

Social Cognition in The Reconstruction of Corruption News Discourse on Private Television SCTV and INews TV

Rakhmat Dwi Hananta^{1✉} & Hari Bakti Mardikantoro²

¹ Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

² Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

Article Info

History Articles

Received:
January 2019
Accepted:
February 2019
Published:
April 2019

Keywords:

*critical discourse analysis
van Dijk,
news corruption discourse,
social cognition*

DOI

<https://doi.org/10.15294/seloka.v8i1.29168>

Abstract

The study of discourse analysis is not based solely on aspects of text analysis, but rather on how text is produced. Therefore, we need a study of the representation of social cognition. This study aimed to interpret the social cognition level in SCTV and INews TV journalists in reconstructing corruption news discourse. The method used in this study is the listening and talking. The *simak* method includes the technique of uninvolved conversation observation (*simak bebas libat cakap*), recording, and note-taking techniques. The *cakap* method include triggering (*pancing*), at will conversation (*cakap semuka*), and recording and note-taking techniques. The analysis technique used in this study was Critical Discourse Analysis technique proposed by Teun A. van Dijk. The results showed that in reconstructing corruption news discourse, SCTV and iNews Tv used person scheme, self-scheme, role scheme, and event scheme. The use of these schemes was to support news broadcasted values. The journalists in the level of social cognition from each television both SCTV and INews TV play a role as communicator of the part of society which always informs the dominant discourse that develops in society. The benefits of this research are for the development of discourse science as well as reference material for the community in understanding the characteristics of a media.

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✉ Correspondence address:

Kapas No.9, Semaki, Umbulharjo, Yogyakarta,
Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, 55166
E-mail: ananta.rd@gmail.com

[p-ISSN 2301-6744](#)

[e-ISSN 2502-4493](#)

INTRODUCTION

Language is an arbitrary symbol system, be used by all people or community members to cooperate, interact, and identify themselves in the form of good conversation. This was confirmed by Wibowo (2001) that language is a system of sound symbols that are meaningful and articulate (produced by spoken devices).

Mass media, according to Pareno (2005), was born to bridge inter-mass communication. Therefore, the language used in mass media is always associated with social practice.

Discourse is a relatively most complex and complete language element (Mulyana, 2005). Discourse can describe the power of social class, men and women, majority and minority groups through different representations in the social positions displayed (Dijk, 1997). A discourse can be analyzed critically. Critical discourse analysis according to Ibrahim (2010) aims to explore the relationship between the use of language and social practice. This is in line with Supriyadi and Zulaeha (2017), critical discourse analysis be one of important models for conducting the analysis of the relationship between reality

Critical discourse analysis approach which were conducted by Dianastiti, and Mardikantoro (2016) entitled "*Analisis Wacana Kritis Pemberitaan Harian Suara Merdeka, Harian Republika, Harian Kompas, dan Tabloid Derap Guru dalam Pembentukan Citra Guru*", Hasanah, and Mardikantoro (2017) entitled "*Konstruksi Realitas Seratus Hari Pertama Pemerintahan Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla di Media Online: Analisis Wacana Kritis Model Norman Fairclough*". Both studies discuss the textual dimensions of news discourse. According to van Dijk, research on discourse is not enough based solely on text analysis, because text is only the result of production practice that must also be observed. The production process involves a process called social cognition (Eriyanto 2011). Journalists in this case are not regarded as neutral individuals but individuals who have a variety of values, experiences, and ideological influences obtained from their lives (Dijk, 2008).

There are many television mass media that preach political discourse that happened in

Indonesia. This happens because a news is an event that appeals to most of people and concerns their interests (Romli 2003). One of the contents of the news program is corruption news. Corruption often colors every press coverage in Indonesia. According to Prodjoamidjojo (2001), that corruption comes from the Latin word "corruptio" or corruptus which means 'damage' or 'depravit. Similarly, Robert Klitgaard stated (in Harahap, 2009) that "corruption is the abuse of public power for private benefits", namely corruption is an abuse of public power for personal and group benefits.

