CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF THE NEWS OF THE CORRUPTION CASE OF TABANAN REGENT NI PUTU EKA WIRYASTUTI IN *TEMPO ONLINE MEDIA*

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to critically analyze the news discourse on corruption cases that were carried out by the Regent of Tabanan, Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti, in the online media presented by *Tempo*. This research focused on three aspects of the analysis of Discourse critical, that is, microstructural, mesostructure, as well as macrostructural, how Discourse is produced and consumed. This research is oriented on the critical discourse analysis model of Norman Fairclough using descriptive qualitative research methods. The source of this research is the news column from online media Tempo with data in the form of two samples of news rubrics. This research produces three points, viz at the point of textual or textual analysis (micro), it is produced that these two rubrics use Language Which No half-hearted, like use diction collusion, missed, black notes, cheating laws, farce, and the controversial choice of diction in the title. Besides that, the mention of the character's name in the rubric and inconsistency in using that name is mentioned. The second point is the analysis of discourse or *discourse practice* (meso), which results that the *Tempo* news rubric is the rubric of the latest and actual news because it presents news about the government and the state of Indonesia in a straightforward language and doesn't beat around the bush. Then the third point *is* sociocultural or sociocultural analysis *practice* (macro), which consists of three levels (situational, institutional, and social). At a rate, Situational relates to how a text is produced according to the context of the current situation happens; at the institutional level, rubric writing involves sources as evidence and reinforcement of what is expressed, and at the social level, reporters and editors try to reveal facts about corrupt practices by legal officials. All three tiers produce that *Tempo is* already aligned with a social phenomenon.

Keywords: analysis discourse critical, Norman Fairclough, Tempo.

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to critically analyze the news discourse of corruption cases carried out by the Regent of Tabanan Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti in online media presented by Tempo. This study focused on three aspects of critical discourse analysis, namely, microstructural, mesostructure, and macrostructural, how Discourse is produced and consumed. This research is based on Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis model using descriptive qualitative research methods. The source of this research is the rubric of news from Tempo online media with data in the form of two samples of news rubrics. This study resulted in three points, namely in the point of analysis of textual or textual (micro) produced that these two rubrics use unmitigated Language, such US the use of collusion diction, plugs, black notepad, cunning laws, joke, and controversial diction selection on the title. In addition, the mention of the name of the character in the rubric and inconsistency in using the name mentioned. Then the second point, namely discourse practice (meso) analysis, produces that the Tempo news rubric is a rubric of the latest and actual news because it presents news about the government and the state of Indonesia with straightforward and non-long-winded Language. Then the third point of sociocultural analysis, or sociocultural practice (macro), consists of three levels (siteal, institutional, and social).At the national level, it is concerned with how a text is produced in the context of the situation that is happening; at the institutional level, rubric writing involves the source as evidence and reinforcement of what is disclosed; and at the social level, reporters and editors seek to reveal the facts surrounding the corrupted practices of legal official. The three levels produce that Tempo is in harmony with existing social phenomena.

Keywords: critical discourse analysis, Norman Fairclough, Tempo.

Introduction

Media *Tempo* is Wrong One platform journalist Which provides news latest, with existing platforms digital *Tempo* Which Can access with easily giveprofit to the public For the following development. Case corruption becomes Wrong.One topic Which becomes a highlight in the news is Tempo. Because case corruption Can happenanywhere And matter. Corruption became something form of crime Which No There is he stopped (Aminuddin, 2020). According to the Dictionary Big Language, Indonesia, Corruption is interpreted as deviation or abuse of Money in a country (company, organization, foundation, etc.) For-profit, personal, or personal other. *Indonesia Corruption Watch* (ICW)stated that throughout 2020 there were 1,218   corruption

cases (https://nasional.compas.com/read/2021/04/09/18483491/icw-sepanjang-2020-ada-1298-t accused-corruption-case-state-loss-rp-567).

