STUDY OF REPORTING ON SCHOOL PRINCIPLES CORRUPTION CASES IN THE INDONESIAN TIMES MEDIA: THEO VAN LEEUWEN'S

Yayu Agustiani

IKIP Siliwangi
yayuagustiani647@gmail.com

Abstract

Internet media is one of the needs of the community in social life, both related to knowledge and others. This is considering the existence of online media in the millennial era which is considered to be the fastest choice for the public to find out the most recent and updated information. Thus the public must be even better at consuming the news they get to be digested again for the news they get so that any information the public can filter information. This research is focused on critical discourse analysis regarding the news text of school principal corruption in one of the Indonesian Times Online Media. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method, the data obtained and will be analyzed using an analytical model according to Theo Van Leeuwen. In general, Theo Van Leeuwen's analysis shows how the parties involved in the news are displayed or sometimes omitted in a report, especially in online media. Data collection was carried out using two approaches, namely the approach in the form of exclusion and inclusion. Thus the purpose of this study is to reveal the forms of exclusion in critical discourse related to principal corruption in internet media, as well as to reveal forms of inclusion in critical discourse related to principal corruption in internet media. Meanwhile, data collection techniques in this study used listening, reading, and note-taking techniques.

Keywords: Theo Van Leeuwen's critical discourse, corruption

Abstrak

Media internet merupakan salah satu kebutuhan masyarakat dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat, baik yang berkaitan dengan ilmu pengetahuan maupun yang lainnya. Hal ini mengingat keberadaan media online di era milenial dianggap sebagai pilihan tercepat bagi masyarakat untuk mengetahui informasi terkini dan terbaru. Dengan demikian masyarakat harus lebih baik lagi dalam mengkonsumsi berita-berita yang mereka dapatkan untuk dicerna kembali atas berita yang mereka dapatkan sehingga setiap informasi dapat disaring oleh masyarakat. Penelitian ini mengkaji analisis wacana kritis terhadap teks berita korupsi kepala sekolah di salah satu media online Times Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan model analisis Theo Van Leeuwen. Secara umum, analisis Theo Van Leeuwen menunjukkan bagaimana pihak-pihak yang terlibat dalam pemberitaan ditampilkan atau terkadang dihilangkan dalam sebuah pemberitaan, khususnya di media online. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan dua pendekatan, yaitu pendekatan berupa eksklusi dan inklusi. Maka dari itu tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengungkap bentuk-bentuk eksklusi dalam wacana kritis terkait korupsi prinsipal di media internet, serta mengungkap bentuk-bentuk inklusi dalam wacana kritis terkait korupsi prinsipal di media internet. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teknik menyimak, membaca, dan mencatat.

Kata Kunci: Analisis Wacana Kritis Theo Van Leeuwen, Korupsi

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the media is one of the most important communication channels in human life. With the existence of media, humans can interact and get information from various updated sources that can add knowledge and insight regarding what is sought and obtained. This makes it easier for humans to be able to communicate, learn, provide information and other things. McLuhan and Quentin Fiore (Khatimah, H. 2018, p. 121) argued that the media in this era of all-technology has become the essence of society. It is seen that society and the media are always related. This is because the media is an important part of everyday people's lives. Consciously or not that the media has a positive and negative impact on the mindset and characteristics of society. Thus the public must be able to digest the information obtained again, in order to avoid bad influences.According to Ashadi Siregar (Khatimah, H. 2018, p. 125) it can be interpreted that online media is a term for a media that is already telecommunication and multimedia based with internet features. In this media there is an online portal, radio, website (website), online press, online television, and others. It has its own characteristics in accordance with the existence of facilities to enable consumers to take advantage of it. With these various internet sites, there are various kinds of information and news you want, with social, educational, current news, entertainment and other themes so that they can add knowledge and insight to readers and listeners.

Andini (Hy, M. 2022, p. 102) said that the nature of the work of the mass media is to report events, or the entire content of the media is nothing but a constructed reality in such a way that it forms a meaningful story or discourse. Any current events or information conveyed to the public via online media will not be affected by this media's role in providing information and explaining how to understand any news related to certain events, incidents or trends in the general public. As a consequence, when news is conveyed to the public, many findings will be generated. Public responses and comments about the news in question will depend on the type of language style used to deliver it. Each mass media has its own characteristics in presenting the information or news it conveys, perhaps it is written in a unique style of language to increase the reader's confidence when reading the news or the media may also present it. The editorial creed and integrity of the source

material's authors has tainted that information. This makes people always misinterpret the information they get, so it's easy to conclude any information just like that.

