an active participant in the speech act.

To give an illustration of what I mean let us look at the following examples:

- 1) I was late.
- 2) You arrived early.
- 3) I saw them.

Third person pronouns may be used deictically or anaphorically. An anaphoric use of a deictic expression occurs when reference is being made to another entity that was introduced earlier in the text/speech. Meanwhile a cataphoric use of a deictic expression occurs when reference is being made to another entity that was introduced later in the text/speech.

Examples:

- 4) John believes *she* is beautiful. (deictic use)
- 5) John thinks I heard *him*. (anaphoric use)
- 6) Even though *she* is sick, Susan keeps attending the class. (cataphoric use)

In English, pronouns come in singular and plural forms, several are marked for case, and the third person singular forms encode gender.

This is shown in the table 1.

Table 1. English Pronoun

Number	person	gender	Pronouns				possessive determiners
			subject	object	possessive	reflexive	
Singular	1st (speaker)	male/ female	I	me	mine	myself	my
	2nd (listener)	male/ female	you	you	yours	yourself	your
	3rd (other person)	male	he	him	his	himself	his
		female	she	her	hers	herself	her
	neuter	it	it	its	itself	its	
Plural	1st (speaker)	male/ female	we	us	ours	ourselves	our
	2nd (listener)	male/ female	you	you	yours	yourselves	your
	3rd (other person)	male/ female/ neuter	they	them	theirs	themselves	their

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Djajasudarma states that method is a way of working that is well-structured and it is used to achieve a goal (2010:1). In this research, the writer uses some methods for data processing. Methods used include method of collecting data and method of analyzing data. These methods have several techniques, but he only uses some techniques. Moreover, in this chapter he explains the research types, data and population, samples and data sources in this study.

A. Research Design

This is a descriptive qualitative research in which it aims to describe the characteristics, properties, and images of the data accurately in accordance with the nature of the data themselves (Djajasudarma, 2006: 15). In this case, the captured data really exist without considering whether the language used in discourse grammatical or ungrammatical. Moreover, qualitative study is naturalistic in which the data are stated in the forms of written or spoken words and people's behaviors that can be observed, not be changed in symbols and numbers (Sukidin & Mundir, 2005: 23). In line with this argument, qualitative method emphasizes on an inductive data

analysis, starting from the empirical facts on the ground which are then formed into the buildings of theory.

B. Population and Sample

The population of this research is all English interpreted texts of Quran Surah Al Baqarah by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The interpretation of Abdullah Yusuf Ali is selected because of its characteristics that stand out, i.e. very elegant style, the choice of words that is closer to the meaning of the original text, and the interpretation accompanied by notes and scientific reviews (Sherif, 1994: 232). Surat Al Baqarah is a surah with the most verses of the Quran . There are 286 verses in the texts of interpretation which have various kinds of personal deictic expressions. Meanwhile, the sample of the research was taken by using purposive sampling technique, that is, the selection of a group of subjects based on the criteria and research purposes (Sukidin & Mundir, 2005: 63). Thus, this study will select and use sentences containing personal deictic expressions as the research's data.

D. Data Collection Technique

The data collection will be conducted by observation with note-taking technique, namely (1) reading the data that have been determined, (2) signaling the elements of personal deictic markers, (3) recording sentences in the data card to provide a serial number on each sentence, and (4) identifying the elements that are indexical.

D. Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the researcher used a reflective-introspective method to find out the personal deictic expression in the Quranic interpretation. Meanwhile in investigating the pronouns used, the function, and the uses of personal deictic expression, Pragmatic identity method or *Padan* Method was also used.

In analyzing the data, the researcher used a distributional method, namely by using the determined elements in the language studied (Djajasudarma, 2003: 60). The starting point began with the study of the data which were sorted through linguistic intuition. This study describes the discourse into several elements, consisting of sentences, clauses, phrases and words containing personal deictic markers.

The steps taken in analyzing the data were as follows:

1. Reading all the sentences and identifying each sentence by providing a number in parentheses at the beginning of the sentence;

2. Classifying data based on the pronoun, verses, and functions, and the uses of personal deictic markers;
3. Categorizing and analyzing the data based on categories of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences which are indexical;
4. Sorting and analyzing the data to determine the elements that are indexical.

CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Pronouns used as Personal Deictic Expression in the English Interpretation of Quran

Based on the data analysis, it can be found that there are 22 pronouns used as personal deictic expression in the Quranic interpretation. They are *I, We, You, They, He, She, It, My, Our, Your, Their, His, Its, Me, Us, Them, Him, Her, Yourselves, Themselves, Himself, and Herself*.

1. Pronoun *I*

The use of pronoun *I* as deictic expression can be found in verses 30, 41, 67, and 131.

- (1) 30. *And recall when your Lord said to the Angels, I am about to place a vice-generate in the earth, they said, "will You place such who will spread disorder and shed blood"? And We praise You commending You and sanctify You; He told, 'I know what you know not'.*
- (2) 41. *And believe in what I sent down confirming that which is with you and be not the first rejecter of it and accept not small price for My signs and dread Me alone.*
- (3) 67. *And when Moses said to his people, "Allah commands you to slaughter a cow". They said, "you make us a laughingstock". He said, "refuge of Allah, that I be among the ignorant".*
- (4) 131. *When his Lord said to him, "Surrender", submitted he, 'I surrendered to Him, Who is the Lord of all the worlds'.*

Pronoun *I* as in (1) is used as personal deictic expression whose referent depends on the context of the verse. Pronoun *I* represents the first singular person that refers to the phrase *your Lord* who said to the Angels. The same patterns also occur in (2) in which *I* refer to the first singular person, Allah, the Lord who spoke to children of Yaqoob. The different referents are taken

by (3) as *I* as the first singular person refers to *Moses*, and by (4) as *I* refers to *Ibrahim*, as the first singular person who spoke to Allah, the Lord of all worlds. The findings indicate that pronoun *I* has various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The use of pronoun *I* as the first singular person speaker has three referents: *Allah*, *Moses*, and *Ibrahim*.

2. Pronoun We

The use of pronoun *We* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 8, 49, and 55.

- (5) 8. *And some people say, 'We have believed in Allah and the Last Day' yet they are not to believe.*
- (6) 49. *And recall when We delivered you from the Pharaoh's people that afflicted you with grievous torment, slaughtering your sons and keeping your daughters alive and in this, there was a great trial or great reward from your Lord.*
- (7) 56. *Then We made you alive after your death, so that you might be grateful.*

Pronoun *We* as in (5) is used as personal deictic expression whose referent depends on the context of the verse. Pronoun *We* represents the first plural person that refers to the phrase *some people* who said “*We have believed* Other patterns occur differently as in (6,7) in which *We* refers to the first singular person, your Lord (6), and the Lord who made you alive after your death....(7). The findings indicate that pronoun *We* has various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The use of pronoun *We* as the first

plural person speaker has a referent to *some people*. Meanwhile the use of *We* as the first singular person has a referent to *Allah*.

3. Pronoun You

The use of pronoun *You* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 4, 11, and 54.

- (8) 4. *And who believe in what has been sent down towards you, O beloved prophet! And what has been sent down before you and are convinced of the Last Day.*
- (9) 21. *O Mankind! Worship your Lord Who has created you and those before you, haply you may become pious.*
- (10) 54. *And when Moses said to his people, "O my people, you have do" injustice to your souls by taking the Calf, turn therefore towards your Creator then kill amongst your selves each other. That is better for you with your Creator, so He accepted your penitence. Surely, He is alone the most Relenting, Merciful.*

Pronoun *You* in (8) expresses the second person singular that refers to the phrase *beloved prophet*. Other patterns occur differently as in (9,10) in which *You* refers to the second person plural, *O Mankind* (9), and *his people* (10). The findings indicate that pronoun *You* has various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The use of pronoun *You* as the second person singular has a referent to *beloved prophet*. Meanwhile the use of *You* as the second person plural has referents to *mankind* and *his people*.

4. Pronoun They

The use of pronoun *They* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 4, 16, and 67.

- (11) 4. *And who believe in what has been sent down towards you, O beloved prophet! And what has been sent down before you and they are convinced of the Last Day.*
- (12) 16. *They are those people who purchased error for guidance but their trade earned them no profit, and they indeed knew not the way of trading.*
- (13) 67. *And when Moses said to his people, "Allah commands you to slaughter a cow". They said, "you make us a laughingstock". He said, "refuge of Allah, that I be among the ignorant".*

Pronoun *They* in (11) represents the third person plural that refers to the clause *who believe in what has been sent down towards you*. Other patterns occur differently as in (12,13) in which *they* refers to *those people who purchased error for guidance but their trade earned them no profit* (12), and *his people* (13). The findings indicate that pronoun *they* has various referents depending on the contexts respectively. Pronoun *they* as the third person plural has some referents to *who believe in what has been sent down towards you* (11), *those people who purchased error for guidance but their trade earned them no profit* (12), and *his people* (13).

5. Pronoun He

The use of pronoun *he* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 20, 34, and 97.

- (14) 20. *It so "seems that the lightning, would snatch away the, sights whenever there is some flashing they walk therein and when it is dark, they stand still, and if Allah willed He would have taken away their ears and sights, surely Allah can do everything.*
- (15) 34. *And recall, when We ordered the angels to prostrate before Adam, then all prostrated save Iblis. He refused, boasted, and became disbeliever.*
- (16) 97. *Say you, 'whoever be the enemy of Jibril- then he caused to descend on your heart this Quran by the Command of Allah, Confirming the former Books, and there is guidance and glad tidings to Muslims'.*

Pronoun *he* in (14) represents the third person singular that refers to *Allah*.

Other patterns occur differently as in (15,16) in which *he* refers to *Iblis* (15), and *Jibril* (16). The findings indicate that pronoun *he* has various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The referents of pronoun *he* include *Allah* (14), *Iblis* (15), and *Jibril* (16).

6. Pronoun She

The use of pronoun *she* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 71, 221, and 230.

- (17) 71. *(Moses) said, "Says He, that she is a cow, no service is taken from her nor she ploughs the earth, nor water the filth, unblemish in which there is no spot. They said, "now you brought the truth, then they slaughtered her and were not willing to slaughter.*
- (18) 221. *And marry not idolaters until they accept faith and no doubt, a Muslim bondwoman is better than an idolatress is though she may please you. And give not in marriage to idolaters until they accept faith, and no doubt, a Muslim bondman is better than an idolater, though he may please you. They call towards Hell and Allah call towards Heaven and forgiveness by His Command and explain His Signs for the people so that they may accept admonition.*
- (19) 230. *Then if she is divorced for the third time, then that woman will not be lawful to him, until she lives with another husband, then if that second one divorces her, then there is no sin on the twain if they*

come together again, if they think that they will observe the limits of Allah, and these are the limits of Allah. He explains them for the learned.

Pronoun *she* in (17) represents the third person singular that refers to *a cow*. Other patterns occur differently as in (18,19) in which *she* refers to *idolatress* (18), and *that woman* (19). The findings indicate that pronoun *she* has various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The referents of pronoun *she* include *a cow* (17), *idolatress* (18), and *that woman* (19).

7. Pronoun It

The use of pronoun *It* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 2, 49, and 55.

- (20) 2. *That high ranked Book (Quran) whereof there is no place of doubt, in it there is guidance to the God-fearing.*
- (21) 75. *Then O Muslims! Do you covet that the Jews would believe you? And one group of them was that which used to hear the word of Allah (Torah), then used to pervert it knowingly after having understood it.*
- (22) 147. *(O Listener) It is the truth from your Lord (or the truth is that which is from your Lord) then beware! Doubt not.*

Pronoun *it* in (20) expresses the third person singular that refers to *Quran*. Other patterns occur differently as in (21,22) in which *it* refers to *Torah* and *the truth* consecutively. The findings indicate that pronoun *it* has various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The referents of pronoun *it* include *Quran* (20), *Torah* (21), and *truth* (22).

8. Pronoun My

The use of pronoun *My* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 38, 122, and 126.

- (23) 8. *We said, "you all get down from the paradise then if any guidance comes to you from Me, then who-so-ever followed My guidance, they have no fear nor any grieve.*
- (24) 122. *O Children of Yaqoob! Remember My favour which I bestowed upon you and that I exalted you above all people of that period.*
- (25) 126. *And when Ibrahim submitted "O my Lord make this City a region of peace and feed the inhabitants of it with varied fruits to such of them who believe in Allah and the Last Day,' said He, "and who became unbeliever, to him also I will give a little to use, and then shall force him towards the torment of the hell and that is an evil place of return.*

Pronoun *my* in (23) expresses the first person possessive singular that refers to *any guidance*. Other patterns occur differently as in (24,25) in which *my* refers to *I (Allah)* and *Ibrahim* consecutively. The findings indicate that pronoun *my* has various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The referents of pronoun *my* include *any guidance* (23), *Allah* (24), and *Ibrahim* (25).

9. Pronoun Our

The use of pronoun *Our* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 23, 57, and 58.

- (26) 23. *And if you are in some doubt, concerning what We sent down upon Our special devotee, then bring one chapter like it, and call upon all your helpers beside Allah, if you are truthful.*
- (27) 57. *And We made cloud your shade and sent down on you Manna and Salwa, eat of Our good things, provided by Us, and they did no harm to Us, yes they had harmed their own souls.*
- (28) 58. *And when We said, "Go into this town, then eat freely there from wherever you will, and enter the gate prostrating and say,*

'forgive our sins', We shall forgive your sins end it is possible that more be given to the right doers.

Pronoun *our* in (26,27) express the first person possessive singular that refers to *We (Allah)*. Another pattern occurs differently as in (28) in which *our* representing the first person possessive plural refers to *Moses's People*. The findings indicate that pronoun *our* has various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The referents of pronoun *our* include *Allah* (26,27), and *Moses's People* (28).

10. Pronoun Your

The use of pronoun *Your* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 60, 49, and 55.

(29) 60. *And when Moses asked water for his people, then We said, "Strike this rock with your staff," atone, there gushed forth twelve springs therefrom. Each group knew its drinking place. Eat and drink of what Allah has provided and do not wander in the earth raising mischief.*

(30) 144. *We are seeing the turning of your face towards heaven repeatedly; necessarily then We will turn you towards that Qibla which pleases you. Turn your face towards the sacred mosque (Kaaba) just now; and O Muslims! Turn your faces towards the same, whenever you be. And those who; have been given the Book know necessarily, that this is the truth from their Lord, and Allah is not unaware of their doings.*

(31) 285. *The Messenger believed in that which was sent down to him from his Lord and the believers all accepted Allah and His angels and His Books and His messengers saying this, 'that we do not differentiate in the matter of having faith in any of His messengers' and submitted that we heard and obeyed. Let there be your forgiveness, O our Lord! And to you is our return.*

Pronoun *your* in (29) expresses the second person possessive singular that refers to *Moses*. Other patterns occur differently as in (30,31) in which *your*

refers to *Muslims* and *our Lord* consecutively. The findings indicate that pronoun *your* has various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The referents of pronoun *your* include *Moses* (29), *Muslims* (30), and *our Lord* (31).

11. Pronoun Their

The use of pronoun *their* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 45, 62, and 228.

- (32) 45. *And seek help in patience and prayer, and surely, the prayer is hard indeed except for those who lean towards Me with their hearts.*
- (33) 62. *Surely, those who believe, and the Jews and the Christians and the Sabians, whoever have faith with true hearts in Allah and in the Last-day and do good deeds, their reward is with their Lord, and there shall be no fear for them nor any grief.*
- (34) 228. *And divorced women should keep their souls away till three menstruations, and it is not lawful to them that they conceal what Allah has created in their wombs. If they have faith in Allah and the Last Day. And their husbands have the right to take them back during that period provided they will to rejoin. And the women have rights similar to those over them according to law, and men have superiority over them and Allah is Dominant, Wise.*

Pronoun *their* in (32) expresses the third person possessive plural that refers to *those who lean towards Me*. Other patterns occur differently as in (33,34) in which *their* refers to *those who believe, and the Jews and the Christians and the Sabians* and *women* consecutively. The findings indicate that pronoun *their* has various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The referents of pronoun *their* include *those who lean towards Me* (32), *those who believe, and the Jews and the Christians and the Sabians* (33), and *women* (34).

12. Pronoun His

The use of pronoun *his* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 73, 124, and 250.

- (35) 73. *Then We said, "strike with a part of that cow to the slain. Allah thus will give life to the dead and shows you His Signs, so that you may understand.*
- (36) 124. *And when his Lord tested Ibrahim with certain words then he fulfilled them. Said He "I am to make you leader of the people," submitted he" and from my off springs". Said He, "My covenant does not reach to the unjust".*
- (37) 250. *Again when they came across Jalut and his armies, they submitted: 'O our Lord pour forth steadfastness upon us and make our steps firm, and help us against disbelieving people.*

Pronoun *his* in (35) represents the third person possessive singular that refers to *Allah*. Other patterns occur differently as in (36,37) in which *his* refers to *Ibrahim* and *Jalut* consecutively. The findings indicate that pronoun *his* denotes various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The referents of pronoun *his* include *Allah* (35), *Ibrahim* (36), and *Jalut* (37).

13. Pronoun Its

The use of pronoun *its* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 60, 235, and 265.

- (38) 60. *And when Moses asked water for his people, then We said, "Strike this rock with your staff," atone, there gushed forth twelve springs therefrom. Each group knew its drinking place. Eat and drink of what Allah has provided and do not wander in the earth raising mischief.*
- (39) 235. *And there is no sin on, you regarding this, that you sent offer of marriage to women by giving obscure hint or hold it in your hearts. Allah knows that now you will remember them. Yes, make not with them secret contract, but say that much only*

which is known in law. And do not resolve wedding-tie until the written term reaches to its period and know that Allah knows what is in your heart, then fear him and know that Allah is Forgiving, Forbearing.

- (40) 265. *And the example of those who spend their wealth in seeking the pleasure of Allah and for strengthening their hearts is like that garden which is on an elevated ground; a heavy rain fell upon it then it brought forth its fruits two fold; again if a heavy rain reaches it not, then dew suffices. And Allah is seeing what you do.*

Pronoun *its* in (38) represents the third person possessive singular that refers to *group*. Other patterns occur differently as in (39,40) in which *its* refers to *the written term* and *garden* consecutively. The findings indicate that pronoun *its* denotes various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The referents of pronoun *its* include *group* (38), *the written term* (39), and *garden* (40).

14. Pronoun Me

The use of pronoun *me* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 41, 152, and 260.

- (41) 41. *And believe in what I sent down confirming that which is with you and be not the first rejecter of it and accept not small price for My signs and dread Me alone.*
- (42) 152. *Therefore remember Me, I shall remember you, and accept My right and do not be ungrateful to Me.*
- (43) 260. *And when Ibrahim submitted, 'O my Lord, show me how You shall give life to the dead.' Said He, 'do you not believe.' Submitted he, 'why not, but I like that my heart may be at rest. 'Said He, 'then well, taking four birds, make them familiar to you, then put a part of each of them on each hill, thereafter call them they will come to you running with their feet. And know that Allah is Mighty, Wise.*

Pronoun *me* in (41,42) represents the first person singular as object that refers to *I (Allah)*. Another pattern occurs differently as in (43) in which *me* refers to *the Ibrahim*. The findings indicate that pronoun *me* denotes various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The referents of pronoun *me* include *I (Allah)* (41,42), and *Ibrahim* (43).