Corruption is something That is rotten, wicked, And damaged, based on reality.The act of corruption concerns; something that is immoral in nature and circumstances that are rotten, and concerns the position agency or apparatus of government (Sukiyat, 2020: 4). Corruption is an abuse of trust given by others for personal gain (Rukmana, 2013). According to him, there are three things that make Corruption fulfilled, namely 1) a person has the power including to determine public policy and conduct administration of the policy, 2) the existence of *economic rents,* namely the economic benefits that exist as a result of the public policy, and 3) the existing system opens up opportunities for it to occur violation by the public official concerned. These three things are aspects that must be fulfilled. For, say, somebody does follow criminal Corruption. Third matter These are things that become opportunities for certain persons to take action against criminal Corruption.

Tempo's press media became one of the news media that highlighted cases of Corruption in Indonesia. Tempo is trying to report to the public about corruption cases carried out by state officials with attractive and neat news packaging. Some time Currently, Tempo was highlighting a corruption case committed by a beautiful Regent named Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti. The case of the Regent of Tabanan, Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti, is in the spotlight of experts and is the main topic in talks on various mediums.

Reporting on the *Tempo media* shows the reality that occurred, especially in the scope of officials who turned out to be a lot of corrupt and fraudulent practices. Media Tempo tries to give awareness to the readers will person, place, And incident reality. A large part of life also depends on the media to make sense of the abundance of information that exists (Aminudin, 2020). As news media information sources can be studied and analyzed, the Discourse. Study This will analyze discourse news corruption carried out by the Regent of Tabanan, Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti. Through critical discourse analysis, instead of just knowing How body text, however Also context, as well as a message delivered via Tempo mass media. Language is analyzed not only to describe linguistic aspects but also to connect with context (Lasetta ayatollah, 2013).

Tarigan (2019) states that Discourse is the complete unit of Language and highest or greatest above the sentence or clause with coherence and cohesion. Structure discourse own meaning Which continuous, own prefix And suffix Which clear.   Discourse is a unit of Language, oral or writing, Whose own linkages or continuity between parts (cohesion), coherence (*coherent*), and meaningful (*meaningful*) that is used to communicate in a social context (Setiawati, 2019: 5). Discourse is the highest element in Language as a complete sentence form that contains a discussion on topics appropriate to the context. Ideas in Discourse have the objective of conveying information specific to the reader.

Critical discourse analysis is used to study relationships between Discourse and social and cultural development in different social domains (Jorgensen, 2007). Prayogi (2020) says that through analysis discourse, We Can More go a long way to dismantling

the abuse of power, domination, and injustice that is carried out and produced subtly through news texts. In the discourse analysis, the researcher can see as well as dismantling all matters of ideological practice in the media. This research is a form-critical discourse analysis study of news coverage in the tempo media regarding corruption cases Tabanan Regent Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti in which decision Justice make dumbfounded by several parties.

On analysis discourse critical This use approach analysis discourse Norman Fairclough. Fairclough tries to build a model analysis discourse Whose own contributions to social and cultural analysis combine or link traditional analysis textual with context public Which wider. Framework analysis Which was developed by Fairclough, consists of (1) analysis of text or textual (micro), that is, description (description) regarding the text; (2) discourse analysis or discourse practice (meso), namely the interpretation of the relationship between the discourse production process and the text; (3) analysis sociocultural or sociocultural practice (macro), namely explanation (explanation) the relationship between process discourse with social processes (Prayogi, 2020).

