

CRITICAL DISCOURSE OF TWO DIFFERENT WOMEN'S POSITION IN MAMAN SONG BY LOUANE

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ABSTRACT

In language research, a song text can be used as a medium to influence a discourse. In language research, a song text can be used as a medium to influence a discourse. This research takes Maman as they object. This song is French song. It is song by Louane. The song told about a girl, who told her sadness, because she was dumped by her lover. The researchers were interested in examining this song, because we saw two different positions of women. Based on observations of Maman's song lyrics, a meaning is put forward from the results of these observations, after which the message contained therein is known about the deep meaning of mother's position. Analyzed on the theoretical foundations of van Dijk's critical discourse, we find meaning revelations that later contain social messages as a consequence of meaning. The researchers use qualitative and descriptive method, combined by reduction technic.

Keywords: Maman, song, women, position, doscorse

ABSTRAK

Dalam penelitian bahasa, teks lagu dapat digunakan sebagai media untuk mempengaruhi wacana. Dalam penelitian bahasa, teks lagu dapat digunakan sebagai media untuk mempengaruhi wacana. Penelitian ini mengambil Maman sebagai objeknya. Lagu ini adalah lagu Perancis., lagu oleh Louane Lagu ini bercerita tentang seorang gadis yang menceritakan kesedihannya, karena dicampakkan oleh kekasihnya. Peneliti tertarik untuk meneliti lagu ini, karena kami melihat dua posisi wanita yang berbeda. Berdasarkan observasi terhadap lirik lagu Maman, dimunculkan sebuah makna dari hasil observasi tersebut, setelah itu diketahui pesan yang terkandung didalamnya tentang makna yang mendalam dari posisi ibu. Ditelaah pada landasan teoretis wacana kritis van Dijk, kita menemukan pengungkapan makna yang kemudian mengandung pesan-pesan sosial sebagai konsekuensi pemaknaan. Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif dan deskriptif yang dipadukan dengan teknik reduksi.

Kata kunci: Maman, lagu, perempuan, kedudukan, doscorse

INTRODUCTION

Language functions as a tool, used by humans to relate socially with other humans, like communicating and interacting. Therefore, as communication and interaction tools, language can be used by humans to express thoughts and feelings. Language is in the form of a sound symbol produced by the human speech organ.

It has told that we already know that languages are communication tools used to convey the speaker's message to the speech partner. It is related to Chaer's opinion in Devianty (2017) argues that language is a sound symbol that is arbitrary and used by people to interact and identify them-selves. Hence, languages use to express the thoughts, desires and feelings of language users.

Every human being has a different way of expressing his thoughts and feelings, for example, a poet expresses his thoughts and feelings through poetry to communicate and interact with readers. This is reinforced by statements from Damayanti et al (2020) which suggest forms of language in communication such as a politician expressing his thoughts and feelings through speeches to communicate and interact with the general public. Likewise, a singer expresses his thoughts and feelings through songs to communicate and interact with the audience. The science that studies language is called linguistics. Language includes levels, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and discourse. Based on the hierarchy, discourse is the most complete, largest, and the highest level of language. Discourse is said to be the most complete because it includes the levels below it, namely phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics, and is supported by other elements, namely situations of usage in society. The term discourse is used to cover not only conversation or chat, but also public speaking, writing, and formal endeavors such as scientific reports and plays or plays. Tarigan (2009) argues that discourse includes the four purposes of using language, like self-expression, exposition, literary works, etc. This is reinforced by Kridalaksana (2013) stating that discourse is the most complete unit in the highest or largest grammatical hierarchy.

Language has symbolic power. So, humans can use language to express the concepts or reasoning of language users. The language used as a means of communication is also varied, which means the language uses a variety of utterances. Therefore, language can also use as a medium of criticism. It is related to Kurniawan's opinion in Nasution (2007) states that language forms a social bond through interaction and the processes of mutually influencing its users. One of those arts using language as a medium is songs. In this research, the researchers intend to examine a French song lyric, entitled Maman. This song is performed by Louane. Louane's real name is Anne Peichert.