The hope news corruption in mass media a possitive effect. Research on corruption has been carried out by Sholikhati, and Mardikantoro (2017) is titled "Analisis Tekstual dalam Konstruksi Wacana Berita Korupsi di Metro TV dan NET dalam Perspektif Analisis Wacana Kritis Norman Fairclough". The study found the use of rewordings and the use of metaphors in the construction of news discourse on NET.

The mass media in this study were SCTV and INews TV. The existence of two television stations can be seen how SCTV and INews TV in reconstructing a news. The broadcasting of news on television is certainly inseparable from the role of journalists, or its relation to journalist cognition. Rivaldi, and Mardikantoro (2017) have examined social cognition on corruption news discourse on TV One and Kompas TV television. Therefore, in his study TV One and Net Tv used person schemes, self schemes, role schemes, and event schemes. Both television stations tend to pay attention to social cognition control in producing corruption news discourse.

This study used van Dijk's critical discourse analysis as instrument of analysis in the reconstruction of corruption news produced by television SCTV and INews TV media in March to April 2017.

This study aimed to interpret the social cognition level of SCTV and INews TV journalists in reconstructing corruption news discourse. This study is expected to contribute to the development of discourse as well as a reference material for the community and

students in understanding the characteristics of a media.

METHODS

Data collection is done using listen(simak) and talking(cakap) method. The *simak* method was used in data collection on SCTV and INews TV with the technique of *simak bebas libat cakap* (uninvolved conversation observation) technique, recording technique, and note-taking technique. Meanwhile, the *cakap* method was used for interviews with journalists using triggering (pancing), at will conversation(cakap semuka), and recording and note-taking technique. Data collection began in March to April 2017. Data collection for the month was due to the large number of corruption cases reported in the mass media that month.

Data analysis based on critical discourse analysis (CDA) was carried out by qualitative analysis using critical discourse analysis of van Dijk. Research on qualitative is an understanding of behavioral research, understanding detailed issues about the situation and reality faced by a person, to understand sensitive issues, and used to study things related to the research background.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section the results of van Dijk's critical discourse analysis are presented at the level of social cognition in the reconstruction of corruption news discourse on SCTV and iNews Tv.

Person Scheme

This scheme is used by journalists to describe and view others. Based on the results of interviews with SCTV reporters, the person scheme used in writing a news is based on facts in the field. This was conveyed by SCTV journalist in the following quote.

“Berita itu ada baku standarnya yaitu 5w 1h yang saya katakan itu adalah tolok ukurnya. Jadi tidak boleh keluar dari bingkai itu. Mau mengcover realitas sosial ya

bingkainya itu, mau mengambil sosok profil seseorang ya bingkainya itu, mau mengambil apapun ari bingkainya itu. Jadi ketika menggambarkan satu sosok tentu sesuatu yang tidak bisa hasil dari sebuah imajinasi. Jadi itu harus sebuah fakta-fakta, tidak boleh kita beropini. Wartawan tidak boleh “kayaknya” ini nggak boleh, berita itu harus pasti. Kecuali mengangktanya dengan bahasa yang sangat sastra itu boleh. Tetapi itu dari sebuah hasil fakta semua, bukan sebuah imajinasi”.

(quotations to 5)

The presentation of news from SCTV journalist is demanded to be coherent and there are elements of 5w + 1h. Therefore it should not only be an interpretation, but a fact in the field. This is in line with the practice of news production in SCTV mass media as follows.

- (1) Context: Andi Narogong was arrested after being a corruption suspect in an E-KTP that had previously been examined in the KPK room

Kiwantoro (SCTVJournalist):

...Mengenakan rompi tahanan berwarna oranye Andi Narogong keluar dari ruang pemeriksaan KPK siang tadi dan langsung berjalan menuju mobil tahanan. Andi Narogong ditahan KPK sebagai tersangka kasus korupsi proyek KTP elektronik yang merugikan negara hingga 2.314 triliun rupiah. KPK menahan Andi untuk menghindari penghilangan barang bukti atau mencegah Andi melarikan diri juga untuk memudahkan pemeriksaan KPK terhadap Andi....

