

The roles of Kompas.id platform for the development of newspaper literature in the digital era

Annisa Dwi Ayuningrum*, Ade Kurnia Putri Larasati, Syaimah Kusnari Putri, & Ahmad Bachtiar

UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author; Email: annisadwi.ayuningrum20@mhs.uinjkt.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The newspaper has long been an outlet for publishing written work, and through technological breakthroughs that have impacted and advanced the publishing industry, the readers benefit from online newspapers. This digital media makes possible simple and rapid access to digital information channels, including the news portal Kompas.id. The present study, library research, aims to reveal the newspaper literature that promotes an appreciation for Indonesian literature. Screenshots and attentive listening were employed as documentation strategies during the data collecting process which involve some analysis of literary content on Kompas.id. The researcher's technical analysis includes the following steps: (1) Identifying literary products pertinent to the investigation, (2) accessing the Kompas.id software, (2) registering for a user account on the Kompas.id website, (3) attentively listening to the literary works read on the Kompas.id platform, (5) examining the literary content on the platform, and (6) summarizing and presenting the findings. The results of the study demonstrated that newspaper literature relatively evolved in this digital era, making it simpler for authors to submit their works and for readers to enjoy them. The Kompas.id, site publishes literary pieces that serve to enlighten, educate, and transmit moral values to their readers, as well as stimulating their interest on reading through its up-to-date and original works of literature This likely exemplifies how the growth of digital media has influenced Indonesian literature in a beneficial way.

Keywords: newspaper literature, Kompas.id, technology, digital era

Article history

Submitted:
31 May 2021

Accepted:
28 September 2022

Published:
28 September 2022

Citation (APA Style):

Ayuningrum, A. D., Larasari, A. D. P., Puri, S. K., Bachtiar, A. (2022). The roles of Kompas.id platform for the development of newspaper literature in the digital era. *Diksi*, 30(2), 117-127. <https://doi.org/10.21831/diksi.v30i2.41029>

INTRODUCTION

In general, newspaper literature can be divided into two parts, namely non-imaginative literature containing essays, criticisms, biographies, autobiographies, history, diaries, and letters, and, secondly, imaginative literature in the form of poetry, prose, novels, short stories, and dramas. Before the invention of writing media, literature was either read aloud or preserved on objects like animal skins, stones, and palm leaves. After Tsai'Lun invented paper, literary works—from exquisite handwriting to cutting-edge printing technology—were immortalized on this thin medium. Johann Gutenberg's development of printing technology subsequently opened up a new field for the revolutionary recording and popularization of literary works. With the use of printing technology, great literary masterpieces that took years to create in handwriting may now be printed in hundreds or even thousands of copies. When printed literature starts to exhibit indications of saturation due to the penetration of digital communication media into postmodern society, literature likewise seeps and pulses into the virtual cosmos (Rejo: 2014).

Essentially, reading and writing literary works hones human reason and feelings, by understanding and empathizing with various experiences of human life. This experience is creatively and imaginatively presented by the author in the form of poetry, short stories, novels, plays, and so on. The development of technology and information has made literature more developed. One of the

examples of this is cyber literature as a forum for writers to create and publish works. Cyber literature is a literary work published in online media along with the development of science and technology in various countries in the world. There are various opinions that discuss cyber literature. At first, the mention of cyber literature originated from the concept of digital literature, which includes all forms of literature created and facilitated by computer media and can be accessed online. This literature includes literary texts in prose, and poetry uploaded on various homepages by both professional and novice writers (Astutiningsih, 2013: 54).

Mass media, e.g., digital newspapers, play a significant role in the link between literature and the reading community. Literature may enter readers' intimate spaces through newspapers. Short tales, essays, literary criticism, and reviews of literary books are the most common forms of literature that may be found in newspapers. Newspapers have a broad audience; thus they may play a key role in the dissemination of work regardless of its format.

Newspaper literature in Indonesia is unique as it comprises the emergence of regional nuanced writing in terms of both the problems displayed and language. According to (Widati, 2008: 7), every literary work from an area is assumed to have its specificity built by the surrounding social, cultural, economic, and political situations. All of these are external factors outside of literature that enable the development of works specialized in certain areas, proven by the nature of Indonesian newspaper literature with its unique resemblance. This closeness is alleged because literature is present on every sheet of the newspaper. Besides, some local newspaper literature has its own regional language that makes it unequalled.

