

Euphemism and Dyphemism in Position Dismissal in Tempo.co News Headline (A Language Axiology Study)

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to describe alongside to analyze the meaning behind the diction of position dismissal in Tempo.co news headlines by studying euphemism and dysphemism. Judging from the language axiology study approach, the dictions that contain euphemisms and dysphemism is analyzed for their meaning and purpose. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive technique, to analyze the data and the quality of meaning. Then the lexical semantic method is also needed to interpret each meaning of the dictions that will be presented. The research data was collected through the technique of documenting the online news headlines of Tempo.co media. The results of this research, can describe the various types of euphemisms and dysphemism in the diction of position dismissal used by the mainstream media, by describing their meaning and purpose. The benefits of this research will be appropriate for language learners or researchers, and especially for media news readers, reporters, and editors to determine suitable framing for news headlines.

Keywords: Euphemism, dysphemism, framing, position dismissal, Tempo.co

Introduction

The development of online news media in the twenty first century requires people to be smart in responding to headlines and news content, especially now that the terms 'clickbait' and 'thumbnail' are known which are used by the media to attract readers. According to Chakraborty et al. (2016), click baits misuse the cognitive occurrence known as Curiosity Gap, where the headlines afford accelerative referencing cues to create enough curiosity among the readers such that they become obligated to click on the link to fill the knowledge gap. So it means that language has a major role in influencing the quality of titles to attract readers' curiosity in the news media sphere.

Euphemism and dysphemism are two linguistics' phenomena that focus on changing meaning (Heryana, 2019). According to the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, a euphemism is a gentler or less direct expression than is usually used to refer to something unpleasant or embarrassing (Hornby, 1995, p. 394). While dysphemism is a derogatory or unpleasant term that is used as a substitute for pleasant or neutral. According to Kustiyono (2016), he stated that euphemisms can also be called as amelioration, which is a process of changing meaning in which will become higher, respectful, and of better value than the previous meaning. Then dysphemism or *peyorasi* is the process of changing meaning which results in a new meaning that is being perceived as lower, less pleasant, and less refined in value than the old meaning.

The presence of euphemism and dysphemism in news headlines is inseparable from media framing. As Lecheler (in Valenzuela, Piña, and Ramírez 2017) argued that framing infers that news content is formed through precise features that deliver clues about the elucidation of the text and the news event itself, advising certain attributes, judgments, and decisions. Other than that, the diversity of information technology media is currently the most effective means in shaping individual perceptions, attitudes and behavior. This is due

to the fact that almost all information delivery activities always keep an element of persuasion that is often not realized by the public as a communicant (Nida, 2014). Media framing should not only be interesting to be read and interpreted an issue or event, but according to Bryant and Oliver (2009), news framing should be able to have a relatively large influence on people's beliefs, attitudes and behavior.

From the writing background above, this research will describe the use of euphemisms and dysphemism in *Tempo.co* media by describing the meaning, purpose and function of media framing behind the use of these euphemisms and dysphemism. There are several diction studies in the media, one of which is Eliya (2017), which analyzes patterns, forms, and meanings and in *Catatan Najwa "Darah Muda Daerah"* through the study of euphemism and dysphemism. In this study, it was concluded that euphemism and dysphemism produce constructions and intentions that tend to have multiple interpretations. Eliya concluded that several patterns and meanings of the use of euphemisms and dysphemism are used so that the implied meaning can be understood clearly and straightforwardly. In *Catatan Najwa "Darah Muda Daerah"*, there are four forms of dysphemism, eight forms of euphemism. There are categories of meaning in dysphemism in the form of words, phrases, and clauses in the form of three figurative expressions and one part for the whole. As for the meaning categories of euphemisms, there are words, idioms, phrases, and clauses in the form of flippancies, figurative expressions, and part for the whole.

Moreover, Heryana (2019) also analyzes the use of euphemisms and dysphemism in the process of formation, meaning, and function of the *Republika* online media related to the development of the January 2018 edition of the Setya Novanto case. By using the identity and distribution method, he believes that euphemisms function as speech smoothing and dysphemism as a condescending image. Heryana concluded his research that the meanings of euphemisms and dysphemism in *Republika* news about Setya Novanto Case in the January 2018 edition include collocative and connotative meanings in the form of words, phrases or clauses. Euphemism can function as a means of protection, smoothing speech, provocation, encouragement, covering up for cheating, and diplomacy. Then he also stated that dysphemism is a negative description of someone or something, showing something of low value, exaggerating something, showing disrespect.

