

Textual Analysis of Corruption News Text on Trans TV and Global TV Media: Critical Discourse Analysis by Norman Fairclough

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe the textual level of discourse on reporting corruption in Trans TV and Global TV media. The research employed a theoretical and methodological approach. Theoretically, this research used a model of critical discourse analysis by Norman Fairclough. The methodological approach used in this research was descriptive qualitative. The results of the study were concerned with two things. Firstly, the vocabulary used in the E-KTP corruption news texts broadcasted on Trans TV tend to be in the form of a formal vocabulary, while those on Global TV tend to use informal vocabulary. The expressions used in Trans TV tend to be the expression of euphemism, while those on Global TV tend to use metaphors. Secondly, regarding grammatical analysis, Trans TV and Global TV utilize active and passive sentences, positive-negative sentences, modalities, and personal pronouns. Thirdly, regarding text structure analysis, the corruption news texts on Trans TV and Global TV tend to show a pattern or structure consisting of five elements, namely the news headline, news date, news lead, news body, and the end of the news.

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INTRODUCTION

The news is one form of information presentation related to events which become the main topic in the community. Discourse on corruption is one of the topics that is mostly discussed by the public, especially in television media both locally and nationally. In essence, corruption is a "social parasite" which destroys the structure of government and becomes a major obstacle to the course of government and development.

Totally, in 2016, the Corruption Eradication Commission (CEC) conducted 96 investigation activity, 99 investigations, and 77 prosecution activities, both new cases and the rest of the case handling in the previous year. Execution of 81 court decisions that have permanent legal force has been established. More than 497.6 billion rupiahs has been put into the state treasury in the form of non-tax state revenue from handling corruption cases (CEC, 2017).

Mardikantoro (2014) in his research entitled "Critical Discourse Analysis in the Headings (Anti) Corruption in Indonesian Newspapers" explained that the attitudes and views of newspapers on corruption cases in Indonesia were manifested in the editorial discourse of (anti) corruption. This study aims to describe the differences in the headline (Anti) Corruption in several Indonesian-language newspapers. The results of the study are as follows. First, with a frame of criticizing the news of corruption, Koran Tempo in its two headlines expressed its disapproval of the news of corruption. This disagreement was caused by some irregularities in the trial and the defense of investigators of corruption cases that went to jail. Second, with a frame of supporting corruption news, Kompas, Republika, Koran Tempo, Jawa Pos, and Suara Merdeka newspapers have agreed on attitudes and views and support news of corruption in newspapers. This support refers to efforts to eradicate corruption which can be realized in the arrest of suspected corruptors, trials and legal verdicts against suspected corruptors.

Reporting corruption news certainly uses a medium to convey it to the community, namely language. Television in constructing reality including ideology certainly uses language, so that the real reality becomes distorted. Based on fact, language in this context is interpreted as something that is not neutral, but it has been immersed by an ideology that carries a certain charge of power (Badara 2012).

Corruption reporting is also the object of research entitled "Textual Analysis in the Construction of Corruption News Text on Metro TV and NET in Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis Perspective" conducted by Sholikhati & Mardikantoro (2017). Based on this research, the vocabulary aspect was found in the arrangement of vocabulary on Metro TV and NET. NET more often utilizes metaphors in the construction of news discourse. Both aspects of the vocabulary have a purpose to affirm and obscure the true meaning. Grammar aspects by utilizing transitive, positive and negative sentences, and modalities, as well as utilizing textual structures based on the inverted pyramid with the construction of news text (read to Rivaldi & Mardikantoro, 2018).

Fairclough focuses on discourse on language. Fairclough uses discourse to refer to the use of language as a social practice, more than an individual's activity or to reflect on something (Eriyanto 2012).

Adjei (2013) in his research entitled "Discourse Analysis: Examining Language Use in Context" explained about discourse analysis. This study believes that the world can be represented in an unlimited number of ways. The importance of context and culture is in discursive interactions.

Tahmasbi (2013) in his research entitled "Critical Discourse Analysis: Iranian Banks Advertisements" presented a critical discourse analysis of Iranian bank advertisements. The purpose of this study is to analyze various bank advertisements in the socio-cultural context of Iran. Selected advertisements are critically analyzed from the top-down and bottom-up point of view. The method used was Critical Discourse Analysis by Fairclough (1992) which includes

three aspects of discourse presenting several closely related layers called (1) description of textual analysis (2) interpretation of production and acceptance, and (3) explanation of social conditions that affect production and acceptance.