(SCTV, March 9, 2017)

In the fragment of discourse (1) it can be seen that SCTV in constructing corruption news uses related facts. This can be seen in the mention of the defendant with his background. The news exposure has implications for the production of news discourse produced by SCTV which is more believed by viewers.

Meanwhile, the person scheme on iNews Tv can be seen in the results of interviews with INews TVJournalist, he described as follows.

“Pelaku korupsi itu sebenarnya sistemnya sudah semacam itu. Sistem kenegaraan kita, di undang-undang kita, di lembaga negara kita di pemerintahan kita masih ada oknum-oknum yang memanfaatkan celah untuk ini. Pendapat saya pribadi pemberitaan televisi ini memang

harusnya punya peran untuk menonjolkan bahwa ini harus disebutkan terus bahwa kasus korupsi ini harus terus diberitakan, kalau ada rilis pengungkapan kasus korupsi harus diberitakan, pelakunya juga harus diberitakan juga secara terbuka saja. Saya kira ini salah satu bentuk hukuman sosial juga. Dia sudah berani istilahnya mengambil uang negara, uang rakyat. Hukumannya selama ini paling hukuman penjara, penjara masih bagian dari mafia hukum itu. Nanti kembali ke penjara dia yang sudah berapa kali ternyata ada fasilitas disitu. Harusnya sejak dari awal pengungkapan kasus dan media, wartawan, ikut memberitakan. Harusnya sudah menjadi hukuman sosial bagi para pelaku korupsi, karena kalau kita serahkan ke hukuman pidana biasa jatuhnya ya masih dianggap ringan. Itu kan kejam sekali, uangnya masih bisa disimpan misalnya tidak terlacak sepintar-pintarnya dia. Misalnya seperti saya yang masuk penjara, keluarga saya masih bisa saya hidupi dengan uang simpanan tersebut. Kejamnya kan disitu. Kalau tidak kita jatuhkan hukuman secara sosial, mohon maaf misalnya keluarga kita shoting rumahnya, itu salah satu bentuk hukuman sosial kita ke pelaku korupsi”.

(quotations to 5)

The statement of INews TV journalist is relevant to the current situation. The existence of technology and internet news is quickly spreading out. Penalties and deterrent effects for convicts of corruption cases are indeed not worth with the efforts that have been done. Although in accordance with existing laws such as prison sanctions for many years and prescribed fines. It will be easy to go through by time goes, though in fact that there are luxurious facilities in prison. The punishment that must be given to the perpetrators of good corruption is more to social punishment, which has shame or impacts on society in general. The existence of strict social penalties at least makes the offender deterrent and makes others think as a result of committing acts of corruption. The pieces of news discourse on INews TV are as follows.

- (2) Context: A number of names are said to have received E-KTP corruption funds and have been examined by the kpk as witnesses for the procurement of the E-KTP project

...Dua tersangka bancakan dakwaan pada hari adalah mantan direktur pengelola informasi administrasi kependudukan Dirjen kependudukan dan pencatatan sipil Kemendagri Sugiharto serta mantan Dirjen Dukcapil

Kemendagri Irman. Keduanya dijerat pasal 2 atau 3 undang-undang nomor dua puluh tahun 2001 tentang pemberantasan tindak pidana korupsi dengan ancaman hukuman 20 tahun penjara dan denda maksimal sebesar 1 Miliar rupiah. Sidang kasus proyek e-KTP ini akan ditangani oleh lima orang hakim dengan ketua majelis hakim adalah John Halasan Butarbutar....

(INews TV, March 9, 2017)

In accordance with the existing corruption cases, both those that have been dealt with and those that have been sentenced, mostly all of the defendants have been charged with committing corruption with the threat of each in accordance with the indictment. In the fragment of discourse (2) it is known that in addition to imprisonment, a fine is also imposed with a certain amount of money. Prison sentences can be carried out by perpetrators of corruption with the passage of time. It could be fine in the prison and the family left in prison can still live as usual. The different thing is that social sanctions in the community with corruption cases carried out by one family member will affect the families left in prison.