With this in mind, people must be smarter in sorting out whatever news they consume, whether it's news that happens around or outside the area. Because by selecting the news that is read, people are able to interpret the information conveyed. As is the case that is being widely discussed, namely regarding corruption committed by school principals who withdrew their students' savings which reached IDR 120,000,000. This was confirmed by the Head of the Banjar City Education and Culture Office, H. Kaswad, that we had summoned the person concerned to the office 3 times to provide guidance on this issue but apparently it was not resolved so this case emerged. This happened because the parents couldn't stand it and had lost patience with the attitude of the school principal who was delaying paying their children's savings, so this case arose.

The mass media and social media made this corruption case viral so that it spread very quickly. As a result, many parties interpret the news heard and read. One media that frequently reports on this case is Time Indonesia, which describes the corruption case of the school principal committed by YR against students' savings. The news presented by Time Indonesia If the analysis is carried out using Theo Van Leeuwen's critical discourse analysis, there will be many inclinations and inconsistencies in the work mentioned above. The model in question is used to see how an individual or group (actor) is represented in the news event concerned, both as a ruling authority and as an opposition. The model is based on the main concepts in the wording of news articles, namely exclusion and inclusion. Sumarlan (Alfianika, N. 2013, p. 35) argues that discourse is the most complete unit of language and is expressed orally, such as speeches, lectures, sermons, and dialogues or in writing such as short stories, books, letters in terms of coherence and sincerity. In line with this, Brow and Yule (Alfianika, N. 2013, p. 35) state that discourse analysis examines the language used. Whether language is used for transactions, i.e. to convey meaning, or whether language is used for interaction, i.e. to express ideas in social and personal contexts, is still being debated. Arsa, et al. (Amalia, R. et al. 2021, p. 204) suggests that according to Theo van Leeuwen's theoretical model, social actors are identified and presented in public using relevant scouting strategies (Fauzan, 2014), meaning that parties or groups that are more prominent in holding control compared to other parties or groups

who do not have control or with a more prominent position eventually become the subject of research. Meanwhile, Eriyanto (Andheska H. 2015, p. 56) highlighted the fact that Theo Van Leeuwen's analysis of the manuscript includes both exclusive and non-exclusive material (inclusion). Exclusion is a strategy that uses certain media to identify certain organizations from groups that aim to smear or identify the organization concerned. The above exclusions are carried out by passivation or substitution of a small child. In contrast, inclusion is a tactic used to bring a person or organization into a newsworthy state. This inclusion procedure is as follows: differentiation-indifference, objectification-abstraction, and language-categorization.

In line with this, Syafruddin, N.I. (2021:38) suggests that the form of exclusion is as follows a) passivation is a process in which certain actors or groups of people avoid being mentioned in certain news, with the term "passivation" usually using the prefix "ter-", "di", and "ke-an". b) The goal of this strategy is to turn verbs into nouns. Utilizing additional pe-an as a tool for implementing a nominalization strategy. c) the use of subordinate clauses is the right choice if the clause aims to eliminate actors or actors who act as subjects. While the form of inclusion as follows a) Differentiation – Differentiation, differentiation is a tactic to include different parties or groups in a discourse that is intended to act as a differentiator if the main parties in the discourse will be revealed in an unpleasant way. In contrast, indifference is a tactic in which an actor's performance in a text is disclosed in secret, not by comparing the treatment of other parties. b) Objectivation – Abstraction, objectivity is concerned with gathering actor information about specific events that consists of specific factual details without resorting to ambiguous or overarching generalizations. In contrast to this, abstract writing is the process of an actor writing a script in an abstract style. The characteristics of the abstract writing process are described by using the word many times, often, repeatedly, and so on. c) Nomination – Categorization, Nomination is the process of submitting categories to actors without identity and general information only. On the other hand, categorization is a method of categorizing television shows that reveals the actor's true colors, such as his physical appearance, character beliefs, and so on. d) Nomination – Identification, nomination is a request submitted to the perpetrator subject to the disclosed standard operating procedures in any case. On the other hand, assistance is an action given to an actor that is shown by

clearly identifying the actor, both from his social, physical category, as well as certain events or actions. e) Determination – Indetermination, determination is the work of an actor whose name is not stated in detail, and is only referred to as an anonymous actor. Conversely, indetermination is a request made to a social actor by stating his name or position in writing clearly. f) Asimilasi – Individualisasi, asimilasi adalah praktik seorang aktor yang hanya mengidentifikasi komunitas atau posisi akting dalam populasi umum. Individualisasi, di sisi lain, adalah kategori yang didefinisikan dengan jelas untuk aktor sosial yang lebih berkualitas dan terspesialisasi, g) Association – Disassociation, association is carried out between actors or social groups by mingling them with social groups that are more inclusive of the actors concerned. Thus, it can be concluded that the form of analysis of Theo Leeuwen's theory is very careful and thorough to reveal something in the news of a discourse published by the media. However, the reason why the author chose to write about this corruption case is because this case needs to be understood by the wider community as media consumers. In addition, because the circumstances surrounding this case are related to the existence of the role of educators, this case has received public attention. The purpose of this study is to describe Times Indonesia in identifying and highlighting important actors in a story about school corruption cases that can undermine public ideology. Finally, the findings of this study can help the general public understand the main points of the news reported by the relevant Indonesian Times media. There may be some evidence that was examined as part of the discussion of allegations of corruption in the head of education that occurred in a particular city.