15. Pronoun Us

The use of pronoun *us* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 57, 67, and 286.

- (44) 57. *And We made cloud your shade and sent down on you Manna and Salwa, eat of Our good things, provided by Us, and they did no harm to Us, yes they had harmed their own souls.*
- (45) 67. *And when Moses said to his people, "Allah commands you to slaughter a cow". They said, "you make us a laughingstock". He said, "refuge of Allah, that I be among the ignorant".*
- (46) 286. *Allah places not burden on any soul but to the extent of his strength whatever good it earned is useful for it and whatever bad it earned is a loss for it. O our Lord! Catch not us if we forget or miss the mark!...*

Pronoun *us* in (44) represents the first person accusative singular that refers to *We (Allah)*. Other patterns occur differently as in (45,46) in which *us* as the first person accusative plural refers to *Moses's people* and *any soul* consecutively. The findings indicate that pronoun *us* denotes various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The referents of pronoun *us* include *We (Allah)* (44), *Moses's people* (45), and *any soul* (46).

16. Pronoun Them

The use of pronoun *them* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 6, 65, and 78.

- (47) 6. Surely, those who disbelieve, it is alike whether you warn them or warn them not, they will never believe.
- (48) 65. And, undoubtedly, you surely know, those who rebelled in the matter of Saturday (Sabbath). So We said to them, "Be Apes, despised."
- (49) 78. And some of them (Jews) are illiterate who do not know the Book, but oral reading or their own false notions and they are in mere supposition.

Pronoun *them* in (47) represents the third person accusative plural that refers to *Those who disbelieve*. Other patterns occur differently as in (48,49) in which *them* refers to *those among you who rebelled in the matter of Saturday (Sabbath)* and *Jews* consecutively. The findings indicate that pronoun *them* denotes various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The referents of pronoun *them* include *Those who disbelieve* (47), *those who rebelled in the matter of Saturday (Sabbath)* (48), and *Jews* (49).

17. Pronoun Him

The use of pronoun *him* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 28, 51 and 182.

- (50) 28. How you will disbelieve in Allah, whereas, you were dead, He gave you life, then will cause you to die then again will give you life, then towards Him you will return.
- (51) 51. And We made a promise of forty night' with Moses, then after him, you began worshipping a calf and you were unjust.
- (52) 182. Then who feared, that the testator has done certain injustice or sin, then he made peace between them, there is no sin for him no doubt Allah is Forgiving Merciful.

Pronoun *him* in (50) represents the third person accusative singular that refers to *Allah*. Other patterns occur differently as in (51,52) in which *him* refers to *Moses* and *who feared* consecutively. The findings indicate that pronoun *him* denotes various referents depending on the contexts

respectively. The referents of pronoun *him* include *Allah* (50), *Moses* (51), and *who feared* (52).

18. Pronoun Her

The use of pronoun *her* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 71 and 230.

- (53) 71. *(Moses) said, "Says He, that she is a cow, no service is taken from her nor she ploughs the earth, nor water the filth, unblemish in which there is no spot. They said, "now you brought the truth, then they slaughtered her and were not willing to slaughter.*
- (54) 230. *Then if she is divorced for the third time, then that woman will not be lawful to him, until she lives with another husband, then if that second one divorces her, then there is no sin on the twain if they come together again, if they think that they will observe the limits of Allah, and these are the limits of Allah. He explains them for the learned.*

Pronoun *her* in (53) represents the third person accusative singular that refers to *a cow*. Another pattern occurs differently as in (54) in which *her* refers to *woman*. The findings indicate that pronoun *her* denotes various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The referents of pronoun *her* include *a cow* (53), and *woman* (54).

19. Pronoun Yourselves

The use of pronoun *yourselves* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 54, and 179.

- (55) 54. *And when Moses said to his people, "O my people, you have do" injustice to your souls by taking the Calf, turn therefore towards your Creator then kill amongst yourselves each other. That is better for you with your Creator, so He accepted your penitence. Surely, He is alone the most Relenting, Merciful.*

- (56) 179. *And there is life for you in retaliating for blood, O men of understanding! So that you may save yourselves.*

Pronoun *yourselves* in (55) represents the second person reflexive plural that refers to *Moses's people*. Another pattern occurs differently as in (56) in which *yourselves* refers to *men of understanding*. The findings indicate that pronoun *yourselves* denotes various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The referents of pronoun *yourselves* include *Moses's people* (55), and *men of understanding* (56).

20. Pronoun Themselves

The use of pronoun *themselves* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 76,129, and 234.

- (57) 76. *And when they (Jews) meet Muslims, they say, 'we accepted the faith', and when they are alone among themselves, then they say, "Do you explain to Muslims that knowledge which Allah disclosed to you, that they thereby argue with you before your Lord. Have you no wisdom?*

- (58) 145. *And even if you should, bring every sign to those people of the Book, they would not follow your Qibla: And you follow not their Qibla; and they are not followers of each other Qibla among themselves too. And (O listener, whoever he may be) if you should follow their desires after the knowledge that has been given to you, then at that time, you shall surely be of the transgressors.*

- (59) 234. *And those of who die and leave behind wives, they should keep themselves apart for a period of four months and ten days, then when they complete their period, then O guardians! There is no blame on you in anything, which the women do with regard to themselves according to law. And Allah is aware what you do.*

Pronoun *themselves* in (57) represents the third person reflexive plural that refers to *Jews*. Other patterns occur differently as in (58,59) in which *themselves* refers to *Jews and Christians* and *those of who die and leave behind*

wives consecutively. The findings indicate that pronoun *themselves* denotes various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The referents of pronoun *themselves* include *Jews* (57) , *Those people of the Book* (58) and *those of who die and leave behind wives* (59).

21. Pronoun Himself

The use of pronoun *We* as deictic expression for example can be found in verses 8, 49, and 55.

- (60) 8. *And some people say, 'We have believed in Allah and the Last Day' yet they are not to believe.*
- (61) 49. *And recall when We delivered you from the Pharaoh's people that afflicted you with grievous torment, slaughtering your sons and keeping your daughters alive and in this, there was a great trial or great reward from your Lord.*
- (62) 56. *Then We made you alive after your death, so that you might be grateful.*

Pronoun *themselves* in (57) represents the third person reflexive plural that refers to *Jews*. Other patterns occur differently as in (58,59) in which *themselves* refers to *Jews and Christians* and *those of who die and leave behind wives* consecutively. The findings indicate that pronoun *themselves* denotes various referents depending on the contexts respectively. The referents of pronoun *themselves* include *Jews* (57) , *Those people of the Book* (58) and *those of who die and leave behind wives* (59).

22. Pronoun Herself

The use of pronoun *herself* as deictic expression for example can be found in verse 229.

(63) 229. *This divorce is for two times only; then is to retain with good or to release with kindness, and it is not allowed to you to take back something of what you have given to the women, but if both fear that they could not keep the limits of Allah. Then, if you fear that the Twain shall not remain just on the same limits then there is no sin on them for that with which the woman ransoms herself. These are the limits of Allah, do not transgress them, and whoso transgresses the limits of Allah, then they are the oppressors.*

Pronoun *herself* in (63) represents the third female person reflexive singular. The finding indicates that pronoun *herself* denotes a referent of *the woman* depending on the context on the verse.

B. Functions of Personal Deictic Expression in the English Interpretation of Quran

In any level of linguistic construction, one aspect that should be considered is the function of each element of construction. Deictic expressions as one element also possesses grammatical function signaling their position in the construction (Alieva *et al*, 1991). Based on the data analysis, the research discovers four functions owned by deictic expressions in the Quranic interpretation: Subject (S), Possessive Marker (Pos), Object (O), and Object of Preposition (OP).

1. Subject

Subject function refers to the actor of the action or something being talked by the predicate. Based on the data analysis, the research finds two types of subject in the Quranic interpretation, animate and inanimate subjects. Animate subject is represented by pronouns *I, We, You, They, He, She*, whereas inanimate subject includes pronoun *It*.

Animate subject can be found in the following verses 40, 55, 64, 74, 97, and 221.

- (64) 40. *O Children of Yaqoob recall My, that favor which I bestowed upon you and fulfill My covenant, I shall fulfill your covenant and dread Me alone.*
- (65) 55. *And when you said, "O Moses, we shall never believe you, until we see Allah manifestly, then the thunder bolt overtook you, while you were looking.*
- (66) 64. *Then you turned back thereafter, so if there had been no Grace of Allah and His mercy upon you, then you would have been among the losers.*
- (67) 74. *Then, thereafter your hearts hardened, then they are like stones, but harder than these; and of stones there are some from which rivers gush forth and some are those which split, then water comes therefrom and there are some which fall down for fear of Allah, and Allah is not unmindful of your doings.*
- (68) 97. *Say you, 'whoever be the enemy of Jibril- then he (Jibril) caused to descend on your heart this Quran by the Command of Allah, Confirming the former Books, and there is guidance and glad tidings to Muslims'.*
- (69) 221. *And marry not idolaters until they accept faith and no doubt, a Muslim bondman is better than an idolater is though she may please you. And give not in marriage to idolaters until they accept faith, and no doubt, a Muslim bondman is better than an idolater, though he may please you. They call towards Hell and Allah call towards Heaven and forgiveness by His Command and explain His Signs for the people so that they may accept admonition.*

Animate subject is the subject consisting of living things. The underlined words in above verses are categorized as animate subject, for example, *I/Allah in...I shall fulfill your covenant...* (64), *you/Moses's people in ...then you would have been among the losers* (66), *they/your hearts in ...then they are like stones* (67), *he/Jibril* (68), and *She/idolater in*

...*though she may please you...* (69). Meanwhile inanimate subject refers to subject of unliving thing, as can be found in verses 117 and 123.

- (70) 117. *The Originator of the heavens and the earth, and when He decrees any thing, then says to it only, 'Be and it becomes at once.'*"
(71) 123. *And fear the day when no soul shall be a substitute for another and nor it shall be freed for any compensation, and nor any intercession will profit the infidels and nor will they be helped.*

The underlined words in verses above are categorized as inanimate subject, for example, *it/anything* in ...*Be and it becomes at once* (70), and *it/soul* in... *nor it shall be freed...*(71).

2. Object

The object of a sentence is the person or thing that receives the action of the verb. It is the who or what that the subject does something to. Based on the data analysis, the research finds two types of object in the Quranic interpretation; they are direct object and preposition object.

Direct object is a noun or pronoun denoting a person or thing that is the recipient of the action of a transitive verb, while object of a preposition is a noun or pronoun that follows a preposition and completes its meaning. Direct object (O) and object of preposition (OP) is represented by pronouns *Me, Us, You, Them, Him, Her, and It*. Take a look at the following examples.

- (72) 51. *And We made a promise of forty night' with Moses, then after him, you began worshipping a calf and you were unjust.*
(73) 138. *We took the dye of Allah and whose dye is better than Allah and We worship Him alone.*

The object of preposition can be identified by the underlined word *him* positioning after the preposition *after* in ...*then after him, you began...* (72) referring back to *Moses*. In addition, the direct object can be seen from the use of pronoun *Him* following directly the verb *worship* in ...*We worship Him alone* (73), referring back to the word *Allah*.

C. Uses of Personal Deictic Expression in the English Interpretation of Quran

Personal pronouns may be used deictically, anaphorically, or cataphorically. An anaphoric use of a deictic expression occurs when reference is being made to another entity that was introduced earlier in the text/speech. Meanwhile a cataphoric use of a deictic expression occurs when reference is being made to another entity that was introduced later in the text/speech.

Based on data analysis, the research finds three uses of person deixis in the Quran; they are deictic , anaphoric, and cataphoric uses. The examples are given below.

(74) 28. *How you will disbelieve in Allah, whereas, you were dead, He gave you life, then will cause you to die then again will give you life, then towards Him you will return.*

(75) 29. *He it is Who created for you all that is in the earth, then turned toward the heaven, then formed seven heavens correctly and He knows all and every thing.*

(76) 105. *Those who are infidels, whether people of the book or idolaters, do not desire that any good should be sent down to you from*

your Lord and Allah chooses for His Mercy, whomsoever He pleases, and Allah is of Exceeding Bounty.

The anaphoric use of person deixis can be identified by the underlined word *He* in *How you will disbelieve in Allah, whereas, you were dead, He gave you life ... (74)* in which *He* refers back to *Allah*. The deictic use of person deixis is signaled by the use of pronoun *He* in *He it is Who created for you all ... (75)*, referring to the word *Allah* of preceded verse *How you will disbelieve in Allah*. Meanwhile the cataphoric use can be seen from the use of pronoun *He* in *... whomsoever He pleases, and Allah is of Exceeding Bounty (76)*, referring forward to the word *Allah*.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the previous discussion, there are some conclusions that can be made as follows.

1. There are 22 pronouns used as personal deictic expression in the Quran. *They include I, We, You, They, He, She, It, My, Our, Your, Their, His, Her, Its, Me, Us, Them, Him, Yourselves, Themselves, Himself, Herself.*
2. The function of personal deictic expression covers *Subject, Object, Object of Preposition, and Possessive Marker.*
3. The personal deictic expressions are used anaphorically, deictically, and cataphorically.

B. Suggestion

The present research only focuses on the analysis of person deixis in the Quran viewed from the pronouns used as person deixis, function of person deixis, and uses of person deixis. The result of the research may be beneficial for students as the teaching material especially in increasing students' pragmatic competency at the English Education Department of Raden Intan Lampung State Islamic University. Moreover, it is highly

recommended that the next research may elaborate more on the coreferential relationship among the indexical items in person deixis.

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KEPUTUSAN REKTOR UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
NOMOR 43 TAHUN 2020

T E N T A N G

PENETAPAN JUDUL PENELITIAN DAN NAMA PENELITI PADA KLASTER PENELITIAN DASAR
PENGEMBANGAN PROGRAM STUDI
DI LINGKUNGAN UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG TAHUN 2020
DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA
REKTOR UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG

- Menimbang : a. Bahwa untuk meningkatkan kualitas dan partisipasi aktif civitas akademika UIN Raden Intan Lampung dalam penelitian, perlu dilaksanakan program Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi tahun anggaran 2020;
- b. Bahwa nama-nama sebagaimana tercantum dalam lampiran surat keputusan ini dinilai memenuhi syarat, tahapan dan ketentuan untuk menjadi penerima bantuan penelitian pada klaster Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi Tahun Anggaran 2020.
- c. Bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, dan b perlu menetapkan Judul Penelitian dan Nama Peneliti Pada Klaster Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi Tahun Anggaran 2020.
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2002 tentang Sistem Nasional Penelitian, Pengembangan, dan Penerapan Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi;
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
3. Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005 tentang Guru dan Dosen;
4. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 04 Tahun 2014 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
6. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 tentang Pola Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;
7. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 19 Tahun 2005 tentang Standar Nasional Pendidikan;
8. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 37 Tahun 2009 tentang Dosen;
9. Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Nomor 49 Tahun 2014 tentang Standar Nasional Pendidikan Tinggi;
10. Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 55 Tahun 2014 tentang Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat;
11. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 190/PMK.05/2012 tentang Tatacara Pembayaran dalam rangka Pelaksanaan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara;
12. Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 22 Tahun 2017 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Raden Intan Lampung;
13. Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 31 Tahun 2017 tentang Statuta UIN Raden Intan Lampung;
14. Daftar Isian Pelaksanaan Anggaran DIPA UIN Raden Intan Lampung Nomor DIPA SP.025.04.2.424260/2020, Tanggal 12 November 2019;
15. Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 Tentang Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2018 Nomor 428);
16. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 78/PMK.02/2019 tentang Standar Biaya Masukan Tahun Anggaran 2020.
17. Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Islam Nomor 3130 Tahun 2019 Tentang Petunjuk Teknis Program Bantuan Penelitian, Publikasi Ilmiah, Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Tahun Anggaran 2020

M E M U T U S K A N

- Menetapkan : KEPUTUSAN REKTOR UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG TENTANG PENETAPAN JUDUL PENELITIAN DAN NAMA PENELITI PADA KLASTER PENELITIAN DASAR PENGEMBANGAN PROGRAM STUDI DI LINGKUNGAN UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG TAHUN 2020

- Pertama : Menetapkan Judul Penelitian dan Nama Peneliti pada Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Progam Studi UIN Raden Intan Lampung Tahun Anggaran 2020 sebagaimana tercantum pada lampiran keputusan ini;
- Kedua : Judul Penelitian dan Nama Peneliti Terpilih sebagaimana dimaksud pada Diktum PERTAMA, akan mendapatkan alokasi anggaran Penelitian, Publikasi Ilmiah, dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Tahun Anggaran 2020 setelah ditetapkan lebih lanjut oleh Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen Direktorat Pendidikan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Islam Tahun Anggaran 2020.
- Kedua : Tugas Peneliti
1. Melaksanakan penelitian sesuai dengan judul yang sudah ditetapkan;
 2. Melaporkan hasil penelitian kepada Rektor selaku kuasa pengguna anggaran c.q. Ketua LP2M UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
- Ketiga : Segala biaya sebagai akibat dikeluarkannya keputusan ini dibebankan kepada Anggaran DIPA UIN Raden Intan Lampung Tahun 2020;
- Keempat : Surat keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan, dengan ketentuan segala sesuatunya akan diubah dan diperbaiki kembali apabila terdapat kekeliruan dalam keputusan ini;
- Surat keputusan ini diberikan kepada masing-masing yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan dengan penuh tanggung jawab.

