

Illustrating Patriarchy through Sexual Violence Narratives: A Sara Mills CDA Framework

Aisha Ganesh Ratnasari¹, Merry Andriani¹

¹Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

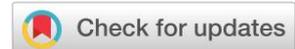
*Correspondence: aishaganeshratnasari@mail.ugm.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Patriarchy has affected women's lives in every sector such as education, workplace, and family. Many forms of patriarchy in affecting women's lives such as limitation of adequating education, raising an opinion, until experienced the violence including sexual violence. Patriarchy representation also available in media discourse, namely Jakarta Post text news. This research aimed to inquire how sexual violence as the form of patriarchy affect women's live through Jakarta Post text news. A qualitative descriptive study and Sara Mills Critical Discourse Analysis were employed in this research. There are five topics and 11 results for the data, namely women positions as the victim, male position as the perpetrators, women objectification, male dominance, and oppression of women voices. Revealing the patriarchy representation, women are always experiencing the victim blaming and male accountability was erased.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Published December 17th 2025



KEYWORDS

Patriarchy, Women Objectification, Imbalance Power, Critical Discourse Analysis, Sara Mills.

ARTICLE LICENCE

© 2025 Universitas Hasanuddin Under the license CC BY-SA 4.0



1. Introduction

Indonesia is a diverse country with many ethnic groups and islands. According to this, patriarchy coexisted alongside these ethnic groups and created culture. For instance, the Java, Minangkabau, and Batak ethnic groups possessed patriarchy throughout the contemporary age. Research conducted by (Tantri & Asmarani, 2021) attempted to discuss how patriarchy affected women's life. The Batak Toba ethnic group's idea that raising a son is more essential than producing daughters has an indirect effect on the role of women in daily life. Women have no access to the prospect to further pursue education since their families are in fear that their daughters will move away from them ultimately. As mentioned by (Ruslin, 2022) the development of patriarchy is not only because of prior civilizations which were viewed as providing men advantages or polarizing men and women's roles because of their biological nature. On the other hand, traditional 'patriarchy' as fatherly control is generally perceived to bear an intimate connection to patriarchy as institutional dominance by men, but both separate and take different paths. Most crucially, the 'father' was pushed to the sidelines (sometimes alongside the males subjugated to the patriarchal). The historical factor that was plainly present in 'patriarchy' as fatherly power was no longer the fundamental part of this organizational 'patriarchy' (Pierik, 2022). In addition, (Sohrab Hossen, 2020) argued that patriarchy is a cultural consumer in which men have become, by means, privileged. Patriarchy is a mistaken perception. Men retain far greater influence over the society's viewpoint, resources, and power than women.

Patriarchy mostly happened in every sector of life including education, workplace, and family. For example, in education, men have more opportunities compared to women. Ironically, it is right for men to obtain higher education, while the contrary applies for women. The application of this patriarchy did not stop there, in the workplace, as for example the unequal salaries between men and women. Prior to this, men usually acquired a higher salary than women according to the working expenses that they carried. On the other hand, in the family, women used to be responsible for doing the chores in the house while men were mostly responsible for working. As (Tonsing & Tonsing, 2019) argued that the act is prevalent throughout patriarchal countries when men violence their partners and is an inherent element of patriarchal ideologies. This has an immediate impact on women's attitudes and roles in their households and civilization. They said further, since it emphasizes dominance, gender, and power, this idea of patriarchy has an opportunity to be used to theorize violence against women. In these instances, it is more likely that the patriarchy belief still exists in areas where women are tied to the domestic, but men are steadily not.

In linguistics, the idea of discourse suggests not so much an unfamiliar object as a brand-new sequential and action viewpoint to capture the language within its association with speech, the awareness of a language person, and the interpersonal substance whereby the awareness produces, performs, and remains (Savrievna, 2022; Rahman & Amir, 2019; Weda et al., 2021). Subsequently, (Nurhasanah et al., 2022) added that discourse is recognized as the most precise and broadest language unit over phrases or sentences. It comes with high and persistent coherence and cohesion, an authentic commencement and completion, and is conveyed through speech and oral. In addition, (Yesdia Talakua & Hartono, 2023) stated that discourse is a language level with more versatility as it includes an ensemble of interrelated phrases, a set of thoughts, and evolves into a complex component of knowledge.