In general, newsprint literature has been around for a relatively long period in Indonesia. Putu Fajar Arcana, a writer and editor for Kompas, asserted that he thought newspaper fiction had been there from the time of Dutch colonization. Since the Dutch East Indies government granted authority to every Indonesian citizen to develop a mass media in the 19th century, newspaper literature has arisen in Semarang and Surabaya with news but no literary pieces. After the Dutch departed Indonesia, literary works became part of a mass media publication in the form of newspapers.

Initially, literature was possibly born by the human urge to express themselves, about humans, humanity, and the universe. Literature acts as a work of art, as well as a creative work that is used for intellectual and emotional enjoyment. That is why literature that has been native by the author is expected to provide aesthetic and intellectual satisfaction for the readers. However, such work often cannot be fully enjoyed and understood by the readers. Therefore, it is suggested that an understanding of literary works would be better if readers are enriched with the understanding of the author (Rahmawati: 2017).

Though impacting the formation of new communication patterns and cultures, the emergence of communication technology is inevitable. A significant change resulted from the shift from the print tradition to the internet (cyber) tradition in that the qualities of written works, which were previously restricted, exclusive, and remote, became open, quick, free, and simple. Online media was embraced as a result of this trend because of its effective and efficient value, and it turned out to have gotten favorable responses from many parties (Ilma: 2016).

Sri Widati, in her paper on Indonesian poetry in Yogyakarta, states that the mass media, as a medium for the publication of literary works, has a very important role for authors (Widati, et al; 2007: 15). In another study, she stated that one of the important factors in the development of literature in Yogyakarta is the existence of mass media that functions as a disseminator of works to the reader community as responders (Widati, et al.; 2008: 1-4). Meanwhile, Sungkowati (2012), researching the types and orientations of literary criticism in newspapers in Surabaya, found that mass media provide great support for the development of Indonesian literature in the East Java region, especially the city of Surabaya.

Since official newspaper literature has become part of mass media, the majority of readers of newspaper literature are educated, natives. Literature in newspapers from year to year has decreased significantly along with the times. Concerning this, it can be concluded that newspaper literature has possibly declined due to the presence of internet media increasingly widespread and growing in Indonesia with its fans who used to be enthusiasts of print media. In response to this, (Hidayat: 2008) argues that in terms of existence, this digital technology has led to extensive online information, making it easier for anyone to recognize the existence of literary works indefinitely.

Cyberliterature may be used to challenge the idea that a writer's capacity to reach the media determines that writer's credibility. A writer can be said to be a profound national writer if his work has appeared in the national mass media.

Based on the description above, it is readily apparent that the readers' interest in print media is currently experiencing a decline. In view of this, the present study focuses on local newspaper literature published in each region, and how changes occur in the literature in newspapers today. The link between literature and mass media has evolved in tandem with and is still evolving in line with the growth of information and technology.

Research on the development of newspaper literature at this time seems to be dominated by every variation from its publication. This is inclined by the rapid advance of technology and information. Based on this background, the author seeks to examine the role of the Kompas.id platform as a forum for the development of newspaper literature in the digital era.

METHOD

The present study is library research employing a qualitative approach. It was carried out by looking through journals and numerous works of literature relating to newspaper literature. Data were collected from the works issued in mass media and print media.

There are four important aspects that must be taken into account while conducting this research. First, the researcher's interaction with the text or article rather than firsthand field experience. Because researchers interact directly with data sources in the library, the data is also available for use. Third, most of the data come from secondary sources, which means that the researchers did not get their information directly from the sources. Fourth, the data's state is not constrained by time or location. In light of this, the research was accomplished by looking through several books, document journals (both printed and electronic), as well as other sources of data or material deemed pertinent to the study.

To get the data, the Kompas.id platform was employed as the primary source of data. The instrument in this study, namely the human instrument, serves as a designer, data collector, analyzer, and reporting of research results. Besides, the technique used in collecting data in this research is the documentation technique in the form of screen capturing and intensive listening. The collected data were analyzed in several stages, namely: (1) Searching for relevant pieces of literature with the research, (2) Downloading the Kompas.id platform, (3) Creating an account on the Kompas.id platform, (4) Listening to the contents of literary works on the Kompas.id platform, (5) Analyzing the contents of literary works contained in the Kompas.id platform, and (6) concluding and presenting the results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Based on the literature review, a relevant paper was obtained, namely Arif Hidayat's *Cyber Literature: Alternative Communication between Literary Works and the Readers Community*, with the formulation of the problem of how to publish literary works and the role of cyber literature. Similar to the focus of this study, it deals with the role of technology in publishing literary works. The difference is that the researcher analyzes the Kompas.id platform as a medium for newspaper literature at present, while previous research analyzes the publication of literary works and the role of cyber literature.

