

DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN PSYCHOLINGUISTIC STUDIES: HOW LANGUAGE AFFECTS COGNITION

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Abstract: This study analyzes the discourse of the 8th President of the Republic of Indonesia's speech in the MPR Plenary Session, delivered during the inauguration of the President and Vice President for the 2024-2029 period. The focus is on understanding the meaning, structure, and political messages conveyed in the speech and how they shape political narratives, national identity, and government policies. Using NVivo 12 software, the research identifies key themes such as "Economic Development," "Social Policy," "National Resilience," and "Eradication of Corruption." The analysis reveals how language constructs political narratives that promote unity, social justice, and inclusive development. Through psycholinguistic analysis, the study highlights how linguistic choices affect audience perception and understanding of the political message. The findings emphasize the role of language in shaping social and political views, providing insights into how discourse influences the public's response to social and economic policies.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Government policy, National identity, Psycholinguistics.

Introduction

Research on the relationship between language and cognition has been a compelling topic across various disciplines, including linguistics, psychology, and cognitive science. In psycholinguistics, language is seen not just as a tool for communication but as a mechanism that shapes how we think, process information, and understand the world

around us.¹ The existence of language has been able to attract the attention of many parties from linguists, philosophers, psychologists, sociologists, and anthropologists.²

Discourse, a form of language used within social contexts, plays a significant role in shaping our perception of reality and how we interact with others. Previous studies, such as those by,³ have demonstrated how language can influence an individual's worldview and categorization of experiences. However, while much research has explored the link between language and cognition, few studies have examined how discourse structure and language choices in everyday communication affect cognitive processes such as understanding, memory, and decision-making.

The novelty of this research lies in its integration of discourse analysis with a psycholinguistic perspective to explore how language conveys information and shapes thinking patterns and behaviors.⁴ While prior studies have examined the influence of language on social or political perception, fewer have focused on how discourse in everyday contexts, such as speeches, conversations, or media texts, directly impacts cognition.⁵ This gap in the literature calls for a deeper exploration of the mental mechanisms at play when individuals process discourse and how this relates to other cognitive processes like working memory or decision-making.

This study aims to fill this gap by investigating how discourse structure, word choice, and social context in language can influence human cognition. It aims to understand how discourse shapes comprehension, perception, and cognitive actions and how these influences play a role in broader social contexts such as identity

¹ O Kapranov, 'The Discursive Presence of Digital Technology in Research Articles in Psycholinguistics: A Systematic Analysis', *Analele Universitatii Ovidius Constanta, Seria Filologie*, 34.1 (2023), 46–71.

² Muh Sabilar Rosyad, Faishol Mahmoud Adam Ibrahim, and Uril Bahrudin, 'The Natural Situation and Its Effective Role in Designing Arabic Listening Skills Teaching Materials for Non-Native Speakers', *Ijaz Arabi Journal of Arabic Learning*, 6.3 (2023), 586–604 <<http://repository.uin-malang.ac.id/16045/>>.

³ Auxéméry, (2022)

⁴ Hanna Truba and others, 'Psycholinguistic Underpinnings of Image Formation: Suggestion and Manipulation in the Educational Network Discourse', *Thinking Skills and Creativity* (Elsevier BV, 2024), 101496 <<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tsc.2024.101496>>.

⁵ A D Ndoja, 'The Conceptual Metaphor and the Need to Identify It in the Albanian Literary Corpus', *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 12.6 (2023), 129–40 <<https://doi.org/10.36941/ajis-2023-0158>>.

formation and ideology.⁶ By adopting this approach, the study seeks to contribute new insights into psycholinguistics and expand our understanding of the complex relationship between language and the mind.