Ditetapkan di Bandar Lampung
Pada tanggal 3/ Januari 2020
REKTOR UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG,



LAMPIRAN I
 KEPUTUSAN REKTOR UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
 NOMOR 43 TAHUN 2020 TANGGAL JANUARI 2020
 TENTANG

PENETAPAN JUDUL PENELITIAN DAN NAMA PENELITI PADA KLASTER PENELITIAN DASAR
 PENGEMBANGAN PROGRAM STUDI DI LINGKUNGAN UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN
 INTAN LAMPUNG TAHUN 2020

No	Nama Peneliti	Cluster	Judul Penelitian
1	2	4	5
01	A. Gani (Ketua) Siti Zulaikhah (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Peran Pondok Pesantren Dalam Membentengi Paham Radikalisme (Studi Kasus Pondok Pesantren Al- Munawwirusholeh Bandar Lampung)
02	Achmad Asrori (Ketua) Sunarto (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Pendidikan Islam Dalam Merespon Tantangan Dunia Pendidikan Di Indonesia
03	Agung M Iqbal (Ketua) Yoga Irawan (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Intensitas Penggunaan Bahasa Lampung Di Kalangan Mahasiswa Bersuku Lampung
04	Agus Jatmikof (Ketua), Koderi (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Dan Konsep Diri Terhadap Hasil Belajar IPA
05	Ardian Asyhari (Ketua) Intan Islamia (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Pengaruh Massive Open Online Courses (Moocs) Dan Pembelajaran Tatap Muka Terhadap Motivasi Dan Self Regulated Learning (Srl) Peserta Didik Sma Negeri Kota Bandarlampung
06	Busmayari (Ketua) Irawansyah (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Character Formation Through Farming Gardening Project At At-Tamam Elementary School Bandar Lampung
07	Effendi (Ketua) Badruzaman (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Piagam Madinah Sebagai Bingkai Etika Politik Islam Dan Kontekstualisasinya Dalam Politik Kebangsaan Di Indonesia
08	Erni Zuliana (Ketua) Ade Nur Istiani (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Pembelajaran Virtual Class (VC) Berbasis Aplikasi Edmodo Studi Pada Mahasiswa UIN Raden Intan Lampung
09	Eti Hadiati (Ketua) Mukti Sy (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Pengelolaan Sekolah Dalam Perspektif Total Quality Manajemen Di Smk Blk Bandar Lamp
10	Fredi Ganda Putra (Ketua) Muhamad Syazali (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Analisis Keuntungan Harian : Penjadwalan Produktivitas Harian Dengan Regresi Linear Berganda
11	Heru Juabdin Sada (Ketua) Abi Fadila (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Efektifitas Desain Didaktis Bahan Ajar Akhlak Tasawuf Dengan Teknik Mnemonic Device Untuk Meningkatkan Pemahaman Kognitif Dalam Pembelajaran Pai
12	Irwantoni (Ketua) Herlina Kurniati (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Analisis Penegakan Hukum Anti Monopoli (Law Enforcement) Dalam Uu No.5 Tahun 1999 Pada Bisnis Transportasi Udara
13	Iwan Kurniawan (Ketua) Nunun Indrasari (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	A Survey Of Efl Students Vocabulary Learning Strategies (Vls)
14	Jayusman (Ketua) Mahmudin Bunyamin (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Tinjauan Ilmu Falak Dan Fiqh Hisab Rukyah Terhadap Koreksian Daerah Jadwal Salat
15	Khoirul Abror (Ketua) Muslim (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Wasiat Wajibah: Alternatif Hakim Dalam Pembagian Harta Ahli Waris Terhijab (Studi Di Pengadilan Agama Provinsi Lampung)

		Studi	Provinsi Lampung)
16	Laila Maharani (Ketua), Muh Shaleh, (Anggota) Aliwar,, (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Pengaruh Penggunaan Permainan Tradisional &Ldquo;Nyumpuk Sarung, Lempar Selop Dan Ngakuk Wai&Rdquo;, Terhadap Peningkatan Keterampilan Sosial Anak Usia Dini Di Bandar Lampung
17	Meriyati (Ketua) Heny Wulandari (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Upaya Mengembangkan Aspek Kemampuan Kognitif Bagi Anak Usia Dini Berbasis Konsep Barat Dan Timur
18	Mohammad Muhassin (Ketua) Yosep Aspat Alamsyah (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Media And Politics: A Critical Discourse Analysis On The Episode &Ldquo;Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut?&Rdquo;, Mata Najwa Program Trans 7
19	Abdul hamid (Ketua) Nukhbatul Bidayati Haka (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Perubahan Konseptual Menggunakan Media Android Mobile Learning Biologi Terintegrasi Al-Quran Untuk Mereduksi Miskonsepsi Peserta Didik Kelas Xi
20	Mubasit (Ketua) M. Husaini (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Manajemen Strategi Lembaga Dalam Meningkatkan Pelayanan Nasabah Di Bmit Kota Bandar Lampung
21	Mujib (Ketua) Mardiyah (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Penalaran Matematis Dengan Model Integrating Society, Science, Environment, Technology And Collaborative Mind Mapping (Issetcm2) Ditinjau Dari Multiple Intellegences
22	Mulyadi (Ketua) Tontowi Jauhari (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Persepsi Milenial Tentang Islam Dan Lingkungan Hidup Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Perilaku Hidup Bersih Dan Sehat
23	Netriwati (Ketua) Neni Mulya (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Diagnosis Kesulitan Mahasiswa Belajar Matematika Lulusan Ipa, Ips, Dan Smk
24	Nurul Hidayah (Ketua) Rohmatillah (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Pengembangan Buku Cerita Bergambar Islami Berbasis Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup Untuk Pembelajaran Membaca Di Sd/MI
25	Nurul Puspita (Ketua) Fithrah Auliya Ansar (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	The Implementation Of Digital Media In English Education Study Program Uin Raden Intan Lampung
26	Rifda El Fiah (Ketua) Anton Tri Hasnanto (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Pengembangan Model Pengawasan Bimbingan Dan Konseling Untuk Meningkatkan Mutu Kompetensi Profesional Konselor Sekolah Di Provinsi Lampung
27	Riyuzen (Ketua) Septuri (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Strategi Pembinaan Organisasi Kemahasiswaan Intra Kampus Di Ptkin Lampung
28	Rizki Wahyu Yunian Putra (Ketua) Siska Andriani (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Pengembangan Bahan Ajar Matematika Smp/Mts Berintegrasi Nilai-Nilai Islam Dalam Kurikulum Kkni
29	Rohmat (Ketua) Agustina Nurhayati (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Arah Kiblat Adan Waktu Shalat (Validitas Geografis Kecamatan-Kecamatan Di Kabupaten Lampung Tengah)
30	Romlah (Ketua) Rumadani Sagala (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Manajemen Sarana Dan Prasarana Di Taman Penitipan Anak Kota Bandar Lampung
31	Rosidi (Ketua) Umi Aisyah (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Psikoterapi Islam Untuk Penyembuhan Penderita Gangguan Jiwa Di Pondok Pesantren Al-Hikmatul Qur&Rsq;An Kecamatan Kedondong Kabupaten Pesswaran
32	Ruslan Abdul Ghofur (Ketua) Suhendar (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Analisis Akuntabilitas Dan Transparansi Pada Organisasi Pengelola Zakat Dalam Memaksimalkan Potensi Zakat (Studi Kasus Pada Baznas Provinsi Lampung Dan Banten)
33	Sovia Mas Ayu (Ketua) Junaidah, Ma (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Implementasi Ability Grouping Kelas Unggul Di Mts 2 Bandar Lampung
34	Sri lham Nasution (Ketua) M. Saifuddin (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Efektivitas Program Laznas Yatim Mandiri Dalam Pemberdayaan Kaum Dhuafa Di Bandar Lampung
35	Sri Latifah (Ketua) Meisuri (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program	Efektivitas Lkpd Fisika Terhadap Kemampuan Hots Pada Pembelajaran Kelas Bilingual Kota Bandar Lampung

		Studi	
36	Sucipto (Ketua) Frenki, M Si (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Analisis Politisasi Identitas Dalam Kontestasi Politik Pada Pemilihan Umum Di Indonesia
37	Susiadi As (Ketua) Juhrotul Khulwah (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Kecenderungan Warga Muhammadiyah Dan Nahdatul Ulama Lampung Dalam Pembagian Harta Warisan
38	Suslina (Ketua) Roof Tamim (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Fungsi Manajemen Dakwah Dalam Pendidikan Dakwah Transformatif Di Pesantren Al-Amin Lampung Selatan
39	Widya Wati (Ketua) Sodikin (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Identifikasi Kemampuan Literasi Sains Mahasiswa Fisika Dan Biologi Uin Raden Intan Lampung Menggunakan Pendekatan Etnosains
40	Yunidar Cut Mutia Yanti (Ketua) Septy Anggrainy (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Kesiapan Dan Kemampuan Mahasiswa Dalam Penerapan Score Toefl Sebagai Salah Satu Syarat Munaqosah Di Fakultas Dakwah Dan Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung
41	Yusafri Rasyidin (Ketua) Annisa Fitriani (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Kepuasan Pernikahan Pada Pasangan Tungku Tubang Dalam Adat Tradisi Semende Sumatera Selatan
42	Ida Fiteriani (Ketua) Baharudin (Anggota)	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	Pengembangan Learning Model Etnosains Di Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Bandar Lampung

Bandar Lampung, 31 Januari 2020
REKTOR UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG,



Nama Kluster, Nomor SK dan Nominal Bantuan
Penelitian Tahun Anggaran 2020

No	Kluster	No SK	Nominal Bantuan
1	Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	42 Tahun 2020	Rp. 32.000.000
2	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	43 Tahun 2020	Rp. 25.000.000
3	Penelitian Pembinaan/ Kapasitas	44 Tahun 2020	Rp. 15.000.000
4	Penerbitan Buku Ajar	45 Tahun 2020	Rp. 20.000.000
5	Penelitian Terapan Kajian Strategis Nasional	46 Tahun 2020	Rp. 75.000.000
6	Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Berbasis Program Studi	47 Tahun 2020	Rp. 40.000.000
7	Penelitian Terapan Pengembangan Nasional	48 Tahun 2020	Rp. 101.000.000
8	Penelitian Pengembangan Pendidikan Tinggi	49 Tahun 2020	Rp. 41.000.000

FINAL REPORT 2020

**MEDIA AND POLITICS: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS
ON THE EPISODE “GERBONG JOKOWI-PRABOWO: SIAPA
HENDAK TURUT?” MATA NAJWA PROGRAM TRANS 7**

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**LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN PADA MASYARAKAT (LP2M)
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG**

2020

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language becomes a medium for humans to communicate. Through language, humans can express their ideas, thoughts, and feelings. However, now the definition of language has evolved according to its function not only as a means of communication. Today, language has become an intermediary in the exercise of power through ideology. Even language also contributes to the process of domination of others by other parties (Fairclough, 2003).

In line with the above statement, Halliday (2008) also asserts that language is not only composed of sentences, but also consists of text or discourse in which there is an exchange of intent in interpersonal contexts with one another. The context in the exchange of intent is not empty of social values, but is strongly influenced by the social cultural context of the community. The development of the role and definition of language has had a very big influence on the study of language (linguistics). Linguistics is no longer engaged in structural or grammatical studies, but has developed into studies that are interdisciplinary with other fields, such as sociolinguistics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, neurolinguistics, and psycholinguistics. The interdisciplinary studies indicate that language does play a big role in all areas of people's lives.

One area that also utilizes language in relation to the exercise of power in ideology as described above is the field of media. Most forms of media production are realized in the form of language. Thus, the relationship between language and media are two inseparable things. Richardson (2007: 6) states that the language used in mass media is one key site in naturalization of inequality and neutralization of dissent.

The use of language that currently dominates the media is the use of language in political discourse. Political discourse has been generated by the media along with Indonesia's political situation which is very dynamic. On July 18, 2019, the Mata Najwa Program in Trans 7 took the theme "Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut?", in the midst of the intense news about the discourse of joining the Gerindra party into the government coalition. This was previously marked by a meeting between Jokowi and Prabowo at the Lebak Bulus MRT Station (13/7/2019), and Prabowo's visit to the residence of Megawati Sukarno Putri (24/7/2019). Although the meeting was referred to as a purely reconciliation effort after the fierce battle in the 2019 presidential election, it was alleged that there was an agenda to join several opposition parties in the government coalition.

Mata Najwa Program in this episode discussed the signal of several opposition parties joining the Koalisi Indonesia Kerja (KIK) volume 2 which reaped pros and cons. For some parties the plan to merge the opposition party into the government body is considered to be a follow-up to the reconciliation process, but on the other hand it has the potency to narrow the checks and balances space that should be carried out by the opposition party against the government. In a critical paradigm, the use of language in media is deliberate and has a specific purpose. With this in mind, the researcher is interested in seeing the discourse built in the episode by conducting a study entitled "Media and Politics: A Critical Discourse Analysis on the Episode "Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut?" Mata Najwa Program Trans 7

B. Formulation of Problem

Based on the background of study above, the researcher limits this research by proposing the following problem formulation, "How is the macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure of the discourse "Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa

Hendak Turut?" Mata Najwa program Trans 7 in terms of critical discourse analysis of the Van Dijk model? "

C. Objectives of Research

This research generally aims to describe the analysis of critical discourse on the discourse constructed on the episode "Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut?" Mata Najwa program Trans 7. Specifically, this study aims to describe the macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure of discourse, which was constructed by Najwa Shihab as the host of Mata Najwa program in terms of the critical discourse analysis of the Van Dijk model.

D. Significance of Research

This research is expected to contribute theoretically and pragmatically. Theoretically, this research is expected to be able to enrich and broaden research themes in the field of linguistics, especially critical discourse analysis. Through discourse analysis it is also hoped that language studies are more applicable and friendly to social situations and events that occur in the community so that they can become solutions to problems in the community. Pragmatically, this research is expected to provide critical awareness to media institutions and media readers to be more aware of all forms of reporting that are channeled through language by the media

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Relevant Studies

Hegemony and power are central themes in a critical study of a discourse that develops in society. Discourse often relates to mass media because mass media becomes a space where figures and ideologies are represented. In connection with the linguistic aspects used to represent these figures and ideologies, there are several previous studies that are relevant to the themes raised in this study.

Mayasari (2013) conducted research on the construction of a news item in Media Indonesia Daily. The results showed that linguistic aspects in the form of diction, use of sentences, and selection of sources in direct quotations used by Media Indonesia in the study, placed figures or institutions especially the House of Representatives (DPR) in negative representations.

Furthermore, Mardikantoro (2014) conducted research on the analysis of critical discourse on corruption discourse. From these studies obtained two research results. First, with a frame of criticizing corruption news, Koran Tempo in two of its headlines expressed its disapproval of corruption news. Second, with a frame supporting the news of corruption, Kompas, Republika, Koran Tempo, Jawa Pos, and Suara Merdeka newspapers have an attitude and view of agreeing and supporting the news of corruption in the newspaper.

Fauzan (2014) conducted research on the analysis of critical discourse on MetroTV and Tv One news texts about "Sidoarjo Mudflow" using Fairclough theory. The results of his research showed that the text structure of MetroTV not only contained a description of events, but also gave a presentation of negative things that raised the bad things (bad) from PT Lapindo Brantas. The structure of the TV One text not only

contains information exposure as is usual news text, but also gives nuance of argumentation for news texts with the aim of neutralizing negative issues.

Tomtom (2014) conducted research on the analysis of critical discourse on commercial advertising on television. The analysis used is the critical discourse analysis of Sara Mills model. This study analyzes various discourses that appear in commercial advertising content. The purpose of this study is to explore the meaning of discourse to the audience to understand the products offered by advertisements. The results showed that the selection of diction and composition of the discourse formed had the desires and goals that were expected to persuade the audience.

Albaburrahim (2017) conducted a study on the analysis of critical discourse on reporting the "Papa Minta Saham" on Metro TV with the Fairclough model. From the data analysis conducted, conclusions can be drawn. First, the news text used by Metro TV has nuanced argumentation and description that tends to explain this news to viewers about the "Papa Minta Saham" case. Secondly, the discourse of Metro TV tends to raise the news about violations committed by former DPR Speaker Setya Novanto. Metro TV in broadcasting news tends to be political, which means that the interests of the station owners are more dominant than balanced reporting. Third, the ideology of MetroTV is negative imaging by cornering former House Speaker Setya Novanto so that the public negatively evaluates Setya Novanto's actions.

Based on the discussion on the previously relevant studies, it can be understood that there are significant differences between the previous research and this study. The differences lie on the object of study and the approach of critical discourse analysis model used so that this research can fill the existing gaps. Thus there is a novelty side that is attempted to be displayed from the results of this study, namely the critical discourse analysis of the Van Dick model which focuses on macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure on the episode "Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut?" Mata Najwa program Trans 7.

B. Theoretical Framework

In order to be able to comprehend the news discourse that is presented in a comprehensive media, critical discourse analysis is needed to understand textual practices in a discourse. Critical discourse analysis looks at the use of spoken and written language as a form of social practice (Fairclough and Wodak, 1997; Titscher, et al 2000; Eriyanto, 2012).

As a guideline in this study, the theoretical basis is used, namely the Van Dijk's critical discourse model. In critical discourse analysis (CDA), it is necessary to examine the context of a discourse, such as setting, situation, events, and conditions. Discourse in this case is understood, produced, and analyzed in certain contexts. CDA also examines the context of communication; who is assuming, with whom, and why; in what type of audience and in what situations; through what medium; how the different types of communication development, and how the differences between each party. Language in this case is understood in the context as a whole.

There are three central things in terms of text, context and discourse. Text is all forms of language, not just words printed on sheets of paper, but all types of communication expressions that are in it. Furthermore, understanding the context in this case, which includes all types of situations and things that are outside the text and affect the use of language, the situation in which the text was produced, and the intended function. Meanwhile, discourse is interpreted a

context and text together. The point of concern is the discourse analysis describing the text and context together in the communication process. In this case, it requires a process of cognition and a specific picture of the culture brought in the discourse.

Critical discourse analysis considers the elements of power. Discourse in the form of text, conversation, or whatever is not seen as natural, natural, and neutral, but is a form of power struggle. The intended concept of power is one of the key relationships between discourse and society. Power in relation to discourse is

important to see what is called control. This form of control over discourse can vary. Control over the context, which can easily be seen from who can and must speak, and who also only hears and says, or who dominates and who is dominated. Apart from context, control can also be realized in the form of controlling the structure of discourse. This can be seen from the prominence or use of certain words.

There is a central concept that is no less important in CDA, which is ideology. In essence, every form of text, conversation, etc. is one of the ideological practices or ideological radiance. The discourse for ideology is a medium through which groups communicate to the public the power they have so that it is valid and true. All important characteristics of critical discourse analysis, of course, require a pattern of analysis approach. This is needed to explain how discourse is developed and affects the audience.

Essentially, ideology and power cannot be separated. It is undeniable that the text is presented as a reflection of a hegemony (ideology and power). Classical theory says that ideology is built by dominant groups that aim to produce and legitimize their dominance. Hegemony in Fairclough's view emphasizes more on the theory of power with the understanding that the power of a dominant community can dominate another community

Superstructure refers to the framework of a discourse or schematics, such as the prevalence of conversation or writing that starts from the introduction, continues with the main content, followed by conclusions, and ends with a conclusion. Which part takes precedence, and which part is later, will be arranged in the interests of the discourse makers. Meanwhile, the micro structure refers to the local meaning (local meaning) of a discourse. This can be explored from semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical aspects. Macro structure refers to the overall meaning (global meaning) which can be observed from the themes or topics raised by the use of language in a discourse.

By analyzing all the structural components of discourse, it can be revealed the social cognition of discourse makers. Theoretically, this statement is based on the reasoning that the way of looking at a reality will determine the style and structure of the resulting discourse. If it is desired to arrive at the point of how certain discourses are lined up with social structures and knowledge that develop in society, then this critical discourse analysis must be continued with social analysis.

