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
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Understanding The 271 Trillion Corruption Case from a Social Media Perspective

Nasaruddin Siregar

Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya

Keywords: Analysis of Framing, Corruption, Death Penalty, Harvey Moeis

ABSTRACT

This study seeks to examine how death penalty narratives are presented in online mass media. The death penalty narrative in this study pertains to the situation that arose when the KPK publicized the Timah corruption case in 2024. Gaye Tuchman's conceptual framing analysis was used to examine the death penalty narrative as it appeared on social media platforms. This research uses a qualitative technique. The research subjects were selected from Detik.com and Kumparan media items published during March and April 2024. The study's findings and comments, based on a review of four framing elements, reveal that, first, Detik.com and Kumparan promote the harmonious narrative of the death penalty for social assistance corruptors. Second, the media failed to provide Harvey Moeis an opportunity to defend his rights. Even though there are commonalities, particularly supporting the death sentence narrative, there are variances in the data collecting carried out by Detik.com and Kumparan, namely from the elements and background of the sources.

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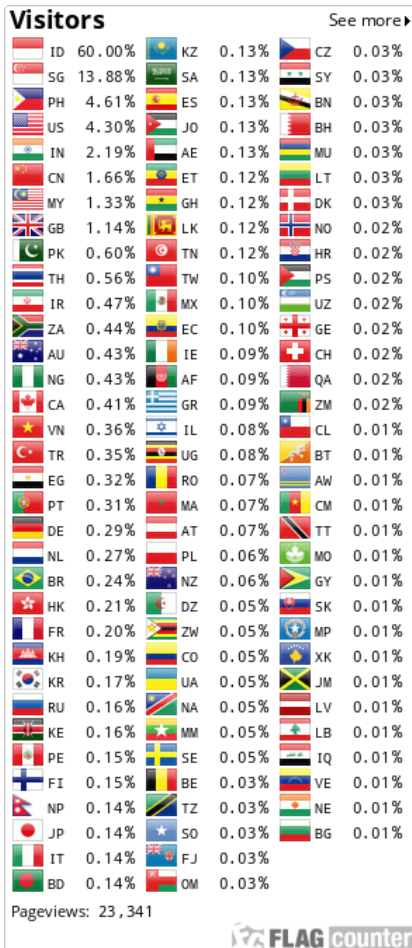
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Understanding The 271 Trillion Corruption Case from a Social Media Perspective

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Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya

Abstract

This study seeks to examine how death penalty narratives are presented in online mass media. The death penalty narrative in this study pertains to the situation that arose when the KPK publicized the Timah corruption case in 2024. Gaye Tuchman's conceptual framing analysis was used to examine the death penalty narrative as it appeared on social media platforms. This research uses a qualitative technique. The research subjects were selected from Detik.com and Kumparan media items published during March and April 2024. The study's findings and comments, based on a review of four framing elements, reveal that, first, Detik.com and Kumparan promote the harmonious narrative of the death penalty for social assistance corruptors. Second, the media failed to provide Harvey Moeis an opportunity to defend his rights. Even though there are commonalities, particularly supporting the death sentence narrative, there are variances in the data collecting carried out by Detik.com and Kumparan, namely from the elements and background of the sources.

Keywords: Analysis of Framing, Corruption, Death Penalty, Harvey Moeis

Introduction

Corruption in Indonesia remains a major and relatively high problem. According to ICW (Indonesian Corruption Watch), perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption frequently have backgrounds as officials, government ministries, and regions with power and are trusted to protect the community but are negligent and untrustworthy in carrying out their duties (Suprayogi, 2022).

In Law No. 31 According to the Eradication of Corruption Crimes Act of 1999, corruption is defined as someone acting against the law in order to enrich themselves, other people, or a corporation by abusing the authority given to them or the opportunities and facilities available to them, with the result being detrimental to the country's economy. Suprayogi (2022) suggests that the death sentence is commonly used as a final punishment for social assistance corruptors in order to prevent future prisoners.