Louane, is a singer, as well as an actress from France. She was born November 26, 1996, in Hénin-Beaumont, Pas-de-Calais, France. grew up in the French department of Pas-de-Calais, with her four sisters and her only brother Bach. Louane's father, Jean-Pierre Peichert, was French, son of a Polish mother and a German father. Her mother, Isabel Pinto dos Santos, was Portuguese, the daughter of a Portuguese father and a Brazilian mother. Louane is a semifinalist, even the winner of The Voice en 2013 contest, sur les notes d'Un homme heureux de William Sheller. France discovers Louane Emera, in the program "The Voice". The telehook of TF1 will not only accelerate her career as a singer (she will reach the semi-final) but also lead her to film sets. In La Famille Bélier, Louane plays Paula, a teenager who discovers a talent for singing. But in his family of dairy farmers, music does not exist. Everyone is deaf except her. Spotted by her singing teacher, Paula finds herself faced with a dilemma: leave her family to live her passion in Paris or stay with her parents and continue to support them.

Song lyrics are an expression of someone's expression about interpreting something that has been seen, heard, or experienced by the songwriter. In expression, a songwriter plays on words and language to captivate the attractiveness and characteristics of the lyrics of the song. The lyrics of the song, contain both spoken and spoken messages and sentences which function to create an atmosphere and imaginative picture for the listener and create various meanings. The function of the song lyric can be considered as a medium of communication such as sympathy about reality and imaginative stories. Song lyrics are closely related to real social life. That way the song is a typical symptom that is produced as a result of social interaction where in this interaction, humans use language as the medium. This is where the position of the lyrics plays a significant role, so that a song is not just a mere sound, because it also concerns human behavior as individuals and social groups in a forum for social life with a container for language or lyrics as support.

In this research, the discourse analysis model of Teun Adrianus Van Dijk is used as a research scalpel. This study uses the Van Dijk model because this model collaborates elements of discourse so that it can be utilized and used practically and the Van Dijk model is considered the most complete in analyzing discourse from

various dimensions. Van Dijk (2001) states that discourse analysis model sees a text as consisting of several structures or levels, each of which influences the other. These complex and complex problems are what the Van Dijk model tries to describe. Therefore, Van Dijk does not exclude his model solely by analyzing texts but also looks at how social structure, domination, and power groups exist in society and how cognition or thoughts, awareness shape and influence certain texts.

This research is themed about a woman who broke up with her lover. She also shared her story with her mother because she regretted going against the advice of her mother. Indeed, the relationship between mother and daughter is very complex. Not infrequently mothers and daughters get involved in minor conflicts such as the standard of tidying things up, about make-up and clothing choices, or even fighting for attention from fathers. However, mothers and daughters can understand each other more and be sensitive to each other's feelings. This is because women have a unique way of thinking that is different from men, it makes mothers and daughters become one frequency, as in this Maman song.

As previously mentioned, song lyrics are a form of discourse. According to Tarigan (2009), discourse is the most complete and highest or largest unit of language above sentences or clauses with continuous high coherence and cohesion that has a real beginning and end delivered orally or in writing. Discourse can be in the form of essays or complete reports such as novels, news, and so on. An essay or report is not simply made without any consideration and of course, a writer has a purpose behind its creation. In addition, a songwriter will use a strategy to highlight certain parts of his composition to attract the attention of readers. One of the ways that the writer does to highlight these parts is to bring up codes related to the things that are about to be stated. Discourse analysis of song lyrics shows how the language contained in song lyrics becomes a discourse that has meaning, ideas and thoughts so that it can be understood by listeners or connoisseurs of songs. From this, the public perceives that song lyrics have a specific purpose to be conveyed by the author to the listeners. In addition, lyrics are used as a medium for conveying messages.

Discourse analysis is the opposite of formal linguistics. It focuses on the higher levels, comparing sentences, such as the grammatical relationships that form

at the higher levels of the sentence. Discourse analysis in social psychology defines as a talk. It interprets discourse analysis is an analysis carried out to see the overall meaning of a message or text, both explicit and implied. According to Eriyanto (2011), discourse analysis in linguistic studies is a reaction as formal linguistic forms that pay more attention to word units, phrases, or sentences, without looking at the interrelationships between these elements.