Critical discourse analysis is an attempt or process to provide an explanation from a text of "social reality" that is willing or being studied by a person or group dominant Which tendencies own objective certain For obtain What Which wanted. In certain contexts, according to critical discourse analysis, one must be aware of their existence and interest. Therefore, the analysis that is formed later is realized to have been influenced by the author of various factors. In addition, it must also be realized that in every Discourse, there is the desired meaning and image as well as the interests that are being fought for (Airport, 2012). The fundamental understanding of critical discourse analysis is that Discourse is not understood solely as an object of language study, which ultimately uses critical discourse analysis language is the Language in the text that is analyzed, but it is the Language that is analyzed in discourse analysis critical different with studies Language in understanding linguistics traditional. The Language used in critical discourse analysis not only describes aspects of Language but also relates it to context. The context referred to in this case is the Language used for a specific purpose, including the practice of power to be conveyed by the author. Critical discourse analysis sees Language as an important fact, namely how Language is used to see power imbalances in social structures or, more specifically public (Darmas, 2009).

There are several theories used in critical discourse analysis research; one of them is analysis critical Norman Fairclough. Fairclough in Eriyanto (2001) concentrates discursive attention on Language. Fairclough uses Discourse to refer to the usage of Language as a social practice, more than an individual activity or to reflect something. Discourse is a form of action; someone uses Language as an action world/reality. Norman Fairclough's AWK model basically analyzes deep Discourse three dimensions, namely text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice. In the text the text is analyzed linguistically by looking at vocabulary, semantics, and grammar, including coherence and cohesiveness, and how words

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or sentences are combined to form meaning. Discourses practice relates to the process of production And consumption of text. Sociocultural practice relates to the context of outside text And context. Fairclough in Eriyanto   View text at multiple levels. A text not only displays how something objects are described but also how relationships between objects are defined. Three basic elements in the model Norman Fairclough, namely: representation, relation, And identity.

Point attention on analysis discourse practice model Fairclough is How production And consumption text. Something practice discourse will determine something text formed or produced (Eriyanto, 2001). According to Norman Fairclough, How sociocultural practice determines the text is an indirect relationship but mediated by discourse practice. If the ideology and beliefs of the people are paternalistic, then their relationship with the text will be mediated by How to text the produced in something process And practice discourse formation (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 321). Community ideology plays a role in shaping a text, and a text can not be separated from the ideology of society, the ideology that looks at the absorbed how a text can present.

Method Study

This study uses the approach qualitative character _ descriptive, that is, with serve data descriptive form words written or oral from people And perpetrators Which can be observed (Fitrah, 2017, p. 44). Murdiyanto (2020: 18) says that the study of qualitative This characteristic is descriptive And use an inductive approach. Study This focused on analysis discourse critical on news case corruption prosecutor Pinangki in media online *Tempo*. Source study This takes sample news online taken from t h e site tempo.com. First rubric title Ex Tabanan Regent Ni Putu Eka Immediately Tried in Case Corruption DID (2022) with reporter M Rosseno Aji and editor Eko Ari Wibowo, uploaded on Saturday, 21 May 2022, 14:40 WIB (*https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1699957/case-rafael-alun-mimpian-kpk -admit-not-sign-principle*). Second rubric titled KPK Hold Ex Regent of Tabanan Age Determination Suspect The DID case (2022) with reporter M Resseno Aji and editor Eko Ari WIbowo uploaded on Thursday , 24 March 2022 20:19 WIB (*https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1574545/kpk-tahan-eks-bupati-tabanan-usai-penetapan-tersangka-case-did*) .

The research data is in the form of Norman Fairclough's critical analysis, namely text analysis or *textual* (micro), namely the description (*description*) of the text, discourse analysis or discourse practice (meso), namely the interpretation (*interpretation*) of the relationship between production processes Discourse and text, sociocultural or *sociocultural analysis practice* (macro), namely explanation (*explanation*) the relationship between discourse processes and social processes. The data collection technique is done by reading and note techniques. Samples were randomly selected in the form of related news with the case Tabanan Regent Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti. Technique analysis in study This is by reading careful data from the news (rubric), Which has been obtained. Furthermore, record every bullet points Which enters in category discourse analysis Norman Fairclough.

Results and Discussion

Analysis discourse with approach analysis critical Norman Fairclough, divided become three dimensions that are dimensions *textual* (micro), *course practice* (meso), and analysis sociocultural or *sociocultural practice* (macro).

