

COMMISSION OF CORRUPTION ERADICATION IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF ONLINE NEWS MEDIA

(Critical Discourse Analysis about News of First Pre-trial Assembly Judgment of Setya Novanto at Tribunnews.com September 30, 2017)

Indah Suryawati,
Muhammad Syaïd Agustiar

ABSTRACT

The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is a state institution that is independent and in carrying out its duties and authority free from any power. This study aims at first, dismantling the construction of KPK discourse in the post-trial news of the first pre-trial ruling of Setnov for September 30, 2017 at online news media Tribunnews.com, and secondly reviewing the factors behind online news media Tribunnews.com construction of the KPK discourse. The research method used is qualitative by Critical Discourse Analysis of Norman Fairclough. There are five steps that are used as a reference. First, focus on social irregularities in its semiotic aspects. Second, identify barriers to address the social irregularities. Third, consider whether social order requires social irregularity. Fourth, identify possible ways to overcome these obstacles. Fifth, reflect critically from those four points. The results showed that Tribunnews.com put the KPK as the wrong party. Means that Setya Novanto (Setnov) is the right one. KPK was constructed with no competence to handle Setnov's case. Online news media Tribunnews.com directs the public view to cornering the KPK. Online news media Tribunnews.com parties against the current public voice in its coverage of the KPK is a business strategy. Positioning online news media Tribunnews.com is done because almost all online media are to defend the Commission. From a media business point of view it is not profitable to find ads.

Keywords: Construction, Critical Discourse, News Session, Corruption Eradication Commission

1. Research Background

It is known that Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) as an independent institution has not be in doubt anymore. Many times it frames the mass media as the tread footprints in fighting corruption cases in Indonesia. This institution is given a mandate to eradicate corruption in a professional, intensive, and sustainable indeed.

Formed during the leadership of Susilo Bambang Yudoyono as the President and then strengthened by Law No. 30 of 2002 on Corruption Eradication Commission. In performing its duties, KPK is guided by five principles, namely legal certainty, transparency, accountability, public need, and proportionality. KPK is accountable to the public and submits its report publicly and periodically to the President, the House of Representatives, and BPK (<https://www.kpk.go.id/id/about-kpk/sekilas-kpk>, accessed on November 27, 2018, at 11:04 PM).

The establishment of KPK is not to take over the task of eradicating corruption from existing institutions. The law states explanation about the role of KPK as a trigger mechanism, which means encouraging or as a stimulus for corruption eradication efforts by pre-existing institutions to be more effective and efficient. The duties of KPK are: coordinating with any institutions that authorized to eradicate corruption (TPK); supervision of the authority authorized to eradicate TPK; conducting the investigations, interrogation and prosecutions of TPK; taking the precautionary measures of TPK; and monitoring the implementation of state governance (<https://www.kpk.go.id/id/about-kpk/sekilas-kpk>).

The case of corruption involving Setya Novanto (Setnov) really attracts people attention. After the trial of the pretrial ruling won by Setnov, the public also made a social movement through twitter by making a topic with the hastag of #ThePowerOfSetnov. The high public enthusiasm in the case of e-ID card corruption until Setnov's second preliminary hearing convened the media to continually raise the news.

But behind the hefty news on Setnov e-ID card case, the researcher focuses on how media discourse about KPK was related after Setnov's first preliminary verdict trial. Based on *alexa.com* accessed on November 30, 2017, from the top 10 web ranking, the researcher chose *online news media Tribunnews.com* which is in the fourth rank. The reason for choosing this news website is because *online news media Tribunnews.com* produces more news after Setnov's first pretrial court ruling compared to other news website for 27 news.

The researcher has marked for several headlines in the period of September 30, 2017, *online news media Tribunnews.com* has labeled KPK, among others KPK as "less careful", KPK "deserve to lose", KPK "asked to repent", KPK "better to have introspection", KPK "can not release new investigation order (Sprindik) for Setya Novanto", and KPK is "unpunctual". While other news website like *online news media* : Detik.com, Liputan6.com, and others do not do the same thing on their news headlines on that time.