Literature Review

Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics is the scientific discipline that studies the relationship between language and the mental processes that underlie it. In this context, psycholinguistics seeks to answer fundamental questions about how humans produce, understand, and process language in the brain.⁷ The discipline covers a wide range of topics, from how language is processed when we speak or listen to it to how language affects our cognition and perception of the world. One of the main approaches in psycholinguistics is the study of accelerated language processing, which is how the human brain quickly and efficiently processes linguistic information, whether spoken or written. For example, the processing of words in sentences occurs in a very short time, and this involves complex interactions between short-term memory, attention, and the language system itself.⁸

In much of the current psycholinguistic research, one of the themes that has received special attention is how language affects how we think, remember, and even make decisions. A classic example of this is the theory of linguistic relativity or the Sapir-Whorf theory, which states that a language's structure and vocabulary can affect how a person understands the world.⁹ Modern research continues to explore how differences in language, both in terms of syntax and semantics, can change how a person interprets time, space, or specific categories of objects. For example, languages that focus more on spatial aspects,

⁶ T Liu, 'Detecting Symptoms of Depression on Reddit', *ACM International Conference Proceeding Series*, 2023, pp. 174–83 <<https://doi.org/10.1145/3578503.3583621>>.

⁷ Y Auxéméry, 'Identification of the Marks of Psychic Trauma in Spoken Language: Definition of the "SPLIT-10" Diagnostic Scale', *Annales Medico-Psychologiques*, 179.10 (2021), 869–88 <<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amp.2021.08.015>>.

⁸ Y Auxéméry, 'The Development of Psycholinguistic Paradigms Becomes Necessary for the Future of Psychotraumatology. Critical Analysis of English Literature and Early Francophone Works. Towards a New Model of Psychic Trauma', *Annales Medico-Psychologiques*, 178.6 (2020), 572–84 <<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amp.2020.01.004>>.

⁹ F Gayraud, 'The Development of the Discourse of People with Psychic Injuries: From the Unspeakable to the Metaphor', *Annales Medico-Psychologiques*, 181.3 (2023), 216–26 <<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amp.2021.12.002>>.

such as the Guugu Yimithirr language spoken by Aboriginal communities in Australia, can affect their perception of spatial orientation more sharply than languages that focus more on relative perspective, such as English.

Furthermore, psycholinguistics research also examines how language processing impairments, such as those found in people with aphasia or dyslexia, can reveal the brain mechanisms involved in language comprehension. This research is very important, especially in clinical applications, where a better understanding of how language relates to the brain can help develop therapies for language disorders. In addition, recent research also focuses on understanding how language processing occurs in social contexts, where factors such as social identity, cultural differences, and social conventions play a significant role in how we understand discourse or conversation.

Thus, psycholinguistics not only helps us understand how language is processed in the mind but also provides important insights into language's influence on how we see and interact with the world. Current research in this field continues to delve deeper into the complex interactions between language and cognition, opening opportunities for a better understanding of language's role in shaping human knowledge and perception.

Discourse

Discourse is a language unit that is broader than just a sentence, which refers to a collection of interconnected sentences that form an overall meaning. In linguistic studies, discourse focuses on grammatical forms or sentence structures and how meaning is constructed in the context of communication interactions. Discourse analysis, as a branch of linguistics, tries to understand how speakers and listeners or readers influence each other in constructing meaning through the utterances they convey. For example, cohesion and coherence are important concepts in discourse analysis that explain how relationships between sentences are formed through linguistic elements such as conjunctions or pronouns, and how the information conveyed becomes logically and meaningfully connected.¹⁰

In addition, in a more modern discourse analysis approach, researchers also highlight the role of social context in shaping the meaning of discourse. Critical discourse theory, for example, views

¹⁰ V T Barrouillet, 'The Bipolarity-Schizophrenia Continuum Hypothesis Assessed from the Psycholinguistic Perspective of Discourse Discontinuities', *Annales Medico-Psychologiques*, 2025 <<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amp.2024.12.005>>.

discourse not only as a means of communication but also as a tool to maintain or change societal power structures. Van Dijk argues that discourse has an ideological dimension, which includes how social groups use language to influence the thoughts and actions of others. In this case, discourse reflects reality and a social construction that can influence people's perceptions and attitudes towards various issues, from politics to gender.