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Based on this background, the main issues raised in this case are as follows. 1) What format does Times Indonesia use for its article on school principal corruption in the education sector? 2) What is the form of inclusion in the Indonesian Times in reporting on alleged corruption by school principals in the world of education.

METHODS

In this study, researchers used a qualitative descriptive method. Mohajan and Haradhan (Yuliani, 2018) state that descriptive qualitative is defined as research that examines natural social action events emphasizing the way people interpret and understand their experiences to maximize social reality so that individuals can solve their problems. In collecting data, the researcher used listening to the utterances spoken by children when communicating at school. Mahsun said that listening style is not only related to the use of spoken or written language, but also the use of other languages. However, in this study, only listening to written language was used. Meanwhile, the instruments he uses are mobile phones and stationery to record the results of the analysis related to the discourse. Theo Van Leeuwen's approach to analyzing critical discourse on corruption news is the critical discourse analysis approach. Theo Van Leeuwen's critical analysis focuses on 1) text dimensions, 2) discourse practice dimensions, and (3) sociocultural practice dimensions. The data in this study were obtained from news on the theme of corruption cases published on the Indonesian Times website.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Discourse analysis of Theo Van Leeuwen

Van Leeuwen's analysis generally reveals the identities of the actors or groups of people who appear in a certain report. There are two central perspectives in this situation. First, there is the procedure of removing actors (exclusively) in which a group of actors or actors mentioned in the story text are hurt or killed in the storyline. The second is that the process of including actors (inclusion) is related to the question of how each organizational group is divided using the news mentioned above.

a. Forms of Exclusion in the Indonesian Times media

1) Passivation

a) Actually, we have summoned the person concerned to the service 3 times to provide guidance on this matter.

b) But apparently it was not resolved so this case sticks out.

The use of the words "done" and "resolved" was deliberately formed passively with the aim of intimidating perpetrators who have information about certain corruption cases

before the general public knows about it. In the text of the report, it can be seen carefully that the actors involved in reporting on YR's corruption have provided guidance regarding the case, but this did not produce results, whether it was the party that was wrong in solving the problem so that the guidance on the case could not be resolved. Furthermore, the word "resolved" simply shows the alleged party without showing the actor acting as a supervisor in observing suspected corruption cases, resulting in confusion when interpreting the suspect as a responsive person during training or a supervisor who is unable to be responsive.

2) Nomination

a)   We have summoned the service 3 times for coaching

Coverage that has already been aired can be reviewed carefully to see that the actors who carry out the coaching procedure are obscured in the coverage by using the noun lexicon, namely "coaching". This is in line with Theo van Leeuwen's view (Syafruddin, N.I. 2021, p. 40) Nominalization is indeed a tactic used to eliminate actors or social groups by spreading additional messages, resulting in strong events.

b. Bentuk Inklusi dalam media *Times Indonesia*

1) Differentiation – indifference

a) That his party has facilitated the BJB loan YR to complete its obligations to students.

b) We have actually summoned the person concerned.

It can be seen from the fragment of the sentence "That his party has facilitated the BJB loan YR to complete its obligations to students" is a form of differentiation inclusion technique which shows two different things and is compared between the words his party & students ". His party is the head of the service while students are students whose savings were corrupted by the school principal. Apart from that, the fragment of the sentence "Actually we have called the person concerned" is a differentiation inclusion technique which shows two different things and is compared between the words "in question & we". The person concerned is the head of the YR school and we are the head of the service.

2) Objectivation – Abstraction

a)   For the total savings of grade 7 students, YR still has to pay around IDR 48 million.

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b) The loan money of around IDR 48,300,000 was immediately handed over to the committee representing the parents of the students who were present.

The quote from the paragraph above is an example of objective fact because the paragraph contains words that can explain something clearly to the reader. The word IDR 48 million cash presents a book that is clear and not abstract. In addition, the sentence "loan money of around Rp. 48,300,000 was immediately handed over to the committee representing the parents of the students who were present" was an additional clear instruction and was explained directly by the agency so that the reinforcement of the case was very clear.