The selection of headlines, themes, sentences, and words in a news that the media presents to audiences is entirely value-free. Official editorial policy on an event is not only contained in editorial, but also on headline selection to determine the direction of news. Therefore, the selection of vocabulary in the headline, for example, may represent how journalists construct reality in a story. Of course with different ways and angles, about who and which angle to be highlighted and considered important by the media itself.

This shows that each media has its own interests in choosing an event they will preach. The media will decide how deeply they will announce an event; whether to preach only certain events for the sake of actuality, or to preach profoundly and continuously for the sake of its ideology, or even the economic and political interests as the purpose of producing the news.

According to Ibn Hamad, reality in the mass media is not real (Hamad, 2004: 3). No wonder critics assume that news is not just the subjectivity of the newsmaker, but there is a dominant force that influences its construction. Apparently the media is not a neutral entity, but can be dominated by dominant groups (Eriyanto, 2012: 23). Therefore, the researcher is interested to use Critical Discourse Analysis to dismantle the construction of KPK discourse in news after the first pre-trial decision of Setya Novanto on September 30, 2017 at *online news media Tribunnews.com*. In addition, researchers are interested to examine the factors behind *online news media Tribunnews.com*'s construction of the KPK discourse.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) tries to dismantle the wrong or untrue things in society, such as injustice, inequality, restriction of freedom or discrimination (Haryatmoko, 2016: vi). In order for CDA to get sharper, one needs to analyze also the relationship with the outer text that includes. This analysis discusses how other elements are intertextually related to the text; and how other voices are contained in the text; finally, how other texts are alluded to, assumed, or dialogued. This intertextuality can appear in two forms: first, the presence of elements from other texts in a text which may be quotes, references, or content; secondly, in speech, writing or mind reports, not just quotes we encounter, but also summaries. Then the text always has an assumption (Haryatmoko, 2016: 18).

In this study, the researcher uses Critical Discourse Analysis by Norman Fairclough's model of analysis. The Fairclough model is based on a question of how to link the micro-text to the macro community context. The main point is to see language as a practice of power. Therefore, Critical Discourse Analysis by Norman Fairclough's model should focus on how the language is formed and shaped from social relations and specific social contexts.

Fairclough sees text in various levels. A text not only shows how an object is depicted but also how the relationships between objects are defined. There are three basic elements in the Fairclough model, which can be illustrated in the following table (Eriyanto, 2012: 289).

Tabel 1
Text Analysis

ELEMENTS	NEED TO BE SEEN
Representation	How events, people, groups, situations, circumstances, or anything are displayed and represented in the text.
Relation	How the relationship between journalists, audiences, and news participants is displayed and depicted in the text.
Identity	How the identity of journalists, audiences, and news participants is displayed and illustrated in the text.

Through the dimension of the text, it will be seen how the issue is depicted in the text of the story, then it will be seen also how the relationship between journalists who make the news and the people who read it, and will also see how the identity of journalists and the community depicted in the news.

Fairclough offers a four-step CDA method (N.Fairclough, 2010: 235). First, focusing on a 'social irregularity', in its semiotic aspect. Second, identify the barriers to addressing the 'social irregularities'. Third, consider whether the social order 'needs' the social irregularities. Fourth, identify possible ways to overcome these obstacles.

2. Library Review

Discourse analysis is often associated with the practice of language usage. In a critical view, discourse analysis is not centered on the truth or untruth of the grammatical structure or interpretation process as in the constructivist analysis. Discourse analysis in this paradigm emphasizes the constellation of forces that occur in the production process and the reproduction of meaning. Individuals are not regarded as neutral subjects who can interpret freely according to their minds, as they are deeply connected and influenced by the social forces present in society. Language in a critical view is understood as a representation that plays a role in shaping certain subjects, themes of particular discourse, as well as strategies within them. Therefore, discourse analysis is used to dismantle the power that exists in every language process: what constraints are allowed to be discourse, perspective to be used, what topics are discussed. Discourse sees the language that always involved in the relationship of power, especially in the formation of subjects, and various acts of representation contained in society (Eriyanto, 2012: 4-6).