The third, Jayanti et al. (2019) with the same analysis, targeting the headlines of the *Balickpapan Pos* daily newspaper for the April-May 2018 period. In their research, lexical semantics and qualitative methods were used in an analytical approach to euphemism and dysphemism. Based on the conclusions of their research, it was found the benefits of using the same euphemism and dysphemism, which was for writing news headlines in the mass media. This shows that found with the use of euphemisms and dysphemism tend to be in the form of verbs that are more dominantly used because verbs are widely used in news titles. More than that, dysphemism are frequently used so that the verb gets emphasis so that the reader understands the intent of the news title.

The similarity of this research with previous studies is in the use of euphemisms and dysphemism as phenomena of changes in language and meaning. Beside that, the difference between this research and the three previous studies is in the theoretical approach, in which the researcher uses the language axiological study to elaborate the meaning with language values. Then furthermore, the researcher specifies the object of research in the diction of position dismissal in the *Tempo.co* news headline and also what are the purposes behind the use of these euphemisms and dysphemism. In addition to using *Tempo.co* as a data source, for justification of meaning, the researcher made a comparison using the diction of position dismissal from other sources, such as journal articles. The importance of this research is readers will recognize and comprehend how the media can develop the use of euphemisms

and dysphemisms in profiteering news headlines to position them as publishers and news subjects and/or objects, which researchers previously termed as framing.

Theory and Method

This research uses the language axiological theory approach. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (2016), axiology has the meaning as the usefulness of science for human life; or the study of values, especially etiquette. Based on Plato's argument (in Moravcsik, 2000), the term ideal ethics is known, namely the overall goals for human life on a more or less concrete level and as more monolithic or more disjunctive. Etymologically, axiology comes from Ancient Greek, 'aksios' which means value and 'logos' means theory. So that, axiology is a branch of philosophy that studies values. Bertens as quoted by Abadi (2016) explain the value as something that is interesting to someone, something fun, something that is sought, something that is liked and desired. Friedrich Nietzsche (in Rambu, 2016, p. 9) once argued about axiology, he meant axiology by morality (moral) an entire scheme of values, not only moral values in the word's severe sense.

The descriptive method through qualitative research was used for the research method. According to Suparman (2020), data analysis in qualitative research is carried out through logical and systematic data management, and data analysis is carried out from the beginning of the researcher entering the research location until the end of the study (data collection). The data collection technique in this research was carried out by literature documentation on *Tempo.co* online media headlines. As Alhamid and Anufia (2019) stated that the form of the documentation instrument consists of two kinds, namely documentation guidelines which contain outlines or categories for which data will be sought, and check-lists which contain a list of variables for which data will be collected. From collecting data process, the researcher found 3 (three) data on euphemism and 5 (five) data on dysphemism in position dismissal in *Tempo.co* news headlines.

Furthermore, in analyzing the euphemisms and dysphemism in disclaimer of position in *Tempo.co* news headlines, this research uses a lexical semantic approach. Lexical semantics is a more extensive study of semantics in discussing the system of meaning contained in words (Ginting & Ginting, 2019). Moreover, Pateda (in Jayanti, Maulida, and Musdolifah 2019) explained that lexical semantics is a study of semantics that is more satisfying in discussing the system of meaning contained in words.

Findings and Discussion

In addition to the information obtained, the researcher's interest in online news media is the use of language caused by the use of language style. In this case, the use of euphemisms and dysphemisms is the style of language used by the mainstream media *Tempo.co* in writing its news headlines. The use of language style is not only used in the field of literature, but also in the field of online news media. In this study, the use of euphemism and dysphemism in *Tempo.co* news headlines was analyzed.

1. Euphemism

As explained by Natawidjaya (Fadely, 2018), euphemism is the expression of choice of words weakens the statement that will be put forward because it is taboo or keeps other people's feelings offended. Basically, euphemism is not always related to changing words that have a rough value with words that have a fine value, but deeper, euphemism is also related to taboo words. In the *Tempo.co* news headline, researcher discovered 3 (three) data containing euphemisms, including:

- a. "*Wakil Ketua DPRD Kota Depok yang Injak Sopir Truk Terancam Dipecat*"

The data above is Tempo.co's news headline on Saturday (24/9/2022), written by Ade Ridwan Yandwiputra. The phrase '**Terancam Dipecat**' (read: threatened with dismissal) shows an euphemism in which the addition of adjective noun '**Terancam**' has a refined meaning, because the relinquishment of this position is only at the warning or threat stage. In the headline above, the position of Deputy Chairperson of the Regional People's Legislative Assembly for the City of Depok is in a state of danger, difficulty, or loss. As according to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (2016), the word '**terancam**' comes from the word '**ancam**' (read: threat) which means loss; difficult; wretched. The word threatened is also a cause and effect that will occur when paired with if or supposition. For example, "*Managers are threatened with dismissal from their positions if they act contrary to shareholder policy,*" (Mardiyati, 2018: 75). Likewise in the data written by Yandwiputra, in the news, Farabi said, "The person concerned is threatened with light sanctions up to dismissal, depending on the results of the party's internal investigation later," (Yandwiputra, 2022). The Tempo.co headline above shows the value of language where 'threatened with dismissal' is a detrimental thing, but because the perpetrators still receive pardon from the authorities and political parties, the diction 'dismissal' is juxtaposed with 'threatened', it means that the perpetrators is still in a nonviolent state. Therefore, more subtly, the term '**terancam dipecat**' can be replaced with '**diberi peringatan**' (read: warned to behave). Then if the true meaning with dysphemism, the term '**terancam dipecat**' becomes '**akan diberhentikan/dipecat**' (read: will be dismissed or fired).