There are many linguistic figures in critical discourse analysis, including Teun Van Dijk. He is a scholar in text linguistics, discourse analysis, and critical discourse analysis. By collaborating with Walter Kintsch, he contributed to the psychology of text processing development. His work in critical discourse analysis is focused mainly on the discursive reproduction of racism research by what he calls symbolic elite, related to the study of news, and on ideology and context theory. Of the several theories of discourse analysis introduced and developed by several experts, the Van Dijk model is the most widely used. Possibly, this is due to Van Dijk collaborating on discourse elements so that they can be utilized and practically used.

Discourse can also move from a functional view, namely, discourse is seen as language in use. With this perspective, discourse is understood as a communication event. Furthermore, it is explained that as a complete unit of language, then in the discourse there are concepts, ideas, thoughts, or ideas that are intact so that they can be understood by readers in written discourse or listeners in oral discourse. One branch of the discourse approach, which reveals meaning is critical discourse. Critical discourse analysis according to Darma (2009) is an attempt or process or decomposition to explain a text, including the social reality that is willing or being studied by a person or dominant group whose tendency has certain goals to get what we want.

The fundamental understanding of discourse analysis is that discourse is not understood solely as an object of language study. Language is of course used to analyze the text. Language is not viewed in the traditional linguistic sense. Language in critical discourse analysis apart from text is also in the context of language as a tool used for specific purposes and practices including ideological practices. Teun Van Dijk sees a text as consisting of several structures/levels, each

part of which supports one another. He divided it into several classes. First, the macrostructure is the general meaning. This general meaning can be observed by looking at the topics or themes that are prioritized in a text. Second, the superstructure is a discourse structure related to the framework of a text, how the parts of the text are arranged into the discourse as a whole. Third, the microstructure is the meaning of discourse that can be observed from small parts of a text, namely words, sentences, propositions, clauses and paraphrases, even pictures. Based on the background above, this research is conducted to answer, how the meaning of Maman's song can be analyzed from text analysis. In particular, this research aims to describe the meaning discussed in the song Maman seen from text analysis.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative descriptive research method, namely research conducted solely based on facts. This method aims to describe the form of critical discourse in the Maman's song lyric. According to Moleong (2007) qualitative research is research designed to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects, for example: behaviour, perception, motivation, actions and others. This means, this research examines holistically. Moleong (2007) adds, that this research uses a descriptive method, which means discussion in the form of words and language in a special natural context and by utilizing various natural methods. The subject of this research is Louane's song, entitled Uncle. The object of this research is the text messages of the song devoted to mothers in the song Maman. The data collection technique used by the author is descriptive analytic. Rakhmat (2003) suggests that descriptive is a description of a society or a particular group, or a description of a symptom, the relationship between two or more symptoms. Though analytical means description, describes only one situation or event.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Maman – Louane

Les amants passent de lit en lit

(Kekasih pergi dari tempat tidur ke tempat tidur)

Dans les hôtels, sur les parkings

(Di dalam hotel, di depan tempat parkir)

Pour fuir tout cette mélancolie

(Untuk melarikan diri dari semua kepiluan ini)

Le cœur des villes a mauvaise mine

(Jantung kota terlihat mengerikan)

Des coups de blues, des coups de fil

(Perasaan sedih, panggilan telepon)

Tout recommencera au printemps

(Semuanya akan mulai lagi di musim semi)

Sauf les amours indélébiles

(Kecuali cinta yang tak terhapuskan)

Les rêves s'entassent dans les metros

(Mimpi-mimpi menumpuk di subway)

Les grattes-ciel nous regardent de haut

(Gedung pencakar langit melihat kita dari atas)

Comme un oiseau sous les barreaux

(Seperti seekor burung di atas bar)

J'suis pas bien dans ma tête, maman

(Aku tidak baik di dalam kepalaku, Ibu)

J'ai perdu le goût de la fête, maman

(Aku kehilangan selera berpesta, Ibu)

