

Multimodal on BPJS Ads "The Dangers of Playing Firecrackers" on the Detik.com

Muhammad Zuhra Trianggawan¹, M. Yoserizal Saragih²

^{1,2}Department of Social Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Medan

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Aug 25, 2022

Revised Aug 30, 2022

Accepted Sep 11, 2022

Keywords:

Multimodal;
Advertising;
BPJS;
Danger of Playing
Firecrackers;
Detik.com;

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to examine the multimodal advertisement for BPJS's "Bahaya Main Firecracker," which was published on the detik.com online news site. The multimodal analysis was conducted using two criteria: linguistic and visual. This study employs Halliday's SFL theory for linguistic analysis, and Kress and Van Leeuwen's theory for visual analysis. The descriptive qualitative research method is used in this study, along with the documentation technique. The interactive mode developed by Miles and Huberman was used in this study as a data analysis technique. After analyzing the data, it is discovered that the characters in the advertisement use a variety of sentences. Children who have been injured by firecrackers use the existence of imperative sentences to express their pain. The victim's father, as the party responsible for the victim, used interrogative sentences to ask the doctor several questions about health insurance. Meanwhile, affirmative sentences were delivered by doctors who served as resource persons, explaining the injuries caused by firecrackers and the health insurance provided by BPJS. The transitivity system in SFL differs between these three sentence forms. On the other hand, the visual analysis results show that there is an appearance in the advertisement that contradicts the illustration of a doctor being a doctor. The use of short but meaningful language combined with expressive images piques the reader's interest in reading the entire ad. As a result, it is possible to conclude that the visualization in this public service advertisement is contentious because it does not correspond to current reality.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis multimodal pada iklan BPJS "Bahaya Main Petasan" yang dikunjungi pada situs berita online detik.com. Analisis multimodal yang dilaksanakan berdasarkan dua aspek, yaitu linguistik dan visual. Untuk analisis linguistik, penelitian ini menggunakan teori SFL oleh Halliday, sementara untuk analisis visual, digunakan teori dari Kress dan Van Leeuwen. Penelitian ini menerapkan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik dokumentasi. Sebagai teknik untuk menganalisis data, mode interaktif oleh Miles dan Huberman diterapkan dalam penelitian ini. Setelah data dianalisis, diketahui bahwa terdapat beberapa jenis kalimat yang digunakan oleh para tokoh dalam iklan tersebut. Adanya kalimat imperatif yang digunakan oleh anak yang menjadi korban petasan sebagai ekspresi untuk mengungkapkan rasa sakitnya. Penggunaan kalimat interogatif diucapkan oleh ayah korban sebagai pihak yang menjadi penanggung jawab korban untuk menjelaskan beberapa pertanyaan tentang jaminan kesehatan kepada dokter. Sementara itu kalimat afirmatif yang disampaikan oleh dokter sebagai narasumber yang mampu menjelaskan tentang luka yang dialami akibat petasan dan jaminan kesehatan yang dibiayai oleh BPJS. Ketiga bentuk kalimat ini memiliki perbedaan dalam sistem transitivitas pada SFL. Di sisi lain, hasil analisis visual menunjukkan bahwa adanya tampilan pada iklan yang menjadi kontra dengan gambar dokter menjadi seorang dokter. Penggunaan bahasa yang cukup singkat namun sarat makna dipadu dengan gambar yang ekspresif membuat pembaca tertarik untuk membaca iklan secara keseluruhan. Maka, dapat dikatakan bahwa visualisasi dalam iklan layanan masyarakat ini menyebabkan kontroversi sebab ilustrasi tidak sesuai dengan realita yang ada.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) license.



Corresponding Author:

Muhammad Zuhra Trianggawan,
Department of Social Science
Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Medan,
Jalan Williem Iskandar Pasar V, Kota Medan, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
Email: muhammadzuhra1237@gmail.com

I. INTRODUCTION

Health insurance has been known to exist in Indonesia since the Dutch colonial era. Several years after Indonesia's independence, specifically in 1949, efforts to ensure the community's need for health services were launched. As Minister of Health at the time, Prof. G.A. Siwabessy proposed that universal health insurance programs be implemented in Indonesia to ensure the health of its people.

