Construction of Corrupt Behavior Practices of Village Officials through Web Portals in Indonesia

2019

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Author's contribution

The author conducts research design, analyzes, writes protocols, and writes the first draft of the script. In addition, the writer also conducts a literature search and a final manuscript search.

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ABSTRACT

The role of online mass media in this period became very important in disseminating information to the public. Online media such as news.detik.com and jateng.tribunnews.com have become one of the media that has reported a lot about village funds. However, the two online masses have their styles in constructing village fund news in Central Java, especially concerning several corruption cases that involve village officials.

This study aims to analyze the construction of village officials behavior through the framing of the web portal 1 and web portal 2 in the corruption case of village funds in Central Java, Indonesia.

This research is a qualitative type with a descriptive approach. The data collection method used documentation study from the web portal 1 and web portal 2.

The research participants were the news content of web portal 1 and web portal 2 for the period 2019. The analysis used was the framing analysis model of Zhong Dang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki.
The finding of this research is that the news from web portal 1 highlights the "how" and "why" aspects. Web portal 2 has more news about live news and is oriented in advance and actuality based on quick publication than web portal 1.

**Conclusion:** Web portal 1 in explaining the corruption of village funds deeper than web portal 2. This news has influenced the behavior patterns of village officials in carrying out village government duties.

**Keywords:** Construction; Corruption behaviours practices; news.detik.com; jateng.tribunnews.com; framing.

1. **INTRODUCTION**

The development of information technology is growing rapidly. This include communication technology from time to time which has also increased significantly [1].

One may question why this is happening so fast? Every time communication technologies also developed by human beings who have dynamic characteristics. This means that it has developments along with technological developments.

As fast as information technology advances, the media industry is also competing to meet the inevitable needs of the market. A person's information needs are related to their knowledge structure and will change into a new knowledge structure that has been modified through a process of information-seeking behavior [2].

As stated by Straubhaar at al. [3], “More communication is created and distributed in computer-readable digital form. This change means that the same basic technologies can be used to transmit all forms of a communication system such as the internet.”.

Along with the development of this technology, new media technology has also emerged through online media reporting. The presence of this new media has been accepted positively by the Indonesian people who now have very large internet users. According to data from the Indonesian Ministry of Information and Communication (Kominfo), until mid-March 2020 internet users reached 171 million people or around 67% of Indonesia's population. Of these internet users, they will certainly be connected to online media, which is now very large. Data from the press council has currently reached a total of more than 4000 online media while verified online media totaled 168. (Ministry of Information and Communication [4].

The presence of new media in the form of online news is also one of the answers to the public's need for information as part of today's lifestyle.

In their book New Media [5] explained that:

"... as refashioned and improved version of other media. Digital media can best be understood through how they honor, rival, and revise linear-perspective painting, photography, film, television, and print. No medium .... seems to do its cultural work in isolation from other media, any more than it works in isolation from other social and economic forces. What is new about new media comes from the particular ways in which they refashion older media and how older media refashion themselves to answer the challenges of new media [6].

It has been realized that this online media has different cash characteristics from other media. This media is a solution to the need for fast information and has a very large space. A lot of information is provided, ranging from social, economic, political, cultural, and other issues related to various aspects of human life. However, the media sometimes presents unbalanced news and is often used by certain individuals to get its benefits.

The online media that is currently developing also has its characteristics. Even the goals also vary according to their needs. But in general, online media via the internet should convey information to the public regarding various matters relating to human life. Vivian [7], posited that the existence of new media such as the internet can go beyond the spread of traditional media messages; the nature of the internet can interact blurs geographic boundaries, interaction capacity and most importantly it can be done in real-time [8,9]. Likewise, the news that the village fund assistance program by the central government has been rolled out in recent years has had both positive and negative impacts. The positive impact is that there has been
infrastructure development and in villages can benefit many communities. Besides that, the development of resources has also increased significantly.

The central government through the Ministry of Villages for Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration in 2014-2019 has distributed village funds amounting to IDR 257 trillion. The downside is that the disbursement of funds also creates problems for the village government. Some village officials stumbled on legal cases because they were involved in cases of misuse of village funds. Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) stated that the corruption rate at the village level has increased. The number of corruption cases has increased significantly from year to year.

Based on the results of ICW data from 2015 - 2018, there were many cases of corruption in the village budget.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Frequency of cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cases</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: https://antikorupsi.org/id/search/node?keys=data+korupsi+dana+desa [10]

In 2015 there were 22 cases, in 2016 the cases increased to 48, in 2017 there were 98 cases and in 2018 there were 96 cases. The total number until the end of 2018 reached 264 cases. The year 2019 is only in the process of identifying and extracting data (Indonesian Corruption Watch, 2019). ICW also stated that the village budget was the most common object of corruption. A total of 82 percent of cases made the village budget an object.

