

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of Research

Media is derived from Latin and is the plural version of the word "medium," which means "medium or introduction." The medium or messenger of communications from the sender to the messenger is the media. The media is defined as all forms and methods individuals use to convey messages/information (Ramli, 2012). News is one of the current forms of media used to disseminate information to the general audience.

The media's information presented to the public ranges from the most important to the mediocre. This critical or ordinary media statement is based on a link between the media's viewpoint of an event published to the public. In other words, what is essential to the media is also significant to society and vice versa (Habibie, 2018). It suggests that if the media does not offer information on specific problems or occurrences, people will be unaware of them and take them for granted. As stated by Septiawan (2017), the media that becomes a source of news information has a powerful influence on the formation of opinions on a phenomenon that occurs due to the freshness of events or actuality, the essential nature of events (significance), and the small size of news events (magnitude) that can change the lives or minds of its readers. Because news values shift a reader's view or thinking, the media also plays a role in forming public opinion, thereby the influence of various parties.

According to Anatje et al. (2020), it is challenging to determine neutrality in the news. Then, the writers and media owners themselves have a stronghold on the news, and they sometimes do not take sides to achieve their own goals of influencing the public (Pradana & Wahjudi, 2020). In addition to that, the cause of the news is not neutral since journalists observe it from their point of view. It is the practice that leads journalists to recognize a reality and a point of view that the media has. The way the media frames the news can reveal the reality and significance of the media's perspective.

Ramandita & Yuliana (2018) stated that framing analysis is one method for determining how reality (events, actors, groups, or anything else) is framed by the media to affect the audience. It is determined by numerous aspects of the news, such as the news title, news core, and close. In accordance with Sobur (2015), everything is connected, which results in a reader's attitude in the form of empathy, the implications of the topics discussed, and a conclusion made on the news.

A news story's framing, particularly in the media, aims to see the construction of media reality in presenting and conveying to the reader. This can be seen in the words, sentences, and images used in news writing, because it has the potential to influence the reader's acceptance of the information presented Pan and Kosicki (1993). As a result, many framing analysis studies focus on the problems that persist in Indonesia. One of the most discussed cases is corruption, specifically the weakening of the institution charged with eradicating corruption, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK).

There have been three analyses that discuss the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) cases using Zhongdang Pan & Gerald M. Kosicki's framing theory. The first research conducted by Ramandita and Yuliana (2018) studied anti-corruption policies in media construction. They used four articles from the [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) news portal in their analysis. They examined the KPK legislation and anti-corruption statutes that had been changed. Furthermore, considering how the news on the question of a modification of the KPK legislation and ideology maintained by the [Republika](http://Republika.co.id) media is produced.

Next, Haryadi (2020) published an article about The Analysis News Framing of the RUU KUHP 2019 on [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com) Online Media. According to his study, the ideology of news delayed the ratification of the Criminal Code Bill. He also examined the understanding of the contentious laws in the Draft Criminal Code. Furthermore, [Kompas](http://Kompas.com) media is aligned in delivering news to one of the parties.

In the previous study, Prabowo (2021) conducted an article about Framing Analysis of National Insights of KPK Employees Test Reporting in [Viva.co.id](http://Viva.co.id) Media. He analyzed the aspects tipped on the KPK workers' national insight test in [viva](http://viva.com). Besides that, he concluded that [Viva.co.id](http://Viva.co.id) backed the KPK employee. Moreover, he examined that the [Viva.co.id](http://Viva.co.id) is concerned with the owner's political interests.

[Tempo](http://Tempo.com) is also very active in addressing the issue of corruption and the softening of KPK from the three media networks mentioned above. [Tempo](http://Tempo.com) is a weekly news magazine that was founded in 1971. A variety of items, including a [Tempo English Online Magazine](http://Tempo.com) in Indonesia, have been

published. This media is constantly presenting news reports, the most recent of which are National Insight Tests for the staff of the Commission Eradication Corruption (KPK) that extend to international media, such as the South China Morning Post (SCMP) (Pikiran Rakyat, 2021). As a result, the issue of the nationalism test for KPK employees, which was widely cited by the public because foreign media also report this case, was framed in various ways by the media, including Tempo. It is possible to discuss these differences in the Statement of Problems section.

## **1.2 Statement of Problems**

How does Tempo online magazine frame the articles about the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) employee's nationalism test?

## **1.3 Research Objectives**

According to the statement of problems, the objective of this study is to discover how Tempo Magazine frames the topic of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) employee's nationalism test.

## **1.4 Scope and Limitation**

The analysis of this study is several articles in Tempo English Magazine about the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) employee's nationalism test. The article uses Zhongdang Pan & Gerald M. Kosicki framing analysis theory. Only three articles were chosen for this study's analysis and emphasis.