According to van Dijk (2001: 134), even though it consists of various elements, all of these elements are a unity, interconnected and supporting each other. The global meaning of a text (theme) is supported by the text framework, ultimately the choice of words and sentences used

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Methodologically, this type of research is descriptive qualitative with the aim of describing or solving problems by describing the current state of the research object based on what appears or should be. The method as a research procedure produces qualitative data in the form of written or oral words from people and actors that can be observed (Moleong, 2007: 4). Besides theoretically, this research uses the approach of critical analysis of Van Dijk's model.

B. Data and Data Collection Technique

The data of this study were in the form of speech conversations on the episode “Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut?” Mata Najwa Program Trans 7. Data collection used observation and documentation techniques. According to Keraf (1980: 162), the method of observation is direct observation of an object to be studied. In the observation method, the most effective way is by using the instrument observation form / blank. The documentation method is looking for data about things or variables in the form of manuscript notes, books, newspapers, magazines, legends, inscriptions, and so on.

In this study, the data source according to Arikunto (2002: 107) is the subject from which the data were obtained. The data source in this study came from the Mata Najwa Talk Show program on Trans 7 which aired on July 18, 2019 and can be downloaded from the YouTube channel.

C. Data Analysis

Data that have been classified according to the formulation of the problem, were analyzed using the theory of critical discourse analysis of the Van Dick model. There are three stages of the analysis of the Van Dick model that must be carried out in the analysis of critical discourse, namely the analysis of macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. Macrostructure symbolizes the global / general meaning of a text that can be observed from themes or topics raised in a discourse. Superstructure is the structure of discourse that is related to the framework of a text, how the parts of the text are arranged into the news as a whole, such as introduction, main content, conclusions, and concluding conclusions. The microstructure is the meaning of discourse that can be observed from the smallest part of a text that is words, sentences, propositions, clauses, paraphrases, and images. (Eriyanto, 2012: 226)

CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Mata Najwa is Trans 7's flagship talk show program hosted by a senior journalist, Najwa Shihab. In midst of 2019, many mass media made political topics as news headlines related to the succession of the Indonesian leadership through the mechanism of the Presidential Election on April 17 2019. The news also did not escape the coverage of Mata Najwa Talk show, which specifically raised the theme, “*Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut?*” ‘Jokowi-Prabowo Carriage: Who are Willing to Participate?’. The background for the adoption of this theme was the excitement of the Indonesian people in welcoming the post-election Jokowi-Prabowo meeting which reaped pros and cons among supporters of the two national figures. In a side, a party agreed with the meeting as a step of reconciliation after the massive division of society due to differences in political choices. However, in another side, the contra party disagreed that the meeting was interpreted as an initial step to joining Prabowo in the Jokowi government coalition.

During the episode, Najwa Shihab (NS) as the presenter made questions to build her discourse so that the speakers can be open to all public assessments of this phenomenon. The speakers consisted of six people, namely Andre Rosiade (AR) and Muzammil Yusuf (MY) from the opposition, while Asrul Sani (AR) and Ardian Napitupulu (AN) from the coalition. Apart from that, the discussion also presented cultural observer Ridwan Saidi (RS) who discussed the theme from a cultural perspective and political observer Rocky Gerung (RG) who reviewed it from a political perspective.

The theme “Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut?” “The Jokowi-Prabowo Carriage: Who will be Participating?” was further broken down into six topics or sub-themes, Arti Pertemuan Jokowi dan Prabowo di MRT Senayan ‘The Meaning of the Jokowi and Prabowo meeting at the Senayan MRT, Gerindra Bantah Ada Negosiasi di Balik Pertemuan Jokowi-Prabowo ‘Gerindra Denies Negotiations within the Jokowi-Prabowo Meeting’, PKS sudah Sampaikan ke Jokowi Soal Sikap Oposisi ‘PKS has told Jokowi about the opposition's attitude’, PPP: Belum Ada Komitmen Bagi-bagi Kursi Kabinet ‘PPP: There has been No Commitment to Share Cabinet Seats’, Melihat Perbedaan Sikap Prabowo dan Sandiaga ‘Seeing the Difference in the Attitudes of Prabowo and Sandiaga’, Rocky Gerung: Tidak Ada yang Baru dan Tajam dari Visi Misi Jokowi ‘Rocky Gerung: There is nothing new and sharp in Jokowi's vision and mission’.

For more details, the critical discourse analysis of the Mata Najwa program episode Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut ‘Jokowi-Prabowo Carriage: Who Will Be Participating?’ using the van Dijk method which is studied based on the macro structure, super structure, and micro structure of the discourse built by the presenter. The discussion in more detail uses a discussion framework consisting of discourse structure, elements of discourse structure, and the results of the analysis as follows.

Part 1

Discourse Structure	Discourse Element	Analysis
Macrostructure (Thematic)	Theme	Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut? 'Jokowi-Prabowo Carriage: Who Will Be Participating?'
	Sub-theme	Arti Pertemuan Jokowi dan Prabowo di MRT Senayan 'The Meaning of Jokowi and Prabowo's meeting at the Senayan MRT'
Superstructure (Schematic)	Title	The title element explicitly states that the meeting between Jokowi and Prabowo at the MRT was full of meaning.
	Lead	The lead element takes the reader to the core of the issues to be discussed in the discourse, in the form of the NS opening narrative at the beginning of the discourse. <i>Usai sekian lama saling berseteru, akhirnya Jokowi-Prabowo bertemu. Perjumpaan yang disambut dengan haru biru; ada juga yang kecewa dari setiap kubu. Setidaknya tensi politik bisa diturunkan. Friksi tak perlu dihayati dengan kelewatan; lagi pula pilpres memang telah selesai. Episode politik baru sudah dimulai. Inilah awal politik rekonsiliasi atau sekedar pencatutan politik konsolidasi?</i> 'After fighting each other for a long time, finally Jokowi-Prabowo met. The encounter was greeted with a blue emotion; there are also those who are disappointed from each camp. At least the political tension can be lowered. Friction does not need to be lived too far; after all, the presidential election has indeed been over. A new political

	<p>episode has started. Is this the beginning of the politics of reconciliation or is it just a political consolidation arena? ‘</p>
<p>Content</p>	<p>The content element summarizes the NS discussion session with RS and RG sources with several NS statements to build a discourse about the meaning of the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting.</p> <p>NS: <i>Pertemuan kemarin Beh (RS red), di gerbong kereta, biasa atau luar biasa?</i></p> <p>NS: ‘The meeting yesterday Beh (RS ed), in the train carriage, ordinary or extraordinary?’</p> <p>RS: <i>Nggak ada apa-apanya tuh pertemuan, yang pertama, mereka bertemu kan tidak ada pertemngkaran serius dibandingkan dengan pertemuan Aidit (PKI) dan Masyumi...jadi pertemuan kemarin biasa-biasa aja..tidak ada makna yang bisa ditarik. Yang kedua, pembicaran apa...gak ada bahwa saya (prabowo red) akan membantu...itu aja kan, gak ada yang lain-lain setelah itu.</i></p> <p>RS: ‘The meeting was nothing. The first, they met there was no serious difference compared to the Aidit (PKI) and Masyumi meetings... so yesterday's meeting was just ordinary..there was no meaning to be drawn. Second, what is the discussion... there is no that I (Prabowo ed) will help... that's all, nothing else after that.</p> <p>At this point, the RS views that the meeting is ordinary and has no special meaning, by comparing the meetings of Aidit (PKI figure) and Masyumi in the past which were more basic because despite the differences in ideology,</p>

	<p>they could still meet. Apart from that, there was no message or impression that Prabowo would join the Jokowi government coalition.</p> <p>Furthermore, NS asked for a view from the political side by asking RG.</p> <p>NS: <i>Kita ke bang Rocky Gerung, itu biasa atau bisa maknai berbeda?</i></p> <p>We go to Rocky Gerung, is that normal or can it be interpreted differently?</p> <p>RG: <i>Saya anggap memang gak ada apa-apa...tapi kan memang musti diributkan supaya salah-olah ada apa-apa... jadi memang itu tradisi baru politik Indonesia yaitu memalsukan realitas...</i></p> <p>I think there is really nothing ... but it is necessary to make a fuss so that it seems as if there is something ... so indeed it is a new tradition of Indonesian politics, namely faking reality ...</p> <p>It seems that RG also agrees with RS that the meeting means nothing; just an ordinary meeting that gets the public's overreaction to convey the impression that it is important.</p>
Closing	<p>In the closing part, NS commented on the diction of dealers and leaders raised by RG, which had a strong tone of insinuation that Jokowi-Prabowo was a dealer. Then NS's affirmation of diction closed the first part by inviting responses from the speakers to highlight whether the two figures were dealers, not leaders.</p>

Microstructure (Semantic)	Background	The background element illustrates that the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting at the Senayan MRT can be interpreted as an effort to reconcile and / or consolidate.
	Detail	NS also invited resource persons from cultural observers and political observers to provide comments regarding the meaning of the Jokowi and Prabowo meeting. NS quoted RG's tweets that were satirical about pool children which NS interpreted as saying that the coalition members felt restless because later the cabinet seats were reduced by the presence of newcomers in the Jokowi coalition due to the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting.
	Purpose	NS provides opportunities for cultural observers and political observers to share their views on the meaning of the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting.
Microstructure (Syntax)	Sentence form	The sentence form element displays a deductive pattern because it starts with a general core sentence, namely the meaning of the Jokowi and Prabowo meeting which is then supported by explanatory sentences.
	Coherence	The element of coherence is stated by the relationship between the questions from NS and the answers of the speakers who stated that the meeting between Jokowi-Prabowo has the certain meanings, some said important, while others did not think so .
	Pronoun	The pronoun elements that appear in the discourse are those that refer back to the previously mentioned personas, namely Jokowi and Prabowo. Apart from that in the statement "when he said there was no Cebong Kampret ..." NS used his personal pronoun referring to Jokowi as a

		<p>speaker. Other utterances use the personal pronoun Kita which refers to NS by involving the audience / the public in "so we are the ones who celebrate the meeting too much"</p>
<p>Microstructure (Stylistic)</p>	<p>Diction</p>	<p>The choice of words which have almost the same meaning, namely reconciliation and consolidation, but have different meanings in the context of the meeting. Reconciliation means a meeting to reunite supporters of the two camps who had split due to differences in choices in the presidential election and consolidation means a meeting which means Prabowo joining the ranks of the Jokowi government coalition.</p> <p>In addition, the word dealer and leader was chosen by RG to describe the two leaders because they both made unclear public messages, such as dealer meetings that did not openly discuss fees.</p>
<p>Microstructure (Rhetoric)</p>	<p>Graphic</p>	<p>The graphic element displays a video of Jokowi and Prabowo's meeting at the Senayan MRT station in a karab atmosphere, greeting each other and hugging, sitting and eating together, and also supported by media headline graphics that quote Jokowi's statement that there is no longer a Cebong-Kampret and Prabowo greeted him with a message of unity that everything is Red and White and a statement that he is ready to help the government.</p>
	<p>Metaphor</p>	<p>Cebong and Kampret are distinctive names coined by supporters of both parties. Cebong, the nickname for</p>

		<p>Jokowi's supporters, is inspired that Jokowi likes to raise frogs and Kampret is addressed to Prabowo's supporters because they like to think backwards by spreading hoaxes about the reality of Jokowi's government.</p> <p>Merah Putih is the official flag of the Republic of Indonesia that symbolizes unity. The message that was captured by the two national figures was the importance of knitting back and maintaining the unity and integrity of the Indonesian people after previously being divided by differences in political choices.</p>
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Part 2

Discourse Structure	Discourse Element	Analysis
Macrostructure (Thematic)	Theme	Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut? 'Jokowi-Prabowo Carriage: Who Will Be Participating?'
	Sub-theme	Gerindra Bantah Ada Negosiasi di Balik Pertemuan Jokowi-Prabowo 'Gerindra Denies Negotiations within the Jokowi-Prabowo Meeting'
Superstructure (Schematic)	Title	The title element explicitly states Gerindra party's rebuttal to the issue of a negotiation or political agreement in the meeting between Jokowi and Prabowo.
	Lead	The lead element is in the form of NS's narrative which tries to question Gerindra's rebuttal about the negotiation issue behind the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting. NS: That was a snippet of when Pak Prabowo Subianto met his

		<p>volunteers, we heard there were shouts. Don't Sir, Sir, when Prabowo Subiyanto stated that he would meet Pak Jokowi. So there is indeed that disappointment and do I want you to respond directly to Mr. Prabowo and Mr. Jokowi, Mr. Prabowo and Mr. Jokowi, are dealers, not leaders. "</p>
	<p>Content</p>	<p>The content element describes AR's rebuttal from the Gerindra party about the existence of political negotiations at the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting.</p> <p><i>AR: Saya pastikan pertemuan itu tidak ada negosiasi. Jadi kalau ada orang bilang pertemuan Pak Jokowi dan Pak Prabowo ada membicarakan bagi-bagi kursi cabinet, saya pastikan itu fitnah...Partai Gerindra sejak didirikan belum pernah menikmati kursi cabinet meskipun SBY 2009-2014 Pak SBY menawari. Tahun 2014-2019 Pak Jokowi mwnwarkan kursi dan bahkan 2019 menawarkan kursi wapres pada Pak Prabowo. Jadi sangat miris kalau pertemuan 2 tokoh bangsa ini demi Indonesia guyub, kami dituding ingin jabatan.</i></p> <p>I make sure that the meeting is not negotiated. So if someone says that the meeting between Pak Jokowi and Pak Prabowo was discussing giving away cabinet seats, I assure you it is slander... Since its establishment, the Gerindra Party has never enjoyed a cabinet seat even though SBY 2009-2014 Pak SBY offered it. In 2014-2019 Pak Jokowi offered a chair and even in 2019 offered a vice president seat to Pak Prabowo. So it is very sad if the meeting of 2 national figures for the sake of</p>

		<p>Indonesia is united, we are accused of wanting to take office.</p> <p>Clarifying the AR statement, NS again emphasized with the question: <i>Kita tahu posisi Pak Prabowo dari keras-alot, kemudian elit-elit Gerindra katakan tidak perlu bertemu, tapi pada akhirnya makan sate bareng. Jadi bagaimana menjawabnya memang tidak ada deal?</i></p> <p>We know the position of Pak Prabowo from being tough, then Gerindra elites said they don't need to meet, but in the end eat satay together. So how to answer if there is no deal?</p> <p><i>AR: Kompetisi telah usai, bangsa ini butuh kita guyub kembali agar kita bisa maju, Indonesia bisa sejahtera, adil, dan makmur. Pak Prabowo merasakan kebutuhan itu, akhirnya beliau memutuskan untuk bertemu dengan Pak Jokowi.</i></p> <p>The competition is over, this nation needs us to work together again so that we can progress, Indonesia can be prosperous, just, and prosperous. Pak Prabowo felt the need, and finally he decided to meet Pak Jokowi.</p> <p>However, this AR statement did not seem to convince RG, who previously considered the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting as a dealer meeting full of political bargaining.</p> <p><i>NS: Bagaimana tanggapan Bung Rocky?</i></p> <p>How did Bung Rocky respond?</p>
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		<p>RG: <i>Ya karena yang ngomong orang partai, kita mesti seolah-olah percaya gitu.</i></p> <p>Yes, because the people are speaking from the party, we must believe in that way.</p> <p>RG's comment is an insinuation with diction as if to believe in the meaning of pretending to believe.</p>
	Closing	<p>In the closing part, AR reiterated that Prabowo would not abandon his supporters who had voted in the HI presidential election as evidenced by Gerindra's direct side in defending volunteer supporters who are entangled in legal cases, including volunteers from other parties who are in the opposition group.</p> <p>AR: <i>Yang jelas kami tidak pernah berkhianat dengan rakyat...yang ada di pikiran Pak Prabowo bagaimana memikirkan nasib pendukung, relawan yang masih banyak masalah. Yang ngurus ulama, relawan, datang kami ke kantor polisi, ngurus surat penangguhan penahanan, bahkan kadernya mas Drajat bang Egi Sujana dan bang Mustafa yang mengeluarkan itu Partai Gerindra.</i></p> <p>What is clear is that we have never betrayed the people... what is in Pak Prabowo's mind is how to think about the fate of supporters, volunteers who still have many problems. Those who took care of the clerics, volunteers, came to us to the police station, took care of suspended letters of detention, even the cadres were Drajat bang Egi Sujana and bang Mustafa who issued the Gerindra Party.</p>

Microstructure (Semantic)	Background	The background element is in the form of Prabowo's attitude trying to calm his supporters so that they remain law-abiding even though they are not satisfied with the decision to lose the presidential election and continue to reconcile with political figures and Jokowi as the winner of the presidential election.
	Detail	<p>Detailed elements contain the views of AN, a government coalition volunteer, which is related to the pros and cons of the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting. AN did not respond to the pros and cons of the meeting, but highlighted the positive impact of the meeting.</p> <p><i>AN: Pertama, mau dibilang orang pertemuan tersebut tidak punya makna apa-apa, pertemuan biasa-biasa saja, itu tdak penting menurut saya. Yang penting dampak pertemuan itu adalah nilai tukar rupiah membaik, fakta ekonominya seperti itu...dan setuju atau tidak setuju pertemuan tersebut membuat situasi lebih adem dan nyaman.</i></p> <p>First, I can say that the meeting didn't mean anything, the meeting was mediocre, I don't think so important. The important thing is that the impact of the meeting is that the rupiah exchange rate improves, the economic facts are like that... and agreeing or disagreeing with the meeting makes the situation more cool and comfortable.</p>
	Purpose	The element of intent represents Gerindra's stance that the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting does not have any political pretensions, apart from efforts to reconcile the two national figures in order to make the community

		atmosphere more friendly, secure, and peaceful after being torn apart by differences in political choices.
Microstructure (Syntax)	Sentence form	The sentence-form element uses a deductive pattern that begins with a general core sentence, namely Gerindra's rebuttal of the issue of political negotiation at the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting, which is then supported by several explanatory sentences.
	Coherence	The element of coherence is expressed by the relationship between the questions from NS and the answers of the speakers, especially those who agree with the reconciliation efforts at the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting.
	Pronoun	The pronoun element that appears in the discourse is our word by NS which represents the attitude or view of the general public towards Prabowo's political attitude. In addition, AR also found the use of his honorific personal pronoun by referring to Prabowo. Several times, the pronoun I was also found which referred to each of the informants when expressing their opinion. Our personal pronouns referring to the Gerindra Party are also used in AR utterances: <i>Yang jelas kami tidak pernah berkhianat dengan rakyat...</i> What is clear is that we have never betrayed the people ...
Microstructure (Stylistic)	Diction	The choice of words that have almost the same meaning is negotiation with political deals, cabinet seats with positions. Apart from that, the opposite meaning of the word was found, namely coalition with opposition. The

		first refers to Jokowi's party in the government coalition and the term opposition refers to parties outside the government.
Microstructure (Rhetoric)	Graphic	The graphic element displays a video of Prabowo's meeting moments with his supporters after the defeat in the presidential election. After trying to resolve the presidential election dispute through legal channels and finally being declared defeated, he invited his supporters to obey the law and seek reconciliation with several figures, especially Pak Jokowi as the winner of the presidential election.
	Metaphor	The metaphorical element seen in the expression for seats is a political offer for Gerindra to be able to place her cadres in positions in Jokowi's cabinet. In addition, the use of the word inner stage that needs a stage in 2024 is an allusion to people who seek fame and public sympathy in the presidential election in 2024.