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) tries to dismantle the wrong or untrue in society, such as injustice, inequality, restriction of freedom or discrimination (Haryatmoko, 2016: vi). In order for CDA to get sharper, one needs to analyze also the relationship with the outer text that includes. This analysis discusses how other elements are intertextually related to the text; and how other voices are contained in the text; finally, how other texts are alluded to, assumed, or dialogued. This intertextuality can appear in two forms: first, the presence of elements from other texts in a text which may be quotes, references, or content; secondly, in

speech, writing or mind reports, not just quotes we encounter, but also summaries. Then the text always has an assumption (Haryatmoko, 2016: 18).

Critical Discourse Analysis with the Norman Fairclough's model is based on a question of how to link the micro text to the macro community context. The main point is to see language as a practice of power. Therefore, Critical Discourse Analysis by Norman Fairclough's model that should focus on how the language is formed and shaped from social relations and specific social contexts. Norman Fairclough's analysis model is often referred as a model of social change. In Eriyanto's book (2012) conveys how Fairclough shares discourse analysis in three dimensions: text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice.

The texts are analyzed linguistically, by looking at vocabulary, semantics, and sentence order. It also incorporates coherence and cohesiveness, how these interconnections or phrases are combined to form understanding. First, ideational refers to a particular representation that wants to be displayed in the text, which generally carries a certain ideological charge. Second, relations, refers to an analysis of how the construction of relationships between journalists and readers. Third, identity, refers to the particular construction of the identity of journalists and readers, as well as how these personalities and identities are to be displayed.

Discourse practice is a dimension associated with the process of production and consumption of text. A news text is basically produced through different text production processes, such as how the work patterns, the work chart, and the routine in generating the news. One medium may have different patterns of work and habits compared to other media. The text consumption process may also differ in different social contexts. Consumption can also be produced personally when a person consumes text (such as when enjoying poetry) or collectively (legislation or so on). While in the distribution of text, depending on the pattern and type of text and how the nature of the institution inherent in the text.

While sociocultural practice is a dimension related to the context outside the text. The context here includes many things, such as the context of the situation, more broadly is the context of the institution's own media practices in relation to a particular society or culture and politics. For example media politics, media economics, or certain media culture that affect the news it produces (Eriyanto, 2012: 286-288).

The three dimensions proposed by Norman Fairclough are usually formulated in an image, as shown below:

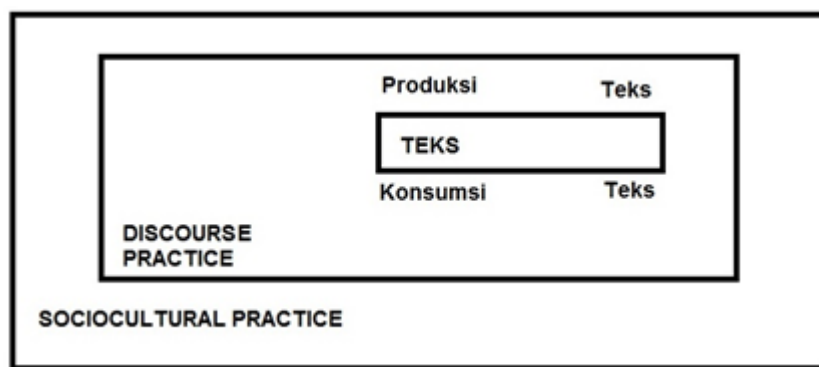


Figure 2.1 Dimensional Analysis by Norman Fairclough

Fairclough offers a four-step CDA method (N.Fairclough, 2010: 235). First, focusing on a 'social irregularity', in its semiotic aspect. Social irregularities are understood as the aspects of social systems, forms and orders that harm or damage the common welfare, which can be remedied even through the radical changes of a system. However, social irregularities include poverty, inequality, discrimination, and lack of freedom or racism (Haryatmoko, 2016: 20). Second, identify the barriers to addressing the 'social irregularities'. In this stage, the approach to social irregularity is pursued indirectly by asking how social life is organized and structured to prevent it from addressing it. This requires an analysis of social order and a single point of entry into the analysis of being semiotic. It is necessary to select and analyze relevant texts and discuss the dialectical relationship between semiosis and other social elements (Haryatmoko, 2016: 21). Third, consider whether the social order 'needs' the social irregularities. Do 'social irregularity' inherent in the social order, whether it can be handled within the system, or can only be handled when changed. It is a way of connecting between 'the factual' and 'the supposed': if a social order can be shown to produce massive 'social irregularities', then there is reason to think about changing it. This is related to ideological issues: discourse is always ideological as far as contributing to support a certain power and domination relationship (Haryatmoko, 2016: 21). Fourth, identify possible ways to overcome these obstacles. The analysis at this stage would identify the possibilities in the existing social process to overcome the obstacles to deal with 'social irregularities'. (Haryatmoko, 2016: 21-22).

3. Research Methodology

The method used in this research is qualitative by Critical Discourse Analysis Norman Fairclough. Critical discourse analysis is part of the qualitative content analysis. Research method that uses the text as the basic material analysis. Analysis of the contents

of this model suggests the ideas of authors who are manifested or not listed. This method bridges media content, compares the media, explains the tendency in communication content (Weber, 1990: 9).

The news text selected to be the object of research is the post-trial text of the pretrial ruling of e-ID card corruption case by Setya Novanto in *Tribunnews.com* dated September 30, 2017 based on the headline that highlight the KPK. Of the 24 news texts produced by *Tribunnews.com* on September 30, 2017, there are six news texts selected as research objects.

There are five steps that are used as a reference. First, focus on social irregularities in its semiotic aspects. Second, identify barriers to address the social irregularities. Third, consider whether social order requires social irregularity. Fourth, identify possible ways to overcome these obstacles. Fifth, reflect critically from those four points.

4. Result of the Research and Discussion

In Indonesia Indicator notes, every month is never empty of the news about corruption. On average there are 12,656 reports per month. A very high frequency of news if we compare it with other news that is also very basic, such as the news about poverty that only reached an average of 2,724 news per month.

Corruption news is a commodity worth selling. All competing to present the news of corruption in various ways that increase the interest of reading the community. The increase in readers will benefit the media, namely the increase in the reader rating. From the number of ratings this ad will come. Ad price is proportional to the number of readers. Therefore, corruption news, including in KPK news and online media has become a commodification. It's business.

A. Focus on 'social irregularities' in its semiotic aspects

Social irregularities are understood as aspects of social systems, forms and orders that harm or damage the common welfare, which can be remedied even through the radical changes of the system. Such social irregularities include poverty, inequality, discrimination, and lack of freedom or racism (Haryatmoko, 2016: 20).

Of the six news stories that are based on discourse and analyzed, all show one thing. That *online news media Tribunnews.com* states that KPK as the wrong party. The right is Setnov. The dictionaries used by the online media show that KPK is not credible; guilty; careless, and in a hurry. For short, KPK has no competence to handle Setnov's case.

The question is what is the background of the news in *online news media Tribunnews.com* blaming and cornering the position of the KPK? Look at the chart below how the editor of *online news media Tribunnews.com* laid and framed the position of the KPK. The use of metaphors such as blunders, amateurs, conditioning, tyranny, imaging, counterproductive, blow the KPK is to be targeted by *online news media Tribunnews.com*.