Textual analysis is the first stage where the text is analyzed linguistically by looking at vocabulary, grammar, and sentence structure. The analyzed elements are used to look at three things, namely experiential, relational, and expressive. The experiential value is used to track how the representation of the world is in the view of the text producer. This experiential value concerns the experience and trust of the text producer. Relational value tracks what social relationships are raised through the text in the discourse. Expressive values are used to find evaluations of text producers about the realities (Fairclough 1989).

In line with the above notion, Assidik & Santoso (2016) conducted Fairclough's critical discourse analysis research on the news in newspapers. The results of this study indicated that textual analysis plays a role in investigating how the mass media portrayed the President. Based on data collected by Assidik & Santoso (2016), it was understood that the *Suara Merdeka* and *Republika* newspapers are more inclined to form a positive image of the President in each of his reports, while *Tempo* is more inclined to shape the negative image of the President.

Ng'ambi (2008) in his research entitled "A Critical Discourse Analysis of Students' Anonymous Online Postings" described that the analysis of text genres and the type of discursive online posting has the potential to improve student teaching and learning experiences. This study focuses on the analysis of anonymous online posting of students using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA).

Supriyadi & Zulaeha (2017) also conducted research using a critical discourse analysis perspective. This research was conducted to reveal the economic, political, and ideological dimensions found in the *Jawa Pos* print media in the perspective of critical discourse analysis. The results of this study stated that the political economy of media in media studies is

widely used to study economic, political and ideological perspectives in the perspective of critical discourse analysis.

METHODS

The research employed a theoretical and methodological approach. Theoretically, this study used Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis approach. Methodologically, this study employed a qualitative descriptive approach. According to Sugiyono (2015), a qualitative descriptive approach was used to obtain in-depth data, a data that contains meaning. The meaning conveys actual and definite data which is value behind the visible data.

The fragments of the corruption news texts on *Trans TV* and *Global TV* television media were the data in this study. Data sources come from several corruption news texts on *Trans TV* and *Global TV* television media. Data collection in this study was carried out using the method of recording with recording and noting technique (Mahsun, 2014).

At the data analysis stage, the existing data were grouped and were then analyzed by critical discourse analysis techniques. Data analysis techniques were adjusted to the research needs and problems of this research. Based on the critical approach used in this study, a critical discourse analysis framework was used to get a full understanding of the text. Based on framework, the following steps were used as a representation of Norman Fairclough's analysis framework. Norman Fairclough focuses on discourse on the Language and context. It is according to Norman Fairclough's analysis which divides the structure of discourse into three dimensions: Text (Description), Discourse Practice (Interpretation), and Social Practice (Explanation).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main points of Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis on textual dimensions contained in the corruption news texts on *Trans*

TV and Global TV are (1) vocabulary, (2) grammar, and (3) text structure.

Vocabulary

The main points concerned with vocabulary are first, the preparation and word overload (rewording or overwording). Second, the vocabulary used formal vocabulary or informal and euphemism which shows relational value. Third, what metaphor is used (Fairclough, 1989). The context of the corruption news text on Trans TV and Global TV is, of course, different in the choice of vocabulary. The choice of vocabulary used is mainly related to certain events, someone, group, or activity in a particular set. This vocabulary will be very decisive because it deals with the question of how reality is signified in language and how language eventually constructs certain realities. The main points of the vocabulary analysis contained in the corruption news text on Trans TV and Global TV are (1) formal and informal vocabulary, (2) euphemism, (3) metaphor, (4) word arrangement (rewording or overwording).

Trans TV media in E-KTP corruption cases used *formal vocabulary "disebutkan" while Global TV used more informal vocabulary "dibeberkan"*. The following is a text fragment of the use of formal and informal vocabulary.

1. *Sejumlah nama beken di ranah politik politik satu persatu disebutkan jaksa penuntut umum saat membacakan dakwaan.* [A number of well-known names in the politics of political affiliation have been mentioned by the public prosecutor when reading allegations] (*Ungkap Kawanannya di Korupsi KTP-EL, Trans TV, 30th of December 2016*)
2. *Nama-nama itu akan dipeberkan dalam pembacaan dakwaan di sidang pertama.* [The names will be disclosed in the reading of the charges in the first assembly] (*Skandal Megakorupsi, Global TV, 30th of December 2016*)

The vocabulary "*disebutkan*" is a formal vocabulary. The diction "*disebutkan*" on Trans TV news shows the journalist's social identity in an atmosphere of a formal situation. In contrast, Global TV utilized informal vocabulary "*dibeberkan*" on the news of E-KTP corruption.