News.detik.com Berita-Jawa Tengah edition is part of detik.com. This is a news portal or web that contains news and online articles in Indonesia, especially Central Java and its surroundings. Detikcom is one of the most popular news sites in Indonesia and has a leading orientation in breaking news. Since August 3, 2011, detik.com has become part of PT Trans Corporation, a subsidiary of CT Corp [11-13].

The Central Java edition of News.detik.com is one of the online mass media that develops and reports on various problems in Central Java, including village funds which are now in the spotlight of the wider community. This media has made a lot of exposures related to various problems in the distribution and use of village funds which are scattered in various regions in Central Java. This media also provides news, ranging from the mode of village apparatus to corrupt village funds, such as making fictitious reports, inflating budgets, reducing project volumes, to "playing" projects. The news.detik.com media has also published many mass actions due to the lack of transparency of the village government in managing the village government, especially the management of village funds.

News.detik.com is one of the mass media that was born with a very strong ideology of idealism and provides many more valuable news contributions.

Meanwhile, Jateng.tribunnews.com is part of the Tribun Network group and develops online media. Central Java, tribunnews.com specifically delivers information on Central Java. This media is the main domain of the Tribunnews Network news portal under Kompas Gramedia Media. Tribunnews is one of the biggest news portals in Indonesia currently managing around 40 regional-based news portals in Indonesia. Jateng.tribunnews.com is a subdomain of Tribunnews.com [14] from Central Java.

The mass media has its style in presenting its news, including online media. An event worthy of consumption becomes news that is packaged differently by various media. Some events are reported, but some are not reported. Some things are highlighted, but some aspects are omitted. It depends on a concept called framing. Framing is one of how events are presented by the media by emphasizing certain parts, highlighting certain aspects, and magnifying certain ways of telling stories from reality or event so that they are easily remembered by the audience [15].

To be able to see how the two online media above frame the news about corruption in village funds for village officials, the Zhong Dan Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki framing analysis model is used [16]. This model is divided into 4 structures, namely syntactic structure, script structure, thematic structure and coherence, rhetorical structure or word usage, idioms, pictures, and graphics.
This research on framing analysis has also been done previously by Santosa [17] about how the republika.co.id media ideology in reporting about Chinese ethnicity in February 2016. Using the Entman framing analysis method, it was discovered that several labels related to Chinese ethnicities such as an extravagant, royal, merchant, and exclusive ethnicity were highlighted in the analysis of the twelve news stories. Apart from that, the framing also explains the harmony of life between religious communities, tolerance between religious communities, and social relations that exist. Republika framed the news about Chinese ethnicity and the Chinese New Year commemoration based on its media ideology, known as the Islam which shows openness and pluralism.

Flora also examined the framing of the Kaltim Post and Tribun Kaltim newspapers for the 2014 Indonesian presidential candidates through the Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki framing analysis approach. This research is qualitative research which is interpretive descriptive. The data were obtained from news articles related to the 2014 presidential candidates for the period 1-31 December 2013. The results of this study indicate that the influence of media owners has an impact on the alignments of media coverage. Kaltim Post as one of the largest newspapers in East Kalimantan emphasizes more Dahlan Iskan's figure in his news. Because he is the one of owner the media.

Meanwhile, another research was carried by Sophia Damayanti [18]. This research explains the role of Tempo magazine in selecting news issues regarding the Jakarta Bay reclamation. As well as seeing the majority of the aspects displayed. The news that is analyzed is the edition of Tempo magazine 23-29 May 2016. News that discusses the reclamation of Jakarta Bay can be found in the main report. Framing analysis is an alternative model of analysis that can reveal media differences in revealing facts. The author uses a qualitative approach and a constructivist paradigm. The results of this study indicate news on legal aspects in the form of corruption committed by reclamation, namely PT Podomoro Land, and a barter between PT Podomoro Land and the Governor of DKI Jakarta, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama. Tempo Magazine, in its report, conducted a selection process on issues in the reclamation of Jakarta Bay. This research looks at Tempo magazine in framing the reclamation issue. This framing creates a gap in the reality that occurs with framing carried out in the media.

1.1 Literature Review

1.1.1 Online media

In this era, online media is growing very fast along with advances in technology. The media is growing rapidly in various fields of life, including mass media, especially in Central Java.

