

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, various news media are available to present the latest information to the public either in the form of online media or in the form of written media such as tabloid, magazines, and newspaper. Various types of information are presented, there are sports information, entertainment information, and news information. There is also news about corruption cases committed by several members of the government, for example, the Covid-19 social assistance corruption case by the former of Social Minister Juliari Peter Batubara published by Jakarta Globe online media. It started on Sunday at 03.00 WIB the former of Social Minister Juliari Peter Batubara (JPB) arrived at the Kpk office to surrender and he was immediately arrested. KPK chairman Firli Bahuri said at a press conference regarding the Covid-19 social assistance corruption case that was allegedly committed by JPB. It was said that JPB and his colleagues Matheus Joko Santoso (MJS) and Adi Wahyono (AW) get 17 billion from the proceeds of corruption in the covid-19 social assistance fund in the Jabodetabek area. Since May-November they have collaborated with suppliers as partners such as Ardian IM, Harry Sidabuke, and Rajawali Parama Indonesia (RPI).

On this topic of framing, there are important things that must be considered. For example, partiality with certain organizations, partisanship becomes a problem that causes public have a trust issue in journalists, reporters and the media or even to all media. Director of LBH Pers Ade Wahyudin argued about partiality. Ideally, a press company should be free from practical political matters and should not be intervened by anyone. "Even if the press must take sides, it should be in the public interest, not to a particular group or political group," he told reporter Tirto, Tuesday.

Researcher of the Institute for Press and Development Studies (LSPP) Ignatius Haryanto said roughly the same thing. Taking sides is fine, he told reporter Tirto, Wednesday morning, but “not to certain parties, but to certain values such as anti-corruption and defending the environment.” (Tirto, 2018)

There are two experts who express their opinion or theory regarding framing analysis or framing such as Goffman (1974) quoted by Borah (2011) framing can help people organize what they see in their daily lives. Goffman calls frames as “*schemata of interpretation*” a framework that can sort meaningless events into something meaningful (p. 21). According to Entman (1993) as cited in (Borah, 2011), selection and salience are involved in framing — “*Framing is the selection of aspects of perceived reality and make them more prominent in the text, to put forward a specific problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendations for the problem that occurs.*” (p. 52). Robert N. Entman (1993) as cited in Muhammad Syamsul Arifin et al (2020) Dividing the framing device into four elements: First, **Define Problems** (defining the problem). This element is the mainframe. He emphasized how events were understood by journalists. The same event can be understood differently and these will cause the reality to be formed differently. Second, **Diagnose Causes** (estimate the cause of the problem). This element will consider the cause of an event/problem that can occur, which causes the event to occur because of “what” or “who”. Third, **Make Moral Judgment** (make moral choices). This element is to support the opinions/ideas of journalists' writing in understanding an event and the causes of an event to occur by adding strong arguments. Fourth, **Treatment Recommendation** (emphasizing completion). This element will determine how journalists solve

problems, solving the problems depends on how the problem or event is seen and the causes of the problem.

This research will focus on analysis the news framing regarding the Covid-19 social assistance corruption case carried out by the former of Social Minister Juliari Peter Batubara in the Jakarta Globe online media using the analysis framing from Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M Kosicki. The framing model introduced by Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M Kosicki is one of the most popular and used models. According to Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M Kosicki, framing is a process of making a message more prominent, placing more information than others so that the audience is more focused and agreed on the message. Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M Kosicki's framing analysis will focuses on 1.) **Syntax** is the arrangement of words or phrases in a sentence. In news discourse, syntax refers to the definition of the composition and section of the news (headline, lead, background information, source, cover). These parts form neatly and regularly so as to form a scheme, 2.) **Script** is the application of 5w + 1h to news, although in news this pattern cannot always be found. The script is also a way for journalists to construct the news they will write. This method can also be used to help journalists work out which parts should come first, which parts should put pressure on the reader, and which parts should be hidden first, 3.) **Thematic** is a structure which is related to how facts are written by journalists such as the sentences used, the used of word, how to place and write the sources, and 4.) **Rhetorical**, rhetorical structure of the news discourse illustrates choice of style or word chosen by the journalist to suppress the meaning that journalist want to highlight using word, idiom, photo/image, and graphic. (Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki, 1993)

Framework of Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki Theory.

Structure	Framing Devices	The Observed Unit
Syntax (The way journalist conducting the fact)	News scheme	Headline, lead, information background, quotation, source, statement, and closing.
Script (The way journalist telling the fact)	Completeness of the news	5W+1H
Thematic (The way journalist writing the news)	Detail, Coherence, Form a sentence, Pronouns	Paragraph, preposition, sentence, inter-sentence relationships.
Rethorical (The way journalist emphasize facts)	Lexicon, graphic and metaphore.	Words, idiom, picture and graphics.