3) Nomination and Categorization

a) Nono, one of the former parents of SDN 2 Situbatu students who is now in grade 8 of junior high school, admitted that he had lost patience with the attitude of the school principal who delayed paying his child's savings.

b) Uncle Supriatna said that his party had facilitated YR for the BJB loan to complete its obligations to students.

In the quoted discourse there are several nominations and categorizations, but one of the sentence fragments above shows that the actors or parties involved in the reporting of the case have been explained clearly and as is. In addition, it can be reviewed carefully that there is a vocabulary of names to provide information on the identity of actors or parties involved in reporting. In this report, the parties who are guilty or suspects and those who follow up on the school principal's corruption case have been presented in a straightforward and clear manner without any intention of giving a generalizing effect. Leeuwen (Hy, M. 2022, p. 110) stated that when reporting, it is not the specific category of social actors that is mentioned, but the community or what it is or what is mentioned is a category of social actors.

4) Nomination-Identification

a) For the actions of this unscrupulous school principal, his party has submitted the BAP file to BKPSDM Banjar City.

In one of the sentence fragments in the report, it can be seen that the actor or party is not clearly shown. This party is only spoken with unscrupulous school principals. While the principal of the school is not special. So, it is not clear to whom the person is shown.

5) Determination – Indetermination

a) Determination

Savings from students until my child is in grade 8 of junior high school has not been distributed. If you count the total amount of savings that have not been given by the school, it is around IDR 120 million. The use of the phrase "school party" is an anonymous phrase that is used to present an actor or party that is not clear or is not displayed without an identity. The school's phrase can be presented that the actor or party diverted student savings at the school. As for the phrase from the school, there is a generalization effect so that it is represented that the entire school is the one who misappropriates student savings. In line with (Syafruddin, N.I. et al. 2021, p. 44) suggests using anonymous or plural clues as a means to reveal clues to the perpetrator.

b) Identification

YR, who has served as Principal of SDN 2 Situbatu for 9 years, admits that he uses most of the student's savings for his personal interests. The excerpt of the sentence above is included in individualization because the excerpt of the sentence above is displayed clearly by the party or suspect. Actors appear with their initials only. But it still makes people do not understand the individual actors or actors clearly. As for the sentence that contains a clear and detailed mention of the party, namely the name of the head of the Kaswad service and his secretary Uncle and the representative of the student's parents, namely Nono.

6) Assimilation – Individualization

a) Assimilation

The arrival of the parents of former students who want to claim their rights.

The excerpt of the sentence above is included in assimilation, because the excerpt of the sentence above does not appear in real terms. The use of the word former student parents is still common. So that the sentence fragment is included in assimilation.

b) Individualization

YR, who has served as Principal of SDN 2 Situbatu for 9 years, admits that he uses most of the student's savings for his personal interests.

The excerpt of the sentence above is included in individualization because the excerpt of the sentence above is displayed clearly by the party or suspect. Actors appear with their initials only. But it still makes people not understand the individual actors or actors clearly.

As for the sentence that contains a clear and detailed mention of the party, namely the name of the head of the Kaswad service and his secretary Uncle and the representative of the student's parents, namely Nono.

7) Association – Disassociation

a) Association

The arrival of former parents of students who wanted to claim their rights was heavily guarded by the police because initially the parents wanted to seal the gate of SDN 2 Situbatu.

The excerpt of the sentence above is included in the association because the excerpt of the sentence above is related to the other party. The parties that are connected are the arrival of parents who demand their rights in front of the school, and are connected with the police who guard in front of the school gate so that there are no riots.

b) Disassociation

The student's savings are savings since the students were in grade 1 of elementary school, out of a total of 23 students/classes.

The excerpt of the sentence above is included in disassociation because the excerpt of the sentence above is not connected with another party. The party or student is only mentioned alone without being connected with others. It can be concluded that the analysis that has been carried out on a discourse contains several words and sentences used by journalists to eliminate a party involved in the news. In addition, there are several passive sentences that require more careful thought in reading published news.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the problem and the purpose of the previous analysis, conclusions can be drawn about the exclusive and inclusive forms of Theo Van Leeuwen's work as follows.

1. A form of exclusion in the reporting of the Indonesian Times regarding the school principal corruption case, there are many scripts being written that use passivity and nominalization to target actors

2. Forms of inclusion in the Indonesian Times regarding corruption cases in the world of education namely school principals, found strategies of differentiation,

objectivation-activation, nomination and categorization, nominations-identifications, determination-indetermination, assimilation-individualization, associations-disassociation in the Indonesian Times media cause an actor to be portrayed clearly and accurately without implying any generalizations about the consumers or viewers in the production.

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