Regarde comme ta fille est faite, maman

(Lihatlah bagaimana anakmu dibuat, Ibu)

J'trouve pas d'sens à ma quête maman

(Saya tidak dapat menemukan arti untuk pencarian saya, Ibu)

A l'heure où les bars se remplissent

(Waktu di mana bar terisi)

Cette même heure où les cœurs se vident

(Pada waktu yang sama ketika hati kosong)

Ces nuits où les promesses se tissent

(Malam ini di mana janji-janji dibuat)

Aussi vite qu'elles se dilapident

(Secepat mereka menyia-nyiakan diri)

Des coups de blues, des coups de fil

(Perasaan sedih, panggilan telepon)

Tout recommencera au printemps

(Semuanya akan mulai lagi di musim semi)

Sauf les amours indélébiles

(Kecuali cinta yang tak terhapuskan)

Les rêves s'entassent dans les metros

(Mimpi-mimpi menumpuk di subway)

Les grattes-ciel nous regardent de haut

(Gedung pencakar langit melihat kita dari atas)

Comme un oiseau sous les barreaux

(Seperti seekor burung di atas bar)

J'suis pas bien dans ma tête, maman

(Aku tidak baik di dalam kepalaku, Ibu)

J'ai perdu le goût de la fête, maman

(Aku kehilangan selera berpesta, Ibu)

Regarde comme ta fille est faite, maman

(Lihatlah bagaimana anakmu dibuat, Ibu)

J'trouve pas d'sens à ma quête maman

(Saya tidak dapat menemukan arti untuk pencarian saya, Ibu)

(<http://iublognote.blogspot.com/2019/11/maman-louane-terjemah-lirik-lagu-bahasa.html>)

Adolescence is a period when each individual needs more support and attention from those around him to help adolescents deal with their developmental tasks. The people around them who play the most role are parents. Santrock (2007) revealed that the closeness of adolescents. Parents is also able to support the formation of social competence and the existence of adolescents in general. This has an effect on self-esteem, emotional maturity and physical health. In the closeness between parents and children, it is known that mothers have the opportunity to create closeness with adolescents more intensely than fathers. This is explained by Sputa and Paulson in Santrock (2007) revealing that mothers have a greater involvement in parenting than fathers. Mothers have more opportunities to create communication and openness and togetherness which is expected to increase the closeness between adolescents and parents and families in general.

Related to the analysis of a literary work, including songs on the analysis in terms of social context. This is related to matters that affect the use of language and the formation of a discourse, such as the setting, situation, events and social conditions that are happening at that time. In a certain social context, a discourse can be researched, analyzed and understood. Based on the description above, the authors explain that the results of this research indicate that there is a discourse on the closeness of mothers and daughters contained in this Maman song. Furthermore, the researchers also concentrate on patriarchal discourse, which posits women as weak creatures.

Text Analysis (Macro Structure)

The speaker inserts into the song the implied meaning of a woman's fragility without the man she loves. The choice of words contained in the song text shows most of us still label women as a negative representation. Nevertheless, by seeing and listening to the word mammon (mama) which was said many times, the researchers reconsidered that a mother is also a woman. The difference is, the mother figure must act as a tough woman. Mother's position is very important in children's personal development since various research results have emerged on the impact of a mother's absence in children. One of the important expressions in this case is through direct stimulation, such as stroking, talking and playing. Here will

develop a warm atmosphere of friendship, where a mother does not always have to command or forbid but can also be invited to tell stories and play like a friend. To be a happy mother, it is hoped that on all occasions it is hoped that the child will be able to involve the child in his mother's work, be it in the office, where his mother works or at home so that a child will get used to and be familiar with his mother's daily activities. A mother also has an important role in the formation of the child's personality in the future. With a mother figure as stated above, a child becomes easier to adjust and his cognitive development also becomes better, another impact the child will also become more confident. Therefore the presence of a mother can be seen in the lirik bellow:

J'suis pas bien dans ma tête, maman

(Aku tidak baik di dalam kepalaku, Ibu)

J'ai perdu le goût de la fête, maman

(Aku kehilangan selera berpesta, Ibu)