Online media is a new media, which has several characteristics, such as technology-based media, flexible character, interactive potential, functions privately and publicly, has low regulations, and is related. The Internet has also created a new gateway for organizations that can be accessed globally from any part of the world. The interactive characteristics of the internet can be an effective means of building and maintaining mutually beneficial relationships if the web is used properly [19].

Writing on online media can be multimedia, implying that can not only be text but can also be equipped with other elements besides text and images (photos), in the form of audio and video. That way an online journalist, apart from having standard skills in journalistic techniques, is also required to master basic internet technology, including basic program, online software programs, and online software, at least how to upload or post and news enrichment techniques he writes with part of the media. online, namely hyperlinks [20].

The growth of online media provides a variety of information needed by society. Online media or often called cybermedia, or internet media and new media can simply be interpreted as media that are presented online on internet websites. Online media is a "third-generation" media after print media such as newspapers, tabloids, magazines, books, and others and electronic media such as radio, television, and film/video. Online media is defined as a product of technology-mediated communication that is shared with digital computers [21].

1.1.2 Media Ideology

According to Hamad [22] states that in ideology, some assumptions guide to culture. Ideology determines the vision or view of a cultural group towards reality. The ideology of a mass media includes being believed to be a belief system in
terms of illusions (false ideas or awareness) that are contrasted with scientific knowledge.

Ideology is a belief that is planted unconsciously, a belief that is arranged in such a way that it is not like belief. The ideology of mass media is in the form of an ideal image that is packaged by the mass media as facts and understood as a concrete reality. The ideology of the media is not only conveying and knowing the content of the mass media news text but how to better see the hidden meaning of a text, what is hidden, in the news text which implies domination [15].

The ideology of mass media can not only be seen from the content of the media, but one of them can also be seen from the side of a media institution founder. As stated by Edward Herman and Noam Chomsky [23], the founder of media institutions plays an important role as the filter of mass media.

1.1.3 Construction of online media reality

Social Construction of Reality is defined as a social process through actions and interactions in which an individual or a group of individuals creates a reality that is shared and experienced subjectively together. Social construction is built through the process of interpersonal communication and mass communication [24].

According to Berger and Luckman [25] state that community institutions are created and maintained or changed through human action and interaction, even though society and social institutions look objectively real, in fact, all are formed in a subjective definition through a process of interaction. Objectivity can occur through repeated affirmations given by others, who have the same subjective definition. At the highest level of generality, humans create the world in a universal symbolic sense, namely a comprehensive view of life that legitimizes and regulates social forms, and gives meaning to various spheres of life.

According to Berger & Luckman [25] there are three forms of social reality, objective, symbolic, and subjective social reality. These authors argue that this fact is built socially on the individuals in society. Thus, individual experience cannot be separated from society. Humans as creators of objective social reality through three simultaneous dialectical moments, namely first: externalization, which is an effort to pour out or express the human self into the world, both in mental and physical activities.

This process is a form of self-expression to strengthen the existence of individuals in society. At this stage, society is seen as a human product (Society is a human product).

Secondly; objectivation, which is the result that has been achieved (both mentally and physically from human externalization activities), in the form of an objective reality that might face the producer itself as a facticity that is outside and different from the human who produced it (present in a real form). At this stage, society is seen as an objective reality (Society is an objective reality) or a process of social interaction in an intersubjective world that is institutionalized or undergoes a process of institutionalization. Thirdly; Internalization, that is the re-absorption of the objective world into consciousness in such a way that individual subjective is influenced by the structure of the social world. The various elements of the objectified world will be captured as symptoms of reality outside of one’s consciousness, as well as internal symptoms of consciousness. Through internalization, humans become the result of society (man is a social product).

Externalization, objectification, and internalization are dialectics that run simultaneously, meaning that there is a process of pulling out (externalization) so that it is as if it is outside (objective) and then there is a process of taking it back inside (internalization) so that something outside is as if -will be in self or subjective reality. An understanding of reality that is considered objective is formed, through a process of externalization and objectification, individuals are formed as social products. So it can be said, every individual has the knowledge and social identity according to the institutional role that is formed or played.

Therefore, about the news that is conveyed to the public, it must have news value, that is the reference used by journalists from reporters and editors to decide which facts are worthy of being news and choose which one is better.

1.1.4 In the research presented by Zhong Dang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki

Zhong Dang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki (1993) in their writing "Framing Analysis and Approach to News Discourse" divide into 4 structural dimensions of the news text as a framing device, namely syntax, script, thematic and rhetoric. This model assumes that every news has a frame that
serves as the center of the organization of ideas. Frames are related to meaning. How someone interprets an event can be seen from the sign set that appears in the text. In this approach, the framing device is divided into 4 large structures [15].