On the other hand, Indonesia has used the death sentence since long before independence, and it has become customary law in many provinces. For example, the death sentence was widely used throughout the Majapahit Kingdom era (13-16 century). Included in the basic criminal category, which is comparable to the crime of limb amputation, compensatory damages, or fines. In the Aceh region, a wife who is detected committing adultery with someone who is not her husband is executed; in Minangkabau, there is also a death sentence known as the law of revenge, which states that whoever kills shall be executed.

In every government policy, the media plays a vital role. This is based on the media's status as a reputable source of information. Reporting is a component of communications in mass media. The news that is given and compiled always aims to pique the public's interest so that they will pay attention to the information presented by the media. To capture the public's attention, the media must present accurate information that links to the audience's emotional connection to a case or news item, making the public interested in hearing it (Nursyamsi, 2022).

Print, electronic, and social media all have distinct ideologies and levels of credibility. This ideology is typically created based on who owns the mainstream media. Aside from that, the ideology or qualities of this mass media may be noticed in how they chose the language used in news compilation, writing styles, and slogans. The interests of the media businesses themselves are also driving the development of an ideology that is continually maintained in order to keep the mass media alive (Nursyamsi, 2022). Mass media is currently expected to be the best medium for its audience. Because it is accurate and quick. As a result, mass media can be used to enhance education and information

dissemination. The media provides audiences with information about current events in society. Audiences employ mass media for amusement, news, and persuasive messaging (Nursyamsi, 2020).

Regarding the threat of the death sentence, Indonesia frequently imposes this punishment on defendants who break the law, such as in narcotics cases and terrorism crimes; nevertheless, during a pandemic like this, the death penalty has returned because social support Corruption during this pandemic is considered an unusual crime. because it has hurt many parties, particularly the country's economy and the quality of life of those who rely on the government's social support. Whether or not the death penalty is implemented, because if it is, corruption in Indonesia will undoubtedly diminish. The death sentence is a traditional kind of punishment that can prevent and discourage individuals who commit crimes. This punishment can alter a person's mind and prevent them from committing similar offenses in the future. However, the public continues to dispute the death penalty. Detik.com and Kumparan media will then frame the social assistance corruption case (Sugandi, 2022)..

Literature Riview

Framing Analysis

Framing analysis can be used to examine how news is constructed. Framing is how the media constructs reality based on construction and a specific point of view. Framing can stress how the media constructs messages or events that are then presented or digested by the broader public (Nursyansi, 2019). This study employs Robert N. Entman's Framing Analysis Theory, in which framing is used to show or highlight information so that it may be viewed more clearly clearer, more significant, and easier for readers to recall. Entman divides framing into two main dimensions: subject selection and highlighting facets of the issue. Issue selection is similar to fact selection; by deciding which facts will be reported as news, journalists will only display a subset of issues.

Robert N. Entman divides his concept into four parts: define problems, how a journalist sees the issue as it is, and then at this stage, the main framing of the problem or event that will be raised can be carried out; this framing is the emphasis that the journalist understands to form the reality that is different. This framing mechanism is used to examine and explain the news reported by Detik.com and Kumparan about the possibility of the death penalty for suspects in the 271 trillion tin corruption case. According to the explanation above, this research has a problem formulation: how does the social media construction of Detik.com and Kumparan frame the news story regarding the prospect of the death penalty for corruptors in the 271 T tin corruption case? The purpose of this research is to determine whether Detik.com and Kumparan media support or are neutral on the decision in this case.

Methods

This study used qualitative research, which explains phenomena by gathering as much evidence as possible while emphasizing quality over quantity, using a descriptive technique. This descriptive qualitative study explains how Detik.com and Kumparan create the story of the death punishment for corruptors (Bahriyah, 2022). In this study, data sources are separated into two categories: primary and secondary data. Primary data contains news texts published by Kumparan and Detik.com media about the creation of the death sentence for corruptors who take advantage of the situation to benefit themselves, inflicting harm to the state and society (tin 271T). Meanwhile, secondary data is used to supplement primary data through books, journals, and other sources.