Part 3

Discourse Structure	Discourse Element	Analysis
Macrostructure (Thematic)	Theme	Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut? 'Jokowi-Prabowo Carriage: Who will be Participating?'
	Sub-theme	PKS sudah Sampaikan ke Jokowi Soal Sikap Oposisi 'PKS has told Jokowi about the opposition's attitude'
Superstructure (Schematic)	Title	The title element explicitly states the PKS position which positions itself as the opposition to Jokowi's government.

	Lead	<p>The lead element featured several national newspaper headlines containing the pros and cons of the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting. In particular, the PKS stance statement was shown in two headlines, <i>PKS kritik Prabowo Tak Serukan Oposisi</i> ‘PKS criticizes Prabowo as not calling for opposition’ dan <i>Harusnya Prabowo Nyatakan Oposisi Saat Bertemu Jokowi</i> ‘Prabowo Should Have Expressed Opposition When Meeting Jokowi’. In addition, a statement from a political observer that there is resistance from Prabowo's supporters must be considered in Prabowo's coalition plan to Jokowi.</p>
	Content	<p>The content element describes the PKS statement regarding the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting, which suspects that Prabowo intends to join the Jokowi government coalition.</p> <p>NS: <i>Apakah betul perjudian yang sangat luar biasa bila nanti Gerindra bergabung dengan koalisi. Bagaimana sikap PKS melihat pertemuan tadi?</i></p> <p>‘Is it really a gamble that will be extraordinary when Gerindra joins the coalition? What is the attitude of PKS in seeing the meeting earlier?’</p> <p>Responding to NS's question, PKS representatives gave arguments that clearly state PKS's position as an opposition party.</p> <p>MY: <i>Pertemuan itu bisa dinilai dari 4 perspektif. Pertama, legalitas hasil pemilu. Ketika ada putusan MK, maka dia final and binding. Pada perspektif kedua yaitu kualitas</i></p>

	<p><i>pemilu, saya kira tidak didamaikan pada pertemuan itu, terjadinya kecurangan pemilu, dan lain-lain. Ketiga, pertemuan itu tidak untuk mendamaikan perbedaan besar baik yang disampaikan capres maupun partai pendukungnya. Keempat, pertemuan itu belum mendefinisikan secara jernih sikap oposisi atau koalisi pasca pertemuan.</i></p> <p>‘The meeting can be assessed from 4 perspectives. First, the legality of the election results. When there is a MK decision, it is final and binding. In the second perspective, namely the quality of the elections, I don't think they were reconciled at that meeting, the occurrence of election fraud, and so on. Third, the meeting was not meant to reconcile the big differences that were conveyed by the presidential candidates and the parties supporting them. Fourth, the meeting did not clearly define the post-meeting position of the opposition or coalition.’</p> <p>MY's consistent attitude to being in opposition was reaffirmed by answering NS's question about the possibility of Gerindra joining the government committee even though there were sharp differences between the two.</p> <p><i>MY: Sejak awal kami bergabung dengan O2 kami memang akan menjadi pimpinan di eksekutif, kami kalah kami siap jadi oposisi. Kita saling berperan masing-masing sehingga menghasilkan sebuah pemerintah atau oposisi yang sehat, rakyat bangsa akan kuat.</i></p>
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		<p>‘Since the beginning we joined O2 we were going to be leaders in the executive, we lost we were ready to become the opposition. We each play a role each so as to produce a government or healthy opposition, the people of the nation will be strong.’</p> <p>NS: <i>Jadi Anda mengingatkan...janganlah PKS ditinggal begitu saja tiba-tiba Gerindra masuk koalisi.</i></p> <p>‘So you remind ... don't just leave PKS suddenly Gerindra joining the coalition.’</p> <p>MY: <i>Kami tentu berharap kebersamaan oposisi bisa dijaga, itu bagus tapi kemudian yang lain tidak memilih itu, itu adalah wilayah partai masing-masing.</i></p> <p>‘We certainly hope that the unity of the opposition can be maintained, that is good but then the others do not vote for that, it is their respective party territory.’</p>
	Closing	<p>The closing elements summarize the dialogue between NS and DW, a representative of another opposition party who highlighted the requirements put forward by the senior PAN figure Amien Rais regarding the distribution of seats as a condition of the coalition.</p> <p>NS: <i>Kalau membaca pernyataan Amien Rais artinya mau koalisi asal jatahnya jelas, minimal 45% seperti suara yang diperoleh Prabowo.</i></p>

		<p>‘If you read Amien Rais's statement, it means that you want a coalition as long as the quota is clear, at least 45% of the votes that Prabowo get.’</p> <p>DW: <i>Bukan, itu ucapan Prabowo ke Amien rais kemudian disampaikan ke media. Pak Amien Rais menyampaikan secara tegas adanya oposisi supaya demokrasi kuat dan sehat supaya ada checks and balances.</i></p> <p>‘No, that was what Prabowo said to Amien Rais and then it was conveyed to the media. Pak Amien Rais clearly stated that there is opposition so that democracy is strong and healthy so that there are checks and balances.’</p>
Microstructure (Semantic)	Background	<p>The background element is in the form of a national newspaper headline containing the PKS statement regarding the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting: <i>PKS kritik Prabowo Tak Serukan Oposisi</i> ‘PKS criticizes Prabowo as not calling for opposition’ dan <i>Harusnya Prabowo Nyatakan Oposisi Saat Bertemu Jokowi</i> ‘Prabowo Should Have Expressed Opposition When Meeting Jokowi’. In addition, a statement from a political observer that there is resistance from Prabowo's supporters must be considered in Prabowo's coalition plan to Jokowi.</p>
	Detail	<p>The detailed elements contain PKS's attitude and position as a government opposition which began in Pak Jokowi's first term in 2014 and until now.</p> <p>MY: <i>Sejak Pak Jokowi memimpin pada tahun 2014, tahun 2018 kami diundang ke istana, presiden partai menyatakan</i></p>

		<p><i>Pak Jokowi silakan memerintah, kami dalam barisan oposisi.</i></p> <p>‘Since Pak Jokowi took office in 2014, in 2018 we were invited to the palace, the party president said Pak Jokowi was welcome to rule, we were in the ranks of the opposition.’</p>
	Purpose	The element of intent represents the PKS attitude which has remained consistent since 2014 until now in the ranks of the opposition, whose aim is to strengthen checks and balances on government power.
Microstructure (Syntax)	Sentence form	The sentence form elements use a deductive pattern that starts with a general core sentence, namely the assertiveness of the PKS 'attitude as opposition from the past to the present, which is then supported by several explanatory sentences.
	Coherence	The element of coherence is expressed by the relationship between the questions from NS and the answers of the speakers, especially from the government opposition, in this case represented by PKS and PAN who voiced opposition to the government.
	Pronoun	The pronoun element that appears in the discourse is <i>Anda</i> ‘You’ by NS which refers to the opposition. In addition, MY has found several times the use of <i>Kami</i> ‘We’ personal pronouns to refer to PKS.
Microstructure (Stylistic)	Diction	The choice of words that are almost synonymous, namely opposition with checks and balances, namely the function of checks and balances on government policy will be

		carried out by the opposition. In addition, it is also found the opposite meaning of the word, namely coalition with opposition. The first refers to Jokowi's party in the government coalition and the term opposition refers to parties outside the government. Another word is final and binding which refers to the final decision of the presidential election dispute by the Constitutional Court which declared Jokowi the winner of the 2019 presidential election.
Microstructure (Rhetoric)	Graphic	The graphic element shows slides of the PKS opposition's attitude, namely the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting which became the headline of several national newspapers and a video of a political observer's statement about the resistance from Prabowo supporters who must be considered in Prabowo's coalition plan to Jokowi.
	Metaphor	Metaphorical elements can be seen in the expressions 01 and 02 which refer to supporters and volunteers for the presidential election number 01 (Jokowi) and election number 2 (Prabowo).

Part 4

Discourse Structure	Discourse Element	Analysis
Macrostructure (Thematic)	Theme	Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut? 'Jokowi-Prabowo Carriage: Who will be Participating?'
	Sub-theme	PPP: Belum Ada Komitmen Bagi-bagi Kursi Kabinet 'There has been No Commitment to Share Cabinet Seats'
Superstructure (Schematic)	Title	The title element explicitly states the PPP's view of the absence of negotiations for ministerial seats in the Jokowi administration's cabinet regarding the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting.
	Lead	The lead element is in the form of a statement by NS quoting Prabowo's speech at the Jokowi-Prabowo press conference at the MRT. <i>NS: Kami siap membantu kalau diperlukan, kami minta maaf kalau mengkritik sekali-sekali. Itu berarti akan mengkritisi sekali-kali saja, tapi membantunya full time. Bagaimana menerjemahkan pernyataan Pak Prabowo?</i> 'We are ready to help if needed, we apologize if you criticize once in a while. That meant it would be scrambling once in a while, but helped her full time. How to translate Pak Prabowo's statement?'
	Content	The content element describes AR's view that Gerindra is ready to help Pak Jokowi if his policies are good for the people and also ready to give constructive criticism to the government. However, this statement made NS want to know how the coalition was constructed if Gerindra,

	<p>which was an opposition party, was included in Jokowi's coalition.</p> <p>NS: <i>Siap bantu, kemungkinan jatah kursi untuk koalisi dan PPP mungkin berkurang kalau Gerindra masuk?</i></p> <p>‘Ready to help, the possibility of seat quota for the coalition and PPP might decrease if Gerindra enters?’</p> <p>AS: <i>Pertama, jatah berkurang/bertambah kursi itu memang sesuatu yang dari awal kami 9 partai koalisi tidak pernah kami bicarakan...ini bukan koalisi transaksional.</i></p> <p>‘First, the quota to decrease / increase in seats is something that from the beginning we 9 coalition parties we have never talked about... this is not a transactional coalition.’</p> <p>This PPP statement indicates that the type of political party coalition supporting Jokowi is not a transactional coalition so that from the beginning there were no transactions and negotiations for the ministers' share. The PPP's stance then left the matter of handing out seats to Pak Jokowi who would negotiate with the general chairmen of the coalition political parties.</p>
Closing	<p>In the closing part, NS asked AN's opinion as a fellow coalition political party member regarding the issue of Gerindra's joining the coalition to help the government.</p> <p>AN: <i>Itu tergantung pada rapat internal KIK. Yang lucu tidak ikutan dukung, tapi ikutan minta.</i></p>

		<p>‘It depends on the internal KIK meeting. The funny thing is not supporting, but asking too.’</p> <p>NS: <i>Gerindra sedang minta atau tidak?</i></p> <p>‘Is Gerindra asking or not?’</p> <p>AN: <i>Gerindra itu sedang minta atau tidak itu sulit, tapi sedang merapat iya.</i></p> <p>‘Gerindra is asking for it or not it's difficult, but it's closing in yes.’</p>
Microstructure (Semantic)	Background	The background element is Prabowo's commitment to helping the government as well as constructive criticism that he expressed in his meeting with Jokowi at the MRT.
	Detail	<p>The detailed element contains US views regarding the issue of Gerindra joining the government coalition and each coalition party has a different attitude.</p> <p>AS: <i>Sampai sekarang itu belum kami bicarakan secara multilateral, yang ada masing-masing sikap partai ada yang setengah membuka, ada yang akgak menutup dan ada yang tutupannya rapat.</i></p> <p>‘Until now, we have not discussed it multilaterally, there are each party's attitude, some are half-open, some are not closing and some are closing the meeting.’</p>
	Purpose	The element of intent represents the PPP's stance that the coalition has not discussed the issue of assigning seats and rejects the transactional nature of the coalition.
Microstructure (Syntax)	Sentence form	The sentence form elements use a deductive pattern that begins with a general core sentence, namely a statement

		that there is no commitment to share seats between the coalition political parties, which is then supported by several explanatory sentences.
	Coherence	The element of coherence is expressed by the relationship between the questions from NS and the answers of the speakers, especially from the coalition political parties who questioned the issue of Gerindra's plan to join the coalition, while within the internal community, the issue has not yet entered collective negotiations.
	Pronoun	The pronoun element that was raised in the discourse was <i>Anda</i> 'You' by NS who referred to the coalition, namely AN when asked about his opinion regarding the possibility of Gerindra joining the coalition. In addition, several times we found the use of <i>Kami</i> 'We' personal pronoun by AR which refers to Gerindra, and we by the US refer to 9 coalition political parties,
Microstructure (Stylistic)	Diction	Choice of words that almost mean the same, namely opposition with constructive criticism, negotiation with transactional, and multilateral with 9 coalition political parties. Apart from that, the opposite meaning of the word was found, namely coalition with opposition. The first refers to Jokowi's side in the government coalition and the term opposition refers to parties outside the government.
Microstructure (Rhetoric)	Graphic	The graphic element displays a video of Prabowo's speech at a press conference during the Jokowi-Prabowo meeting at the Senayan MRT. On the occasion, it was stated that he was ready to help the government and at the same time

		provide constructive criticism of the policies taken by the government.
	Metaphor	The metaphorical element seen in the expression <i>Bagi-bagi kursi</i> 'dividing seats' is a political offer for Gerindra to be able to place her cadres in positions in Jokowi's cabinet. In addition, the use of <i>tutupannya rapat</i> 'tight cover' is a metaphor which describes the attitude of several police officers who were reluctant to accept Gerindra's plan to join the coalition.

Bagian 5

Discourse Structure	Discourse Element	Analysis
Macrostructure (Thematic)	Theme	Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut? 'Jokowi-Prabowo Carriage: Who will be Participating?'
	Sub-theme	Melihat Perbedaan Sikap Prabowo dan Sandiaga 'Seeing the Difference in the Attitudes of Prabowo and Sandiaga'
Superstructure (Schematic)	Title	The title element explicitly states the difference in attitude between Prabowo, who tends to form a coalition with the Jokowi government and Sandiaga who is firmly in opposition.
	Lead	The lead element is in the form of a statement by NS which cites national newspaper headlines stating that Sandiaga Ono is consistently being firm as an opposition.

	Content	<p>The content element describes the different views between Prabowo and Sandiaga Uno as discussed by the speakers.</p> <p>NS: <i>Harus berani menelan pil pahit, itu pernyataan dan sikap tegas Sandiaga Uno. Sandiaga Uno lebih tegas, sementara Pak Prabowo kalaimatnya katanya masih bersayap, masih belum ambil keputusan. Kenapa berbeda?</i></p> <p>‘You have to dare to swallow a bitter pill, that's Sandiaga Uno's statement and firm attitude. Sandiaga Uno is more assertive, while Pak Prabowo is said to have wings, still has not made a decision. Why is it different?’</p> <p>RS: <i>Berbeda, pertama karena resminya dia keluar dari Gerindra, jadi tidak ada kewajiban moral resminya dia parallel dengan Gerindra, kalau dia lebih vocal. Kalau Pak Prabowo bahasanya bersayap...membantu apa? Khan tidak menyatakan membantu jadi menteri. Oposisi juga merupakan bantuan dan sebuah partisipasi.</i></p> <p>‘It is different, firstly because he officially left Gerindra, so there is no official moral obligation he is parallel to Gerindra, if he is more vocal. If Pak Prabowo speaks in winged language... what does that help? Did not claim to be helping minister. Opposition is also an aid and a participation.’</p> <p>RG: <i>Yang benar menelan pil pahit supaya dia tahu apa itui politik dan saya kira dia proyeksi pil pahit itu menjadi antibody bagi dia di 2024.</i></p>
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		<p>‘The truth is that he swallowed the bitter pill so he would know what politics is and I think he projected the bitter pill to become antibodies to him in 2024.’</p> <p><i>MY: Sebagai individu, Pak Sandiaga lebih bebas untuk bersikap, dan Pak Prabowo memilih dengan ucaannya itu menjadi multitafsir. PKS berharap tafsirannya pada pilihan oposisi. Karena Sandi bawa probadi dan Pak Prabowo bawa gerbong yang lebih besar, maka saya kira gerbong itu punya mekanisme partai.</i></p> <p>‘As an individual, Pak Sandiaga is freer to act, and Pak Prabowo chooses to make his words multiple interpretations. PKS hopes that its interpretation is the choice of the opposition. Because Sandi brought private and Pak Prabowo brought a bigger carriage, I think that the carriage has a party mechanism.’</p> <p><i>DW: Saya tidak mau berspekulasi terlalu jauh, kita lihat saja nanti ujungnya gimana, no speculation.</i></p> <p>‘I don't want to speculate too far, we'll see what the end is, no speculation.’</p>
	Closing	<p>In the closing part, NS asked the US opinion about the differences between the leadership and cadres of a party.</p> <p><i>AS: Hal yang wajar saja dalam parpol perbedaan pendapat ketua dengan Godfaternya, itu hal yang iasa. Yang penting mekanisme partai diikuti, itulah yang akan jadi keputusan.</i></p>

		<p>‘It is normal for political parties to have differences in opinion between the chairman and his Godfather, that is commonplace. The important thing is that the party mechanism is followed, that will be the decision.’</p> <p>This snippet indicates that differences of opinion within the political party members are possible, which in the end decisions are made through party mechanisms, not individuals.</p>
Microstructure (Semantic)	Background	<p>The background element is in the form of various interpretations from the speakers regarding the different attitudes between Prabowo and Sandiaga Uno. However, there is a common view that Sandi is more assertive in choosing the opposition because he is freer to act as an individual, in contrast to Pak Prabowo, who seems less assertive about choosing an opposition or a coalition because he is a party leader who is bound by decisions based on party mechanisms.</p>
	Detail	<p>The detail element presents the differences that exist in several parties, especially the opposition parties such as PAN. The difference in attitude between Amien Rais' party elders who tended to vote for the opposition, while the general chairman Zulkifli Hasan tended to form a coalition with the government.</p>
	Purpose	<p>The element of intent represents the PPP's stance that the coalition has not discussed the issue of assigning seats and rejects the transactional nature of the coalition.</p>

Microstructure (Syntax)	Sentence form	The sentence form element uses a deductive pattern that starts with a general core sentence, namely the difference in political attitudes between Prabowo and Sadiaga Uno in choosing the opposition or coalition with the government, which is then supported by several explanatory sentences.
	Coherence	The element of coherence is expressed by the relationship between the questions from NS and the answers of the speakers in responding to differences in political attitudes in general between Prabowo and Sabniaga Uno, including Amien Rais and the general chairman of PAN Zulkifli Hasan.
	Pronoun	The pronoun element that appears in the discourse is a word <i>Saya</i> 'I' who referred to NS as the host when asking about the difference in attitudes between Prabowo and Sandiaga Uno. Besides, pronoun <i>dia</i> 'he' referring to Sandiaga who left the Gerindra party because he was running for vice presidential candidate, and <i>kita</i> 'we' involving the audience as stated by DW ... <i>kita lihat saja nanti ujungnya gimana?</i> '...we will see the end how?'
Microstructure (Stylistic)	Diction	Choice of words that have almost the same meaning, namely <i>oposisi</i> 'opposition' with <i>partisipasi politik</i> 'political participation', <i>pil pahit</i> 'bitter pill' with <i>antobodi</i> 'antibody' which describes bitter but useful, and <i>bersayap</i> 'winged' with <i>dengan multitafsir</i> 'multiple interpretations'. In addition, the opposite meaning of the word was found, namely <i>koalisi</i>

		'coalition' with <i>oposisi</i> 'opposition'. The first refers to Jokowi's party in the government coalition and the term opposition refers to parties outside the government.
Microstructure (Rhetoric)	Graphic	The graphic element displays the national newspaper headline slide: I am honored to be an Opposition and Sandiaga Uno affirms that he is an opposition. Graphic elements reinforce Sandiaga Uno's firm statement about his choice as the opposition, without hesitation
	Metaphor	The metaphorical element appears in the expression <i>pil pahit</i> 'bitter pil' sebagai kiasan kekalahan pilpres yang disikapi dengan baik sebagai pengalaman untuk melangkah di masa mendatang . Selain itu pemakaian kata <i>Godfahter</i> adalah kiasan yang menggambarkan tokoh utama sebuah partai yang menjadi rujukan dalam bersikap.