Recent research also shows that discourse analysis can be used to understand the dynamics in various types of communication, from everyday conversation to mass media. One area that has received more attention is discourse analysis in the context of social media, where the language used not only functions to convey information but also to shape identities, public opinions, and social interactions in virtual spaces. For example, research by Gee on discourse on social media platforms found that the way people interact in the form of comments or posts online often reflects larger ideological views and certain strategies for building social and political power.

Discourse is also important to understand in the context of multicultural communication. In an increasingly global society, cultural differences affect how we understand and produce discourse. For example, the discourse used in an individualistic culture may differ from that used in a collectivistic culture, which emphasizes social relationships and harmony in communication. Research conducted by Kecskes shows that these cultural differences can affect how we interpret meaning, especially in intercultural interactions involving many differences in communication norms and values.

Thus, discourse analysis not only helps to understand how language operates in the structure of text or conversation but also reveals the social, political, and cultural dimensions of every language interaction.¹¹ Research in this field continues to grow, offering deeper insights into how discourse shapes and is influenced by the wider context.

Method

This study aims to analyze the discourse of the speech of the 8th President of the Republic of Indonesia in the Plenary Session of the MPR RI, which was held in the context of the Inauguration of the

¹¹ Y Auxéméry, 'The Written Transmission of the Practice of "French Débriefing" from His Inception to the Present Day', *Annales Medico-Psychologiques*, 182.10 (2024), 922–34 <<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amp.2024.08.008>>.

Elected President and Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia for the 2024-2029 Period. The focus of the study is to understand the meaning, structure, and political messages contained in the speech, as well as how the discourse shapes political narratives, national identity, and future government policies.¹² NVivo 12 was used to facilitate qualitative data analysis, especially in coding and identifying the main themes in the speech text.

Research Object

The research object is the speech of the 8th President of the Republic of Indonesia in the Plenary Session of the MPR RI at the Inauguration of the Elected President and Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia for the 2024-2029 Period. This speech is an important political text because it conveys the vision, mission, and commitment of the new government to the Indonesian people.¹³

Data source

The main data source in this study is the President's speech manuscript, which can be obtained from the official government website, the MPR RI, or trusted news sources.¹⁴ This study will also use secondary references, such as media news, public comments, and expert analysis related to the speech, to support the analysis.

Data Analysis Techniques

The analysis was conducted using NVivo 12 software to organize, code, and identify key themes in the discourse. The process begins by importing the speech text into NVivo and cleaning the text to remove irrelevant elements, such as typos. The text was then separated into smaller sections to facilitate analysis.¹⁵ The next step was coding, where key themes such as "Vision and Mission," "Social Policy," and "Economic Development" were labeled for each relevant section of the text. Next, a thematic analysis was conducted using the

¹² H Sims, 'Frontline Healthcare Workers Experiences and Challenges with In-Person and Remote Work during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Qualitative Study', *Frontiers in Public Health*, 10 (2022) <<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2022.983414>>.

¹³ J Grant, 'Challenges and Lessons Learned during the Planning and Early Implementation of the RTS,S/AS01<inf>E</Inf> Malaria Vaccine in Three Regions of Ghana: A Qualitative Study', *Malaria Journal*, 21.1 (2022) <<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12936-022-04168-9>>.

¹⁴ C Beatriz, 'Workplace Experiences of LGBTQIA + Individuals in Portugal', *Employee Responsibilities and Rights Journal*, 35.3 (2023), 345–67 <<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10672-022-09417-2>>.