Eriyanto (2011) argues that basically framing is a method for seeing how to tell stories (story telling) of media or events. This way of telling is illustrated in the "way of seeing" the reality that is made news. That "way of seeing" affects the end of the construction of reality. Framing analysis is an analysis that is used to see how the media constructs reality, understands, and frames an event. How the same event is reported and written differently by the media, this difference occurs because the event is understood and constructed by different media and journalist. Two main essences of the framing, 1.) How events are interpreted, this relates to which parts are covered and not covered. 2.) How the facts are written, this relates to the use of words, sentences, and pictures to support ideas.

Readers must know how the media frames a story. The reasons why a reader have to know framing are such as to know the perspective of the writer who wrote

the news, what assumptions the writer wants to give to the reader, and how the writer interprets an issue because it can affect the way the writer frames the story. Referring to the factors that could influence how a journalist frames an issue, Sobur (2012, 162) quoted by Kusumawati et al (2019) says that framing analysis is used to find out how journalists present their point of view to the audience in choosing issues and highlighting certain aspects by using terms that have certain implied meanings.

There are several previous studies using the Zhongdang Pan and Kocsicki framing analysis. The first previous research was conducted by Fauzan Faiz et al (2014), the title of the research is "*Analisis framing pemberitaan kasus dugaan korupsi dan gaya hidup mewah gubernur Ratu Atut Chosiyah pada koran Tempo*" in addition, "*Analysis framing of reporting on cases of alleged corruption and the luxurious lifestyle of governor Ratu Atut Chosiyah in Tempo newspaper*". The first previous study data used in the Tempo newspaper from 5 October 2013 to 13 November 2013, the news contained about the reports on the alleged corruption case and the luxurious lifestyle of Governor Ratu Atut Chosiyah. The conclusion of the first previous research is the rhetorical structure of the Tempo newspaper stands out because Tempo newspaper journalists use a lot of terms, lexicons, idioms, and even caricature images that can attract the attention of the public and the results of the framing analysis show that the Tempo newspaper in writing its news still prioritizes objectivity and neutrality in reporting. It can be said within reasonable limits and sufficiently balanced and impartial, because Tempo journalists always maintain the quality of their work and uphold the code of ethics.

The second previous research was conducted by Henny Sri Kusumawati et al (2019) the title of the research is “*Analisis framing berita korupsi e-KTP Setya Novanto pada media online*” in addition, “*Analysis framing of Setya Novanto's e-KTP corruption news on online media*”. The second previous study used tribunnews.com as data. The conclusion in this second previous study is that the whole news has fulfilled all aspects of the structure in the Zhongdang Pan and Kosicki framing analysis, The syntactic structure in the news which contains the title and the lead supports each other, but in the journalist's news excerpt only uses one source and at the closing of the news report the journalist always adds an explanation of the corruption committed by Setya Novanto. The structure of the news script that is loaded meets the 5W + 1H elements, and the element that is most often highlighted is who (who). In this thematic structure, the news written by journalists is more directed at the criminal process of corruption committed by Setya Novanto. Then in the rhetorical structure, Tribunnews journalists used Setya Novanto's photo to emphasize the facts. Tribunnews in reporting on the corruption case further emphasizes Setya Novanto as the suspect and the legal process, this can be seen from the selected sources.

From the first study, it shows that its rhetorical structure is the most highlighted and how the Tempo newspaper is still keeping the limits in framing. Whereas in the second study, all the structures in framing analysis from Zhongdang Pan and Kosicki were mentioned. There are also differences that will be found in analyzing this study with the two previous studies such as the way the researcher analyze the data. The purpose of this research is to know how Jakarta Globe frames the corruption case committed by the former of Social Minister, Juliari Peter

Batubara, using the framing analysis of Zhongdang Pan and Kosicki and to know the partiality which shown by Jakarta Globe's journalists on this news.

METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method data from the issues of corruption case was committed by former of Social Minister, Juliari Peter Batubara. Qualitative research emphasizes exploring and understanding “...*the meanings that individuals or groups give to social or human problems*” (Creswell, 2014, p. 4; echoed by Holliday, 2007) as cited in (Almalki, 2016).

The researcher uses the Zhongdang Pan and Kosicki analysis framing approach to analyze the data. As the main data, this research focuses on how the application of framing in the articles about the corruption case committed by former Social Minister Juliari Peter Batubara on Jakarta Globe online media published on December 6.

The researcher obtained three data from Jakarta Globe online media titled “*Social affairs minister Juliari Peter Batubara named suspect in Covid-19 aid graft case*” published on December 6 2020 at 11.24 a.m by Fana Suparman and Markus Junianto Sihaloho, the second data titled “*Fourth minister in Jokowi cabinet becomes graft suspect*” published on December 2020 at 11.25 a.m by Fana Suparman, and the third data titled “*President irked by covid aid graft allegation involving minister*” published on December 2020 at 13.19 p.m by Heru Andriyanto.

This research uses Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M Kosicki framing analysis which focuses on four structure, the researcher starts the research from the way