The Indonesian government has initiated several health insurance programs over the years, including Jamsostek, Health Insurance, and the Social Security Administering Body, abbreviated BPJS. BPJS Kesehatan, a transformation of PT Askes, is present in Indonesia and began operations on January 1, 2014, with the vision of realizing quality health insurance without discrimination (Persero). This began in 2004, when the government enacted Law Number 40 of 2004 concerning the National Social Security System (SJSN), and then in 2011, when the government enacted Law Number 24 of 2011 concerning the Social Security Administering Body (BPJS) and appointed PT Askes (Persero) as organizers of social security programs in the health sector, resulting in the name PT Askes (Persero) being changed to BPJS Health. The state is in our midst to ensure that all Indonesians are protected by comprehensive, fair, and equitable health insurance through the National Health Insurance Program-Healthy Indonesia Card (JKN-KIS) organized by BPJS Kesehatan.

The Indonesian Doctors Association in South Kalimantan has protested a public service advertisement about services for any illness that is not covered by BPJS Health. Timboel Siregar, BPJS Watch Advocacy Coordinator, noted that two aspects of the advertisement drew criticism. To begin, the doctor is depicted in the comic as a skull, complete with white clothing. The skull was deemed a doctor because the patient called him 'Dok,' a colloquial term for doctors in general. "The issue is that doctors are depicted as skulls. The problem becomes more acute because, in the comics, the doctor appears to be the focal point who must socialize what is and is not covered by insurance. The doctor in the comic stated that if you have burns from a dangerous hobby, BPJS will not cover your medical expenses. The opposing viewpoint is that BPJS, which should be central to the socialization of dozens of health services that are not guaranteed by BPJS Health, includes health problems caused by intentionally injuring yourself or engaging in dangerous hobbies. Regarding the verse or hadith that interprets Allah's call to his people to follow him with wisdom and lessons.

The government took the initiative to place advertisements in newspapers to publicize the existence of BPJS Health. This advertisement is a form of government attention that all people have the right to know about easily accessible health insurance. An advertisement is a type of promotion of ideas, goods, or services by a sponsor (Kotler and Keller, 2007). Advertisements, according to Goddard (1998: 10), not only promote products but also convey ideas about intentions to the text. Language in advertisements can serve as a means of communication through images and language (Cook, 2001). There are several aspects to develop advertising in verbal communication, such as body position, movement, clothing, touch, eyes, contact, and physical closeness. It also handles verbal texts. Some images are positioned differently in the text. As a result, verbal language can have an impact on the content of an advertisement (Goddard 2001)

Advertising can be defined as a visual effort to influence the interests of people who are interested in the utility of a product. To attract readers, advertising requires a strategy. Thus, advertising conveys not only images and words, but also the ad's message. Because advertising has many aspects of developing a message and making a significant impact on the viewer, advertising analytics has become commonplace in recent years. Many products are traded around the world, and the best way to introduce them is through advertising. Manufacturers are expected to be creative when creating advertisements to promote to customers as marketing communications (Kotler and Keller, 2012). To understand the message conveyed through advertising, ad producers must use language and continuous visual images.

Multimodal analysis provides tools and techniques for analyzing texts that use more than one mode of discourse. If we examine the source of semiotics in conjunction with the process of creating meaning that is well projected by the advertising designer to the general public or buyers of the advertised product. Multimodal communication, as defined by Halliday (1985), Hodge and Kress (1988), and Kress and van Leeuwen (2006), consists of many communicative models or forms (i.e., digital, visual, spatial, musical, etc.) signs that carry meanings recognized and understood by the social collective. Christie (2005) defines multimodal communication as "more than one mode of communication used concurrently in a text with meaning constructed not only verbally, but also through visual images and, in some cases, through sound."

The multimodality theory developed by Kress and van Leeuwen is a popular theory for analyzing advertising. Kress and van Leeuwen (2010) created a multimodality theory for visual analysis. Ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction, and textual metafunction are all components of multimodality. Kress and Leeuwen employ three metafunctions in visual analysis: ideational metafunction as representational meaning, interpersonal metafunction as interactive meaning, and textual meaning as compositional meaning (Kress and Van Leeuwen 2006). Thus, in order to comprehend the meaning of the picture advertisements printed in the newspaper, this study employs multimodality to analyze multimodal in BPJS advertisements titled 'The Dangers of Main Firecrackers.'