¹⁵ A E Zein, 'Obstacles to University Food Pantry Use and Student-Suggested Solutions: A Qualitative Study', *PLoS ONE*, 17.5 (2022) <<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0267341>>.

query feature in NVivo to identify and group emerging themes, so that a clearer understanding of the message the President wanted to convey could be obtained.¹⁶ A critical discourse analysis approach was also applied to explore the ideology contained in the speech, such as how language is used to shape political and social meanings. The analysis results were then visualized using word clouds and thematic diagrams to show the frequency and relationships between themes.

Findings
Research Node

The table below shows the division of Nodes and Child Nodes used in this study, which covers various in-depth topics related to economic development, social policy, national resilience, and corruption eradication. This structure aims to provide a clear picture of the focus of the speech and ideology.

Table 1. Research Nodes

Node	Child Node
Vision and mission	Economic Development
	Social Development
	Strengthening Democracy
Social Policy	Public welfare
	Health and Education
	Social Protection
Economic Development	Infrastructure
	Investment and Business Sector
	Job Creation
Unity and Oneness	Social Harmonization
	Inter-religious and Inter-Ethnic Tolerance
	Infrastructure Development for Social Justice
Eradication of Corruption	Transparency in Government
	Strengthening the Legal System and Supervision
	Access and Quality of Education

¹⁶ Sungguh Ponten Pranata and Anggiat Sinaga, ‘Analysis of Brand Awareness and Brand Image Strategies on Lake Toba Tourists’ Interest through the F1H20 Power Boat Digital Marketing Strategy in Balige, North Tapanuli’, *Journal of Business Management and Economic Development*, 1.02 (2023), 240–49.

Education and Human Resources	Skills and Expertise Enhancement
National Resilience	Defense and Security
	Improving Diplomatic Skills
Social Justice	Fair Distribution of Resources
	Reducing Economic Inequality

The table above illustrates how the President's speech discourse is organized into major themes broken down into more detailed sub-themes.¹⁷ This aims to facilitate understanding of the policy direction and messages to be conveyed to the public and how this can influence public perception of the new government.

Research Node Distribution Map

As part of the discourse analysis of the speech of the 8th President of the Republic of Indonesia in the MPR Plenary Session, the following visualization illustrates how the major themes and related sub-themes are organized and connected. The speech conveys messages about the priorities of the incoming government, such as economic development, social welfare, and national resilience, which interact with each other in forming the government's vision for the 2024-2029 period. This diagram shows the relationship between various topics, ranging from economic development, education, and health to social justice and national unity.¹⁸ This structure provides a clearer picture of how the speech is designed to communicate the ideology and policies to be implemented and indicates the direction the new government will take in facing existing social, political, and economic challenges.

¹⁷ Sungguh Ponten Pranata, 'Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Konsumen Dalam Transaksi Jual Beli Online Melalui Sosial Media', *Realism: Law Review*, 1 (2023), 79–91.

¹⁸ Ahmad Rivai and others, 'The Effect of Facilities on Motivation and Its Impact on Accounting Understanding', *International Journal of Science, Technology & Management*, 2.6 (2021), 1934–38 <<https://doi.org/10.46729/ijstm.v2i6.368>>.