The position of *online news media Tribunnews.com* as opposed to the mainstream of the public voice shows one thing. *Online news media Tribunnews.com* is looking for positioning in the domain of online battles between the increasingly fierce at all times. So far, almost all media and elements of society who claim to be pro-democracy and corruption eradication are behind the KPK. Right and wrong KPK is the best. The position is opposite to the large flow of public voice that is now occupied by *online news media Tribunnews.com*. There are no rivals in this position. Thereby, bargaining *online news media Tribunnews.com* be superior because it has no competitors. Thus the ad cookies became the right of online media group such Kompas. Compare if *online news media Tribunnews.com* is with a massive stream of public voice. It has to compete on this issue. Tens or even hundreds of thousands of sites that defend the KPK. From the point of business, it is not interesting at all. Conversely, *online news media Tribunnews.com* smartly target the market and readers. It is targeting the market that is not covered by other online media.

Tabel 2
Konstruksi Wacana

Media Name		<i>Tribunnews.com</i>
Issues		Saturday, September 30, 2017
Discourse		KPK and Online Media Construction
Discourse Construction		
No		Description
1	Vocabulary Sentence Terms	KPK clucked, KPK lost, the sixth lost, KPK oppinions, weakening KPK, worried KPK, carelessly , too rushy, unsupported by the facts
2	Metaphore	<i>Blunder, premateur</i> , conditioning, tyranny, imagery taking, counterproductive, vicious shot
3	Text structure	From beginning to end build a logic arrangement that corners the KPK. Cornering KPK; Fight public opinion about KPK in being great, untouchable and superpody
4	Grammar and Cohesive	There is no positive aspect or appreciation to KPK's performance

The result of the study, 2018

B. Identify barriers to address these 'social irregularities'

At this stage, the approach to social irregularity is pursued indirectly by asking how social life is organized and structured to prevent it from addressing it. This requires an analysis of social order and a single point of entry into the analysis of being semiotic. It is necessary to select and analyze relevant texts and discuss the dialectical relationship between semiosis and other social elements (Haryatmoko, 2016: 21).

From the six news stories used as discourse base and analyzed, all indicate that *Tribunnews.com* placed KPK as an established institution and aims to eradicate corruption. It stood up because the performance of law enforcement, especially the eradication of corruption by the police and the prosecutor's office was disappointing. As a crime belonging to the ordinary crime category, corruption must be cut. Then, it can not be done by the prosecutor's office and the police who are 'covered with sin of corruption' that are never complete the corruption errors.

On the other hand, KPK is actually formed by the political institutions together with the House of Representatives and the President under the Act. It means that KPK is more a result of political compromise than the noble goal of eradicating corruption. The House of Representatives is the most targeted by KPK and 'regreting' in create it. They also want to disperse it. Countless statements, steps, and how the House dismissed the KPK. Finally with a special questionnaire forces.

The emergence of the right of inquiry and its recommendation from The House of Representatives should be read as part of resistance to (positive image) KPK. Some recommendations for improving the The House of Representatives' version of KPK are:

Institutional Aspects

1. Requesting the President to refine the organizational structure of KPK in accordance with Law Number 30 in year 2002 regarding KPK that covering the coordination, supervision, action, prevention and monitoring.
2. Requesting KPK to increase cooperation with law enforcement agencies and other institutions, such as Center for Financial Transaction Reporting and Transaction and banking, in order to eradicate corruption that can be done optimally, integrated, and ballanced.
3. Requesting the President and KPK to form an independent oversight body consisting of internal elements of KPK and community leaders with integrity through presidential regulations.

Aspect of Authority

1. Asked the KPK to build a strong network in carrying out coordination tasks with the police and prosecutor's office.
2. Asked the KPK to pay attention to human rights principles and refer to applicable criminal procedural law in carrying out investigation, interrogation and prosecution tasks.
3. Asked the KPK to establish a systemic prevention and monitoring system in order to prevent repeated corruption and misuse of state finances.

Financial Aspects

1. Requested the KPK to improve and repaire its financial management in accordance with the recommendation of the Supreme Audit Board.
2. Requested the KPK to optimize financial use in prevention function so as to give more comprehensive understanding to the community.