Self Scheme

This scheme refers to the position of journalists in making corruption news discourses. On the results of interviews with SCTV journalist, he explained that there was no other purpose of the news, namely as social control. This can be seen in the results of interviews with SCTV journalist as follows.

“di dalam undang-undang pers nomor 40 tahun 99 disana tertulis fungsi pers, fungsi media massa, ini semua bukan hanya SCTV saja. Fungsi pers pertama adalah kontrol sosial, kemudian hiburan, pendidikan, tidak lepas dari itu. Fungsi persdi dalam undang-undang pers itu ada tertulis fungsi-fungsi, bingkainya ya itu fungsi pers”.

(quotations to 9)

Based on the journalist's statement, inconstructing news, SCTV always sticks on the guidance to the press Law No. 40 Year 1999 stated about the function of the press and the function of mass media. The function of the press is social control. This shows that a news broadcast on television can control social emotions and control public opinion. In addition,

journalist can also regulate and control information through the news discourse they produce because of manipulation as mind control which involves a process of understanding and social representation such as knowledge and ideology. This can be seen in the practice of the following news discourse.

- (3) Context : Gamawan Fauzi gave a statement in the trial of E-KTP corruption cases and was ready to be sworn to death if involved in corruption of E-KTP

SCTV Journalist:

...Sidang kedua kasus dugaan korupsi proyek pengadaan KTP elektronik dengan terdakwa Sugiharto dan Irman dimulai Kamis pagi pukul 10 dengan agenda mendengarkan keterangan sejumlah saksi dari jaksa KPK. Menteri dalam negeri periode 2009-2014 Gamawan Fauzi, menjadi saksi pertama yang didengarkan pertama keterangannya oleh KPK. Gamawan menyatakan siap disumpah mati saat dicecar menerima aliran dana sebesar 4,5 USD....

(SCTV, March 6, 2017)

In the discourse part (3) reported the second trial of cases of alleged corruption in the procurement of *e-KTP* (electronic ID cards). In the fragment of the discourse SCTV clearly acts as a medium of information related to events that occur to the community, as well as people who consume the news as information needs.

Social cognition on iNews Tv can be seen from the results of interviews with proficient techniques as soon as iNews TVjournalist, he explained that

"Jadi itu bagian dari hukuman sosial buat pelaku korupsi, sepehaman saya kalau dari sisi media sebagai bagian dari hukuman sosial terhadap pelaku korupsi. Memang media tetap harus berhati-hati agar kemudian tidak dimanfaatkan pihak-pihak tertentu yang mengambil keuntungan dari pemberitaan korupsi itu. Mungkin dia memang benar-benar korupsi, tetapi tujuan pengungkapan kasusnya bukan untuk biar kasusnya diusut, kerugian negara dikembalikan, bukan tujuan yang mulia tetapi memang dia mencari keuntungan".

(quotations to 18)

Based on the statement from the journalist iNews Tv above, there is news that appears based on the data obtained from various trusted sources. Therefore, the media must be careful when delivering news. This self scheme contains the information to be addressed to someone who is being discussed, with the aim of nothing but to show the truth that exists. The reported corruption case will provide social sanctions to the perpetrators of corruption and the families of the perpetrators. The available news is to help the process of disclosing the case. The existence of this self scheme, news makers can be more open to explain specific things from the perpetrators, cases, and people involved in corruption cases. This scheme can be seen in the following fragment of discourse.

- (4) Context: A number of names was said to have received E-KTP corruption funds and have been examined by the witness as the procurement of the E-KTP project

iNews TV Journalist:

...Pengadilan tindak pidana korupsi hari ini menggelar sidang kasus dugaan korupsi pengadaan KTP elektronik atau E-KTP. Kasus ini menjadi sorotan publik karena akan menyeret sejumlah nama penting dan pejabat publik. Pemberantasan korupsi menyatakan nama-nama penting pejabat publik yang terkait dengan kasus korupsi pengadaan e-KTP ini muncul dalam berkas dakwaan jaksa yang dibacakan. Dua tersangka bancakan dakwaan pada hari adalah mantan direktur pengelola informasi administrasi kependudukan Dirjen kependudukan dan pencatatan sipil Kemendagri Sugiharto serta mantan Dirjen Dukcapil Kemendagri Irman. Keduanya dijerat pasal 2 atau 3 undang-undang nomor dua puluh tahun 2001 tentang pemberantasan tindak pidana korupsi dengan ancaman hukuman 20 tahun penjara dan denda maksimal sebesar 1 Miliar rupiah....