b. "*Lengser dari DKI I, Anies Baswedan Minta Doa Husnul Khotimah*"

The data above is Tempo.co's news headline on Monday (3/10/2022), by Lani Diana Wijaya. The word '**Lengser**' (read: retire) according to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (2016) is an euphemism for getting out of position; job; or responsibility. The word '**Lengser**' in media framing for Anies Baswedan is still within reasonable limits, because his term of office for one period has expired. It also has the axiology of language that Anies Baswedan was released from his position by his own term of responsibility. The term '**lengser**' in a more subtle sense will be written such as '**habis masa jabatan**' (read: end of office term) or '**pensiun**' (read: retired). In contrast to the expression of the third Indonesian President, Abdurrahman Wahid in an interview with Andy. When asked, "*Jadi, Gus Dur tadi itu ringkasan dari peristiwa detik-detik terakhir anda mengundurkan diri, atau mundur, atau dimundurkan?*" (read: So, that Gus Dur was a summary of events in the last seconds when you resigned, or stepped down, or being stepped down?) He replied, "*Dilengserkan,*" (read: dethroned). So as Wahyuni (2021) said that referring to the diction used by Gus Dur, the implicature can be identified that it seems that Gus Dur wanted to convey that he was a victim of the politicization of the political elites in power at that time so that he was forced to leave his position.

c. "*Lili Pintauli Ajukan Pengunduran Diri dari KPK Sejak 30 Juni 2022*"

The data above is Tempo.co's news headline Monday (11/7/2022), by M. Julnis Firmansyah. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (2016), '**Pengunduran Diri**' (read: Resignation) means the permanent withdrawal of a person from civil service, military, etc. due to old age, disability, illness, etc. In this news headline case, the framing sided with Lili Pintauli, a corruption suspect who submitted his resignation from his position for avoiding the worse stigma of resignation, such as being fired, revoked, dismissal, or something else. As Bothma and Roodt (in Kusuma, Zahreni, and Hasnida 2019, p. 4) explained that there are elements of feeling (affection), thought (cognition) and conation in a person's resignation behavior from his job. In the case of this headline, besides the term '**pengunduran diri**', the

use of euphemism is added by the verb '*Ajukan*' (read: propose), which means that Lili Pintauli himself wanted to resign first.

2. Dysphemism

Dysphemism according to Allan and Burridge (Laili, 2017) is the use of abusive language as a weapon to fight or subdue an opponent, or offensive language spoken to express anger and frustration. The use of a form of dysphemism means giving a sense of value that tends to be impolite or rude (Ans et al., 2020). For dysphemism in Tempo.co news headline, researcher found 5 (five) data:

a. "*Liga Champions: Sevilla vs Dortmund 1-4, Julen Lopetegui Langsung Dipecat*"

The data above was written in Tempo.co news headline on Thursday (6/10/2022) by Skor.id, edited by Nurdin Saleh. This dysphemism data is the opposite of the first data in the euphemism above. In this dysphemism data phrase, '*Langsung Dipecat*' (read: immediately fired) shows the meaning of offensive and anger towards the object, which is Julen Lopetegui. Another equivalent of the phrase '*langsung dipecat*' such as '*diberhentikan secara tidak hormat*' (read: dishonorable discharge) or metaphorically often appears a phrase '*ditendang*' (read: kicked out). Frequently, direct dismissal and dishonorable dismissal are caused by employee mistakes or parties who did make mistakes, then could not meet superiors' expectations. As in other cases, Husna (2020) explained that the lack of improvement in Persebaya's performance resulted in the dismissal of Rudy Eka as the Physical Coach and the head coach of Persebaya, Djajang Nurdjaman, had to leave Persebaya.

b. "*Geger Rumor Presiden Cina Xi Jinping Dikudeta*"