Aspects of Human Resource Governance

1. Asked the KPK to improve the governance of human resources by taking into account the legislation in the field of personnel.
2. Asked the KPK to be more transparent and measurable in the process of appointment, promotion, mutation, rotation, and dismissal of KPK human resources by referring to the Civil State Apparatus Law, the Indonesian Police Law and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia (<https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1056595/following-this-10-recommendations-pansus-rights-questionnaire-for-kpk>, accessed last March 24, 2018 at 05.26 AM).

As it is known that the performance of KPK is always hailed by the public. It became a darling medium. The case of Cicak versus Crocodile, public and state defense against Abraham Samad and Bambang Widjoyanto for example, and many other cases show that KPK is defended publicly. Whatever reason. KPK is a myth that can not be wrong. The myth of an institution that can eradicate corruption when it comes to big talk. Setnov case in this news shows that the KPK is just a toothless tiger. It exists if it is defended publicly. KPK is no longer credible in carrying out its functions and authorities in combating corruption in this country.

Nowadays, KPK's position is getting unsteady. Previously in various KPK surveys always ranked on top, but now it begins to shift. Based on the survey results of the Indonesian Survey Institute (LSI) stated that KPK is in fourth position related to public opinion about how clean government agencies from corruption. LSI noted that the government agencies that considered the cleanest from corruption are TNI (57.2 percent), the President (51 percent), the Police (39.3 percent), KPK (38.5 percent), and Bank Indonesia (as the central Bank of Indonesia) (38.2 percent) (<https://nasional.tempo.co/read/375990/survei-warga-anggap-polisi-lebih-bersih-dari-kpk> Accessed last March 24, 2018 at 05.18 AM).

C. Identify whether the social order " requires " the social irregularities

Do 'social irregularity' inherent in the social order, whether it can be handled within the system, or can only be handled when it changed. It is a way of connecting between 'the factual' and 'the supposed': if a social order can be shown to produce massive 'social irregularities', then there is a reason to think about changing it. This is related to ideological issues: discourse is always ideological as far as contributing to support a certain power and domination relationship (Haryatmoko, 2016: 21).

It must be admitted until now that KPK's big name is needed to 'eradicate corruption'. At least it scares off corrupt state officials. To eradicate corruption as a whole, that is impossible. The corruption eradication factor is not the responsibility of KPK but the task of all elements of this nation. Starting from the President to the masses. It is a long struggle and it takes patience and energy that is almost never lost indeed.

Despite the pessimistic attitude towards KPK's performance, up to now the public and the public's dependence on the KPK has remained large. It is because the performance of the police and the prosecutor's office in eradicating corruption has not improved. Even tends to be off handed. Never heard of police and prosecutors working on the domain of eradication of corruption.

Thus, when attacked by all parties, the public, media, and elements of the pro-democracy stand against those who want to undermine the KPK. Eventhough KPK is in a weak and wrong position. This is where the image of KPK as an institution that must be defended successfully. KPK managed to build public opinion.

Image has a mean of image itself. It is something abstract. Image completely can be defined construction of the representation and perception of the audience towards individuals, groups or institutions associated with their work in society. While imaging means the process of image formation through the process received by the audience either directly or through social media or mass media. That's why the image is related to four things. Namely:

- (1) representation in which the image is a mirror of reality;
- (2) the ideology in which images conceal and misrepresent the reality;
- (3) image hides that there is no reality, and
- (4) the image has no connection with any reality whatsoever.

If linked to politics, the political image can be interpreted as a person's description of politics. The world of politics deals with power, authority, influence, and cooperation, conflict, and consensus. The image of politics has meaning even though it does not describe the real thing. Thus, imaging is not a true picture of the image being imaged. Moreover imaging produced by the mass media. Because news received and influenced audiences is not real. It becomes an artificial reality or a second reality.

In a democratic country like in our country, imaging is very important. Due to the competition with others. In democracy, it is not important whose voice (quality) is supportive. The most important and decisive is the majority (quantitative). In this context, the candidate in the eyes of audiences / voters becomes the determining factor. Voters will vote on who is known, good, and defend their interests. Thus why, in the political world, the most important democratic / liberal state is known to the public, not personal morality or political vehicles. Hence, in a democratic country like in our country the popularity generated by the mass media as a key factor in achieving imaging.