Regarde comme ta fille est faite, maman

(Lihatlah bagaimana anakmu dibuat, Ibu)

J'trouve pas d'sens à ma quête maman

(Saya tidak dapat menemukan arti untuk pencarian saya, Ibu)

The song Maman is inspiring and a reminder for many people, especially those who commit juvenile delinquency, against their parents. They are aware that the role of parents, especially a mother, is very important in guiding their teenage life journey. When they are reminded and given advice, not infrequently there are objections and shouts that come out of their mouths. Selfishness and do not want to know the good and bad of an action is very big in adolescence, even when they are adults. In addition, the regrets, which arise when they grow up. When they realize that the actions they did in their teens are not right.

Superstructure

The song is structurally complete, and the reader is clearly drawn to an understanding that prudence in life constructs a framework for discourse, even if it does not correspond to reality. We are faced with problems that require precision

and forethought in understanding events. Every experience gained by the author is able to strengthen the theme of this song, which is clearly explained in the sentence:

Pour fuir tout cette mélancolie (To escape from all this sorrow)

and

Des coups de blues, des coups de fil (Sad feelings, phone calls)

The text above the author begins to display events by raising a problem that causes conflict to arise. This conflict arises when the writer or the speaker realizes that she is alone, because his lover left her. In the text above, the author begins to describe the event by raising issues that lead to conflict. This conflict arises when the writer or speaker realizes that she feels lonely because her lover has left her. In Maman's song, this first stanza tells the story of a woman who is heartbroken. she felt her world shattered and so terrible. This can be considered as a signifier to look for myths. Indeed, for a woman, broken heart is a complicated problem. According to Yuwanto L (2011) "Disconnection is the end of a loving relationship that has been established with a partner. In addition to the lyrics, sadness can also be visualized in the first image with the singer singing wearing a black shirt, with a sad facial expression, like the picture below:



Picture 1. Louane Emera

Micro Structure

In the micro structure, what is observed is the thematic elements covering the themes and topics in Maman's songs. This section is an overview of a text. This theme can be seen from the following text excerpts:

A l'heure où les bars se remplissent
 (Time at which the bar is filled)
 Cette même heure où les cœurs se vident
 (At the same time when the heart is empty)
 Ces nuits où les promesses se tissent
 (This night is where promises are made)
 Aussi vite qu'elles se dilapident
 (As fast as they waste away)

The text above the theme conveyed by the author is about the betrayal felt by the author or the speaker (singer). By saying repeatedly the word *maman*, the writer or the speaker seems to show regret. She looks like she's sorry, because she didn't listen to her mother's advice not to choose that man. From the above explanation, it can be explained that the meaning contained in the text can be implied or explicit, depending on the author's interpretation. The meaning that emerges from the text can arise through inter-sentence relationships, inter-statement relationships that build a particular meaning within the structure of the text. The most important discourse analysis is the meaning that indicates the structure of the text. Sobur (2001) explains that in traditional language learning, word meanings are associated with meanings contained in dictionaries, whereas in discourse analysis, word meanings are strategic speaking exercises. Mikro elements in this song are detail and meaning.

No	Discourse Structure	Research Result	
1	Macro Structure	Thematic: Theme Topic	The songwriter places the position of women into two different positions. The first position is occupied by a strong woman named mother. This strong woman whose name is mother is expressed many times in the song. While the second

			position is a woman who is described as a vulnerable woman
2	Super Structure	Schematic: Schematic Framework	Main elements discuss the sad woman, who was being left. The detail element discussed by the speakers told her mother that she had lost her dream even her life.
3	Macro Structure	Local meaning of a text from word choice, sentence, style	Social struggle is viewed as a sociocultural dimension of practice because it does not need to be gender specific when women are positioned in the text. Mothers must have a strong psyche, so they are not suitable for sexual submission.
4	Micro Structure		Background element: stereotypes of broken hearted women Detail element: disassemble broken hearted woman

Detail

From the chart, we can see that detail is the author's strategy for implicitly expressing her angle. Of course, the details are related to the author's control of the information laid-out. Authors usually display a plethora of information that benefits them. In this song, the author or narrator is inspired by the story of a woman who has a broken heart, but would like to point out that a woman's position is not necessarily gender-subordinate.