This shows that Trans TV uses more formal vocabulary than Global TV. "*Dibeberkan*" was selected by Global TV journalists who should be able to use the vocabulary "*diberitahukan*". Trans TV media shows the relational value and identity of intellectual journalists, while Global TV shows the identity of a populist journalist.

The next vocabulary analysis is a euphemism or a more subtle expression as a substitute for a harsh expression that is considered harmful or unpleasant. The following is a vocabulary containing euphemism in the discourse entitled "Expressing the Flock in KTP-El Corruption" on Trans TV.

3. *Drama panjang kasus megakorupsi pengadaan KTP elektronik memasuki babak baru, setelah bertahun-tahun terkatung-katung kini kasus yang seperti mati suri ini memasuki persidangan.* [The long drama of megacorruption cases in the procurement of electronic ID cards enters a new phase, after years of being suspended, now these suspended cases have entered the assembly] (*Ungkap Kawanannya di Korupsi KTP-EL, Trans TV, 30th of December 2016*)
4. *Megaskandal penggarongan uang negara proyek e-KTP disidangkan hari ini.* [Sturdy control of the remittance of state funds for e-KTP projects was tried today] (*Skandal Megakorupsi Proyek E-KTP, Global TV, 30th of December 2016*)

The phrase *kasus megakorupsi KTP elektronik* in the fragment of the text above is an euphemism. The phrase is euphemism because the phrase is used to replace other words with the aim of making it more conventional and better known as an attempt to avoid negative values. The phrase *kasus megakorupsi* contained in Trans TV is more conventional and known to the public more subtly than the phrase *megaskandal penggarongan uang negara* contained in Global TV. The word *penggarongan* is the word dysphemism which is absorbed from the Javanese language. Disclosure of messages using words that are of subtle value or euphemism will greatly help the recipient of the message interpret the message without offense or disruption of unpleasant feelings and the like.

The vocabulary that contains metaphors is also found in the text of reporting corruption. Vocabulary choices that contain metaphors can

show the reality that you want to display in Fairclough's critical discourse analysis perspective. Metaphors are used to give a deeper impression on an expression. The following is a fragment of the corruption discourse on Global TV with the title "Indonesia Darurat Pungli" which utilizes metaphorical vocabulary.

5. *Presiden Joko Widodo turun tangan langsung dalam aksi pungutan liar di Kemenhub Selasa petang. Tim penyidik memeriksa sejumlah lantai terutama lantai 12 yang membidangi direktorat perlautan dan perkapalan.* [President Joko Widodo intervened directly in the illegal levies at the Ministry of Transportation on Tuesday afternoon. The investigation team examined a number of floors, especially the 12th floor in charge of the Directorate of marine and shipping] (*Indonesia Darurat Pungli*, Global TV, 11th of October 2016)
6. *Ketika itu Jokowi berhak atas aksi main mata atas oknum belabuhan yang disebutnya kerap melakukan tawar menawar hingga memperlama waktu tunggu atau dualing time di sejumlah media.* [At that time Jokowi had the right to flirt with porters who he called often to bargain up to lengthen waiting time or dualing time in a number of media.] (*Indonesia Darurat Pungli*, Global TV, 11th of October 2016)

The vocabulary contained in the text fragment above is a metaphorical vocabulary in the form of a comparison. In the word *turun tangan* (intervene), *buntut kemarahan* (the aftermath of anger), and *main mata* (flirting) are anthropomorphic metaphors. This type of metaphor is the transfer of dead objects from humans and body parts, or vice versa. The *diction turun tangan* (intervene) is included in the category of anthropomorphic metaphor. Hands are human organs from elbows to fingertips, but in this context, hands are used to refer to President Joko Widodo who is involved directly in eradicating illegal levies. The metaphor *main mata* means making contact with other parties for purposes that benefit certain parties.

Word arrangement (Rewording and Overwording) is a lack of repeated vocabulary or excessively constructed words. The arrangement of repeated vocabulary and excessive use of vocabulary have the purpose of giving an impression, affirming, or something to be

highlighted. Rewording and overwording on corruption news text in Trans TV and Global TV media can be found in snippets of resource persons' vocabulary and vocabulary used by journalists in constructing a story. The rewording and overwording vocabulary can be seen in the news section on Global TV and Trans TV as follows.