(iNews Tv 2)

Discourse fragmentation (4) is a form of self scheme that refers to the position of journalists in making corruption news discourses. In the fragment of the news discourse, it was told about the names that were called to have received *e-KTP* corruption funds and had been examined by *KPK* as witnesses for the procurement of *e-KTP* project. In the fragment of the discourse

journalist goes directly to the field to get the data that is appropriate and based on the data obtained from various trusted sources. This aim is none other than social control. In addition, news makers can be more open in terms of presenting the latest news related to the perpetrators, cases, and also people involved in corruption cases.

Role Scheme

This scheme is used by journalists in looking at the role occupied by someone in society. The role in question is that which is considered to have supremacy related to corruption cases. Based on the results of interviews with SCTV journalist, it can be explained as follows.

"Pertama adalah sumber dari penegak hukum yang utama. Penegak hukum ini seperti yang Anda ketahui seperti ada kepolisian, ada kejaksaan, kemudian ada KPK, itu adalah sumber resmi. Bila sumber resmi itu tidak ada, maka ada namanya liputan investigasi. Kita harus mengungkap sebuah data-data, sebuah fakta dari sumber-sumber yang layak dipercaya. Kemudian data-data itu kita konfirmasi ke para penegak hukum, kami punya data-data seperti itu bagaimana. Kalau di SCTV itu kan ada derap hukum. Kalau kamu lihat di google ada derap hukum, bagaimana tayangan setengah jam itu mengungkap tentang berbagai kasus-kasus hukum, itu hasil liputan investigasi. Bahwa kita untuk berimbang konfirmasi ke penegak hukum. Tetapi sumber primernya itu hasil investigasi. Karena liputan korupsi kalau tidak detail dengan data yang lengkap investigasi yang mendalam tentu akan sulit. Contoh paling sederhana kasus penyiraman air keras si Novel itu kan bukan sebuah peristiwa yang muncul hanya disiram, tetapi itu adalah rangkaian kasus korupsi yang sangat sistemik di negeri ini, tetapi itu kan belum terungkap. Bagaimana media harus mengungkap itu kan harus detail tanya ke RT, tanya ke lingkungan, lihat cctv, dan sebagainya, nah seperti itu kira-kira".

(quotations to 7)

The statement affirms that the role of a person both institution and institution is involved in making or as a news source. When journalist is unable to obtain official sources such as police, prosecutors and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), community sources play a role in uncovering a corruption case such as through RT(Neighborhood Association), CCTV, and the surrounding environment. The source

aims to conduct investigations to support credible facts. This is in line with the practice of corruption news on SCTV as in the discourse fragment as follows.

- (5) Context: Miryam Haryani became a fugitive by KPK after he was declared as a suspect in connection with giving false information when he became a witness for Irman and Sugihartoas defendant.

Commissioner General Syafrudin (Deputy of Indonesian Police Chief):

...Pada permintaan itu namanya DPO ya kita akan cari itu ya, tanpa ada permintaan sudah ada turun tim ya satgasnya sudah jalan kita back up KPK....

(SCTV, April 27, 2017)

Based on the fragment of the discourse, there appears to be a source of information from police law enforcement. This shows that the role of the police department is very important in the series of investigating corruption cases. In this case, KPK (Corruptions Eradication Commissioner) has a special team both in the act of arresting suspects and investigations, and one of the elements in it is the police. The police have the authority to make arrests based on an arrest warrant, or can also be based on the DPO(list of people sought) from the KPK.

The role scheme in the iNews Tv news discourse is used by journalists in looking at the role occupied by someone in the community, either the institution or agency. According to the interviews, reportes explain one source of information including police. This can be seen in quotes.