A study from Krismonsari and Prihadi (2024) entitled Representation of Women in Sexual Violence News on Kompas.com: Sara Mills' Perspective. The purpose of this research is to illustrate the subject-object position of women in the sexual violence news Kompas.com through Sara Mills' viewpoint. A qualitative descriptive study was used to gather the data. Hence, the Sara Mills CDA model also used in this research. Results showed that women were positioned as the object of gender-based violence in those news.

Another study from Kuswahono (2024) entitled The Case of Sukabumi's Teenage Rape in Online News Text: Sara Mills' Critical Discourse Analysis. The purpose of this research is looking for news of teenage rape in Sukabumi. This news, according to the research, is published by Detik.com. This research focuses on sentence analysis as well as using Sara Mills CDA for the approach. In addition, the result showed that there is a bias because the victim is positioned as the active agent.

The widespread presence of patriarchy in Indonesia causes wide-ranging negative consequences, notably in the cultural realm. A prime instance involves the various perspectives on women's and men's roles. The investigation proves essential for illustrating societal patterns and imbalances, emphasizing the association among dominance as well as abuse, while evaluating the press reports by utilizing Sara Mills' CDA method. Based on the explanation above, this research aimed to analyze the representation of sexual violence as the impact of patriarchy in some news texts Jakarta Post using Critical Discourse Analysis of Sara Mills model.

2. Methodology

This research used a qualitative descriptive method to gather the data. A qualitative descriptive study aimed to analyze the data by using comprehensive words. Additionally, the data was explained in the forms of sentences. In this research, the data source was divided into two types such as primary data and secondary data. The primary data source are four news texts of Jakarta Post. The secondary data source, however, was literature from numerous experts who had undertaken research mostly in critical discourse analysis.

Talking about the data, as mentioned before, there are four news texts that were used by the researchers. These four data are named JP-1, JP-2, JP-3, and JP-4, JP is the abbreviation of Jakarta Post as well as the number for the sequences of news text. Every news text has its own topic, therefore the researchers code those news texts. There are IN for India, Y for Yuyun, RB for Raperda Bengkulu, and Yk for Yogyakarta. The details are as follows.

Table 1. Identity of News Texts

No	Title of Articles	News Number	Data Code	Meaning of Data Code
1	Teenager raped, burned to death in India	JP-1	IN-xx	IN = India
2	Solidarity for teenaged raped victim raises awareness for sexual violence online	JP-2	Y-xx	Y = Yuyun
3	Bengkulu drafts dresscode' bylaw to curb sexual violence	JP-3	RB-xx	RB = Raperda Bengkulu
4	Yogyakarta sees increase in cases of sexual violence against children	JP-4	Yk-xx	Yk = Yogyakarta

Some steps were employed during analyzing the data. First, the researchers gather the news text that represent sexual violence as the effect of patriarchy existence. Second, the researchers group all the sentences that had similar

meaning into one. Third, the researchers presented the data by using CDA of Sara Mills models, in two forms, such as subject-object position and reader position. Last but not least, the researchers employed the data conclusion.

Critical discourse analysis or CDA stands apart from conventional kinds of discourse analysis in that it evaluates the emergence of broader social occurrences rather than simply evaluating the intricacies of linguistic components. Critical discourse analysis extends beyond what the text expresses to evaluate what the text performs (Leotti et al., 2022). As (Evianda et al., 2019) defined critical discourse analysis as a way of providing clarification and description of a researched text (social reality) which presents a variety of matters. Not only may the news substance be identified over critical discourse analysis but can additionally be identified with the justifications and messages provided. Furthermore, they said, it highlights the injustices perpetrated and presented unintentionally in news narratives that are tied to power, ideology, or dominance. Critical discourse analysis is vital for tackling social challenges and emphasizing the impact of spoken word in this time of perpetual change (Yuniarsih et al., 2023).

The first model of CDA which is against marginalization and subordination is Sara Mills' model. This model was first introduced by Mills in 2004. According to (Triana et al., 2021) the ultimate objective of Mills' model discourse analysis is to identify variations in the portrayals of figures or actors in news coverage that are utilized to alter the meaning that society at large perceives. Mills' paradigm varies little from the broader concepts of critical discourse analysis. Mills alternately employs the language analysis tool for evaluating the perspectives of different cultural actors, notions, and occurrences in news coverage. On the other hand, (Ayustin & Christin, 2022) added that Mills is concerned with the placement of people in the text instead of the analysis of language structure. Below is the analysis framework of Sara Mills' model.