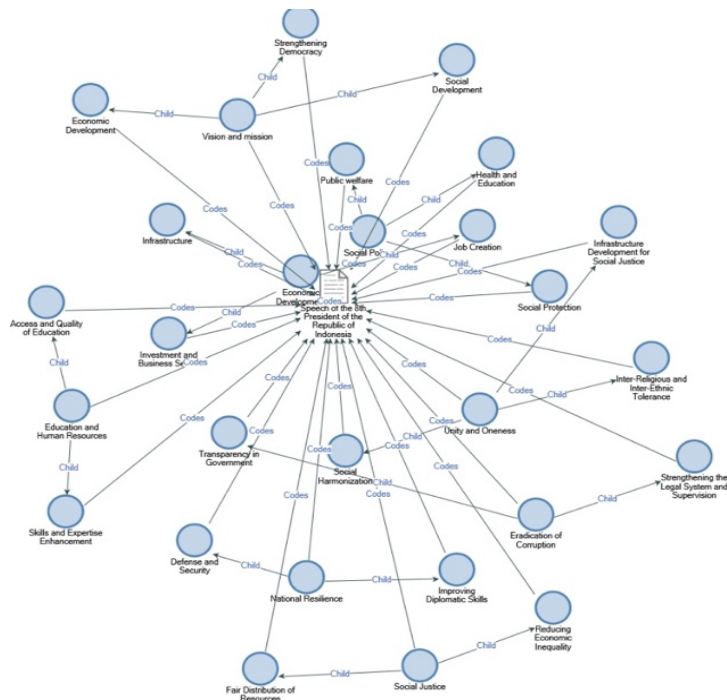


Figure 1. Node Map

In the speech of the 8th President of the Republic of Indonesia delivered at the MPR Plenary Session, there was a strong emphasis on economic development as the main priority of the new government.¹⁹ The theme "Economic Development" was the center of the discourse, which included various sub-themes such as "Infrastructure," "Investment and Business Sectors," and "Job Creation." However, in addition to economic development, the President also highlighted the importance of social welfare by linking "Social Justice" and "Fair Distribution of Resources," as well as focusing on "Reducing Economic Inequality." This shows a commitment to reducing socio-economic inequality in Indonesian society.

Furthermore, the President also emphasized the importance of education as a foundation for developing quality human resources, which is seen in the nodes "Access and Quality of Education" and "Education and Human Resources." The government also highlighted the importance of national resilience, with "National Resilience" as a

¹⁹ Emma Novirsari and Sungguh Ponten Pranata, "The Role of Brand Trust in Mediating Brand Image Towards Loyalty of Visitors in Lake Toba", *Journal of Social Science*, 2.5 (2021), 610–15 <<https://doi.org/10.46799/jss.v2i5.208>>.

theme closely connected to sustainable infrastructure development. In addition, diversity and tolerance are no less important focuses, emphasizing "Inter-Religious and Inter-Ethnic Tolerance," which illustrates the commitment to social harmony and national unity.

This discourse reflects the grand vision of the government, which focuses not only on economic development but also on social welfare, education, and unity in Indonesian society.²⁰ Thus, this speech plays an important role in forming a deep political narrative regarding the direction of Indonesian policy and national identity in the new government period.

Research Node Hierarchy

The following figure illustrates the thematic hierarchy of the speech, where the main themes, such as "Economic Development" and "National Resilience," are at the center of attention. In contrast, related sub-themes such as "Education," "Social Justice," and "Social Unity" also become the focus in conveying the vision and mission of the new government. This structure helps us understand how the speech was structured to convey an organized and focused message on the sustainability of development, social justice, and the unity of the Indonesian nation.

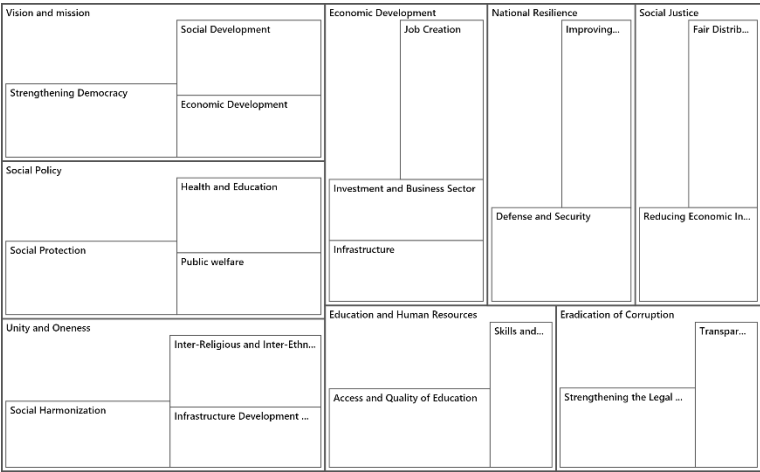


Figure 2. Research Node Hierarchy

²⁰ D A Morley, "The Changing Role of Advanced Clinical Practitioners Working with Older People during the COVID- 19 Pandemic: A Qualitative Research Study", *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 130 (2022) <<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2022.104235>>.