Print media newspaper literature became popular in its time because people were not too familiar with the internet or mass media. Thus, making print media newspaper literature was probably very profit-making to sell in the market. At that time, the print media were loved by not only the old but also the young. However, the digital world has a relatively tremendous impact on changing patterns in the existing social interactions (Suyanto, et al: 2018).

The emergence of newspapers in online media, especially on the Kompas.id platform, is a breakthrough for the newspaper business. This provides advantages to reducing global warming, namely saving paper and ink consumption, saving overall production costs, as well as being more practical and flexible. Another advantage of online media newspapers is that it makes it easier for readers to thoroughly access the latest information in both Indonesia and abroad. The use of this

application or web page is in great demand due to the quality and more attractive visual appearance, and the display or interface which is user-friendly. Authors of online newspaper literature do not have to be journalists by profession, but the wider community can submit their works to be published on this platform.



Figure 1.1 Kompas.id. application

Kompas.id makes it easy for many parties, one of which is for writers who can publish their works at any time since the Kompas.id platform provides a special place for those who want to upload literary works in online newspapers. Secondly, it allows the public to access short stories, fairy tales, caricatures, comics, and the latest information via cell phones without having to buy printed newspaper copies.

Discussion

The Kompas.id platform and the development of literature in Indonesia, as shown by the findings, are interrelated. Digital literature is growing rapidly and has a large number of authors with many works and readers. This can be possible because the issues conveyed in digital literature are those appearing in the reality of life of the society (Yanti, 2020). Literary works published on Kompas.id have the function of information, education, and conveying moral values so that they can educate all their readers. In addition, it can increase their reading interest since it is fast and easily accessible. Besides, the published content is usually dissimilar and up-to-date so readers hardly get bored.

Rubric for literature in newspaper

Newspaper literature on the Kompas.id platform is available only once a week and published on Sundays. In this platform, only three literary themes are used, namely short stories, parodies, and films which are arranged in a row in one newspaper. The following is a newspaper published by Kompas.id on Tuesday, May 23, 2021.

A story of Membuat Getuk



Figure 2.1 Kompas.id Membuat Getuk, page 6.

Membuat Getuk is a piece of writing by Syarifatul Munawaroh. This story illustrates how the covid-19 virus spread and interfered with Rina's plans to spend the holidays at her hometown. Because she missed her grandmother's getuk, a delicacy comprised of mashed cassava, palm sugar, shredded coconut, and salt, Rina yearned to return to her birthplace. For Rina wouldn't be depressed any longer, her mother took the effort to prepare the identical getuk dish as Grandma's. The lesson of this story is that to stop the COVID-19 epidemic from spreading, we should abide by the government's directive not to travel back to our hometowns for Eid.

A parody of Anjing & Katak

PARODI

Anjing & Katak

SAMUEL MULIA

Kalau Anda becemin, cermin akan memantulkannya diri Anda. Kalau Anda berbuat sesuatu, perbuatan Anda itu adalah cermin siapa diri Anda. Bisa jadi, cermin itu memelikan Anda yang sesungguhnya atau Anda yang terdapat bayang-bayang. Apa pun alasannya, itu adalah yang Anda dapatkan kepada khalk yang kafmanya.

Anjing

Saya yakin, sebagian besar dari Anda telah melihat perubahan tiga perempat yang vital di media sosial belakangan ini. Bahkan perubahan mereka itu sudah dipajang terus. Teman saya sudah menggunakan nama itu sebagai alat untuk menjajah orang tanpa la-ta-kata. Saya tak perlu men-jajak perilaku dan perubahan mereka yang sangat emosional itu. Tapi Anda yang belum melihat, Anda bisa men-carinya di media sosial dengan sangat mudah.

Kejadian itu adalah satu dari sekian banyak contoh cermin yang dibawa seseorang di mana pun ia berada. Itu karena pan-ta yang. Cermin yang meng-gambarkan tabiat seseorang yang memelikan sebagai tinggi atau rendahnya penga-nan diri, yang memperlakukan dengan sejuelas-jelasnya sebersa-pa besar atau kecilnya kepekaan sosial, dan sebagainya. Boleh saja kecilnya keinginan seseorang berbuat baik atau tidak sama sekali.

Perubahan maaf yang di-lakukan setelah perubahan per-nub emosi itu juga tak selalu menggambarkan sebuah tabiat yang mafid. Perbuatan maaf dengan menggunakan keifiat yang kias, yaitu saya khilaf dan tak akan mengahangi perubahan itu, malah perlu dibuktikan di-lain waktu berjalan.