7. "Bukan karena **makan uang**, bukan karena **menerima sogokan**, bukan karena **menerima aliran dana**, tapi karena harus tanda tangan dokumen yang disiapkan anak buah." *Tutur Dahlan Iskan, Tersangka Kasus Korupsi.* [It is not because they eat money, it is not because they receive bribes, it is not because they receive funds, but because they have to sign documents prepared by subordinates. "Said Dahlan Iskan, Corruption Case Suspect] (*Pelepasan Aset PT PWU*, Global TV, 27th of October 2016)

The fragment of Dahlan Iskan's speech is a response to the determination of his determination as a corruption suspect. Dahlan Iskan never received money from corruption by repeating vocabulary *bukan karena* in the phrase *bukan karena makan uang, bukan karena menerima sogokan, bukan karena menerima aliran dana*. The repetition was Dahlan's attempt to assert that he did not commit corruption and felt trapped because he had to sign documents prepared by his men.

Grammatical

The points that need to be seen in grammar are first, experiential values such as what appears in the grammatical pattern used by the text including active or passive sentences used and sentences used positively or negatively. The second is relational values such as mode (declarative, interrogative, imperative); certain patterns in the use of modalities that are relational (intentional and epistemic). The third is pronouns (Fairclough, 1989).

Based on Fairclough's critical discourse analysis theory, the main points of the vocabulary analysis contained in the corruption discourse on Trans TV and Global TV are, (1) active and passive sentences, (2) positive and negative

sentences, (3) mode, (4) modality, (5) pronouns, and (6) coordinative and subordinate sentences.

At the level of grammar, Fairclough's analysis is mainly focused on whether grammar is displayed in process or in the form of participants. The form of participants includes seeing how actors are featured in the news. Whether in the news, actors are shown as actors or targets. As an actor, he was generally displayed in an active form, where an actor is shown doing an action that causes something to the object or someone. As a target (object), it refers to something caused by someone else. Several discourse strategies commonly used are passive sentences. Some fragments contained in the news corruption discourse on Trans TV and Global TV used active sentences formulated with \neg meng-D and using passive sentences formulated with di-D. The following is the use of active and passive sentences contained in the corruption news on Trans TV and Global TV.

8. *Di kementerian perhubungan awal ini, Presiden Jokowi dengan keras memerintahkan pemberhentian praktik pungli pada pelayanan publik.* [In transportation ministry initially, President Jokowi strongly ordered the dismissal of extortion practices in public services] (*Pungli Masih Terjadi di Dishub Banten, Trans TV*, 12th of October 2016)
9. *Dan terakhir baru-baru ini praktik pungli juga dibongkar oleh Gubernur Jawa Tengah Ganjar Pranowo.* [And recently the practice of extortion was also dismantled by Central Java Governor Ganjar Pranowo] (*Indonesia Darurat Pungli, Global TV*, 12th of October 2016)

The fragment of the news on Trans TV with the topic "*Pungli Dishub*" was presented by using an active sentence pattern by highlighting the subject, namely *President Jokowi* who strongly ordered the termination of extortion in public services. In contrast to Trans TV, the Global TV media chose to use passive sentence patterns in the news entitled "*Pungli Dishub*". This can highlight the goal of success in dismantling illegal levies recently.

Positive news sentences are a type of news sentence in which there is no denial in the sentence. Therefore, it can be concluded that

what is meant by positive news sentences is news sentences without denial which are marked by facts and reality from what happened. Negative news sentences are a type of news sentence in which there is a denial that is characterized by the words "*bukan*" and "*tidak*".

Fairclough (1989) argued that negation clearly has the value of experience as the basic way that human possess in distinguishing what is not a case with what is truly a case. The form of negation carries out three functions namely true negative, manipulative negative and ideological negative. Negative forms function ideologically when the expression of "experience value" functions to serve power.

10. *KPK menetapkan Gubernur Sulawesi Tenggara Nur Alam sebagai tersangka kasus suap izin pertambangan.* [The KPK has appointed Southeast Sulawesi Governor Nur Alam as a suspect in a bribery case for mining permits] (*Gubernur Sulawesi Tenggara Tersangka Korupsi, Trans TV*, 16th of November 2016)

Trans TV media used positive sentences to describe something that is shorter and easier for the community to interpret, such as *KPK menetapkan Gubernur Sulawesi Tenggara Nur Alam sebagai tersangka kasus suap izin pertambangan* [The CEC has set Southeast Sulawesi Governor Nur Alam as a suspect in a bribery case for mining permits.] In this sentence, it is clear that the KPK has appointed Southeast Sulawesi Governor Nur Alam as a suspect in a bribery case for mining permits.