Bagian 6

Discourse Structure	Discourse Element	Analysis
Macrostructure (Thematic)	Theme	Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut? 'Jokowi-Prabowo Carriage: Who will be Participating?'
	Sub-theme	Rocky Gerung: Tidak Ada yang Baru dan Tajam dari Visi Misi Jokowi

		‘There is nothing new and sharp in Jokowi's vision and mission’
Superstructure (Schematic)	Title	The title element explicitly states the view of a person who is well-known as Jokowi's opposition and critic, Rocky Gerung, that there is nothing new and sharp about Jokowi's vision and mission.
	Lead	The lead element is in the form of footage of Jokowi's vision and mission speech for the next 5 years after being appointed as the elected president.
	Content	<p>The content element describes the different views of the speakers in responding to Jokowi's victory speech from both the opposition and the coalition.</p> <p><i>NS: Itu tadi pidato pertama presiden terpilih beberapa hari yang lalu, dan arena topiknya tentang oposisi-koalisi, mari kita menguji siapa yang sepemahaman dengan pidato tadi, pertama ke bang Rocky Gerung. Ada yang menarik, ada hal baru yang disampaikan rencana presiden terpilih 5 tahun ke depan?</i></p> <p>‘That was the first speech of the elected president a few days ago, and the topic is about the opposition-coalition, let's test who has the same understanding with that speech, first go to Rocky Gerung. Is there something interesting, is there anything new that the elected president's plan for the next 5 years has to say?’</p> <p><i>RG: Saya bersaha mencari mana yang baru dan tajam tapi tidak ada yang bari dan tajam, karena Pak Jokowi berkeluh kesah pada pekerjaannya sendiri selama</i></p>

	<p>2014-2019. Yang kedua, ada obsesi untuk persatuan dan saya kira Pak Jokowi kurang mengerti apa itu persatuan. Demokrasi itu bukan memaksakan persatuan. Demokrasi memerlukan pengelolaan perbedaan.</p> <p>‘I am trying to find out which one is new and sharp but there is nothing new and sharp, because Pak Jokowi has complained about his own work during 2014-2019. Second, there is an obsession with unity and I think Pak Jokowi doesn't understand what unity is. Democracy does not impose unity. Democracy requires managing differences.’</p> <p>AN: Itu bukan keluhan, itu menegaskan sikap dia sebagai pemimpin, pemenang. Dia harus pastikan bahwa di bawah tangannya, pengelolaan negara harus lebih baik. Ke depan pungli harus berkurang, izin-izin harus dipangkas, Indonesia ke depan harus perhatian ibu-ibu hamil, anak-anak muda dan itu clear. Saya tidak menemukan keluhan sama sekali.</p> <p>‘It's not a complaint, it confirms her attitude as a leader, a winner. He must ensure that under his hand, the management of the country must be better. In the future, illegal fees must be reduced, permits must be trimmed, Indonesia in the future must pay attention to pregnant women, young children and that is clear. I found no complaints at all.’</p> <p>There seems to be a difference between the views of RG and AN in commenting on Jokowi's speech. Each of the</p>
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		speakers responded to the speech in accordance with the process, namely for RG from the opposition his comments were negative while for AN his comments were positive in response to Jokowi's speech.
	Closing	In the closing part, NS narrated the importance of reconciliation of the polarization between the supporters of the presidential candidates during the last presidential election campaign. This reconciliation is needed to ensure the sustainability of Indonesia's development towards a prosperous, just and prosperous.
Microstructure (Semantic)	Background	The background element consists of various positive and negative responses to Jokowi's speech.
	Detail	The detail element presents the different views between RG and AN in terms of speech related to investment. According to RG, Pak Jokowi was inconsistent with the previous Nawacita which made it difficult for investment, especially foreigners. But now foreign investment is made easy and those who inhibit foreign investment will be punished. On the other hand, AN representing the coalition argues that there is a misperception of RG on the issue of foreign investment. According to him, there was no rejection of investing in Nawacita first. What will be fought against are those who use their power to seek profit by making investment difficult.
	Intent	The element of intent represents the difference of opinion between RG as the opposition and AN as a

		coalition in response to Jokowi's vision and mission speech.
Microstructure (Syntax)	Sentence form	The sentence form element uses a deductive pattern that starts with a general core sentence, namely the difference of opinion between RG and AN in responding to the content of Jokowi's victory speech, which is then supported by several explanatory sentences.
	Coherence	The element of coherence is expressed by the relationship between the questions from NS and the answers of the speakers both pro and contra with the content of Jokowi's speech.
	Pronoun	The pronoun element that appears in the discourse is a word <i>kita</i> 'we' which refers to NS as the presenter by including the audience when asking for opinions from sources regarding the content of Jokowi's speech. Besides that, there is also the use of pronoun <i>saya</i> 'I' which refers to AN when he responds to Jokowi's speech.
Microstructure (Stylistic)	Diction	Choice of words that have almost the same meaning, namely <i>salah tangkap</i> 'misunderstand' with <i>salah pikir</i> 'misinterpret' what AN said was addressed to RG's misperceptions in responding to Jokowi's speech vision and mission. In addition, there is the use of <i>Nawacita</i> , which refers to the 5 points of the Jokowi-style development vision.
Microstructure (Rhetoric)	Graphic	Video footage of Jokowi's speech for the first time after being officially declared the winner of the presidential

		election. The speech contained a vision and mission of development for the next five years in Jokowi's second term as president of the Republic of Indonesia
	Metaphor	The metaphorical element appears in the expression <i>digebuk</i> 'beaten' as a metaphor for decisive action for any unscrupulous official or officer who uses his / her authority by giving zizn to seek profit, thus complicating the entry of foreign investment into Indonesia.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The conclusion related to the discussion of critical discourse analysis by Van Dijk's model in the Mata Najwa episode program “Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut?” ‘The Jokowi-Prabowo Carriage: Who Would be Participating?’ are as follows.

1. The macrostructure contained in the discourse developed by Najwa Sihab as the presenter of the Mata Najwa episode program “Gerbong Jokowi-Prabowo: Siapa Hendak Turut?” ‘The Jokowi-Prabowo Carriage: Who Would be Participating?’ seen from the theme or topic being put forward is about Arti Pertemuan Jokowi dan Prabowo di MRT Senayan ‘The Meaning of the Jokowi and Prabowo meeting at the Senayan MRT, Gerindra Bantah Ada Negosiasi di Balik Pertemuan Jokowi-Prabowo ‘Gerindra Denies Negotiations within the Jokowi-Prabowo Meeting’, PKS sudah Sampaikan ke Jokowi Soal Sikap Oposisi ‘PKS has told Jokowi about the opposition's attitude’, PPP: Belum Ada Komitmen Bagi-bagi Kursi Kabinet ‘PPP: There has been No Commitment to Share Cabinet Seats’, Melihat Perbedaan Sikap Prabowo dan Sandiaga ‘Seeing the Difference in the Attitudes of Prabowo and Sandiaga’, Rocky Gerung: Tidak Ada yang Baru dan Tajam dari Visi Misi Jokowi ‘Rocky Gerung: There is nothing new and sharp in Jokowi's vision and mission’.

2. The superstructure contained in the discourse built by Najwa Sihab as the presenter in the Mata Najwa program, the episode is reviewed schematically based on the presentation of the program, namely the introduction opens with a riveting narrative, then the discussion is highlighted through the facts presented, either through video. In this closing, the Mata Najwa program also presents Najwa Sihab notes which are full of meaning and suggestions.

3. The microstructure in the critical discourse analysis of Van Dijk's model contained in the discourse developed by Najwa Sihab as the presenter of the Mata Najwa program

episode "Jokowi-Prabowo Carriage: Who Will Be Participating?" namely the local meaning of a text which is observed from the choice of words, sentences, and styles used in a text. Furthermore, the microstructure can be observed from semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric.

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**KEPUTUSAN REKTOR UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
NOMOR 178 TAHUN 2022
T E N T A N G
PENETAPAN JUDUL PENELITIAN DAN NAMA PENELITI PADA KLASTER PENELITIAN
DASAR INTERDISIPLINER
DI LINGKUNGAN UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG TAHUN 2022
DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA
REKTOR UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG**

- Menimbang :**
- a. Bahwa untuk meningkatkan kualitas dan partisipasi aktif civitas akademika UIN Raden Intan Lampung dalam penelitian, perlu dilaksanakan program Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner tahun anggaran ;
 - b. Bahwa nama – nama sebagaimana tercantum dalam lampiran surat keputusan ini dinilai memenuhi syarat, tahapan dan ketentuan untuk menjadi penerima bantuan penelitian pada Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner Tahun Anggaran 2022.
 - c. Bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, dan b perlu menetapkan Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner tahun anggaran 2022;
- Mengingat :**
1. Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2002 tentang Sistem Nasional Penelitian, Pengembangan, dan Penerapan Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi;
 2. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
 3. Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005 tentang Guru dan Dosen;
 4. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
 5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 04 Tahun 2014 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
 6. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 tentang Pola Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;
 7. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 19 Tahun 2005 tentang Standar Nasional Pendidikan;
 8. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 37 Tahun 2009 tentang Dosen;
 9. Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Nomor 49 Tahun 2014 tentang Standar Nasional Pendidikan Tinggi;
 10. Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 55 Tahun 2014 tentang Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat;
 11. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 190/PMK.05/2012 tentang Tatacara Pembayaran dalam rangka Pelaksanaan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara;
 12. Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 22 Tahun 2017 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
 13. Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 31 Tahun 2017 tentang Statuta UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
 14. Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 Tentang Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2018 Nomor 428);
 15. Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 20 Tahun 2018 Tentang Penelitian (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2018 Nomor 759);
 16. Peraturan Kementerian Keuangan (PMK) Nomor 123/PMK.02/2021. Standar Biaya Keluaran Tahun Anggaran 2022

17. Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Islam Nomor 4743 Tahun 2021 Tentang Petunjuk Teknis Program Bantuan Penelitian Berbasis Standar Biaya Keluaran Pada Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam Tahun Anggaran 2022
18. Daftar Isian Pelaksanaan Anggaran DIPA UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Nomor DIPA.025.04.2.424260/2022 Tanggal 17 November 2021.

MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan : KEPUTUSAN REKTOR UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG TENTANG PENETAPAN JUDUL PENELITIAN DAN NAMA PENELITI PADA KLASTER PENELITIAN DASAR INTERDISIPLINER DI LINGKUNGAN UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG TAHUN 2022

Pertama : Menetapkan Judul Penelitian dan Nama Peneliti pada Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner UIN Raden Intan Lampung Tahun Anggaran 2022 sebagaimana tercantum pada lampiran keputusan ini;

Kedua : Judul Penelitian dan Nama Peneliti terpilih sebagaimana dimaksud pada Diktum Pertama, akan mendapatkan alokasi anggaran Penelitian Tahun Anggaran 2022 setelah ditetapkan lebih lanjut oleh Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen Direktorat Pendidikan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Islam Tahun Anggaran 2022.

Ketiga : Tugas Peneliti :

1. Melaksanakan penelitian sesuai dengan judul yang sudah ditetapkan;
2. Melaporkan hasil penelitian kepada Rektor selaku kuasa pengguna anggaran c q Ketua LP2M UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

Keempat : Segala biaya sebagai akibat dikeluarkannya keputusan ini dibebankan kepada Anggaran DIPA UIN Raden Intan Lampung Tahun 2022;

Kelima : Surat keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan, dengan ketentuan segala sesuatunya akan diubah dan diperbaiki kembali apabila terdapat kekeliruan dalam keputusan ini;

Surat keputusan ini diberikan kepada masing-masing yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan dengan penuh tanggung jawab.

Ditetapkan di Bandar Lampung
Pada tanggal 11 Januari 2022
REKTOR UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG,



LAMPIRAN
 KEPUTUSAN REKTOR UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
 NOMOR 178 TAHUN 2022 TANGGAL 11 JANUARI 2022
 TENTANG
 PENETAPAN JUDUL PENELITIAN DAN NAMA PENELITI PADA KLASTER
 PENELITIAN DASAR INTERDISIPLINER DI LINGKUNGAN UNIVERSITAS
 ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG TAHUN 2022

No	Nama Peneliti	Klaster	Judul Penelitian
1	2	3	4
1	Ardian Asyhari (Ketua) Ajo Dian Yusandika (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Efektivitas Penggunaan Augmented Reality Berbasis Blended Learning Terhadap Pemahaman Konsep Mahasiswa pada Bahasan Elektrostatis
2	Rikadamayanti (Ketua) Rahmad Purnama (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Hubungan antara Religiusitas dan Perilaku Prosocial Terhadap Kebermaknaan Hidup pada Karyawan yang di Phk Selama Masa Pandemi Covid 19
3	Dr. H. Agus Jatmiko, M.Pd (Ketua) Neni Mulya (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Dampak Sibling Rivalry Terhadap Karakter Anak Usia 5-6 Tahun
4	M. Baharudin (Ketua) Ahmad Bastari (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Metodologi Pemikiran Teologi Islam-al-asy'ari : Pengaruh dan Implementasinya pada Moderasi Beragama di Indonesia
5	Ahmad Isnaeni (Ketua) Dimas Pratomo (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Pengembangan Model Manajemen Wakaf Sebagai instrumen Pendapatan Alternatif pada Pendidikan Tinggi
6	Dr. Faizal, S. Ag., M. Ag (Ketua) Dr. Khairullah, M.A. (Anggota) Fariza Makmun, M. Sos. I (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Partisipasi Masyarakat Muslim dalam Pemilihan Wali Kota Bandar Lampung (studi tentang Pemahaman Pemilih Terhadap Kepemimpinan Perempuan dalam Kajian Living Tafsir)
7	Marlina Kamelia, M. Sc. (Ketua) Aulia Ulmillah, M.Sc (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Kualitas Biogas Berbahan Eco-enzyme Berdasarkan Komposisi Limbah Buah Serta Waktu Fermentasi
8	Ida Fiteriani (Ketua) Ayu Reza Ningrum (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Pengembangan Lkpd Ipa Berbasis Literasi dan Numerasi Berbantuan Media Augmented Reality di Min Bandar Lampung

9	Linda Firdawaty (Ketua) Ahmad Sukandi (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Pembaruan Hukum Keluarga di Indonesia tentang Ihdad Perspektif Ulama Klasik dan Ulama Kontemporer
10	Dr. Nadirsah Hawari, M.A (Ketua) Agustam (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Peran Majelis Ta'lim An-nisa' dalam Pembinaan Perilaku Anti Korupsi pada Pilkada Serentak Kota Metro Tahun 2020
11	Ahmad Fauzan (Ketua) Dr. Subandi, MM (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Analisis Gender pada Kepala Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri (min) Se Kota Bandar Lampung
12	Mahmudin Bunyamin (Ketua) Jayusman (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Tinjauan Fiqh Ikhtilāf Terhadap Konstruksi Perubahan Kriteria Awal Waktu Subuh Muhammadiyah Kaitannya dengan Pengembangan Kajian Ilmu Falak di Indonesia
13	Hanif (Ketua) Is Susanto, M.E.Sy (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Analisis Penanggulangan Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Melalui Pendekatan Pengembangan Komunitas Ekonomi (Community Economic Development) (studi pada Pelaku UMKM di Provinsi Lampung)
14	Dr. Kiki Muhamad Hakiki, MA. (Ketua) Badruzaman, M.Ag (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Kontestasi Islam Moderat dan Radikal di Dunia Maya (kajian Atas Wacana Keislaman pada Situs-situs Islam di internet)
15	Sovia Mas Ayu (Ketua) Dr. Junaidah, MA (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Pengembangan Bahan Ajar Ketahanan Keluarga pada Mata Pelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam di Sekolah Menengah Atas
16	Saidy (Ketua) Agus Faisal (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Kepemimpinan Visioner (studi Man 1 Bandar Lampung dan Man 1 Metro)
17	Muhammad Akmansyah (Ketua) Numazli (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Penguatan Moderasi Islam pada Pondok Pesantren di Kota Bandar Lampung
18	Dr. Laila Maharani, M.Pd (Ketua) Deri Firmansah, M.Pd (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Pengaruh Kompetensi Komunikasi Kreasi Konten, Kompetensi Keamanan dan Kompetensi Karya Guru Terhadap Kinerja Guru MI Negeri di Propinsi Lampung