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a descriptive research approach with a qualitative research type. Qualitative data, according to Miles and Huberman (2014: 1), is data that is rich in sources, descriptions, and explanations of human processes. We can keep a chronological flow with qualitative data to see which events have an effect and obtain useful explanations. This is a descriptive study; descriptive studies are used to learn about the current state of affairs. In terms of the variables or conditions of the situation, the goal is "as is" (Ary, 1979:295). The analysis of data such as words, pictures, and objects is part of qualitative research. The goal is to provide a comprehensive and detailed description of the results, including numerous ideas and concepts.

Because it describes the meaning embodied in the BPJS advertisement 'Bahaya Main Firecracker' and can interpret the meaning embodied in visual elements and ideational functions in a multimodal manner, this study employs descriptive research with qualitative methods. Documentation techniques are used in data collection, beginning with searching for news on the website, then finding it on the detik.com site, and finally printing it in hardcopy form for later analysis. Meanwhile, the interactive mode developed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana was used for data analysis, which classified it into data reduction by sorting out language units for linguistic analysis and images for visual analysis. Then comes the data presentation, which shows the overall results of linguistic and visual analysis, and finally the conclusion stage, where you can see the entire content of the ad in terms of multimodal analysis.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Multimodal Analysis of BPJS Ads "The Dangers of Playing Firecrackers"



The BPJS advertisement "The Danger of Playing Firecrackers" is analyzed based on a multimodal semiotic system as follows:

Linguistic Analysis, In linguistic analysis, the use of words used in the story is very easy to understand so that anyone who reads this public advertisement can understand the message conveyed through the story. the words issued in the conversation between the Doctor and the Father are very relevant to our daily lives. So, it is hoped that through this public advertisement, the public will be more careful and wise in responding to the problems that occur. The following will explain the use of each language for each of the plays in the picture:

a) Father.

From all the pictures, the words that Dad conveyed are found in all the pictures.

In Figure 1, it is shown that the father expresses concern by saying 'Doc, help my son, doc.' This sentence is an imperative sentence which has the function of asking for goods or services. In this section, the father asked the doctor for services, namely to provide treatment for his child who was hit by firecrackers.

In picture 2, without a father figure in the picture, Dad conveys his meaning by saying 'I want to use insurance for treatment, Doc'

The sentence is included in a declarative sentence with a statement function. This is because the function of the speech conveyed by the father is to provide information about his purpose in coming to the clinic.

In picture 3, Dad is showing his anger. While saying 'Oh?? why can't it?? what's the point of me paying every month??'

From a linguistic point of view, this utterance is an interrogative sentence because its purpose is to ask for an explanation (information). The use of question marks twice in each clause indicates that Father panicked and was surprised by the statement made by the Doctor so that Father asked for clarification from the Doctor as soon as possible because he was in an emergency.

In picture 4, Father shows a relentless attitude but is still in annoyance at the Doctor. Father then answered the Doctor's statement by saying 'yes, my fault...' This sentence is a representation of a declarative sentence because there is a statement that admits that Father is guilty in this matter.

b) Doctor

Just like Dad, the words delivered by the Doctor are shown in Figure 1, Figure 3, and Figure 4.

In picture 1, the doctor's statement is 'oh, sir, what has this child done?' The doctor's words conveyed confusion. The Doctor used interrogative sentences but in an unusual form. This is known from the position of the subject which is located at the beginning of the clause. In fact, it is known that interrogative sentences always begin with a question sentence. So, from the doctor's statement, it appears that the main problem occurs in the child, so that in the interrogative sentence the child who is the subject replaces the position of the interrogative sentence. The purpose of saying this sentence is to ask for clarification from the father about the cause of his son lying in pain.

In figure 2, the figure of the Doctor is not shown in the picture. It's just that, there is a saying conveyed by the doctor, namely 'Hmm... if you use collateral you can't, sir. The sentence is a form of rejection sentence that is delivered in a declarative form which has the function of speech to convey information. Judging from the textual function review, there is a continuous addition of 'hmm...' which implies that the doctor has considerations before deciding whether health insurance can be used in cases of accidents like this. Then the doctor continues with a conditional sentence that begins with the word 'if' as a form of politeness so that the patient is not immediately disappointed with the policy said by the doctor.