Additionally, the use of positive sentence patterns, Trans TV and Global TV media also used negative sentence patterns in representing corruption in news shows. Negative news sentences are a type of news sentence in which there is a denial that is characterized by the words "*bukan*" and "*tidak*". That way, what are meant by negative news sentences are news sentences which are denial in nature which are marked by words *bukan* and *tidak*.

11. *Pasalnya Dahlan sudah dua kali tidak memenuhi panggilan untuk dimintai keterangan sebagai saksi dalam korupsi 33 aset lahan dan bangunan PT Panca*

Wira Usaha, Badan Usaha Milik Provinsi Jawa Timur.
[Because Dahlan had not fulfilled the call twice to be questioned as a witness in the corruption of 33 land and building assets of PT Panca Wira Usaha, Enterprise owned by East Java Province] (Dahlan Iskan Dicekal Terkait Kasus Korupsi, Trans TV, 15 Oktober 2016)

Sentence mode is a way of expressing the sentence to someone else. In connection with that, one of the questions raised by Fairclough (1989) relating to this topic is what mode is used. The answer is a description of the use of declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences. Sentence mode is the way the sentence is expressed to the speaking partner.

There are three ways, namely (1) declarative, (2) interrogative, and (3) imperative. The three modes place the subject differently. This placement resulted in systematic asymmetries. Fairclough (1989) argued that systematic asymmetry in the division of modes between participants becomes a sign of participant relations. Asking, for example, generally relates to "positions of power". Asking questions can be "actions" or "information", and can also be as a provider of information. Declarative means that giving information which can also mean orders. Asking other means that information requests can also mean order.

The declarative mode is dominantly used in political discourse, both orally and in writing. It can be said that the media act as information providers, while the Indonesian people act as recipients of information. Declarative mode is a sentence mode that explains certain information to others. Declarative mode contains statements about something that is news or information. Journalists make use of the declarative mode for strategies to draw people's attention to information about corruption cases and detailed information about officials affected by corruption cases. The following is the declarative mode used on Trans TV and Global TV television media.

12. Pada senin malam Damayanti Wisnu Putranti tersangka kasus suap terkait proyek pekerjaan umum dan perumahan rakyat keluar meninggalkan gedung KPK di Kuningan Jakarta

Selatan. **Usai diperiksa selama kurang lebih 12 jam sejak jam 10 pagi, anggota DPR dari komisi 5 tersebut langsung masuk ke mobil tahanan tanpa menjawab satupun pertanyaan dari awak media. Selain Damayanti, DE dan JP yang juga tertangkap saat operasi tangkap tangan KPK bersama barang bukti 33 dolar singapura juga turut diperiksa.** Keduanya diduga anak buah Damayanti yang bertugas mengambil uang dari direktur utama PT Windu Tunggal Utama AK. AK juga diperiksa KPK dan diduga memberikan uang 404 ribu dolar singapura atau sekitar 4 miliar rupiah untuk mendapatkan proyek pembangunan sejumlah jalan di Bina Marga di kementerian pekerjaan umum dan perumahan rakyat. [On Monday night Damayanti Wisnu Putranti, a suspect in a bribery case related to a public works project and public housing, left the CEC building in Kuningan, South Jakarta. After being examined for approximately 12 hours since 10 am, members of the House of Representatives from Commission Five immediately entered the detention car without answering any questions from the media crew. In addition to Damayanti, DE and JP, who were also caught during the KPK's arrest operation along with 33 Singapore dollar evidence, were also examined. Both are alleged to be Damayanti's men who are in charge of taking money from the president director of PT Windu Tunggal Utama AK. AK was also questioned by the KPK and allegedly gave money of 404 thousand Singapore dollars or around 4 billion rupiah to get the construction of a number of roads in Bina Marga in the ministry of public works and public housing.] (*Perdana Damayanti Diperiksa KPK, Trans TV*, 11th of November 2016)