The death penalty is being considered in the tin corruption case 271 T, which will be reported from March 2024 to 2024. This research analyzes news text, which comprises photos, written content, detik.co, and Kumpara media content. The substance of a study can be used to assess research quality. The validity of data collection is maintained until it is deemed adequate to represent the data. After data analysis, triangulation analysis was used to validate the results. Triangulation is a method of analyzing a subject by seeking the truth from more than one source. Available for comparison (Kriyantono, 2006). Researchers employ triangulation with a source model to compare information from many sources, including Kumparan and Detik.com media and other related periodicals.

Results and Discussion

According to the research findings, the death penalty narrative appears in national media outlets such as Detik.com and Kumparan. There isn't much difference; both media outlets have threatened the death penalty in the 271 T tin corruption case. The story of the death sentence in Detik.com media is supported by research findings in all research samples. The study's findings demonstrate that there are

disparities between the two media in terms of source allocation. Detik.com identified Ahmad Andi as Harvey Moeis' counsel under the news title "Juliari's Attorney: The Death Penalty Only Exists in Communist Countries and Indonesia". In this story, attorney Harvey Moeis said he disagreed with the ruling, which stated that the death sentence would no longer be applied in democratic countries.

This is in contrast to the Kumparan media, which did not give Juliari Batubara's side any coverage by omitting news regarding Harvey Moeis' attorney from news searches. Another result, the rise of intellectual representatives, in this case the director of Andalas University's study center, indicates that the death penalty narrative is being reviewed academically. In other studies, the utilization of academic sources helps to persuade the public. Students are viewed as one set of social change agents. In other studies, students might act as a group to effect social change through social movements that are designed and directed at achieving societal goals. Sugandi 2022.

Detik.com and Kumparan reinforced the death penalty theme. The death penalty has both advantages and disadvantages in terms of humanitarian standards. On the one hand, the death penalty has the potential to dissuade unscrupulous individuals. On the other hand, the death sentence might be regarded as denying a person's right to life, which is one of their fundamental human rights. However, the death sentence is not a new punishment; China has previously used it for defendants in bribery cases and those who used state funds for personal gain. However, there was corruption in social support during the pandemic. Illegal mining is a particularly serious crime because it has hurt the state and society. People's lives are a top priority during this pandemic (Sahara 2021). has long been a contentious issue in society.

The partiality of Detik.com and Kumparan in reporting on the social assistance corruption case and the death penalty storyline demonstrates the role of the media in monitoring corruption cases. According to research undertaken by Yoga Andika and Asep Sadian, the media has a significant influence on the production of information at a level outside of media organizations, as seen by the media outlets Detik.com and Kumparan supporting and monitoring the corruption case. Not only for the benefit of the media, but also for other organizations, specifically the government and society. (nursyamsi, 2019).

Conclusion

The findings of this study demonstrate that Detik.com and Kumparan media share similar tendencies in crafting the death penalty narrative in the 271 trillion tin corruption case. Both media outlets prefer to portray the death penalty as a fitting punishment for the criminal in this case. The analysis of the four framing elements, as well as the utilization of sources in reporting, demonstrate this. The study of the four framing elements in the research sample revealed that the death penalty narrative is supported by the general public, academics, and students. On the other hand, while both media highlight the viewpoints of various segments in society, their source selection policies differ. Detik.com provided space to the defendant in the social assistance corruption case, Harvey Moeis, via his lawyer. Meanwhile, Kumparan has no news, allowing Harvey Moeis to report more freely. The framing analysis method used in this study is limited to text analysis. In this scenario, the researcher only focuses on assessing news material, therefore further study, such as public acceptability of the death penalty in corruption cases, is required to fully grasp the story.

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