Membuktikan apakah itu ha-nya sekadar kalimat basa-basi bermetemur atau benar-benar diwujudkan sehingga menjadi itu benar berubah menjadi se-buah pribadi baru yang sudah sanggup menyebut "anjing" atau



"gibek", sebagai bentuk li-apan amarah.

Saya kalau jadi anjing, juga akan bersinggung, selalu di-buru-buru dalam sebuah ke-jadian buruk dan semua saya selalu dikoreksikan sebagai sebatan yang kasar, padahal saya sebagai anjing sangat ma-tilah memaafkan, setia, dan di-puji menjadi teman di kala suka dan duka, dijadikan pemuhan bagi mereka yang membatuh-kan.

Seandainya sebagai anjing

saya bisa memantut manusia memancarkan nama baik akan saya lakukan. Saya akan membuat kerifonasi para utu-tuk mengembalikan nama baik saya yang sudah sering dice-mari berpuluh tahun lama-nya.

Katak

Setelah kejadian emosional yang membuat saya keutan emosi, marahi saya yang sudah lama, lama sekali tak berma-nya, pagi itu, saat saya sedang membuat tulisan ini, nyaring kembali terdengar. Kerua se-peri biasa.

"Kamu kok pinter banget bi-sa ngomong kayak gitu. Lo-woyo kamu itu juga gak beda sama ibu-ibu itu. Kamu itu beruntung karena pada masa kamu beruntung seperti itu, be-hum sala media sosial dan anak buahmu tidak merakannya. Tapi, kamu samu mauwon. Jadi mending tulisan yang di atas kamu publikasi supaya khalik untuk dirimo sendiri."

Emar. Sungguh sebatas per-sen benar. Saya pernah me-

rubek hasil karya anak buah, saya pernah berinter dengan sangat emosi di sebuah rumah makan di sebuah mal, yang telah membuat teman saya yang memantuti saya malan ketakutan setengah mati. Saya menggunakan kata-kata yang sangat menyakit, sampai te-mam saya hilang begitu. "Mas Sam, aku tu gak nyangka lo, eh bisa sampai kayak gitu."

Nah, teman-temanku se-Ia-mah Air, orang mengotakan halwa hidup itu pernah kaja-jan. Sekarang, di hari Minggu ini, saya mau bertanya kepada Anda teman. Kejatan apa yang di awal dapat berubah menjadi keajaiban yang luar biasa. Mereka takut apakah saya ini bisa dipercaya. Uu air bisa di-percaya, tetapi belum tentu kalau sudah beruda di darat. Mereka malas bekerja sama dengan orang yang tingkat pengajasan dirinya sangat rendah. Mereka enggan be-rerja sama dengan orang yang juga tidak mau pada peraturan atau kontrak yang sudah di-sepakati.

Figure 2.2 Kompas.id Anjing & Katak, page 9

Anjing & Katak (The Dog & The Frog) parody was written by Samuel Mulia. This parody shows how tough it is for a person to get rid of his negative traits while yet trying to appear genuine to others. In this parody, the dog represents an emotional outburst that is frequently accompanied by unkind comments even though they may be utilized as buddies and are extremely loyal creatures. In contrast, the frog in this parody mocks the frog's emotional outburst that he rejects if he is used as a negative mirror, i.e., having two personalities may be good and bad because frogs can live in both the water and the land. Being a good person is the moral lesson that may be drawn from this satire.

A short story of Di Bawah Pohon Kersen

Hiburan | Cerpun

Di Bawah Pohon Kersen

Dia berada di atas batang pohon kersen yang buahnya manis. Dia melihat beberapa anak-anak berlari-lari di bawah pohon kersen itu. Mereka sedang bermain-main. Dia melihat mereka bermain-main dengan sangat riang. Dia melihat mereka bermain-main dengan sangat riang. Dia melihat mereka bermain-main dengan sangat riang.

Kerana Aminda itu...
 Kerana Aminda itu...
 Kerana Aminda itu...



... dan dia melihat mereka bermain-main dengan sangat riang. Dia melihat mereka bermain-main dengan sangat riang. Dia melihat mereka bermain-main dengan sangat riang.

... dan dia melihat mereka bermain-main dengan sangat riang. Dia melihat mereka bermain-main dengan sangat riang. Dia melihat mereka bermain-main dengan sangat riang.