Table 2. Analysis Framework of Sara Mills Model

Sara Mills' Analysis Framework

Subject – Object Position	How was the event viewed and from whose perspective was it viewed? Who is positioned as the narrator (subject) and who is positioned as the narrator (object)?
Reader Position	How is the position of the reader displayed in the text? How does the reader position himself in the displayed text?

a. Subject – Object position

The subject-object concepts correspond with how much time expended in evaluating the occurrences are portrayed and how the individuals participating are featured in the text's context. Position focuses on those who belong to the actors who emerge as subjects who characterize and execute stories and who are demonstrated as objects, entities who have been identified and explained by other individuals (Hartutik & Suminto A Sayuti, 2023). According to (Yuniarsih et al., 2023) philosophical substance can be found in subject-object positions. This approach restricts narrative by portraying a scene or conversation from an author's point of view, hence how the reader perceives it relies on the author's words. The subject of portrayal can reassemble realities and perceive incident activities, which are then used to create and convey the author's meaning to other people. Due to defining a situation is subjective, the perspective and standpoint view employed will have an impact on it as well. On the other hand, Sara Mills emphasizes the importance of illustration in her approach. The order in which one party, organization, person, idea, or event is presented in the news discourse influences interpretation once perceived by the public. In comparison to the study of the critical linguistics culture, that emphasizes on the form of words, sentences, or linguistics, Mills concentrates on the numerous individuals, set of concepts, or situations portrayed in the text (Hariyana et al., 2020).

b. Reader Position

According to (Mills, 1998) texts are regarded to be part of context since they are the consequence of a discussion between sender as well as recipient (as cited in Nuryani & Isnaeni, 2019). According to Sara Mills, this paradigm has some advantages. As a result, this evaluation addresses the reader's position in the text, as well as its effects of the analysis on readers and how they ought to contribute the text reciprocally through meanings. Additionally, (Mills, 1998) stated that in the realm of post-feminist discourse, understanding of the nuances of texts alongside their contextualized character is nurtured by unravelling texts to reveal sexism and gender prejudices (as cited in Nuryani & Isnaeni, 2019). Subsequently, the discussions between the author and the reader resulted in the text. As a result, the reader does not represent only a party who approves material but also engages in exchanges, as implied in the text (Hariyana et al., 2020). On the other

hand, reader position is divided into indirect address and direct response. A study from (Feramayasari & Wiedarti, 2020) argued that in fact, there are two alternatives to tackle the indirect address. First, the text involves a degree of presence in broad terms, so the reader will consider themselves by role throughout the text closest to them. Second, according to Mills and Roland Barthes, indirect address should be handled by the rule of cultural norms or situations that enabled the reader to understand the text. It assists the reader in determining which values are most effective for themselves. Sara Mills' immediate answer focuses on gender and the reader's position, as well as the differences in interpretations between men and women in the book. Furthermore, they varied in how they are placed in a text, with the primary reading of the text focusing on the reader, either male or female.

3. Results and Discussion

There are 11 data in this research that are compiled from four chosen news texts. Those total data are divided into 5 themes such as women position as the victim, male position as the perpetrators, women objectification, male dominance, and oppression of women voices. The details are below.

Table 3. Table of Data

No	Theme	Total Data
1	Women Position as the Victim	3
2	Male Position as the Perpetrators	2
3	Women Objectification	2
4	Male Dominance	2
5	Oppression of Women Voices	2

3.1 Women Position as the Victim

Patriarchy has brought women to be vulnerable because of less power and led to inequality. Additionally, media worsen the situation by describing the cases of sexual violence as the victim as well as the assumptions. In addition, women's bodies considered entertainment for personal satisfaction to male. There are three data points in this theme that were picked out from those text news from Jakarta Post. The explanations are below.

Table 4. Data of Women Position as the Victim

No	Sentence
01	<i>Two men burned a teenager alive at her home in eastern India a day after raping her, police said Saturday, in the latest case of sexual violence in the country. (JP-1, IN-01)</i>
02	<i>From the police's investigation, it was found that Yuyun was raped and killed by 14 young men, some of whom were younger than her. (JP-2, Y-01)</i>
03	<i>The trend of sexual violence against children has increased but the number of unreported cases might be much higher,' said Wati. (JP-4, Yk-01)</i>

Those three data above have similar meaning which positions women as the victim. According to the IN-01, the word 'two men' simply seen as the subject because they are perpetrators of escalating violence such as sexual violence which is rape and murder. In addition, the object from IN-01 is 'a teenager' because it is written with neither voice nor perspective. Revealing the patriarchy from the IN-01 sentence, the sexual violence happened because the male had fully control over the women body. Therefore, the men are able to undertaking the sexual violence.