19	Dr. Syamsuri Ali, M.Ag (Ketua) M. Indra Saputra (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Implementasi Metode Ahp (analitical Hierarchy Process) Sebagai Model Pendukung Keputusan Penentuan Lokasi Wisata Religi di Provinsi Lampung
20	Relit Nur Edi (Ketua) Susiadi As (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Akad Nikah Melalui Visualisasi Media Komunikasi Online Video Call dalam Pandangan Bahtsul Masa’il Nu dan Majelis Tarjih Muhammadiyah Lampung
21	Rahma Diani (Ketua) Agus Susanti (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Pengembangan Multimedia dengan Pendekatan Stem (science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) Berbasis Literasi Islam Untuk Meningkatkan Computational Thinking Mahasiswa pada Praktikum Fisika Dasar
22	Saiful Bahri (Ketua) Waluyo Erry Wahyudi, M.Pd.I (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	internalisasi dan Nilai-nilai Moderasi Islam (studi Pondok Pesantren Se-propinsi Lampung)
23	Fitri Yanti (Ketua) Andi Eka Putra (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Kearifan Lokal Desa Wisata Menuju Ekonomi Kreatif di Provinsi Lampung
24	Yusuf Baihaqi (Ketua) Helma Maraliza (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Kritik Terhadap Pernikahan Adat Masyarakat Saibatin Pespektif Tafsir Ayat Gender
25	Ahmad Habibi (Ketua) Adib Fachri (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Religuisitas dan Determinan Konsumsi Masyarakat Urban dan Sub Urban di Provinsi Lampung
26	Eko Hidayat (Ketua) Iskandar syukur (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Model Kebijakan Penanganan Anak Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial di Provinsi Lampung pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19
27	Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum (Ketua) Rohmatillah (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	discursive Strategies of Speeches of The World Health Organization director-general On Handling Covid-19
28	Mohammad Ridho Kholid (Ketua) Mohammad fikri nugraha kholid (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Pengembangan Bahan Ajar Error Analysis interdisipliner Berbasis integratif-prismatik
29	Ruswanto (Ketua) Dr. Umi Kulsum, M.M (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Implementasi Pendidikan Karakter pada Era Pandemi di Sekolah Dasar Islam Terpadu (sdit) Sekota Bandar Lampung

30	Khoiruddin, M.S.I. (Ketua) Juhrotul Khulwah (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Moderasi Beragama dalam Kearifan Lokal pada Masyarakat Pesisir Barat Provinsi Lampung
31	Khoirul Abror (Ketua) Muslim (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Pergeseran Paradigma Masyarakat Adat Lampung tentang Sistem Kewarisan Patrilineal (studi Masyarakat Adat Lampung di Bandar Lampung)
32	Yunidar cut Mutia Yanti (Ketua) Septy Anggrainy (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Dakwah Kontemporer Melalui Pendekatan Problem Solving dalam Menghadapi Gaya Hidup Modern Remaja di Desa Gading Rejo Pringsewu
33	Gandhi Liyorba Indra (Ketua) M. Yasin al Arif (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Kontribusi Hukum Islam dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Daerah di Provinsi Lampung
34	Rosidi (Ketua) Umi Aisyah (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Strategi Dakwah Wasathiyah Majelis Ulama Indonesia Pusat dalam Mendukung Pemerintah Menanggulangi Dampak Covid- 19 di Indonesia
35	Dr. Achi Rinaldi, S.Si.,M.Si. (Ketua) Yulistia Devi (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Analisis Kinerja Account Representative Terhadap Kepatuhan Wajib Pajak di Provinsi Lampung Menggunakan Structural Equation Model (SEM)
36	Nurul Hidayah (Ketua) Yuli Yanti (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Pengembangan E-modul Tematik Berbasis Pendidikan Lingkungan dan Kearifan Lokal Sd/mi
37	Rini Setiawati (Ketua) Umi Rojiati, M. Kom. I (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Strategi Komunikasi Krisis Kebijakan “pemerintah Kota Bandar Lampung dalam Menangani Pandemi Covid-19” Melalui Media
38	Dr.Hj. Eti Hadiati. M.Pd (Ketua) Badrul Kamil (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Manajemen Kepemimpinan Perempuan dalam Perspektif Gender di Perguruan Tinggi Provinsi Lampung
39	Dr. Koderi, S.Ag.,M.Pd (Ketua) Guntur Cahaya Kesuma (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Efektivitas E-learning Berbasis Moodle Terhadap Motivasi dan Aktivitas Belajar Mahasiswa Uin Raden intan Lampung di Masa Pandemi Covid-19
40	Iwan Kurniawan, M.Pd (Ketua) Irawansyah (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Rhetorical Structure of University Promotional Brochures Written By Indonesians At Undergraduate and Graduate Programmes

41	A.Gani (Ketua) Siti Zulaikhah (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Penguatan Moderasi Beragama di Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam Negeri (ptkin) Lampung
42	Ahmad Muttaqin (ketua) A. Zaeny (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Moderasi Beragama di Kalangan Organisasi Keagamaan Islam (Studi Pemahaman dan Kesadaran Moderasi Beragama Nu. Muhammadiyah dan Jama'ah Tabligh Lampung)
43	Abdul Syukur (Ketua) Devid Saputra (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Pengembangan Strategis Dakwah tentang Moderasi Beragama di Indonesia: Studi di Universitas Islam Negeri Raden intan Lampung
44	Budimansyah (Ketua) Diah Mukminatul Hasimi (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Berbasis Pondok Pesantren Melalui Program Santripreneur di Sumatra
45	Syaiful Anwar (Ketua) Baharudin (Anggota) Rifda El Fiah (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Analisis Kesulitan Orangtua Melakukan Pendampingan Belajar dirumah dimasa Pandemi Covid-19 dalam Persepektif Modal Sosial (studi pada Siswa Mi Kabupaten dan Kota Se-provinsi Lampung
46	Evi ekawati (Ketua) Nur Wahyu Ningsih (Anggota) Dinda Fali Rifan (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Dampak Kebijakan Stimulus Perekonomian Nasional pada Kinerja Pembiayaan Murabahah Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah dalam Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di Provinsi Lampung
47	Femei Purnamasari (Ketua) Yeni Susanti (Anggota) Weny Rosilawati (Anggota)	Klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	Implementasi Pembiayaan Mudharabah pada Umkm Sebagai Upaya Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional Akibat Pandemi Covid-19 (studi pada Perbankan Syariah Wilayah Jawa dan Sumatera)



Nama Kluster, Nomor SK dan Nominal Bantuan

Penelitian Tahun Anggaran 2022

No	Kluster	No SK	Nominal Bantuan
①	Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner	178 Tahun 2022	Rp. 35.000.000
2	Penelitian Dasar Pengembangan Program Studi	177 Tahun 2022	Rp. 27.000.000
3	Penelitian Pembinaan/ Kapasitas	176 Tahun 2022	Rp. 16.000.000
4	Penerbitan Buku Ajar	173 Tahun 2022	Rp. 20.000.000
5	Penelitian Terapan Kajian Strategis Nasional	175 Tahun 2022	Rp. 75.000.000
6	Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Berbasis Program Studi	171 Tahun 2022	Rp. 40.000.000
7	Penelitian Terapan Pengembangan Nasional	174 Tahun 2022	Rp. 101.000.000
8	Penelitian Pengembangan Pendidikan Tinggi	172 Tahun 2022	Rp. 40.000.000

RESEARCH REPORT

**DISCURSIVE STRATEGIES OF SPEECHES OF
THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DIRECTOR-GENERAL
ON HANDLING COVID-19**

By

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LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN PADA MASYARAKAT

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN

LAMPUNG

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

In early 2020, the world was shocked by the discovery of a new virus that originated in Wuhan, China, and began to spread to surrounding countries. The spread of the corona virus or Covid-19 has grown rapidly and made the World Health Organization (henceforth WHO) urge Asian countries, including Indonesia, to always be vigilant against the threat of the virus (Alodokter.com, 2020). In this condition, international efforts to regulate and control the spread of the Covid-19 are the main focus of WHO (2020). For this purpose, WHO has recommended steps to handle Covid-19 that the member countries can take to improve public health and prevent the spread of Covid-19.

Efforts to handle the Covid-19 pandemic and its impacts have been carried out in various sectors, such as health, economics, social, psychology, education, and including in linguistics. The linguistic contribution in handling Covid-19 can be seen from the use of linguistic features to convey health messages during the pandemic both in print and electronic media and in various forms, such as posters, public service advertisements, scientific essays, newspaper headlines, online health rubrics, and speeches.

However, nowadays there are many hoaxes and misinformation along with the increasingly massive news of Covid-19 in the mass media. A study has released the discovery of 1,600 hoax news and misinformation about Covid-19 from January 2020 to June 2021 (unicef.org, 2021). Both encourage people's reluctance to follow health protocols, get treatment at health facilities, or participate in vaccinations. Some people, for example, refuse to be vaccinated because being told that the Covid-19 vaccine causes the recipient to die within three years of the vaccine being administered.

This fact shows an ironic condition. In the midst of incessantly all stakeholders fighting against Covid-19, the community is filled with misleading

hoax news so that it is counter-productive with efforts to handle Covid-19. Given the current state of crisis, the news that should be circulating is valid and solution-based news regarding effective measures to deal with Covid-19 so that the attack of this dangerous virus can be ended immediately. Therefore, it is necessary to provide information through credible media that can be used as a reference for proper handling the virus. One of the media concerned is speeches by WHO Director-General on handling Covid-19.

Speech is a form of communication delivered effectively and efficiently emphasized on oral language skills by using available persuasion tools (Sutrisno & Wiendijarti, 2014). A speech delivered by someone who is competent in their field can certainly be a reference in dealing with a problem because it is powerful and persuasive (Pasaribu, 2016; Jannatussolihah & Triyono, 2020). In the context of this study, the speeches by Dr Tedros, WHO Director-General, on handling Covid-19 is important to observe and examine both their structure and content since the speeches use linguistic elements as a discursive strategy to convey information on the best practices of handling Covid-19. Therefore, this study focuses on investigating the types of discursive strategies used by Dr Tedros in his official speeches on dealing with Covid-19 and the purposes of using these discursive strategies in speeches.

B. Formulation of Problem

Based on the background, this study is conducted to explore the discursive strategies used in Dr Tedros' speeches on providing motivation, enthusiasm and guidance to the citizens of the world to fight against the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, this study is aimed at answering the following research questions.

1. What forms of discursive strategies did Dr Tedros use in his speeches on handling Covid-19?
2. How do the speeches function on handling Covid-19?

C. Objectives of Study

In line with the research questions, the objectives of study can be drawn as follows.

1. To identify the forms of discursive strategies used by Dr. Tedros in his speeches on handling Covid-19.
2. To explain the speech functions delivered by Dr. Tedros on handling Covid-19.

D. Previous Studies

Research on discursive strategies related to speech discourse on handling Covid-19 needs to be done because this topic has not been explored. For example, several studies only studied topics such as newspaper reports (Fariza & Syahirah, 2020) and euphemisms (Olimat, 2020a). The findings of Fariza and & Syahirah (2020) show that the Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact, both economically and socially for the Malaysian people. In the study, several collocations were found that illustrate the government's full control over this crisis situation. A different study was conducted by Olimat (2020a) using a sociolinguistic approach. The results of the study show that euphemism techniques are more dominant in Jordan's daily Covid-19 conversations about Covid-19.

From the aspect of communication during the Covid-19 pandemic, Eriyanto and Ali (2020) show that the Indonesian government seeks to present discourses to dominate public conversations and make adjustments to mediate conflicting discourses. Another study conducted by Olimat (2020b) analyzed dysphemism in Trump's Covid-19 speech. The findings reveal that US Presidents use more abusive expressions and are prone to insults, displeasure, and discrimination. In addition, the risk of the Covid-19 pandemic can be reduced more effectively if the government communicates information clearly and directs the public to behave rationally and without fear (Kim & Kreps, 2020). Ineffective government communications during the Covid-19 pandemic can cause confusion, misunderstanding and have social impacts on citizens and prolong the pandemic period. Studies by Eriyanto and Ali (2020) and Olimat (2020b) determined that

studies on how governments use discursive strategies to inspire their citizens have not been researched, while studies of Kim and Kreps (2020) show that research on the language used by government communications during the Covid pandemic -19 has not yet arrived at the study of discursive strategies.

Based on the discussion of previous research, it can be stated that the study of the discursive strategy of the WHO official speech to communicate the pandemic situation to the public has not yet been carried out. Therefore, this study aims to find out the form of discursive strategies used by WHO Director-General in speeches about handling Covid-19 and explain the purposes of the use of these discursive strategies.

This study will provide new insights in language studies that contribute to handling the pandemic situation. The results of this study can be used as a guide for the public to understand and practice the best steps in dealing with Covid-19 inspired by the speeches of an authoritative WHO official so that the community can survive the Covid-19 attack.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Discursive Strategy

Discursive strategy refers to planned practices adapted to achieve goals or represent a point of view or ideology (Igwebuikwe, 2018; Reisigl & Wodak, 2009). Discursive strategy can be understood as an attempt by social actors to manipulate reality in order to achieve goals. A discursive strategy is a linguistic manifestation carried out to help or oppose certain political actions (Küçükali, 2015).

Thus, the basis of discursive strategy analysis is linguistic traits. In the context of this research, discursive strategies are actions taken by the government to encourage resistance, revival, and struggle against Covid-19 (Nartey, 2020). Discursive strategies are used to direct attention, strengthen, and naturalize ideological attitudes towards certain points of view (Kwauk, 2012). Discursive strategies can be realized in discourse in various forms and are empowered in various ways by experts.

Reisigl (2018) and Reisigl and Wodak (2009) identify forms of discursive strategies consisting of nomination, predication, argumentation, perspective, as well as intensification and mitigation. Meanwhile, Trask (2000) argues that when analyzing socio-political discourse, versions of linguistic elements must be presented through emotional, imperative, metaphorical, hyperbolic, and personification language discourse strategies. Trask's (2000) version of the discourse strategy will be used as the main analytical tool in this study because it contains language elements that can be practically applied to convey the intent and purpose of speeches regarding the Covid-19 response. The following explains the strategies.

1. Emotive Language

Aronoff & Fudeman (2011) stated that emotional language is meant to evoke strong feelings and it carries an emotional burden to persuade readers to agree

with them (Napoli, 2016). According to Wei (2011), emotional language is one of the most powerful strategies used to gain an assessment of a situation or discourse. Emotional language is characterized by the use of words that are full of emotion, such as, terrible, sensational and very effective, in which the writer tries to engage with the emotions of the reader.

2. Imperative

Imperatives are words (verbs) that give instructions or commands to people, and usually appear at the beginning of a sentence (Potsdam, 2017). In addition, it is explained that in linguistics, sentences are not only formed by declarative and interrogative clauses with recognized functions to affirm and question, but also by imperatives which are often used to order or ask. Furthermore, the imperative is also used to give advice, express wishes or curses and even to give permission.

3. Metaphor

This is a type of rhetorical strategy in which the writer uses the literal of the sentence to indicate or refer to something else that has the same purpose but not in the direct sense of the sentence (Aini, 2019). For example, the expression "*time is money*" is an analogy that time is something valuable and should be used as well as money functions in life.

4. Hyperbole

Burgers et al. (2016) define linguistic hyperbole as an expression more extreme than it actually is. Hyperbole can be identified best by emphasizing elements such as exaggeration, exaggeration, extremity, and excess. Thus, such a definition implicitly or explicitly assumes that hyperbole involves a certain shift between propositional and intended meaning, and includes special references.

Furthermore, Gibbs (2000) proposes that hyperbole is best understood as a "sub-type of verbal irony, along with other figures of speech such as rhetorical

questions and disparaging statements”. Thus, in this perspective, hyperbole in statements in discourse is studied to justify its effect on documents. and the readers.

5. Personification

Edgecombe (2017) defines personification as the effect of an expression of exaltation in which inanimate objects are given the characteristics of living things that can perform actions. In addition, Dorst (2011) defines personification as an ontological metaphor that involves mapping across domains where an object or entity is further defined as a living being or thing.

More emphatically, Hamilton (2002) suggests that personification occurs when animals, objects, social organizations, and abstract ideas are given the qualities of a person. This definition is very important for this research because most of the personifications in the speech text are used to influence the reader's opinion.

B. Speech Function

Language is one of the most important thing that human need to interact with other people. Language cannot be separated from the human being. It is a media to say anything and express the ideas. By using language, people can interact well, exchanging their ideas and also to fulfill their needs knowns as interpersonal metafunction. Paziraei (2013) states that the interpersonal metafunction shows the way the addressor and the addressee interact and how they use the language to maintain the relations between them. During a conversation the addresser may give something to the addressee or ask something from the addressee. This metafunction is an exchanging. This exchanging may be an offer, a command, a declarative, or an interrogative.

The interpersonal function is realized at two levels namely at the level of semantics and lexicogrammar which is term mood. At the level of semantic human being perform two roles namely giving and demanding. The commodity exchange may be either information or goods and services. Yipei and Lingling (2013) states that delivering a speech is a typical interpersonal activity, and

whether a speech succeeds or not, to a large degree, depends on the way speaker intrudes himself into the interaction. How to arouse audience interest and enthusiasm is the keypoint.

Halliday (1994) points out that when exchanging and expressing ideas, human being perform two roles namely giving and demanding, for the commodity such as information and goods or services. In systemic functional linguistic (SFL), it is named speech function. Speech function is a way of someone delivers ideas in communication to make listeners understand the ideas well. Speech function itself can be divided into four kinds: statement, question, command and offer.

Accordingly, Ye (2006) maintains that speech functions are an action or performance done by language users such as asking, commanding and answering in order to fulfil the intention of the speakers and listeners. Speech functions are used as the medium exchanging experiences in order to fulfil their needs. Further, Sulistyowati (2010) cites that to communicate effectively, we should clearly organize the messages that we want to convey through conversation. The organization of messages involves giving and demanding and this exchange might be more complicated than it seems. If we are demanding something, it means we are inviting to give, and if we are giving something, it means we are inviting to receive.

Halliday (1994) postulates that there are four primary types of speech function; they are statement, offer, question, and command that realized by Mood to perform two roles, they are giving and demanding. When communicate with other people, we are actually trying to do something with our language. It may be either to give information, or demand something.

C. Types of Speech Function

1. Statement

Grolier (1992) points out that statement is a way of giving information by stating or the act of stating in speech and writing. Statement can be positive and negative. Statement usually begins with subject, followed by verb or auxiliary verb and ended by full stop.

Emily likes ice cream.

Subject Verb Object

2. Question

A question is an interrogative question which is used to seek confirmation or to ask something or an inquiry that invites or calls for reply (Grolier, 1992). Question is a way of demanding information in the form of interrogative statement that may be either information question (wh-question) or yes/no question and which inquire reply from listener. A question begins with auxiliary verb or WH-Question and will be ended with question mark (?)

Do you bring an umbrella?

Aux. Verb Subject Verb Object

3. Offer

Grolier (1992) argues that offer as an expression of willingness to give or do something, or to put forward for acceptance, rejection. Offer also can be defined as a way of giving good and service to someone. Offer is usually begun with modal and always ended with a question mark (?).

Would you like some help?

Modal Subject Verb Object

4. Command

Grolier (1992) emphasizes that command is a way to receive information, good or service by forcing the listener to give them. Command also is a way of demanding good and service in form of imperative statement whether in the form of positive or negative command. In command sentences, the subject is omitted. It is begun with the predicate and it is usually ended with exclamation mark (!).

Open the door!