Figure 2.3 Kompas.id Di Bawah Pohon Kersen on page 11

The author of the story *Di Bawah Pohon Kersen* is Antonius Kho. In this tale, a youngster enjoyed relaxing under a cherry tree. He saw a lot of things that a little child shouldn't have seen, such his mother and father fighting till they were separated. In the end, the youngster was unable to comprehend how he descended from the cherry tree's height. He no longer felt secure in that tree, and he disliked being under the cherry tree right now. The moral lesson from the short story *Di Bawah Pohon Kersen* is to avoid displaying a quarrel in front of young children because doing so might traumatize them.

A film of I Am All Girls



Figure 2.4 Kompas.id *I Am All Girls* on page 12

The film *I Am All Girls* was written and directed by Donovan Marsh. This film narrates the story of a movie that tackles a serious global issue, specifically the operations of human trafficking in South Africa. The historical incident on which this film is based occurred in 1980s Africa, a continent at the time engaged in the struggle against the Apartheid rule. Many powerful officials at the period were accused of participating in human trafficking, notably of young women. It is surely difficult to solve this big case since there is a strong network in the trade in that it is difficult for the authorities to get in. The moral lesson that may be drawn from the film *I Am All Girls* is that those who trade people should be subject to harsh legal sanctions.

A film of Tjoet Nja' Ndien



Figure 2.5 Kompas.id *Tjoet Nja' Ndien* on page 20

Tjoet Nja' Ndien was written and directed by Eros Djarot. After Teuku Umar, Christine Hakim's husband, was slain in the attack on Meulaboh in 1899, she became the head of an almost all-male force in this movie. Firmly standing her own as a commander who did not know how to yield to the Dutch East Indies forces' mounting pressure, including having to kill a disloyal *lebai* with her own hands. She is also the mother of Cut Gambang, Teuku Umar's child from a previous relationship with Nyak Mahligai. An intelligent listener who is also patient Dhien would have a stronger reputation as a strategist if Eros had provided a more in-depth account of his tactical prowess. In 1905, Dhien had to concede defeat. Dhien was turned up to the Dutch East Indies troops by his confidant, Pang Laot, who could no longer stand to witness her failing eyesight and crippled legs.

The moral lesson to be learned from the movie *Tjoet Nja' Dhien* is that women and men should not be compared. Women can work in public areas and are capable of strategizing, taking the initiative, and preserving their dignity in public. Because of their spirit of resistance to injustice, women can be promoted as national heroes.

Comics

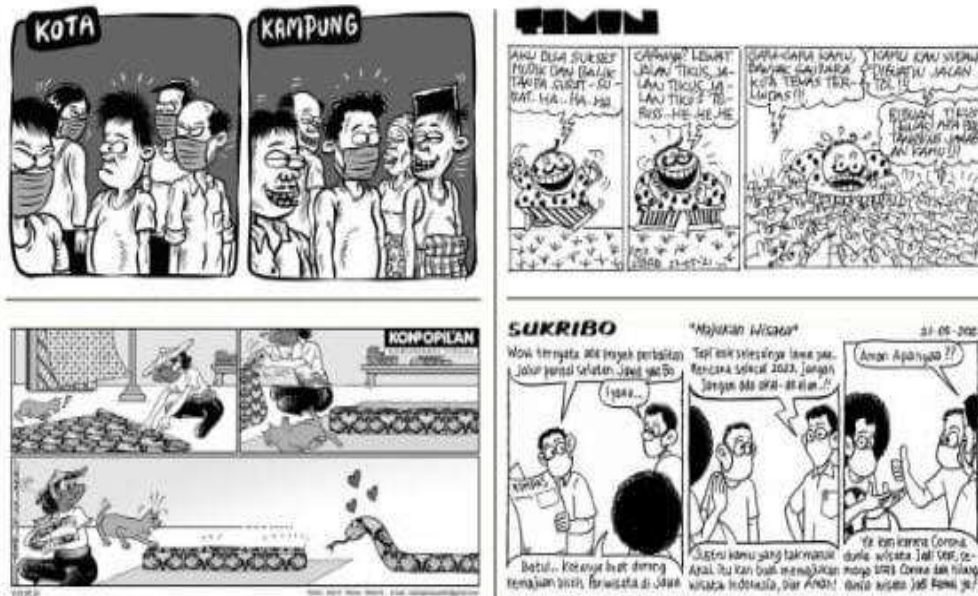


Figure 2.6 Kompas.id comics on page 14

Ade R. is a comic book artist for Kompas.id. Four stories in this comic depict the socioeconomic realities of a civilization affected by the pandemic in which there are social distinctions between urban and rural areas. People in cities use masks because they adhere to health procedures. If there is a person there who is not wearing a mask, he or she would get a gentle warning. The reverse is true in the village community. They disregard health regulations and don't wear masks when leaving the house. The locals find it strange if they see someone wearing one.