The data of Y-01, the subject '14 young men' was positioned as the subject, even though they were teenagers. Similar to IN-01, the object of Y-01 was 'Yuyun'. She was seen as the object that is written in the form of passive without any opportunity to raise her voice through the sentence. If it looked deeper, the Y-01 sentence provided the passive voice form which in the word 'was raped and killed'. This form, however, made the subject into the passive subject in the sentence. Additionally, the patriarchy affected women in this sentence by over-controlling the use of younger men to women, here is Yuyun, to undertake the sexual violence. In addition, the younger men could be seen from the sentence above in 'some of whom were younger than her'.

The sentence in Yk-01, 'Wati' is positioned as the subject in this sentence because she has more power by giving critical opinions. There are no male perpetrators in this sentence because it has been abolished to protect the male dominance and change the focus to the victims. Talking about the object position, 'children' is being the victim in this sentence. Similar to the previous data, the victim here is voiceless. Unpacking the patriarchal hierarchy, it silences the victim, victim blaming, and inadequate justice.

3.2 Male Position as the Perpetrators

Discussing patriarchy, male often have more power over women so that mostly the perpetrators are men. Patriarchy happened to some sectors such as media, education, law, until culture. Prior to the power that men had, it made all focus on the victim without thinking about punishment to men. The explanations are below.

Table 5. Data of Male Position as the Perpetrators

No	Sentence
04	<i>"The two accused thrashed the parents and rushed to the house where they set the girl ablaze with the help of their accomplices," Ashok Ram, the officer in charge of the local police station, told AFP. (JP-1, IN-02)</i>
05	<i>Muharamin admitted that the draft contained a ban on wearing provocative clothing in public, especially for students. (JP-3, RB-01)</i>

According to the data of IN-02, the word 'two accused' is positioned as the subject of this sentence. There were some verbs that supported the previous sentence such as 'thrashed', 'rushed', and 'set ablaze'. Additionally, the object position of this sentence is 'the girl' who is also the victim of this sentence, and voiceless. In addition, the imbalance of power and voice conclude that what happened to the victim is proof of patriarchy. The over control that male had which made some inhumane acts to women, therefore it justifies the male-centered supremacy.

Data RB-01 has the subject positioned as 'Muharamin' because admitting or accepting the policy that affected others. Additionally, the object positioned in this sentence is 'students' and voiceless. The 'students' in this sentence are implicitly the female students. Patriarchy affects women in this sentence by controlling women's bodies. Nowadays, women's bodies are often linked mostly sexually. In addition, the policy on how women have to dress up triggers men's lust.

3.3 Women Objectification

Women objectification means that women are positioned as the object and seen through their physical appearances not the intelligence or capabilities. Additionally, women are seen as sexual slavery so that the women are only seen as service providers sexually, to men. This situation, however, made the women experience oppression. In addition, women will experience abuse as well as exploitation. Therefore, the media represented the women as individuals who were dependent on men along with the beauty and sexuality emphasis. The explanations are below.

Table 6. Data of Women Objectification

No	Sentence
06	<i>"The bylaw comes from concerns over sexual violence and rape against women and children in Bengkulu. (JP-3, RB-02)</i>
07	<i>For example, female students should not wear skirt uniforms that rise above the knee or tight-fitting clothing. (JP-3, RB-03)</i>

The data RB-02, 'the bylaw' positioned as the subject of this sentence due to the consequences of escalating sexual violence. On the other hand, the 'women and children' is positioned as the object in this sentence. Meanwhile, the sentence in data RB-03 has modal obligations such as 'should not' that are not clearly written in this sentence. The modal obligation consists of responsibility reflection such as accountability or commitment. Further, the object positioned in this sentence is 'female students'.

The similarities between these two sentences are focusing on controlling the women's bodies, mostly objectifying it. In fact, the male as the perpetrators obviously erased both from the cases and the media discourse. By doing so, the government should give education to men for admitting their behavior to women. It is clear how the imbalance of power is

adequate between men and women. Therefore, sexual violence happened because men somehow look women's bodies sexually and undertake the victim blaming to women.