The data which was published on Sunday (25/9/2022) in Tempo.co edited by Suci Sekarwati shows a crude meaning or called as dysphemism. The term '*Dikudeta*' (read: coup) is a passive form of the root word '*Kudeta*', which according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2016) means the seizure of power (government) by force. In this case, framing for Xi Jinping is execrable, because the term 'coup' is a form of forced removal initiated by political opponents or even the people themselves. As was the case with the Libyan government, which was explained by Afriyenti and Humaidi (2019), when the reign of King Idris ended in 1951 due to a coup by a group of young soldiers led by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi. The term 'coup' in other dysphemism can be used '*diunjuk rasa*' (read: demonstrated), '*dituntut mundur*' (read: demanded to step down), or metaphorically '*digulingkan*' (read: overthrown). The overthrow of power such as what happened to the Yemeni government during the time of Ali Abdullah Saleh, he was overthrown because of human rights violations in which there was a struggle for the city with the Shia Houthis so that there was a lot of bloodshed (Firdaus, 2021).

c. "*Presiden Guinea Dikudeta setelah Ubah Konstitusi demi Jabatan 3 Periode*"

The data above is a Tempo.co news headline which was edited by Yudono Yanuar on Monday (6/9/2021). The difference between the third data and the second data above is that Xi Jinping's coup was just rumors, while the President of Guinea, Alpha Condé, actually happened. Apart from '*dikudeta*', there are other dysphemisms such as '*perebutan kekuasaan*' (read: power struggle) atau '*pengambilalihan kekuasaan*' (read: takeover of power). To put it mildly, '*dikudeta*' can be changed to '*revolusi*' (read: revolution). The coup against President Alpha Condé was a coup carried out by the military who demanded to dissolve the government. According to Heriyanto (2022), the military coup that occurred against President Alpha Condé was caused because during his reign of more than a decade, Condé was considered to have committed many arbitrary actions by changing the

constitution so that he was elected President for a third term and silenced the opposition who criticized his government.

d. “Hak Politik Setya Novanto Dicabut Selama Lima Tahun”

The data above was published on Tuesday (24/4/2018) and written by Alfian Hilmi in Tempo.co. The term **‘Dicabut’** (read: revoked) is a passive verb of **‘Mencabut’**. Based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2016), there are two definitions that approach to the meaning associated with a position or title, they are: (1) taking back what has been said (issued, given, and so on); (2) declared no longer valid; cancel (regulations, permissions, and so on). Karianga et al. (2021) briefly explained that a person whose political rights have been revoked is that the person concerned no longer has the right to vote in general elections and even the right to nominate himself as a member of the legislature will automatically disappear. Revocation of political rights in Indonesia is often imposed on suspected perpetrators of corruption, as according to Yuningsih (2021), revocation was done due to create a deterrent effect because they have abused their authority for personal and group interests.

e. “Dituntut Mundur oleh Karyawan, Ini Jawaban Ketua Dewas TVRI”

The data above was published in Tempo.co news headline on Sunday (31/5/2020), written by Fajar Pebrianto. The term **‘Dituntut’** (read: demanded) is a passive form of **‘Menuntut’** (read: demand). According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2016), the term **‘Menuntut’** has several meanings, namely: (1) asking hard (half requiring that it be fulfilled); (2) sue (to be made a case); bring or complain to court; (3) trying hard to get (the right to something); (4) try or make efforts to achieve (get and so on) a goal and so on. The dysphemism in the headline above shows a bad stigma on the Chairman of the TVRI Board of Trustees, in which demands for resignation are made through employees to chiefs. As in other cases, Muammar Gaddafi was demanded to quit by the people he had led for 42 years).

Conclusion

The results of this research show that the use of euphemisms and dysphemism in the diction of position dismissal in Tempo.co news headlines has a tendency to refine and emphasize the meaning to be conveyed for various purposes, both for the media and for news subjects and objects. In addition to smoothing it out, Tempo.co news headlines also often use the diction for leaving office by using adjectives or adverbs, for example the phrase 'threatened with being fired' and the phrase 'immediately fired'. The results of the research analysis show that the use of euphemisms (alternate forms) in Tempo.co news headlines has language value for the media and news subjects and/or objects. The dictions that contain euphemisms in this research include *Terancam Dipecat*, *Lengser*, and *Ajukan Pengunduran Diri*. The euphemisms were used as a form of media caution in maintaining public stigma and blunders, it is also used to avoid harsh words and taboos that lead to public anger. Whereas dysphemism (substitute forms) contain confirmation of messages by conveying meanings that amplify, exaggerate, and to create rough perception. Among the dysphemism dictions found in the study were *Langsung Dipecat*, *Dikudeta*, *Hak Politik Dicabut*, dan *Dituntut Mundur*. The dysphemism were used to reinforce messages related to social situations and conditions, so that the media was required to deliver news headlines that were actual and factual so that people are able to understand them directly and focus. It can be concluded that the use of euphemism and dysphemism in the media has a very vital role and function for the position and existence of the subject or object of news.

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