In part 3, the Doctor comes face to face with the victim's angry father. Raising his hand, the Doctor gave an explanation with good etiquette even though the other person was speaking with an expression that frightened him. The doctor said 'sorry, sir.. but your son's injury is the result of a dangerous hobby'. The sentence is a statement sentence that aims to provide an explanation. The placement of the word sorry at the beginning of the sentence indicates that the doctor lowered his position in front of my father and avoided a fuss because he could not help with health insurance at that time.

In picture 4, the doctor is shown talking to Dad while saying 'Next time, if you want to buy a child with firecrackers, also provide money to go for treatment, sir.'. This sentence is a form of imperative sentence, but delivered in an unusual form, namely declarative. This can be seen in the use of conditional sentences that are declarative in form but have the meaning of a command with the aim of giving a warning. So that in the future, if the father wants to buy firecrackers for his son, he will think twice because if something happens, the health insurance announced by the government is not useful at all. So there must be extra costs to be incurred. There is also the phrase 'play ps aja napa' conveyed by the doctor. This sentence is an imperative sentence but is realized in a declarative form. This means that the doctor gives advice as someone who is on the same level as the father without intending to be patronizing even though he has the right to do so.

c) Child

In the ad above, the child's only utterance is 'Huwaa...!!!' There are two repetitions with the same utterance in Figure 1 and Figure 2. 'Huwaa...' is a form of expression of pain experienced by children. This utterance is included in the exclamation because it is an appeal that aims to inform others that he is experiencing extreme pain. So, there is no other utterance that he can convey other than the exclamation clause.

2. Visual Analysis

Then when the father told the chronology of the accident, the clinic could not accept the BPJS payment, then the expression of anger came from the father. The pictures in the story are clear, so that the reader is also carried away by the emotions of sadness, anger, disappointment and laughter. The doctor's expression of calmness also makes it clear that this public service

advertisement has a good message through its visual images that the public hopes will be wiser in using government programs.

Modality is a semiotic social concept that questions the meaning of the representation used by looking at the interaction of each image element present (Leeuwen, 2005:160). Analysis of the image is carried out using three kinds of metafunctions, namely representational, interpersonal, and compositional metafunctions. The results of the three analyzes become a reference for researchers to find out the hidden discourse in the text. The next step that the researcher needs to do is a further analysis of the overall meaning to uncover the values and messages to be conveyed to the reader.

The compositional metafunction connects the two previous metafunctions, representational and interpersonal, to determine the message the producer wishes to convey (Culache & Obadă, 2014:262). It analyzes the value of information that applies to the choice of semiotic signs chosen by producers, the size of the ad image, the colors used in the ad image, and the modality of this ad image in this compositional metafunction.

Advertisers who are BPJS parties create images with standard sizes that are divided into four image charts for ad image sizes. This relates to the proportional level, which makes it easier for readers to absorb the information in the illustrated story. Given the dominance of the image to be emphasized in each chart. As previously stated, the story is comprised of four charts, each of which contains information relating to one picture to the next.

In picture 1, the character closest to the reader is a doctor with a skull shape who raises his hand while facing the child who is in pain. The father figure is also shown facing the doctor with a worried expression, frowning and opening his mouth to indicate that the father is speaking to the doctor. His hand on the child's stomach indicates that the father figure understands how the child feels and tries to calm him down. The child character is shown at a distance from the reader, crying while screaming 'huwaa,' which is also shown in this image as a form of synchronization between the expressions displayed and the words spoken. The utterances conveyed by the figures of Doctors and Ayahs are placed at the top in bold capital letters, indicating that this information is important and should be read by newspaper readers.

Figure 2 focuses solely on the child who is groaning in pain and saying 'Huwaaa..' The word 'Huwaaa..' is then enlarged in Figure 2 to emphasize the fact that the child is in real pain while the Father and Doctor continue to talk without responding to the child. This is evident in the linguistic form, which can be read without the presence of two characters, namely the father and the doctor. As a result, when the child is wincing in pain, the father and the doctor even argue about the health insurance card.