"kalau menurut tren OTT KPK, itu banyak sekali sumbernya. Istilahnya pembocornya, pembocor informasi itu macam-macam ada polisi lokal ketika tahu. Mungkin dia juga tidak melihat penangkapannya secara langsung, tetapi biasanya kadang-kadang dibawa ke kantor polisi atau nanti intel-intel tetap ada informasi dari situ. Sumber pertama biasanya dari situ".

(quotations to 15)

Apart from the police, sources of information are obtained through the scene. The explanation is as follows.

“Begitu pengungkapan kasus itu kita dapat informasinya, biasanya pertama akan kita cek di lokasinya, lokasi penangkapan misalnya. Kalau teori jurnalistik kan begitu pasti kita akan cek informasi itu benar atau tidak, mau tidak mau harus datang ke sumber informasinya. Setelah kita cek di TKP, kita cek siapa yang melakukan penangkapan atau pengungkapan kasusnya. Itu sumber informasi jelas pasti. Sumber informasi yang pertama pembocor-pembocor biasanya atau informan itu, baru konfirmasi dari pihak penangkapnya”.

(quotations to 15)

Based on the reporter's explanation, it can be seen that the role occupied by someone is very important in obtaining information sources. For example, a journalist in hunting news is easier to get the desired information than general public. The police themselves are also very careful in giving information to someone. In order to get complete information, reporters must go to the location/crime scene. Journalists can follow up on information obtained at the crime scene and then develop it according to the information at the crime scene. The fragment of the corruption news discourse on SCTV is related to the role scheme as follows.

- (6) Context: KPK set Miryam Haryani as fugitive after KPK had searched places to find evidence in his involvement as an E-KTP corruption suspect.

Febri Diansyah (Spokesman from KPK):

...Kasus indikasi pemberian keterangan yang tidak benar di pengadilan Tipikor dalam persidangan kasus e-KTP dengan tersangka M-S-H, hari ini KPK mengirimkan penerbitan DPO untuk tersangka, kami kirimkan kepada Kapolri upse ncb interpol Indonesia. Jadi kita akan kerjasama secara intensif koordinasi seccara intensif dengan Polri untuk melakukan pencarian terhadap tersangka....

(iNews Tv, April 27, 2017)

In the discourse fragment (6) can be seen that is a role scheme by the KPK spokesperson, Febri Diansyah. The presentation of the character is one of the person scheme shown by iNews Tv.

On this occasion, Febri Diansyah delivered Miryam's *DPO* publication sent to the police, considering that handling corruption cases is not easy. The handling must be carried out with the coordination of various parties. Therefore, *KPK* coordinates with the authorities, namely the police. The police will carry out investigation into the case, one of which is to find out the names that must be asked for information in the corruption case. When the police receive the *DPO* from *KPK*, the police are automatically obliged to look for people in the *DPO* to be handed over to the *KPK*.

Event Scheme

Event schemes are used by journalists in describing a reality that occurs in society. This scheme is closely related to social representations about how trust and also the views of the developing community. Assumptions from the community make a benchmark for journalists in reconstructing reality based on the experience and interpretation of journalists. This is in accordance with the results of interviews with SCTV reporters in interpreting corruption cases.

“Dampak korupsi tentu semua orang sudah tau. Dampaknya itu bukan hanya merugikan keuangan negara, tetapi itu merusak sendi-sendi bangsa. Moralitas, pembangunan, kemudian kepercayaan, kemudian legitimasi kepada pemimpin. Jadi, masyarakat tidak percaya lagi kepada pemimpin karena pemimpin mayoritas dimana-mana pada korupsi. Dampaknya luar biasa saya kira, bukan semata-mata hanya hukum saja, jadi dampaknya kemana-mana”.

(quotations to 6)

The statement from the SCTV reporters believes that the corruption cases that are taking place have a tremendous impact and even have entered enter all lines. This corruption case also has damaged public trust in the leaders of the country without any exception. The presence of journalists' views become journalists' cognition in looking at an important event, namely corruption that occurred in Indonesia. This is in line with the following SCTV news discourse.