The speech of the 8th President of the Republic of Indonesia strongly emphasizes the importance of superior and independent leadership in facing various challenges. Words such as "Excellency," "Indonesian," and "Independence" stand out as a reflection of the commitment to maintain sovereignty and strengthen Indonesia's position in the international world ²². The focus on effective governance and strong leadership is also reflected in words such as "Government" and "Leadership," which describe the desire to lead the nation toward greater prosperity and achievement. This speech emphasizes that by facing the existing challenges, Indonesia can continue to progress and achieve more significant progress through collaboration and by applying solid principles in every development step.

Word Frequency

The following table presents 20 keywords that frequently appear in the President's speech discourse, illustrating the message's focus. The frequency of occurrence of these words reflects the central themes in the speech, such as leadership, national independence, and the challenges facing Indonesia. Words such as "excellency," "Indonesian," and "government" indicate an emphasis on high-quality leadership, national identity, and the importance of effective governance. In addition, words such as "independence," "challenges," and "sovereignty" describe a commitment to maintaining national independence and overcoming various difficulties.²³ This table provides a deeper look at how these themes are repeated to reinforce the message in the speech.

Table 2. 20 Important Words in Discourse

Word	Length	Count
excellence	10	27
indonesian	10	15
government	10	9
independence	12	9

²² J Banu, ‘Career Choice, Growth and Well-Being of Women Entrepreneurs’ Community: Insights on Driving Factors in India’, *Journal of Enterprising Communities*, 16.5 (2022), 781–807 <<https://doi.org/10.1108/JEC-12-2020-0206>>.

²³ F A Hudaefi, ‘Maqāṣid Al-Sharī‘ah on Islamic Banking Performance in Indonesia: A Knowledge Discovery via Text Mining’, *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 13.10 (2022), 2069–89 <<https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-03-2020-0081>>.

understand	10	9
challenges	10	8
sufficiency	11	6
independent	11	5
leadership	10	5
principles	10	4
representative	14	4
sovereignty	11	4
corruption	10	3
democratic	10	3
difficulties	12	3
especially	10	3
prosperous	10	3
technology	10	3
Abdurrahman	11	2
achievements	12	2

Table 2 illustrates the most frequently occurring words in the President's speech, providing a clear picture of the focus of the discourse. The word "excellency" appears the most with 27 times, indicating the importance of superior leadership qualities and the hope for effective governance. The word "Indonesian," which appears 15 times, emphasizes pride in national identity and a spirit of nationalism in facing global challenges. In addition, the word "government," which appears 9 times, shows that the speech focuses heavily on the importance of a strong and stable government to run the country. The theme of independence is also illustrated by the word "independence," which underlines the importance of Indonesia as an independent and sovereign country. Words such as "challenges" and "difficulties" reflect an awareness of the country's political, social, and economic challenges. However, despite these challenges, the speech is also filled with optimism, as seen in the words "prosperous" and "achievements," indicating hope for a more prosperous and progressive future ²⁴. This speech describes the government's vision of national development, strengthening national identity, and leadership oriented towards Indonesia's prosperity and independence.

²⁴ T Tembo, "“Testing Can Be Done Anywhere”: A Qualitative Assessment of Targeted Community-Based Point-of-Care Early Infant Diagnosis of HIV in Lusaka, Zambia”, *Global Health Science and Practice*, 10.3 (2022) <<https://doi.org/10.9745/GHSP-D-21-00723>>.