Additionally, the comic depicts individuals who defy governmental regulations prohibiting them from returning to their homes. Despite the restriction, many people still went to their hometowns by taking alternative routes. The last picture describes a tourist attraction whose construction has not been finished for a while causing the locals who live close to these attractions to protest and lose their jobs. This is because the epidemic has forced the closure of several tourist destinations. This cartoon employs ironic speech patterns to unobtrusively express satire.

The comic invites the readers to always follow health protocols during the present pandemic to curtail the outbreak and stop the spread of the coronavirus. There are cultural variances in every civilization, such as variations in the educational background within the community itself, which may fail to obey the rules to protect themselves from the disease that might threaten oneself and others.

A special section for literature on Kompas.id

A special section for literary work is available in Kompas.id, one of which is the form of reading materials carefully selected to suit the readers' interests. Additionally, this program makes it simpler for users to get the newest and most popular news without having to purchase printed copies of the newspaper. To prevent readers from getting bored, this section offers engaging and recent content.

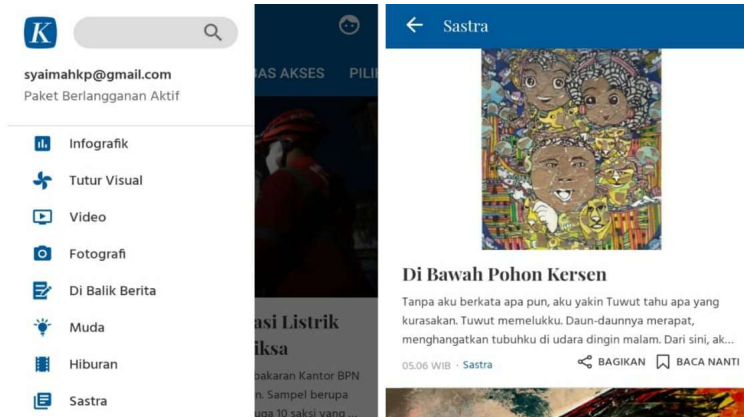


Figure 3.1 Literature on Kompas.id

A short story of Hikayat Mata Golok

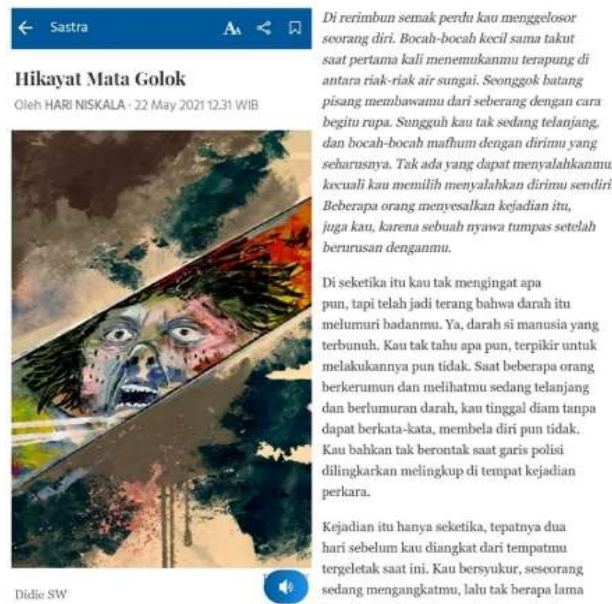


Figure 3.2 Kompas.id Hikayat Mata Golok

Hikayat Mata Golok by Hari Niskala is a short fiction telling the readers about a man and a woman who five years ago were deceived into taking part in a planned murder investigation to claim an inheritance that was not legally theirs. The authorities, however, were unaware of the man's hidden agenda when he killed his brother, therefore they did not send him to prison. Reading this story, readers are taught to resist being readily swayed by others, not be easily duped, and or cause harm to both others. All deeds, whether good or bad, will be held accountable in this life and the one after. In short, readers are advised to carefully choose associates.