3.4 Male Dominance

Patriarchy made men and women unequal. Men are often represented as individuals who are strong, wise, and leaders. On the other side, women are represented as individuals who are weak, nurture, and passive. Additionally, the male dominance brought men some privileges namely prioritize and hold full decision-making towards rules or obligations. In addition, this male dominance somehow made women afraid of men over controlling them, including their body. On the other hand, this male dominance often produces the sexual harassment or sexual violence to women. Unfortunately, law even can not protect women from male dominance. The explanations are below.

Table 7. Data of Male Dominance

No	Sentence
08	<i>We have striven to introduce measures on the elimination of violence against children but the results are not good so far. (JP-4, Yk-02)</i>
09	<i>The director of the PUPA community learning center for women and children in Bengkulu, Susi Handayani, criticized the draft bylaw, saying that it should not only stipulate a public dress code. (JP-3, RB-04)</i>

Identifying the subject position of Yk-02 data is vague therefore it should be provided in the preceding sentence. The preceding text is on data Yk-03 on point 3.5 which talked about unserious effort made by BPPM Yogyakarta in preventing sexual violence cases towards children. Ultimately, the subject position of data Yk-02 is that we refer to the BPPM as the institution. Meanwhile, the object position did not indirectly refer to the victim as seen in 'measures on the elimination of violence against children'. Additionally, the representation of patriarchy in Yk-02 may not directly refer to men because there is no direct reference to men in the sentence. On the other side, BPPM as the institution seen unserious to prevent the sexual violence cases and erase the men involvement so that it considered as the forms of patriarchy.

According to Data RB-04, the subject position in the sentence is 'Susi Handayani', the director of PUPA. Put her on subject position because she raises an opinion regarding policies about women authority. On the other hand, the object position in this sentence is 'the draft bylaw', which talks about women's cloth rules. The sentence represented patriarchy indirectly, as one of the form of patriarchy existence is sexual violence cases. A bit different from previous sentences, this sentence however put some criticism over policies that control women's bodies and eradicating male involvement in sexual violence cases.

3.5 Oppression of Women Voices

As the effect of patriarchy existence, oppression for women voices might be happened especially to sexual violence cases. The oppression for women in forms of limitation rooms to raise opinions, put women into passive victims in the discourse, or somehow made women have bad stigma in society. In addition, in sexual violence cases as mentioned before, the women are not allowed to speak the truth. Therefore, women should face shame and blame. The explanations are below.

Table 8. Data of Oppression of Women Voices

No	Sentence
10	<i>Some 40,000 rape cases were reported in 2016, with many more believed to go unreported because of stigma attached to sex crimes in deeply patriarchal India. (JP-1, IN-03)</i>
11	<i>The Women's and Social Empowerment Agency (BPPM) Yogyakarta said Yogyakarta's administration and residents had not made serious efforts to prevent violence against children such as the case involving Engeline, 8, who was found buried in the backyard of her family's house in Denpasar, Bali. (JP-4, Yk-03)</i>

In subject position, data IN-03 has no clear enough even though the 40.000 rape cases was the statistic but the sentence does not state any female victims. Meanwhile, in object position is written indirectly because there is no data about how many female victims. On the other hand, there is no opportunity for female victims to speak since they did not have any opportunity for doing that. Patriarchy is about power and therefore the female victims do not have enough power

for raising their voices because of the stigma that they would have. In addition, patriarchy let male to be erased but marginalizing women still exists.

Identifying the subject position of sentence Yk-03 is BPPM, the institution. Meanwhile, the object position of Yk-03 is Engeline, the victim of violence. This sentence may not represent sexual violence as the effect of patriarchy existence, but the death of Engeline can be the example of the unserious institutions or country to prevent the violence including sexual violence to women and children. On the other hand, the victim has no space to speak about what happened to them so that they face shame and all the blame from society. Additionally, the cases presented by media in newspaper or online media. Therefore, it can be seen that patriarchy happened as its structure and the ignorance of government in preventing those violences.

4. Conclusion

Nowadays, patriarchy is about power. The existence of patriarchy has worsened women's life by imbalance power. Every sector of women's life such as education, workplace, or family has affected by patriarchy. The limitation of raising an opinion and pursue further education as the examples of how patriarchy affected women's live. Patriarchy also available in text news, as for the example how women positioned in the text news whether as the victim or women has no voice to speak the truth.