Discussion

The President's speech in the MPR Plenary Session provided a comprehensive overview of Indonesia's future direction, with a strong focus on economic development, social justice, national resilience, and the eradication of corruption. The discourse is framed around key themes such as "Economic Development," "Independence," and "Leadership," as shown in the research nodes, to outline the President's commitment to achieving prosperity for all Indonesians. For example, "economic development" in the speech highlights the importance of infrastructure, job creation, and investment as critical components for driving economic progress. The President states, *"We must focus on self-sufficiency in food and energy in the shortest possible time,"* emphasizing national independence to secure the country's future amidst global uncertainties (Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2024).

Furthermore, the importance of "Social Justice" is made evident through a clear call for "Fair Distribution of Resources" and efforts toward "Reducing Economic Inequality." The President acknowledged the need to combat poverty, stating, *"We must remember, there are still brothers and sisters who live below the poverty line, children who don't eat breakfast, and families struggling to meet their basic needs."* This conveys an urgent need for policies that address these social inequities. Additionally, the "National Resilience" theme resonates with the President's emphasis on improving Indonesia's defense capabilities and diplomatic relations, aiming to prepare the country for any external challenges.

The speech's focus on Unity and Oneness highlights Indonesia's commitment to maintaining peace and fostering tolerance within a diverse society. As the President remarks, *"Indonesia must remain a strong, independent, and sovereign nation, but it must do so with unity."* The call for "Social Harmonization" reflects the nation's core value of inclusivity, stressing the importance of harmony across religions, ethnicities, and political affiliations. This aligns with research that emphasizes social cohesion as a vital component of a resilient national identity.

These themes are interwoven throughout the speech, demonstrating the President's vision for a prosperous and just Indonesia that is resilient in the face of global challenges. The emphasis on "Leadership" is also crucial, as the President stresses the responsibility of political leaders to serve the people with sincerity and commitment. As reflected in the Word Cloud analysis, words like "excellency," "independence," and "government" dominate, further underscoring the themes of strong leadership and national sovereignty while also highlighting the importance of unity and collective action.

In conclusion, the President's speech serves as a roadmap for Indonesia's future, emphasizing the need for economic growth, social equity, national security, and unity. Focusing on self-sufficiency, tackling corruption, and ensuring social justice reflects the President's dedication to creating a prosperous nation for all Indonesians. Recent studies highlight that strong leadership, social cohesion, and inclusive economic development are crucial for achieving sustainable national growth and stability.

Conclusion

The results of the analysis show that the speech of the 8th President of the Republic of Indonesia in the MPR Plenary Session was structured with a clear structure to convey the main messages covering "Economic Development," "Social Policy," "National Resilience," and "Eradication of Corruption." Using NVivo 12 software to organize and code the text, this study successfully identified various themes in the speech, leading to a deeper understanding of the new government's vision. These main themes focus on achieving economic and social welfare, strengthening national identity, and committing to maintaining national stability through inclusive and sustainable development.

In addition, this discourse analysis reveals how language is used to construct a political narrative that reinforces the values of unity and social justice. The speech emphasizes the importance of "Social Justice" and "Fair Distribution of Resources," which reflect efforts to address social inequality and advance people's welfare. The "Social Justice" theme also indicates that the government is committed to creating economic equality and fairer access for all levels of society. Through psycholinguistic analysis, we can understand how word choice, sentence structure, and meaning processing in speeches affect how audiences receive and interpret the messages conveyed. The choice of specific words, such as "justice," "development," and "unity," is not only a means of communication but also has an impact on how listeners or readers process information and shape their perceptions of the social and political issues discussed.

The psycholinguistic analysis provides insight into how the brain processes language in social and political contexts and how linguistic choices in these speeches can influence audiences' perceptions and understanding of the message being conveyed. This research also confirms that discourse analysis, with a psycholinguistic approach, is an effective tool for uncovering the political ideologies underlying public communication and provides deeper insight into how language

influences how we perceive and respond to existing social and economic policies.

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