If you follow the above definition that imaging is the process of image formation through process accepted by the audience either directly or through social media or mass media, then in communication science perspective, it is in communicator kitchen. Afterall, if following a Lasswell-style communication pattern, the analysis used is the control analysis or source analysis. In other words, imaging is all the effort that political communicators do to get a good picture of it. Efforts that can be done directly by the mass media and social media.

In the modern world, the image is formed through the mass media. Thus the construction of images formed by the mass media rolled into public opinion. The building of a positive image of a person can not be separated from the ability to communicate and build relationships with the mass media. This good relationship is then imaged or reflected by the mass media into the minds of the public. Because it continues to be repeated, media messages about the image of a person formed in audiences.

The most obvious measure of the success of a political imaging effort is the building of positive public opinion about political communicators in the minds of audiences. Anwar Arifin defines public opinion as the same opinion and expressed by many people obtained through intensive discussions in response to questions and concerns concerning the public interest. There are three elements in public opinion. It is an actual and public media issue, broadcasted by the media, the presence of a number of people in discussing it, and the opinions expressed through oral, written, and gestures (Public Opinion, Gramata Publishing, Jakarta, 2010: 11-13).

While citing E. Rogers and Shoumakers, Anwar Arifin (2011: 91), states there are five stages of public opinion awakening caused by mass media. That is, awareness, attention, evaluation, trial and error, and adoption. Awareness and attention become the main entrance of influences of media which then form public opinion.

Even not fully successful yet for KPK is considered by the public as the most effective apparatus to combat corruption. Therefore, the public rejects various attempts to derogate its authority. Recorded since its inception in December 2003, KPK has imprisoned dozens of bureaucrats, politicians and private actors of corruption. Because its tracks exceeded the police and the public prosecutor appreciated them. Positive image attached to its body. The results of Kompas voting in 12 cities last week continued to show the assessment. A total of 71.7 percent of votes, respondents gave a positive assessment of the KPK. Hence

when an indication of weakening KPK appears, the public reacts to defend it. (<https://www.kpk.go.id/id/halaman-utama/79-berita/berita-media/294-publik-menolak-pelemahan-kpk> . Accessed in 24 March 2018 at 05.10 AM).

D. Identify possible ways to overcome these obstacles

The analysis at this stage would identify the possibilities in the existing social process to overcome the obstacles to deal with 'social irregularities'. (Haryatmoko, 2016: 21-22). Historically, KPK stood up because of the public voice encouragement concerned with eradicating corruption by the police and prosecutors. The public wants credible institutions and tend to be superbists in combating corruption. This institution is independent, autonomous and a direct state institution under the President.

In subsequent developments, in 2004, the large flow of public voice was manifested in the KPK during the era of President Megawati Soekarnoputri. From then, KPK gained much public sympathy. Through hand-catch operation or OTT, KPK gives hope to eradicate corruption. Dozens of state officials, ranging from ministers, governors, regents / mayors and council members were thrown into jail for corruption. Those who were corrupt and formerly untouchable are now forced to huddle in prison.

But at the time goes by, the Commission began to erode by political interests. It becomes a tool of power. Anas Urbaningrum corruption case in the era of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is one of them. Cicak vs. Crocodile case, and the determination of suspect KPK Chairman Abraham Samad and Vice Chairman Bambang Widjoyanto are another form of KPK's political struggle with other institutions. This is certainly a bad precedent. Law enforcement agencies play politics. The fight with the police and the prosecution also developed into a rivalry that banged between state institutions. Because some KPK investigators come from the prosecutor's office and the police.

Therefore, one of KPK's homeworks is to improve the recruitment system of commissioners and investigators. They must be independent. It no longer comes from the police and the prosecutor's office. For this to be recognized or not it should be a limited revision of the Corruption Eradication Commission Law so that KPK should be more independent in various elements. Then, the KPK will be credible in the future. No more weakening of the KPK movement as the House of Representatives did some time ago.