The piece of news entitled "*Perdana Damayanti Diperiksa KPK* [Damayanti was Examined by the CEC]" on Trans TV presents news with declarative mode. The declarative sentence mode is the presenter as the provider of detailed information regarding the *pemeriksaan Damayanti Wisnu Putranti yang tyang menjadi tersangka kasus suap terkait proyek pekerjaan umum dan perumahan rakyat* [the examination of Damayanti Wisnu Putranti who has been a suspect in bribery cases related to public works and public housing projects] to speech partners, namely the public or the public who are news consumers who occupy positions as recipients of information. In the sentence that is bold above

explains the details of the event in detail after the examination occurred. This is in line with the function of the declarative sentence mode that is providing information or statements detailing an event. The sentence *Usai diperiksa selama kurang lebih 12 jam sejak jam 10 pagi, anggota DPR dari komisi 5 tersebut langsung masuk ke mobil tahanan tanpa menjawab satupun pertanyaan dari awak media. Selain Damayanti, DE dan JP yang juga tertangkap saat operasi tangkap tangan KPK bersama barang bukti 33 dolar singapura juga turut diperiksa* [After being examined for approximately twelve hours since 10 am, the members of the House of Representatives from Commission Five immediately went into the car without answering any questions from the media crew. Except Damayanti, DE and JP, who were also caught when the CEC's arrest operation along with 33 Singapore dollar evidences were also examined] is the detail of the duration of the examination and anyone caught other than Damayanti, as well as evidence obtained by the CEC.

Interrogative sentence modes have definitions as sentences which contain questions. This sentence serves to ask someone for information. In this mode, there are two types of interrogative sentences that depend on the type of answer expected or desired. The first type of answer comes from the interrogative sentence that requires the speech partner to approve or ignore the question posed. The following are some of the uses of interrogative mode in reporting corruption cases.

13. *Tak hanya di Jawa Tengah, di Jakarta pun praktik pungli di jajaran dinas perhubungan pernah dibongkar Ahok saat menjabat sebagai PLT Gubernur DKI Jakarta pada bulan Juli 2014 lalu. Saat memerintahkan penutupan pelayanan uji KIR di PT ujian kendaraan bermotor di Kedaung Angke Jakarta Barat. Ahok marah dan mengancam akan memecat PNS dibawah pengawasan dishub tersebut yg diketahui bermain uang. Terbongkarnya praktik pungutan liar di kementerian perhubungan oleh jajaran ditreskrim polda metrojaya seolah-olah menjadi buah bibir tersendiri. Publik mempertanyakan apakah ditubuh instansi kepolisian saat ini juga sudah benar-benar bersih dari praktik pungli?* [Not only in Central Java, in Jakarta, there was also practice of extortion in the transportation service which had been dismantled when he served

as PLT Governor of DKI Jakarta in July 2014. When ordering the closure of the KIR test service at the PT motorized vehicle test at Kedaung Angke, West Jakarta. Ahok was angry and threatened to fire the civil servants under the supervision of the dishub who was known to play money. The discovery of the practice of illegal levies in the transportation ministry by the ranks was criticized by the Metro Jaya police department as if it were a byword. The public questioned whether the current police agency's body was completely clean from extortion practices?] (*Indonesia Darurat Pungli, Global TV*, 12th of October 2016)

This piece of news is an interrogative sentence to make the public or the public rethink the levies that occur at the Transportation Agency or whether there are other agencies that carry out illegal payments, such as police authorities. The interrogative sentence *Publik mempertanyakan apakah ditubuh instansi kepolisian saat ini juga sudah benar-benar bersih dari praktik pungli?* [The public questioned whether the current police agency's body was completely clean from the practice of extortion?], placed reporters as speakers who ask for reconsideration of speech partners, namely the community. The interrogative sentence has the effect of having a question mark or great curiosity arising from the wider community.

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The imperative sentence mode contains the purpose of governing or asking that the speech partner do something the speaker wants. Imperative sentences can range from very loud orders to very polite or refined applications. The

imperative sentence can also range from the order to do something to the prohibition to do something. The strategy with the imperative mode in a report shows that there is an order to do something about what is reported or said. Here are some uses of the imperative mode in the construction of news corruption on Trans TV.