Picture 3 clearly shows my father showing his health insurance card to the doctor while displaying an angry expression. My father's position is seen as higher than that of a doctor, which represents the situation in which my father is a more powerful figure because he believes he is compensated but is dissatisfied with the policies that the government has implemented. The card held by Dad is the focal point of this image. It can be seen in this case by the color change that occurs in the image only on the card part, which is given a yellow color with a round pattern, so that the reader's focus is only on the angry father and the card in his hand. Meanwhile, the Doctor is shown with his back to the reader because he is dealing with Father directly.

Figure 4 depicts two figures, namely Father and Doctor. This story has reached the point where the Doctor advises the father to think twice before giving his child a dangerous toy. The Doctor's position with his back to Father in the shape of a skull wearing a white coat implies that the Doctor is a frightening figure. The presence of Father, who is closer to the reader, suggests that this section is more focused on Father, who is the center of attention with his sweaty expression and is hesitant to see the Doctor in person due to his position with his back to the Doctor.

In terms of color, the colors used in this advertisement vary. Because it is perceived as a contrast to the writings in newspapers, which are usually in black, the use of red as the basis for

making images attracts readers to read the contents of the illustrated story. The writer uses black and capital letters in the utterances of each character, implying emphasis on each utterance. The display of a single bed in white indicates that the child and father are at the clinic/hospital. This adds to the evidence that they aren't at home. Because the child is the focus of the advertisement, the yellow shirt and blue shorts are included in bright colors for the character. This represents the child as a cheerful individual. Not only that, but the use of bright shirt and pants colors is intended to make it easier for readers to see what injuries have occurred and how the child's current condition is. Dad is described as wearing a green shirt with neat hair and a beard. The advertiser chose a collared shirt, which my father wore as a symbol of authority and neatness even in difficult situations. It is typically represented by a doctor in a white coat. The transformation of the doctor's face from human to skull serves as a reminder that accidents can occur at any time, regardless of the cause.

IV. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, it is possible to conclude that the information values conveyed by advertisements are well understood because the linguistic and visual elements are continuous with one another. Because the advertisements are public service advertisements from government programs, the health problems depicted are accidents that occur frequently in everyday life, specifically the failure of parents to pay attention when their children play with hazardous materials. As a result, it opens readers' eyes to be more vigilant in anything related to health and not to act as they please even if they have health insurance.

Sketches in linguistic analysis make use of written language. The advertisements take the form of animated stories, which are organized into four serial story charts. The story's parts are used to provide information and are related to promoting a government service program for the people's health and welfare. The written text conveys the message of a father concerned about his son's recovery after the child is hit by firecrackers while playing with them. The father then took his son to the nearest clinic for treatment. However, the BPJS guarantee does not cover accidents caused by deliberate actions, so the father admits his error and relents.

Meanwhile, this BPJS public service advertisement "The Danger of Playing Firecrackers" is very interesting to read for visual analysis. The reader will be able to understand the story's content because of the light story idea. Another draw is the presence of three characters, a doctor, a father, and a son, all of whom are linked to everyday events. So whoever reads it has a great time. There are four story charts in the public service advertisement that are located in the clinic/hospital. Pictures of children crying, fathers concerned about their children's health, and doctors who respond quickly to patient complaints allow the reader to participate in the story chart.

References

- Ari, Donald. (1979). *Pengantar Penelitian dalam Pendidikan. negara bagian bersatu. Amerika: Holt.*
- Afifah, N. (2020). *Multimodalitas Pada Iklan Snickers Di Instagram: Sebuah Pendekatan Systemic Functional-Multimodal Discourse Analysis.* Skripsi lainnya, Universitas Komputer Indonesia. <http://elibrary.unikom.ac.id/id/eprint/3926>
- Masak, G. (2001). *Wacana Periklanan.* London: Routledge.
- Christie, F. (2005). *Pendidikan Bahasa di Tahun-Tahun Dasar.* Sydney: Pers UNSW.
- Dewi, A. (2001). *Bahasa Periklanan.* New York: Routledge.
- Hafrianto, J. (2019). *Analisis Multimodal dalam Iklan Indomie Versi Arab.* Skripsi, Universitas Sumatera Utara. <http://repositori.usu.ac.id/handle/123456789/27676>