Tabel 3
Element of CDA by Norman Fairclough

KPK's Construction in the Online Media		
No	Elements of CDA by Norman Fairclough	Description
1	Focuses on social irregularities in the aspects of semiotics	The selection of words, diction, sentence and the headline that indicates the position <i>Tribunnews.com</i> that disfiguring the KPK. Opposing with the public voices who defend KPK.
2	Identify obstacles to deal with social irregularities	The performance of law enforcement by the police and prosecutor's office is still disappointing KPK as a political compromise Formed by political institutions
3	Does social order require such social irregularities	KPK's big name is needed to 'eradicate corruption' KPK was attacked by all parties KPK is weakened KPK should be defended
4	Identify possible ways to overcome these obstacles	A major flow of public voice Improved recruitment of independent commissioners and investigators Limited revision of KPK Law

The result of the study, 2018

4. Conclusions and Suggestions

Of the six news that used as the basic of discourse and analysis, *online news media Tribunnews.com* places KPK as the wrong party. The right party is Setnov. The dictionaries used by the online media show that KPK is not credible; guilty; less careful, erroneous, careless, and in a hurry. KPK was constructed with no competence to handle Setnov's case. *online news media Tribunnews.com* directs the public view to cornering the KPK. Setnov's party is positioned as the party that is not necessarily guilty in the case of e-ID card. *online news media Tribunnews.com* more expose information that causes the Commission failed in Setnov pretrial hearings. *online news media Tribunnews.com* leads the audience to approve the decision of the sole judge Cepi Iskandar who won Setnov.

As a suggestion, this research is expected to give additional knowledge to the reader that no event / reality / fact is displayed as it is, but those have been constructed in such a way by the media concerned. Furthermore, the overall improvement of the KPK system will return the KPK to its dignity as an independent, autonomous, and powerful institution in the eradication of corruption in the country.

5. Reference

- Arifin, Anwar. 2006. *Pencitraan dalam Politik*. Jakarta: Pustaka Indonesia.
- _____. 2011. *Opini Publik*, Depok: Gramata.
- Eriyanto. 2012. *Analisis Framing: Konstruksi, Ideologi dan Politik Media*. Yogyakarta: PT LkiS Printing Cemerlang.
- Fairclough, N. 2010. *Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language*. Edinburg: Longman.
- Hamad, Ibnu. 2014. *Konstruksi Realitas Politik dalam Media Massa: Sebuah Studi Critical Discourse Analysis terhadap Berita-berita Politik, ed. 1*. Jakarta: Granit.
- Haryatmoko. 2016. *Critical Discourse Analysis (Analisis Wacana Kritis): Landasan Teori, Metodologi dan Penerapan*, Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.

Online Resources:

- <http://www.islamcendekia.com/2014/04/pengertian-korupsi-menurut-uu-tipikor.html>
- <https://poltracking.com/survei-poltracking-kinerja-tni-di-atas-kpk-dpr-terburuk.html>. Last accesable on March 24, 2018 at 05.22 AM
- <https://www.kpk.go.id/id/halaman-utama/79-berita/berita-media/294-publik-menolak-pelemahan-kpk>. Accessed on March 24, 2018 at 05.10 AM
- <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/375990/survei-warga-anggap-polisi-lebih-bersih-dari-kpk>. Last accessable on March 24, 2018 at 05.18 AM
- <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1056595/berikut-ini-10-rekomendasi-pansus-hak-angket-untuk-kpk>, Last accessed on March 24, 2018 at 05.26 AM

Indah Suryawati,
Fakultas Ilmu Komunikasi
Universitas Budi Luhur, Jakarta
indahsuryawati_2121@yahoo.com,

Muhammad Syaid Agustiar
Fakultas Ilmu Komunikasi
Universitas Budi Luhur, Jakarta
agustiar1988@yahoo.com