A short story of Membaca Musim

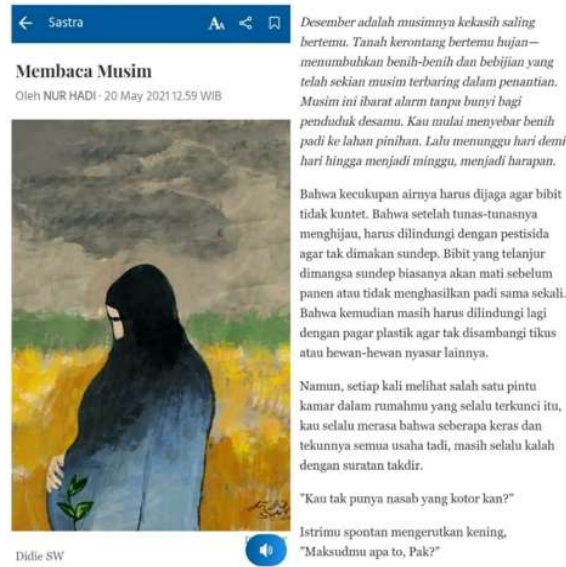


Figure 3.3 Kompas.id *Membaca Musim*

This short story, written by Nur Hadi, illustrates the need of considering one's qualities, such as faith, education, and employment while choosing a mate. Then, readers are encouraged to pay attention to his background, including where they come from and who taught them. These standards can be used to determine a person's character as well as their appearance. Physical attractiveness shouldn't be used as a criterion when choosing a partner since what seems nice isn't necessarily good.

A short story of Menuntut Ilmu Setengah Hari

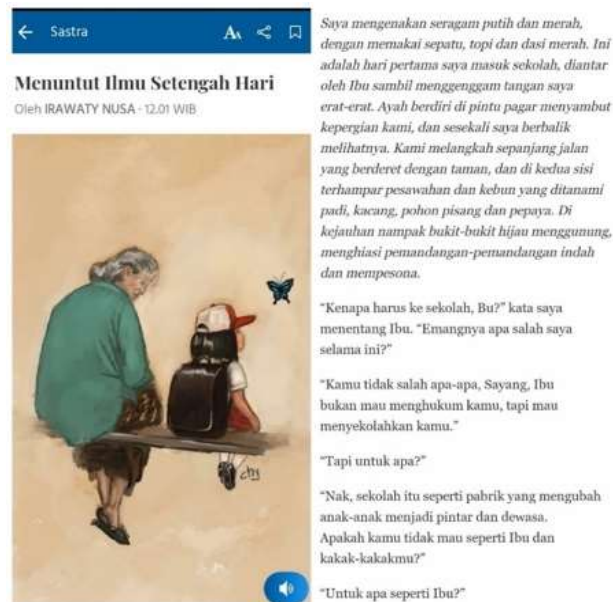


Figure 3.4 Kompas.id *Menuntut Ilmu Setengah Hari*

The author of the short story *Menuntut Ilmu Setengah Hari* is Irawaty Nusa. This short narrative centers on a young child who is six years old, the typical starting age for elementary school. The youngster went to elementary school for the first time with her mother. She questioned his

mother about why she had to go to school, and the mother said that it was like a factory that would raise children into intelligent adults. The school gates were shut when the bell rang. The kid remained to clutch onto her mother's hand as she started to go because she was terrified. When she was ready to join the other kids, the mother started to push it carefully. Both boys and girls were in significant masses. None of them knew her, and vice versa. The young girl was ignored until finally a female approached her and struck up a conversation. The young kid then turned to gaze at the mother's back, who was no longer there. In fact, her mother had abandoned her. When a teacher did appear, she started by saying that school is like a second home and picked up knowledge about things like letters and numbers. The girl and her buddies went through a lot of twists and turns at school.

The lesson that can be drawn from this story is that every child will eventually pursue education, and in the world of education, there are many challenges that must be overcome as such incidents. Everyone must approach these challenges with patience and determination. In addition to this, there will be developments in education that might spark heartbreak, hatred, and perhaps even fights. Readers should be wise in dealing with all of these.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of this research, newspaper literature has advanced in the digital era, making it simpler for authors to publish their works. The literary works published on the Kompas.id platform aim to enlighten, educate, and transmit moral values to its readers. Additionally, because it is accessible and user-friendly, newspaper literature in the digital age might stimulate interest in reading. The published pieces offered daily never be the same and are always up-to-date, making them interesting. This demonstrates how the growth of digital media has beneficially influenced Indonesian literature yet using this site requires payment.