- Halliday, M. A. K., & Hasan, R. 1976. Kohesi dalam bahasa Inggris. London: Longman.
- Haliday, M.A.K. (1985). Pengantar Tata Bahasa Fungsional. Inggris Raya: Edward Arnold (Penerbit) Ltd.
- Halliday, M. A., & Matthiessen, C. M. (1994). Pengantar Tata Bahasa Fungsional. London, Inggris Raya: Arnold.
- Halliday, M. A. K. & Matthiessen, C. M. (2004). Pengantar Tata Bahasa Fungsional. (edisi ke-3). London: E. Arnold
- Halliday, M., & Matthiessen, C. M. (2014). Pengantar Halliday untuk Tata Bahasa Fungsional (4 ed.). New York: Routledge.
- Hodge, R., & Kress, G. Semiotika Sosial. (1988) .. Cambridge: Polity
- Jewitt, C, & Kress, G & Ogborn, J & Tsatsarelis, C. (2000). Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran: Di luar bahasa. Pendidikan Pengajaran. 11. 327-341. 10.1080/713698977.
- Kotler P. & Keller, K.L. (2007). Manajemen Pemasaran (Edisi Kedua Belas). Jersey Baru: Pearson Ed.
- Kotler, P. & Keller, K.L. (2009). Manajemen Pemasaran. Jilid I. Edisi ke 13. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Kotler, P. & Keller, K.L. (2012). Manajemen Pemasaran Jilid I Edisi ke 12. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Kress, G, & Leeuwen, V. T. (1996). Membaca Gambar: Tata Bahasa Desain Visual. New York: Routledge.
- Kress, G. dan Leeuwen V. (2006). Warna sebagai Mode Semiotik: Catatan untuk Tata Bahasa Warna. Komunikasi Visual.
- Kress, G. & Leeuwen V. (2006). Membaca Gambar: Tata Bahasa Desain Visual. (Kedua). New York: Routledge
- Kress, G. (2010). Multimodal: Pendekatan Semiotik Sosial untuk Komunikasi Kontemporer. London: Routledge.
- Listyorini, L., & Soemardjo, H.A. . (2022). Penilaian Terhadap Iklan Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Dan Minat Berpartisipasi Dalam Program Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional. Seminar Nasional Pariwisata Dan Kewirausahaan (SNPK), 1, 366–370. <https://doi.org/10.36441/snpk.vol1.2022.74>
- Lubis, M. R. I. 2017. Pengaruh Tayangan Iklan Layanan Masyarakat BPJS Kesehatan Tahun 2017 di Televisi Terhadap Tindakan Menggunakan Kalangan Masyarakat Kelurahan Rengas Pulau Kecamatan Medan Marelan. <http://repositori.usu.ac.id/handle/123456789/5307>
- Miles, M.B, Huberman, A.M, dan Saldana, J. 2014. Analisis Data Kualitatif, A. Methods Sourcebook, Edisi 3. USA: Sage Publications.
- Sinar, T. S. 2012. Teori & Analisis Wacana Pendekatan Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional. Medan: Mitra.
- Wahyuni, S (2017) Interpretasi Peserta Bpjs Kesehatan Terhadap Iklan Bpjs Kesehatan Versi Askes Bubar. Skripsi, Universitas Andalas. <http://scholar.unand.ac.id/id/eprint/40770>
- Sugiyono. 2005. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: Alfabeta
- <https://www.bpjs-kesehatan.go.id/bpjs/pages/detail/2021/30>
- <https://www.bpjs-kesehatan.go.id/bpjs/pages/detail/2013/4>
- <https://www.bpjs-kesehatan.go.id/bpjs/index.php/pages/detail/2013/4>
- <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2016/07/05/14500551/diprotos.iklan.layanan.bpjs.bergambar.tengkorak.berpakaian.dokter?page=all>
- <https://www.bangsawannusantara.com/2022/01/pkm-ii-ptkin-se-sumatera-resmi-ditutup.html>

<https://www.bangsawannusantara.com/2022/06/lantik-kepengurusan-crn-tv-uin-su-wakil.html?m=1ps://www.bangsawannusantara.com/2021/12/strong-desire-silaturrahmi-ldk-al-izzah>.

<https://www.bangsawannusantara.com/2022/06/wadek-iii-fis-uin-sumut-dan-mahasiswa.html>

<https://www.bangsawannusantara.com/2022/02/nazil-mumtaz-al-mujtahid-juara-umum.html>