As for the effect of patriarchy, women have to experience the objectification and women positioned as the victim but regarded as passive perpetrators. Additionally, the male dominance also worsens the situation because government seem to protect the men by erasing their existence in the text news. On the other hand, the marginalization that women experienced by experience the oppression to make women voiceless. In addition, women have to face the shame and the blame without even speak the truth.

References

- Ayustin, R., & Christin, M. (2022). Representation of women in online news: A Sara Mills critical discourse analysis. *Journal of Language, Literature, and Gender Studies*, 6(2), 101–114.
- Evianda, E., Putra, R. A., & Lestari, S. (2019). Critical discourse analysis of news texts: Power, ideology, and domination. *Journal of Applied Linguistics and Discourse Studies*, 4(1), 23–35.
- Feramayasari, D., & Wiedarti, P. (2020). Reader positioning in media discourse: A Sara Mills perspective. *Journal of Media and Cultural Studies*, 12(1), 45–58.
- Hariyana, D., Nugroho, A., & Prasetyo, B. (2020). Actor representation in news discourse: A critical discourse analysis approach. *Journal of Discourse and Society*, 8(2), 134–148.
- Hartutik, & Sayuti, A. S. (2023). Subject–object positioning in news discourse: A critical discourse analysis. *Indonesian Journal of Linguistics and Literature*, 15(1), 66–79.
- Krismonsari, R., & Prihadi, K. (2024). Representation of women in sexual violence news on Kompas.com: Sara Mills' perspective. *Journal of Gender and Media Studies*, 9(1), 1–15.
- Kuswahono, D. (2024). The case of Sukabumi's teenage rape in online news text: Sara Mills' critical discourse analysis. *Journal of Discourse Analysis and Society*, 7(1), 20–34.
- Leotti, V., Martins, M., & Silva, R. (2022). Critical discourse analysis as a tool for examining social practices. *Journal of Social Semiotics*, 32(3), 389–405.
- Mills, S. (1998). *Discourse*. Routledge.
- Mills, S. (2004). *Discourse and gender*. Routledge.
- Nurhasanah, E., Suryani, L., & Pratama, A. (2022). Discourse as the highest linguistic unit: A theoretical review. *Journal of Linguistic Studies*, 10(2), 89–102.

- Nuryani, & Isnaeni, R. (2019). Reader positioning in feminist discourse: Sara Mills' framework. *Journal of Language and Gender*, 5(1), 55–67.
- Pierik, R. (2022). Rethinking patriarchy: From fatherhood to institutional dominance. *Journal of Political Philosophy*, 30(4), 423–441.
- Rahman, F., & Amir, P. (2019). Trends in Reading Literary Fiction in Print and Cyber Media by Undergraduate Students of Hasanuddin University. *International Journal of Education and Practice*, 7(2), 66-77.
- Ruslin. (2022). Patriarchy and gender construction in Indonesian society. *Journal of Social and Cultural Studies*, 14(2), 201–214.
- Savrievna, A. K. (2022). Discourse in linguistics: Concepts, characteristics, and applications. *Journal of Language and Communication Studies*, 9(1), 12–25.
- Sohrab Hossen, M. (2020). Patriarchy as cultural consumption: Power, privilege, and gender inequality. *Journal of Gender and Society*, 7(2), 98–112.
- Tantri, R., & Asmarani, R. (2021). Patriarchy and women's lives in Indonesian ethnic societies. *Journal of Gender Studies*, 13(1), 45–59.
- Tonsing, J. C., & Tonsing, K. N. (2019). Patriarchy, power, and violence against women. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 34(14), 2911–2932.
- Triana, D., Lestari, S., & Hidayat, R. (2021). Sara Mills' critical discourse analysis in media studies. *Journal of Language and Media*, 6(2), 77–90.
- Weda, S., Atmowardoyo, H., Rahman, F., Said, M. M., & Sakti, A. E. F. (2021). Factors Affecting Students' Willingness to Communicate in EFL Classroom at Higher Institution in Indonesia. *International Journal of Instruction*, 14(2), 719-734.
- Yesdia Talakua, Y., & Hartono, R. (2023). Discourse as a flexible unit of language: Linguistic and social perspectives. *Journal of Pragmatics and Discourse Research*, 11(1), 33–47.
- Yuniarsih, T., Pratiwi, N., & Hanafiah, R. (2023). Critical discourse analysis in contemporary media studies. *Journal of Critical Language Studies*, 9(2), 120–136.