Besides, the platform offers two versions of the popularity of literary works, particularly newspaper literature. The first work appears in the newspaper, and the other is present in the platform's dedicated menu for literature. The literary topic in the newspaper literature on the Kompas.id platform is only available once a week, and each week a new story is published. The narrative contains lessons and values that are directly applicable to daily life. Another benefit of online media publications is that they make it simpler for readers to acquire the most recent news from both inside and outside of Indonesia. Due to its high quality, more appealing visual look, and user-friendly presentation, the Kompas.id platform apparently becomes more popular. Online media newspaper writers do not need to be journalists by profession; instead, anybody in the community is welcome to submit their works to be issued on this platform. In this instance, as the future leaders of the country, Indonesia, any young writers must be pleased with the quick growth of newspaper literature and the admiration of its readers and contribute to the advancement of today's newspaper literature by submitting works of literature to it.

REFERENCES

- Abdi, A. P. (2016, 12 12). *Sastra Koran Hanya Ada Di Indonesia*. Retrieved from Wordpress.com: <https://tanpatitikblog.wordpress.com/2016/12/12/satra-koran-hanya-ada-di-indonesia/>.
- Anggraeni, N., & Kurnia, N. I. (2018). Nilai-nilai sosial yang terefleksikan melalui tokoh-tokoh perempuan dalam drama *Trifles* karya Susan Glaspell: tinjauan sosiologi sastra. *Diksi*, 26(2), 93-103.
- Astutiningsih, I. (2013). Laki-laki cantik di mata perempuan: Kontruksi tubuh super hero dalam sastra cyber. *Jurnal Jentera*, 2(2), 53-61.
- Dewi, N. (2015). Manusia dan lingkungan dalam cerpen indonesia kontemporer: Analisis ekokritik cerpen pilihan Kompas. *Jurnal Litera*, 14(2).
- Dewi, N. A. K. (2021, December). Eksistensi sastra cyber di era digital. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Sasindo*, 2(1).
- Fitriani, L. (2007). Sastra cyber di Indonesia. *LiNGUA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa dan Sastra*, 2(2).
- Hidayat, A. (2008). Sastra cyber: Alternatif komunikasi antara karya sastra dan masyarakat pembaca. *Jurnal Dakwah dan Komunikasi*, 2(2), 260-268.
- Ilma, A. A. (2016). Budaya komunikasi kontemporer dan kemunculan karya sastra posmodernisme. *Proceeding Universitas Pamulang*, 1(1).

- Kompas.id. (2021). Retrieved from <https://kompas.id/aplikasi-kompas-id/>.
- Kusmarwanti, K., & Nurhadi, N. (2020). Kopi dalam sejumlah resensi sastra di koran nasional Indonesia. *Diksi*, 28(2), 145-154.
- Rahmawati, R. D. (2017). Proses kreatif Dee Lestari dalam menulis serial Supernova (Kajian ekspresif). *Diksi*, 25(1).
- Rejo, U. (2014). Memosisikan sastra siber sebagai lahan baru dalam penelitian sastra mutakhir di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa Sastra dan Pengajarannya*, 1(2).
- Roekminto, F. S. (2005, August). Perlukah dan mungkinkah sastra di internet?. In *Proceeding, Seminar Nasional PESAT 2005*. Universitas Gunadarma.
- Septriani, H. (2016, October). Fenomena sastra cyber: Sebuah kemajuan atau kemunduran? (Phenomenon of cyber literature: A progress or regress?). In *Seminar Nasional Sosiologi Sastra Di Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan Budaya, Universitas Indonesia* pada tanggal 10-11 Oktober 2016 (pp. 1-15).
- Sungkowati, Y. (2012). Jenis dan orientasi kritik sastra Indonesia pada koran di kota Surabaya. *Jurnal Ilmiah kebahasaan dan Kesastraan Widyaparwa*, 40(2), 63-65.
- Suyanto, T., Prasetyo, K., Isbandono, P., Zain, I. M., Purba, I. P., & Gamaputra, G. (2018). Persepsi mahasiswa terhadap kemunculan berita bohong di media sosial. *Jurnal Civics: Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan*, 15(1), 52-61.
- Wahyuni, D. (2017, 10). *Sastra Koran*. Retrieved from <https://sastra-indonesia.com/2017/10/sastra-koran/>
- Widati, S. (2007). *Malioboro Antologi Puisi Indonesia di Yogyakarta 1945-2000*. Yogyakarta: Balai Bahasa Yogyakarta.
- Widati, S. (2008). *Sastra Indonesia di Yogyakarta Periode 1945-2000*. Yogyakarta: Balai Bahasa Yogyakarta.
- Yanti, P. G. (2020). Sastra digital dan keunggulannya. *Prosiding Samasta*.