14. *Di kementrian perhubungan awal ini, Presiden Jokowi dengan keras memerintahkan pemberhentian praktik pungli pada pelayanan publik. Namun, di daerah yang jauh dari ibu kota, praktik ini masih terus terjadi. Berikut ada beberapa rangkuman kasus pungli yang terjadi di luar daerah ibu kota.* [Recently in transportation ministry, President Jokowi strongly ordered the termination of extortion practices in public services. However, in an area far from the capital city, this practice continues to occur. Here are some summaries of extortion cases that occur outside the capital city] (*Pungli Masih Terjadi di Dishub Banten (Stop Praktik Pungli), Trans TV, 13th of October 2016*)

The following news fragment utilizes the imperative mode in the sentence *memerintahkan pemberhentian praktik pungli pada pelayanan publik* [ordering the termination of extortion practices in public services]. The sentence is used with the aim of termination of the extortion in public services immediately. These imperative sentences are marked by the use of vocabulary *memerintahkan*.

Modality is a statement in a sentence that expresses the speaker's attitude to the matter in question, namely about an act, circumstance, event, or attitude towards the interlocutor. Modalities pertain to the authority of one participant in the relationship with another participant in communication and the issue of the authority of the speaker to the truth and possibility of a representation of reality. There are two classes of modalities in the news of corruption contained in Trans TV and Global TV namely intentional modalities and epistemic modalities.

Intentional modality is a modality that expresses desire and hope. This modality is characterized by vocabulary such as *ingin, mau, tolong, and akan*. Perkins (in Alwi, 1992), intentional modalities are related to instrumental

functions. The reason for this is that language is used to express the attitude of the speaker in relation to the nonfactual events that are expressed. For listeners or talk partners, it means that what the speaker is saying is an encouragement to actualize the event in question.

Based on the results of an analysis of the modalities that can be found in the news corruption discourse on Trans TV and Global TV, a modality that states 'desire' which is marked by the vocabulary *akan* and *mau*. This is a little piece of news that uses intentional modalities.

Perkins (in Alwi, 1992) stated that what is questioned in epistemic modalities is the attitude of the speaker based on his belief or lack of confidence in the truth of the proposition. The type of modality that is found from the results of an analysis of the news corruption discourse is a modality that states the possibility, reliability, necessity, and certainty. Modality that states the meaning of *kemungkinan* or possibility is indicated by the use of possible vocabulary *mungkin* and *kemungkinan*. The following are news stories that use the 'possibility' modality.

15. *KPK masih menghitung total uang yang diterima Nur Alam serta jumlah kerugian negara yang diakibatkannya. Namun, diperkirakan jumlahnya mencapai ratusan miliar rupiah. KPK juga menelusuri kemungkinan penetapan tersangka atas dugaan tindak pidana pencucian uang terhadap Gubernur Sulawesi Tenggara ini.* [The CEC still calculates the total money received by Nur Alam and the amount of state losses caused. However, it is estimated that the amount reaches hundreds of billions of rupiah. The CEC also traced the possibility of determining the suspect on the alleged crime of money laundering against the Governor of Southeast Sulawesi.] (*Gubernur Sulawesi Tenggara Tersangka Korupsi, Trans TV, 16th of November 2016*)

The news fragment on Trans TV news above is a sentence that utilizes epistemic modalities because it states '*kemungkinan*' or possibility. In the sentence, the KPK also investigated the possibility that the determination of a suspect on the alleged crime of money laundering against the Governor of Southeast

Sulawesi explained that there was an alleged CEC against a suspect for money laundering.

A personality pronoun is the pronoun used to refer to people. Personality pronouns can refer to you, the person you are talking to, or the person you are talking about (Alwi, 1992: 249). The use of personal pronouns is related to the relationship between power (strength) and solidarity. To show its power or strength, the speaker in a language usually uses a certain word or word form (Santoso, 2003). The choice of self-attendance strategy has implications for the social distance created between speakers and their speech partners. Some of these strategies are (1) the use of our plural personal pronouns *kita* and *kami*, (2) the use of a single pronoun *ia* and *dia*, and (3) the use of plural pronouns *mereka*.

16. *Ya kembali bersama kami pemirsa, pagi ini sidang kasus dugaan korupsi proyek e-ktip digelar. Ya KPK ini menyatakan ada sejumlah nama besar yang akan diungkap, siapa sajakah mereka, berikut informasinya.* [Yes, back with us, dear viewers, this morning, an alleged corruption case for an e-ID card project was held. Yes, CEC stated that there were a number of big names to be revealed, who were they? Hear is the information.] (*Skandal Megakorupsi Proyek E-KTP, Global TV, 30th of December 2016*)

The use of pronoun *kami* on the sentence, *ya, kembali bersama kami pemirsa, pagi ini sidang kasus dugaan korupsi proyek e-ktip digelar* [back with us, dear viewers, this morning a hearing on the alleged corruption case of the e-ID card project was held] showed a group of people who joined the television media namely Global TV.