Verb Object

Accordingly, Saragih (2010) maintains that in act interaction, the speech function is initiated by speaker (addresser) and then the listener (addressee) responds to the speech function. Speech function recognize a correlation between

the different structure of an initiating move and the structure of a responding move;
position and negative responding speech function

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This study uses a qualitative content analysis design. Qualitative content analysis has a tendency to describe media content seen from the context and process of source documents so that the results obtained are more in-depth and detailed regarding media content and are able to explain the relationship between media content and the context of social reality that occurs (Fraenkel & Wallen, 2006). In the context of this study, the process of qualitative content analysis is an ideal method to investigate communicative messages and draw conclusions about the meanings and discursive strategies used by Dr Tedros in his speeches on handling Covid-19.

B. Data and Data Resource

The data in this study are language elements in the form of words, phrases, sentences that represent discursive strategies in Dr Tedros' speeches on handling Covid-19. The data were collected based on three selected themes, namely the beginning of Covid-19 outbreak, and the stage of vaccination as an integral part in handling Covid-19. The data sources are the recordings of selected speeches by Dr Tedros accessed from the Youtube.com.

C. Techniques of Collecting Data

The data collection was carried out by observing and note-taking the recordings downloaded from Youtube.com. Using the Transcript program, data in the form of recordings are transcribed into writing. Furthermore, the transcription results are read repeatedly to identify and classify the lingual units of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences based on the discursive strategy developed by Trask (2000).

The next step is to translate the data using an interlingual translation technique (Jacobson, 2013), which involves transferring the entire text from English to Indonesian as the target language. In analyzing the data, each explanation of the data sample in English is followed by Indonesian translation.

D. Data Analysis

Data analysis will be carried out in three stages, namely identification, interpretation, and explanation (Fairclough, 2003). This type of data analysis is used because it is able to reveal the practice of discursive strategies that have an ideological goal, namely to influence the attitudes and opinions of listeners to follow the instructions for handling Covid-19 appropriately as stated in Dr Tedros' speeches. In terms of substance, the data are analyzed using Trask's (2000) discursive strategy framework which includes emotive, imperative, metaphorical, hyperbolic, and personification languages. Meanwhile the second data are categorized based on Halliday's (1994) theory of speech functions, including statement, offer, question, and command.

E. Schemes of Analysis

To carry out the discussion of this study, the researcher applies the data analysis procedure designed by Fairclough (2003) which includes three levels of analysis, namely identification, interpretation, and explanation as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1. Procedures of Data Analysis

Phase	Description	Data	Analysis
1. Identification	The researcher reads the transcription carefully, examines the language elements that indicate discursive strategies and marks those elements. Language elements can be words, phrases, or clauses/sentences with various forms. Key questions: What language elements are	<i>The clock is still ticking on vaccine equity. We have nine days left until we reach the hundredth day of the year and the target of starting vaccine rollout to health workers and those at-risk in all countries remains in our grasp.</i>	Identify discursive strategies: the use of metaphor in the clause "The clock is still ticking..."

used as discursive strategies?

2. Interpretation The researcher groups the data based on the theme of discursive strategy (Trask, 2000), explains its linguistic features, and interprets its meaning according to the context of the discourse.

Through the metaphor of “*The clock is still ticking*”, the discourse maker compares the ticking of the clock with the decreasing time from the target of 100 days for vaccine procurement efforts, especially for health workers. This is like chasing contest between the running time and the predetermined target time.

3. Explanation The researcher explains the intent and purpose of using the discursive strategies by considering aspects of the situation and context when the speech is delivered and connecting it with the efforts of handling Covid-19 in a pandemic situation.

Dr Tedros as the WHO authority emphasizes the importance of the availability of vaccines in the near future to increase immunity for health workers as those who are at the forefront of handling Covid-19. This is important to put forward considering the increasing number of victims of health workers due to exposure to Covid-19 because they have not received the vaccine.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the results of the research on Dr Tedros's speeches on handling Covid-19. In this chapter, the researchers have divided the chapter into three parts. In the first part, the researchers present the research findings that comprise the forms of discursive strategies used by Dr Tedros on handling Covid-19 and the functions of the speeches. Then it is followed by the discussion on the findings compared with theories or other relevant studies. The last part describes the meaning of the discursive strategy used by Dr Tedros in his speeches on handling Covid-19 and the functions of his speeches.

A. Forms of Discursive Strategies used in Dr Tedros' Speeches on Handling Covid-19

To answer the first research question, the author presents a discussion on the use of discursive strategies of Dr Tedros' speeches in dealing with Covid-19. From the data collected, it was found that Dr Tedros used several discourse strategies to convince the listeners of the meaning he conveyed in the speech. The results of data analysis show that the use of discursive strategies can be summarized in the use of emotive language, imperative, metaphor, hyperbole, and personification. Here is a more detailed explanation.

1. Emotive Language

In delivering health messages in the midst of a pandemic situation, Dr Tedros in his speeches used linguistic features in the form of emotive language. This is intended so that the message communicated will be more easily understood by listeners with parable or figurative language. Emotive language is one of the most powerful strategies used to gain an assessment of a situation or discourse. It is characterized by the use of words that are full of emotion, such as, terrible, sensational and very effective, in which the writer tries to engage with the emotions of the reader (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011; Wei, 2011). The use of emotive language

is intended to strengthen the message conveyed and try to influence the opinion of the audience, as in the following example.

- (1) We are *deeply* concerned both by the alarming levels of spread and severity, and by the alarming levels of inaction.

Kami sangat prihatin dengan tingkat penyebaran dan keparahan tingkat kelambanan penanganan yang mengkhawatirkan.

In excerpt (1) it can be found the clause “We are deeply concerned...”. The clause in the context tries to evoke the listener's emotions with the use of the word *deeply* which means ‘very intense’. This raises awareness and the importance of our concern for the dangers of the spread of Covid-19, so it is necessary to increase vigilance and alertness in dealing with the impact of the virus.

This finding is supported by Wei’s (2011) argument that the use of emotive language is intended to strengthen the message conveyed and try to influence the opinion of the audience. In this context, Dr Tedros showed deep concern for listeners on the current condition affected by Covid-19. He tries to invite the listeners together to raise awareness in the face of the dangers of Covid-19. The same pattern is shown by the use of emotive words in the following sentences.

- (2) Pandemic is not a word to use *lightly or carelessly*.
- (3) It is a word that, if misused, can cause *unreasonable* fear, or *unjustified* acceptance that the fight is over, leading to *unnecessary* suffering and death.
- (4) We have called every day for countries to take *urgent* and *aggressive* action.
- (5) Two of those – China and the Republic of Korea - have *significantly* declining epidemics.

2. Imperatives

In delivering health messages in the midst of a pandemic situation, Dr Tedros in his speeches used linguistic features in the form of imperative language. It is expected that the message delivered will be more easily understood by listeners

since it shows an intention. Imperatives are verbs that give instructions or commands to people, and usually appear at the beginning of a sentence (Potsdam, 2017). In addition, imperative are used to give advice, express wishes or curses and even to give permission, as in the following examples.

- (6) This is not just a public health crisis, it is a crisis that will touch every sector – so every sector and every individual *must be involved* in the fight.
Ini bukan hanya krisis kesehatan masyarakat, ini adalah krisis yang akan menyentuh setiap sektor – sehingga setiap sektor dan setiap individu harus terlibat dalam perjuangan.

In excerpt (6) it can be found the clause “...every individual must be involved...”. The clause in the context tries to direct listeners to do something in the face of threats of Covid-19 with the use of the expression *must be involved* which means ‘actively concern with’. This statement encourages and invites listeners to join together in efforts to face and overcome the current world Health crisis as the bad excess of the virus.

This corroborates Postdam’s (2017) finding that the use of imperative is intended to give instructions or commands to people. In this context, Dr Tedros orders the listeners to join forces in the fight against the virus. The same pattern is shown by the use of imperatives in the following sentences.

- (7) I *remind* all countries that we are calling on you to activate and scale up your emergency response mechanisms.
(8) *Find, isolate, test* and *treat* (MAT) every case and trace every contact.
(9) I also *requested* manufacturers to help ensure that the countries that step up can rapidly donate those doses.
(10) I’m still *hopeful* that some forward looking and enlightened leaders will step up.

3. Metaphors

In delivering health messages in the midst of a pandemic situation, Dr Tedros in his speeches used linguistic features in the form of metaphorical elements. This is intended so that the message communicated will be more easily understood by listeners with parable or figurative language. Metaphorical language expresses and elicits more emotions than literal language (Citron & Goldberg, 2014; Mohammad et al., 2016). The use of metaphors is intended to strengthen the message conveyed and try to influence the opinion of the audience, as in the following example.

(11)*The clock is still ticking* on vaccine equity. We have nine days left until we reach the hundredth day of the year and the target of starting vaccine rollout to health workers and those at-risk in all countries remains in our grasp.
Jam terus berdetak pada ekuitas vaksin. Kami memiliki sembilan hari tersisa hingga mencapai hari keseratus dalam setahun dan target untuk memulai peluncuran vaksin kepada petugas kesehatan dan mereka yang berisiko di semua negara tetap dalam genggaman kami.

In excerpt (11) it can be found the clause “*The clock is ticking...*”. The clause in the context of this sentence does not refer to ‘the form of a clock that has a ticking clockwise’, but rather as a figurative expression maintaining that the availability of vaccines must be rushed in view of the nine more days of the deadline for procuring vaccines for health workers. This is based on findings in the field that many health workers died as victims of Covid-19 transmission from patients while carrying out their duties to treat patients. Thus, the availability of vaccines in a short time becomes an urgent matter to reduce the risk of more victims.

This finding is in accordance with Cabot et al., (2020) who claim that the metaphorical use in news discourse is a strategy to make a strong interpretation of what you want to describe. From this data, it can be seen that the use of metaphorical expressions emphasizes Dr Tedros’s messages of the urgency of the vaccine

availability for health workers in a shorter time. The same pattern is shown by the use of metaphors in the following sentences.

- (12) We have rung *the alarm bell* loud and clear.
- (13) Even those countries with community transmission or large clusters can turn *the tide* on this virus.
- (14) Health and care workers are (REL-CIRC) at the *forefront* of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- (15) We're not in a *race* against each other, we're in a race against the virus and over the last year.

4. Hyperboles

In delivering health messages in the midst of a pandemic situation, Dr Tedros in his speeches used linguistic features in the form of hyperbole expressions. The word hyperbole is referred to a figure of speech that uses extreme exaggeration to make a point or show emphasis (Burgers et al., 2016). It is the opposite of understatement.

- (16) In the past two weeks, the number of cases of COVID-19 outside China has increased 13-fold and the number of affected countries has *tripled*.

Dalam dua minggu terakhir, jumlah kasus COVID-19 di luar China telah meningkat 13 kali lipat dan jumlah negara yang terkena dampak meningkat tiga kali lipat.

In excerpt (16) it can be found the clause "...the number of affected countries has tripled...". The clause in the context tries to convince listeners that the threat of Covid-19 is very big that is infecting all countries in the world. This is conveyed by the use of words that contain excessive meaning, namely has tripled which means 'three times'. This statement shows Dr. Tedros's concern about the dangers and threats of the virus which is already visible in front of his eyes so that it has a bad impact on human life, often with more and more victims dying.

This statement is in line with Burgers's et al (2016) citing that the use of hyperbola is intended to give emphasize the meaning of the message conveyed. In

this context, Dr Tedros reassured listeners of the great and real threat of the spread of Covid-19.

5. Personification

In delivering health messages in the midst of a pandemic situation, Dr Tedros in his speeches used linguistic features in the form of personification. This is intended so that the message communicated will be more easily understood by listeners with parable or figurative language. Personification is an expression of exaltation in which inanimate objects are given the characteristics of living things that can perform actions (Edgecombe, 2017), in which an object or entity is further defined as a living being or thing (Hamilton, 2002; Dorst, 2011). Personification occurs when animals, objects, social organizations, and abstract ideas are given the qualities of a person, as in the following example.

(17) In the days and weeks ahead, we expect to see the number of cases, the number of deaths, and the number of affected countries *climb* even higher. Dalam beberapa hari dan minggu ke depan, kami berharap untuk melihat jumlah kasus, jumlah kematian, dan jumlah negara yang terkena dampak naik lebih tinggi.

In excerpt (17) it can be found the clause “...*the number of affected countries climb*...”. The clause in the context tries to convince listeners that the threat of Covid-19 is very big that is infecting all countries in the world. This is conveyed by the use of words that contain personification, namely *climb* which means ‘go or come up’, that is something that a living thing does. This statement shows Dr. Tedros's concern about the dangers and threats of the virus in which the number of cases affected by the virus is increasing day by day.

This statement is in accordance with Dorst’s (2011) argument that the use of personification is intended to give emphasize the meaning of the message conveyed. In this context, Dr Tedros reassured listeners of the great and real threat of the massive spread of Covid-19.

B. Functions of Dr Tedros's Speeches on Handling Covid-19

Having analyzed the data, the researchers tried to answer the second research question on the functions of the speeches delivered by Dr Tedros on handling Covid-19. The presentation of the finding can be summarized on table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of Speech Functions

No	Types of Speech Function	Number (F)	Percentage % (X)
1	Statement	86	87,75%
2	Question	0	0%
3	Command	10	10,20%
4	Offer	2	2,04%
Total		98	100%

From the finding on the table 2, it can be known that there were 98 sentences found in Dr. Tedros's speeches on handling Covid-19. In addition, the sentences comprises 4 functions of the speeches, i.e. there were 86 Statements (87,75%), no question (0%), 10 Commands (10,20%), and 2 Offers (2,04%).

The speech function dominantly used was Statement (87,75%), followed by Command (10,20%), and Offer (2,04%), and no case of Question found. The highest proportion in the use of speech functions due to the fact that speech deals with give information to the audience. Statement is giving information to the audience/listener, in terms of inviting listeners to receive information. When the speaker said something in the form of statement, it means that the speaker expected the audience to receive the information.

From the analysis it can be recognized that Dr. Tedros gave more information than goods or services. He tried to influence people to receive what he wanted to say and how people did something regarding the handling of Covid-

19.

Accordingly, following the theory of speech functions of Halliday (1994), the data were classified based on the four types of speech functions from all sentences in the speeches of Dr. Tedros. From the data, there were 98 sentences containing speech functions. Here are some examples of representative data based on the types of speech function.

1. Statement

There are 86 statements found in the speech transcripts. The statements occur when the speaker gives information to the hearer. The examples of statement can be seen as follows.

(18) *We have therefore made* the assessment that COVID-19 can be characterized as a pandemic.

(19) Last week, *I made* an urgent request to countries, with doses of vaccines that have WHO Emergency Use Listing, to share 10 million doses immediately with COVAX.

Sentence (18) is classified as a statement as it begins with subject *We* followed by auxiliary and verb *have made*. The same pattern occurs in sentence (19), subject *I* is followed by verb *made*. Both were classified into statement since they function to share Dr Tedros's information to the audience on the early assessment of Covid-19 as pandemic (18) and an urgent request upon the vaccines (19).

2. Command

As a speech function, command has the purpose to demand goods and services in a conversation. We can say that command function is to ask someone to do something. The commodity exchange in a command is goods and services. In the speech transcripts, the researchers find 10 commands as the speech function. The examples of command are as follows.

(20) *Find, isolate, test and treat* every case and trace every contact!

(21) *Protect and train* your health workers!

The speech function found in the examples above is command. It is started by verbs *find, isolate, test and treat* (20) and *protect and train* (21) and is ended by exclamation marks. The examples above were classified into command since Dr Tedros as the speaker demands for the actions from the audience.

3. Offer

In the conversation, offer is a kind of basic speech function move initiated only by the speaker. It indicates that the speaker has a role as giving goods or service to the other speakers. There are 2 offers found in the speech transcripts. The examples of offer can be seen as follows.

(22) Dr. Koca the floor is yours.

(23) My friend, Carl, the floor is yours.

The above examples show that the speaker is giving goods and service to the hearer by using the speech function of offer. The utterance *Dr. Koca the floor is yours.* in (22) means that Dr Tedros offers Dr Koca an opportunity of delivering a speech. The same pattern occurs in (23) as Dr Tedros offers Carl a turn of speaking. The function describes that Dr Tedros is giving or providing goods and service and he invites his opposite speaker to receive that goods and service.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATION, AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the data gathered, it was determined that Dr. Tedros employed a number of discourse techniques to persuade the audience of the message he intended to convey. The study of the data reveals that emotive language, imperative, metaphor, hyperbole, and personification are all examples of discursive techniques. Those strategies were used by Dr Tedros to reassure listeners about the health messages in the face of the Covid-19 disaster and to mobilize global cooperation in an effort to overcome the negative impact of the spread of the pandemic.

In addition, after analyzing the types of speech function in Dr. Tedros's speeches, there are just three of four speech functions that the researchers got from Dr. Tedros's Speeches; they are Statement, Command, and Offer. Statement was 86 (87,75%), Command was 10 (10,20%), Offer was 2 (2,04%), and there is no Question in Dr. Tedros's Speeches (0%). The dominant type of speech functions used in Dr. Tedros's speeches is Statement 86 (87,75%).

The results show that the statement was the dominant type of speech function in Dr. Tedros's speeches. It was the way of the speaker to deliver the information about the current world's health problems due to Covid-19 outbreak; the solution of the problem; His planning; and the appreciation for the audience in joining collective actions against Covid-19.

B. Implication

In education, media is significant to make it easier for students to understand the material from their teacher. The speech is one of many media that suitable for learning English. By using the speech, the students can see how native speakers use language to communicate with each other. Students observe to understanding through experience.

In the speech transcript, all utterances from the speaker contains speech functions, such as statement, command, and offer. After learning about speech function, the student can understand how to communicate precisely and correctly to the teachers and their friends in the school environment and communicate with parents when at home because they know the functions in every sentence. Besides, speech functions help the teacher provide material and manage the class through the language used by the teacher in class interactions. By understanding the importance of the speech function, the message will convey and possibly. Likewise, the delivery of the material can submit well, and students will understand the meaning from their teachers.

C. Suggestion

After concluding above, the researchers have several chief points of suggestion for the teacher, students, the next researcher, and the readers or others as follows:

1. For the teachers, the researchers recommend that especially English teachers, when teaching, the students pay attention to the function of speech when teaching in class to provide education with actual speech functions. The speech function is necessary to support student skills to become better. Besides, the teacher submits material or motivation and manages the class through the language used by the teacher, and of course, the function of language plays an important role. Besides, in improving the student's awareness, the teacher can use the speeches as media about the importance of speech function in communication.
2. For the students, the researcher hopes this study can help to make the material easier in understanding the speech function. After that, the students can apply their knowledge and understanding of speech functions in daily conversations in the classroom with teachers and friends or at home with their parents and siblings.

3. For the next researcher who wants to conduct the same research, this study could use as one reference to conduct other research in the same field. Next, the researcher can use different media and better techniques.
4. For the readers and others, by reading this research, the reader could know that this is necessary knowledge to understand and also to analyze the kinds of speech function. Besides, the reader could get additional knowledge about the meaning and purpose of each speech.

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