(7) Context: Marzuki Alie and Setia Novanto denied that he was involved in the corruption of E-KTP, even Marzuki Alie asked KPK to prove that he was involved with Andi Narogong regarding the transfer of money

...Proyek KTP elektronik diduga merugikan negara 2,3 triliun rupiah. Sejauh ini baru dua orang yang didakwa. Puluhan nama lain ditelusuri KPK lebih lanjut...

(SCTV, March 10, 2017)

Based on the fragment of the discourse, it is believed that so far corruption cases have cost the country as much as 2.3 trillion rupiah. This shows that the magnitude of the loss is due to corruption cases. Corruption is an extraordinary crime even though it is not invisible.

Meanwhile, the scheme of events is based on the results of interviews with iNews Tv journalist, he explained.

"Harus diakui sebenarnya diakui atau tidak ini kaitannya mafia hukum selain kasus yang ditangani KPK. Tetapi kadang-kadang ada banyak orang yang masih ragu-ragu, tetapi saya termasuk orang yang masih percaya satu-satunya lembaga penegak hukum yang benar-benar menangani kasus korupsi saya kira cuma KPK. Sebenarnya banyak, polisi juga menangani, kejaksaan juga menangani, tetapi justru disitu yang kadang-kadang kalau saya boleh berpendapat tanda kutipnya ya banyak permainan kalau di lembaga penegak hukum itu".

(quotations to 14)

Life in today's society is very complex in handling corruption cases. The existence of special institutions such as the *KPK* has not been considered sufficient to deal with corruption cases in this country. Other institutions that take part in it can also still have acts of corruption, whether small or large corruption which is somehow still called corruption. However, in this case iNews Tv journalist still believe in the performance of *KPK*. A journalist makes news based on various news sources. Therefore, he has a broad view of important news information. This information can come from the crime scene or it can also be in accordance with the actual events or events of the news. The news practices described in the event scheme are as follows.

(8) Context: *KPK* set Miryam Haryani as a fugitive after *KPK* had searched places to find evidence in his involvement as E-KTP corruption suspect

...Komisi pemberantasan korupsi atau KPK, memasukkan Miryam S. Haryani dalam daftar pencarian orang setelah sebelumnya KPK telah mengeledah sejumlah tempat untuk mencari sejumlah barang bukti terkait korupsi KTP elektronik namun tidak berhasil membawa tersangka. Permintaan kepada pihak kepolisian dilayangkan langsung oleh pimpinan KPK kepada Kapolri Jendral Tito Karnavian. Setelah ada Selasa kemarin penyidik KPK mengeledah tempat-tempat untuk barang bukti terkait keterlibatan Miryam dalam megakorupsi proyek e-KTP....

(iNews Tv, April 27, 2017)

In the discourse fragment (8), it is a form of *KPK*'s seriousness in dealing with criminal acts of *e-KTP* corruption. This event is reported by iNews Tv which aims to describe the events and realities that occur.

This news discourse can be used as a social representation that is forming how views, beliefs, and prejudices that develop in the community regarding the follow-up actions of *e-KTP* corruption cases even affect the views related to the *KPK*'s performance.

This study is expected to be a development of discourse science and as a reference material for the community and students in understanding the characteristics of the news in mass media.

CONCLUSION

Based on the interpretation of social cognition, SCTV and TV iNews reporters tend to reconstruct corruption news discourses using person schemes, self schemes, role schemes, and event schemes. The use of the scheme aimed to support the primacy of news value. News value has implications for the community so that they believe that the discourse reported by SCTV and iNews TV can be accounted for. This is in line with SCTV's motto, which is actual, sharp and reliable. Meanwhile, the purpose of iNews TV shows, namely *Inspiring and informative*. Therefore, the role of journalists at the level of social cognition of each television, both SCTV

and INews TV is as a communicator for the community which always informs the dominant discourse that develops in society.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Acknowledgement conveyed to Dr. Haryadi, M.Pd. who have guided, suggested and criticized in The Indonesian Language Education Program Study, Postgraduate, Universitas Negeri Semarang.

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