17. *Pada 30 Juni 2016 penyidik menaikkan kasus ini menjadi dari penyelidikan menjadi penyidikan. 18 Juli 2016 Wisnu Wardana mantan kepala biro aset dan panitia pelepasan aset PT PWU diperiksa. Berikut 27 Juli Dahlan Iskan dipanggil namun ia mangkir.* [On June 30, 2016 investigators raised the case from investigation to investigation. 18 July 2016 Wisnu Wardana, former head of the asset bureau and PT PWU asset disposal committee was examined. Then on July 27, Dahlan Iskan was summoned but he was absent.] (*Perjalanan Kasus Dahlan Iskan, Trans TV, 31st of October 2016*)

18. *Usai menjalani pemeriksaan ketiga kalinya Dahlan Iskan mengaku selama tiga hari ini mendapat sekitar 86*

pertanyaan dari tim penyidik kejadi Jatim, ia mengaku harus mengingat-ingat kembali karena peristiwa pelepasan aset itu sudah lama terjadi saat dirinya menjabat dirut PT PWU. [(18) After undergoing the third examination, Dahlan Iskan admitted that for three days he had received around 86 questions from the East Java prosecutor's investigation team, claiming that *he* had to remember again because the asset release happened long ago when he was the president of PT PWU] (*Dugaan Korupsi Aset Pemprov Jatim, Global TV, 18th of October 2016*)

Based on the fragments above, journalists present themselves with a third person person pronoun, *ia* (he). The pronoun *ia* is a single third persona pronoun that does not involve speech partners. The choice of pronouns has another purpose. Therefore, the reporter did not choose another word except *ia*, for example *beliau*. This is because in this context, the journalist considers that Dahlan Iskan is only an ordinary person and less respected anymore.

19. *Ya kembali bersama kami pemirsa, pagi ini sidang kasus dugaan korupsi proyek e ktp digelar. Ya KPK ini menyatakan ada sejumlah nama besar yang akan diungkap. Siapa sajakah mereka? Berikut informasinya.* [Yes, back with us, dear viewers, this morning, an alleged corruption case for ID card project was held. Yes, the Corruption Eradication Commission stated that there were a number of big names to be revealed. Who are they? Here is information.] (*Skandal Megakorupsi Proyek E-KTP, Global TV, 30th of December 2016*)

In contrast to the news on Trans TV, Global TV media utilized pronoun *mereka* (they) to indicate that the perpetrators or names associated with the alleged corruption case were more than one.

Textual Structure

The selected patterns bring certain ideological implications that are often not realized by the consumer community. In addition to the controls or participants who dominate in a discourse, analysis of textual structure can also be observed from a broader scale that can be found in news discourse.

Textual structure analysis is in the form of sorting and composing text. Studies on sequencing and compilation of texts describe how the discourse is arranged sequentially from beginning to end. Basically, there are five news structures, namely (1) the news title is a description of the news topic that serves to inform about what news is presented, (2) the inclusion of a date that is information about the time the news was written and then accompanied by a news source information, (3) leads which is an important part in the form of a news summary which was read in the early part of the news to help listeners who want to know the subject matter, (4) the news body is the whole of the event or further elaboration of the contents of the news lead which includes an explanation of the completeness of the given event which is considered important, and (5) the end of the news contains the closing of all the news series by telling the source from which the news was obtained.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion above, this study concluded that in the textual dimension, it is revealed how television media represent news of corruption. The stage of textual analysis is carried out through three stages, namely the stage of vocabulary analysis, grammatical analysis, and analysis of textual structures. In a textual analysis on Global TV, journalists tend to be dominant using informal vocabulary, expression of dysphemism, metaphor, and active sentence patterns. The representation of corruption in the news on Trans TV is more dominant using formal vocabulary, expression of euphemism, passive sentence patterns, and imperative mode. In addition, positive and negative sentences, declarative, interrogative, and imperative modes, as well as intentional and epistemic modalities, personal pronouns which include "*kita* and *kami*," "*dia*," and "*mereka*" are analyzed. Trans and Global TV depict the tendency of structural patterns consisting of five elements, namely the headline,

the date of the news, the news lead, the news body, and the end of the news.

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