Meaning

The song Maman is inspiring and a reminder for many people, especially those who commit juvenile delinquency, against their parents. They are aware that the role of parents, especially a mother, is very important in guiding their teenage life journey. When they are reminded and given advice, not infrequently there are

objections and shouts that come out of their mouths. Selfishness and do not want to know the good and bad of an action is very big in adolescence, even when they are adults. In addition, the regrets, which arise when they grow-up, when they realize that the actions they did in their teens are not right. This can be proven in the sentence:

J'suis pas bien dans ma tête, maman (I'm not good inside my head, mama)
and

Regarde comme ta fille est faite, maman (See how your son is made, mama)

As a mother, of course you will not be willing to let your child down. However, in this song the mother seems unable to do anything, because she has also advised her daughter. As a mother, you can only provide a place to lean on.

Discussion

Basically, this song tells about the downfall of a woman, because her boyfriend abandoned her. In the lyrics of this song, the speaker, who incidentally is a woman, is described as very vulnerable and down. The speakers of this song seem to agree that women are gender subordinate. By looking at the picture of the speaker above, it can be analyzed that women who are more emotional cannot hold back their sad expressions, even though in some of the lyrics it seems that the sadness is not being hidden. From this song, we see that the mass media is a reflection of the socio-cultural conditions of society. Thus, when the portrayal of women in society is not good, women will also be portrayed that way. The mass media prioritizes sensations that develop in society and women are closer to sensations such as sad stories, tragedies, infidelities and rape victims. Therefore, the mass media more often presents women in such story settings and social contexts

Nevertheless, on the other hand, the text above includes access that affects discourse, where women cannot be made gender subordinates, especially when she has become a mother. The text above includes access that influences discourse, where the position of women who are broken-hearted and the position of the mother of these women is a fairly complex problem. This is because a mother must be able to mentally strengthen her daughter so that unwanted things don't happen. A mother must also have extensive knowledge, in order to give effort to her daughter to

continue living her life. Mothers also have to be able to turn their brains, so that the child does not dissolve in his sadness.

The text above includes access that affects discourse, where women cannot be made gender subordinates, especially when she has become a mother. The text above includes access that influences discourse, where the position of women who are broken-hearted and the position of the mother of these women is a fairly complex problem. This is because a mother must be able to mentally strengthen her daughter so that unwanted things don't happen. A mother must also have extensive knowledge, in order to give effort to her daughter to continue living her life. Mothers also have to be able to turn their minds. Therefore, a mother must not only have strong body, but also strong mentality.

So, the overall discourse in this song is that a mother's feelings are very sharp for her child. The repeated use of the word *maman* shows that before the speaker had a relationship with the man, who dumped her, her mother, had warned her not to have any relationship with him. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that a mother who wants good for her child by always praying for and forgiving her child is a form of parental love for her child. So, a mother does not deserve to be placed as a second gender.

CONCLUSION

A semiotic analysis of the lyrics of Louane's song, *Maman*, using the theory of Roland Barthes, concludes that the woman who is the speaker in this song is a weak and helpless woman. Her life looks ruined. From a macroscopic perspective, the women in this song are women who agree to be the second sex. That's because it looks like she can't live without the man by her side. These differences are always associated with the concept of gender, but both have different positional meanings. This song explains the pattern of intimate and interactive relationships between women and the media. A woman has her two positions in this relationship. First, women are media sales tools and are used by the media. Here, many women gain popularity and gain financial benefits. Also, women sell things in the media. Height aside, a woman's grief is often the most important asset for mass media.

However, this song is not only about women who have broken hearts. Nonetheless, when we see the micro structure, the word *maman*, meaning mama, said many times by the speaker, describes a strong woman. A mother should not be weak in body and mind. Apart from household chores, some people have to work to meet the needs of their family. A mother must be able to support her family. So it's no wonder many families break up when their mother falls ill or dies. The existence of female independence, or better known as celibacy, is shown in the character's mama. . This is something a mother cannot or does not do, especially in front of her family.

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