1. **Dimensions textual**

In this first dimension, Norman tries to describe the discourse text. Analysis critical discourse will focus on the use of reporter and editor language with *Tempo* as the medium in conveying the news to the public. Analysis discourse critical requires an analysis of the use of Language empirically and in a social context (Munfarida, 2014). The first rubric is entitled *Ex Tabanan Regent Ni Putu Eka Immediately Tried in Case DID Corruption* with reporter M Rosseno Aji and editor Eko Ari Wibowo. In the title, the reporter And editor use Language *collusion* a mention that Rifa Surya, who is Head of Allocation Fund Section Special Physical II Directorate General Balance Finance The Ministry of Finance, knows about the collaboration Correct between Ni Putu Eka with I Dewa Nyoman Wiratmaja Lecturer Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Udayana Bali. Say *collusion* Which used in a manner No direct give image negative to Head Allocation Fund Section Special Physical II Directorate General Balance Finance Ministry of Finance Which let Work The same No Correct the happen. Matter This is Also seen in the quote beginning on the rubric newsfollowing:

Head Name Allocation Fund Section Special Physical II Directorate General Balance Finance Ministry of Finance dragged in polemic, Ex Tabanan Regent Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti. Like quoted from Magazine Tempo edition 21 May 2022.

Image negative return displayed with election diction form *bribe* in KPK's mention of Ex Tabanan Regent Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti. Reporters and editors provide a negative image of the KPK with open Language and no half-hearted. This caused negative thoughts towards upper societyperformance government, Which until No success in supervision DID in 2018 for Tabanan Regency, Bali. Matter seen in the news section excerpt following:

The KPK thought that Eka et al. gave bribes of IDR 600 million and USS 55,300 to Rifa so that Tabanan would get DID in 2018.

Furthermore, when mentioning figures in the news section, reporters and editors don't look responsible in naming the suspect. Reporters and editors are also visibly inconsistent in mentioning the name of the Regent of Tabanan, Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti. In the beginning, the reporter and editor alwaysmention the Name suspect with the following title. However, in the sentence, furthermore reporter And editor only say his name just. This matter is seen in quote following:

Regent Ni Putu Eka *was appointed as a suspect Because they suspected accepted gratification from Rifa Surya.*

Eka *confess has given known KPK about the meeting with Rifa Surya and Dewa Nyoman Wiratmaja.*

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However, at the end of the sentence, the news did not mention names, either by direct name or by name beginning with the title. Reporters and editors use pronouns with terms And mention age.

In the second title, the reporter And editor return use election diction Which is controversial is *KPK Hold Ex Regent of Tabanan After Determination Suspect DID case* reporter M Rosseno Aji And editor Eko Ari Wibowo. Election diction *love Happy* in news, reporters, and editors want to tell the public that the public is very disappointed with Regent Eka along ranks. Basically, *Happy* is used To give a saying on achievement, which Can form performance or superiority matter. This *Happy is* used to achievements positive. Whereas, in the title diction, *love Happy* addressed the KPK, in fact, the performance is negative Because it gives a piece on the verdict that was given to Regent Eka. This gives an image negative against the KPK along staff; the public will judge the performance of law enforcers as bad or not worth emulating. The 2-year sentence given to Regent Eka was assessed as too light And not worth his deeds. On the news, these are reporters and editors. It also displays the source person direct from KPK as a form of support for the Discourse displayed. Matter the seen in the following quote:

"Society says Happy to the KPK because the arena has succeeded in maintaining verdict light to Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti, "

Then in the next sentence, that is:

Saying Happy is not only given to the prosecutor but Court great. According to Kurnia, MA gave **notes black** *in an effort to eradicate Corruption.* **Enforcer law cunning** *that should reward punishment maximum, he said, precisely only sentenced 2-year prison.*

Black record diction and *cunning law enforcers* are used in the next sentence; diction *notes black* And *cunning* own meaning bad. Notes black means something matter Which is bad or not good, so it is said black notes. Cheating means cheating or dishonesty. With these two dictions, the reporter and editor reiterated Language enforcer law, KPK, And Court great No capable do his job in a manner Good. The second enforcer law the rated has tarnished law in Indonesia, namely with cheating on the verdict handed down to Regent Eka. The actions of Regent Eka were considered a joke and not taken seriously, even though Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti accepted bribes. This can be seen in the sentence using *joke diction* by *Tempo;* here's the quote:

The KPK considers whole handling case bribery, money laundering, and conspiracy wicked, Which done Eka only **slapstick** *only.*

2. Dimensions Mesostructural (Analysis Practice discursive)

In this dimension, critical discourse analysis, according to Norman, will focus on how Discourse texts are produced and consumed; in this case, discursive practices include ways worker media produce A discourse. *Tempo* is a media journalist Who presents news about the government and the condition of Indonesia in a language that is straightforward And No

wordy. *Tempo* is daily general online, Which can influence the opinion of the public in Indonesia wide Enough (Maghvira, 2017). On reporting corruption cases by government officials in Indonesia, *Tempo* has a big role in the news. *Tempo* is an active media that continues to report cases latest about Corruption in Indonesia. Usi n g a magazine with a design that is different from other media also makes *Tempo* trusted by the wider community and becomes a guideline in information about Corruption Which happens. *Tempo* tries to display news with accurate and honest information by presenting news that is always the latest.

Tempo has several missions that continue to be used as guidelines in reporting news (Maghvira, 2017), namely 1) produce multimedia products that are independent and free from any pressure to accommodate and distribute the voices different equitably, 2) produce high-quality multimedia products and stick to the codeethics, 3) become place Work Which Healthy And prosper as well as reflect the diversity of Indonesia, 4) having a work process that values and adds value to all stakeholders interest, 5) become land activity Which enriches treasury artistic, intellectual, And world business through upgrade ideas _ _ new, Language,and good visual appearance, and 6) being a market leader in the multimedia business and supporters.

3. Dimensions Macrostructural (Sociostructural)

In the third dimension, Norman tries to analyze a critical discourse analysis according to the social situation; namely, there are three levels, situational, institutional, and social. Clapper mentions that the social context that exists outside the media actually influences How Discourse There is in media, on level situational, related to how a text is produced based on the context of the situation that is happening. Case Corruption is a common thing in the government system in Indonesia. This matter should be of particular concern because of its relation to violations of things that are not should do. Corrupt practices, especially in relation to the legal officials themselves in where official law should protect, And give examples of Which are Correct about system law in Indonesia. The government Keeps going to intensify anti-corruption, but in reality, the situational officials themselves are not in harmony with the principles of government.

At the institutional level, the writing of the rubric of the two stories involved sources as evidence and reinforcement of what reporters and editors disclose. Election The source is from the KPK institution, where an organization in the field of Corruption is expected. People increasingly believe in things that are discussed in the news. On a social level, reporters and editors try to reveal the facts surrounding the corrupt practices that have been committed by legal officers. Of course, with this, he tried to urge the government to immediately repair the system law. There is. Because case prosecutor Pinangki This No is a case that can simply be ignored, the prosecutor is an example of a society in the world law should be a role model, but in this case, the community becomes doubt the legal system of government.

Conclusion

Critical discourse analysis is an activity to critically analyze a discourse by watching aspects of the environment of Discourse. Norman Fairclough says that analysis discourse is critical to A discourse done by paying attention to aspects of the Language used in producing texts, paying attention to how a text is produced and consumed, and expressing that writing in a discourse is a form of social practice. Both news reporters and editors use direct text diction and are impressed, not half-hearted. Then supported by election sources in the preparation of Discourse as a form of strengthening Discourse. On the network text production, reporters and editors involve trusted institutional sources. Then on social culture, it results that Tempo is already in harmony with the current social phenomenon happening in society.

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