1.1.4.1 Syntax structure
Syntax structure can be observed from the structure of the news. Syntax deals with how journalists organize events, (statements, opinions, quotes, observations of events) into the news. Syntax elements provide useful clues as to how journalists interpret events. And how this news flow will lead to a certain point. The familiar and most popular form of syntax is the inverted pyramid. Starting with the headline title, lead/intro, episode, setting, and ending. In this form, the part above is shown to be more important than the bottom.

The point is how journalists understand events that can be seen from how to compile facts into news in general.

1.1.4.2 Script structure
The script structure looks at how journalists package an event. News reports are often structured as a story. This is due to two things, first to show the relationship between events with one before. Second, to connect the written text with the readers' communal environment. The general form of this script structure is 5W + 1H (Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How).

This structure looks at how the storytelling or telling strategies are used by journalists in packaging events in the form of news.

1.1.4.3 Thematic structure
Thematic structure, namely the journalist's perspective on an event into propositions, sentences, or relationships between sentences that make up the text as a whole. The thematic structure relates to how facts are written in a story. This structure can be seen from how journalists express their views on events into propositions, sentences, or relationships between sentences that make up the text as a whole.

1.1.4.4 Rhetorical structure
Rhetorical structure relates to the way the journalist emphasizes certain meanings and is described from the choice of style or word. Journalists use rhetorical tools to create an image, increase the prominence of certain sides, and enhance the desired image of a story. There are several elements in the rhetorical structure including the lexicon, selection, and use of words to mark or describe events. In addition to stressing words, it can be done through graphics in the form of pictures, tables, photos, etc.

In this structure, we can see how journalists use word choices, idioms, graphics, and images that are used not only to support writing but also to emphasize certain meanings to the audience.

Meanwhile, this study aims to see the framing of two online media in reporting about village fund corruption. The Zhong Dang Pan and M. Kosicki framing analysis model is considered appropriate because this model is the most popular and widely used. Pan and Kosicki describe a very detailed model for viewing a news framing.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS
This research is qualitative research with a constructivist paradigm approach. This qualitative research is conducted because the researcher wants to explore unquantifiable phenomena that are descriptive such as the process of a work step, the formula for a recipe, the notions of a various concept, the characteristics of a product and service, pictures, pictures, styles, the manner of culture, the physical model of an artifact, and so on [26].

Meanwhile, the constructive paradigm emphasizes an understanding of how and why communication works in the way it is [27]. This paradigm views social reality as something holistic or intact, complex, dynamic, full of meaning, and interaction symptomatic relationships. Those who use this approach are often called humanistic scholarship. If the objective method in qualitative research aims to standardize observations, the subjective method (constructive research) seeks to create interpretations.

The aim is to analyze the construction of village officials’ behavior through the framing of the online mass media news.detik.com and jateng.trubunnews.com in the corruption case of village fund assistance in Central Java, Indonesia.
This research will look at how the construction is carried out by both news.detik.com, jateng.tribunnews.com in framing village fund coverage. Primary data in this study were obtained from the coverage of two online media news.detik.com, jateng.tribunnews.com.

Caused the both are media that are widely accessed by the people of Central Java, because they have emotional ties in the region or proximity. Cause the objects were selected intentionally (purposeful) not randomly to collect the data we wanted. Creswell [28] explains that in qualitative research, the object / participant to be studied is determined by the researcher (purposeful sampling), which is to make the selection / selection of the best person or place that can help us understand a phenomenon. Muhajir [29] states that qualitative research generally takes smaller samples and tends to choose purposive rather than random sampling. This aims to build a detailed understanding in order to build useful understanding, help researchers understand phenomena, and reveal hidden secrets. The researcher limits that what is studied is within one year, namely 2019. Two online news media with twenty one articles analyzed are sufficient for qualitative research.

Secondary data is supporting data obtained from books, the internet, articles, journals, etc. In this study, data collection was obtained by downloading news about village fund corruption published in the news.detik.com and jateng.tribunnews.com portals during 2019.

Qualitative research does not state hypotheses but can instead find hypotheses. Furthermore, the hypothesis found is tested by researchers with a quantitative approach.

Likewise in this study found the results that in Central Java, jateng.tribunnews.com more reports on straight news. Because it is more oriented towards speed and actuality, based on a faster published than news.detik.com.

Researchers used news as samples in this study as many as twenty two pieces in the two online media. This sampling technique is in accordance with the qualitative approach used by the Pan and Kosicki analysis model.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the analysis and discussion of the framing analysis of village fund news in Central Java, the two online media news.detik.com and jateng.tribunnews.com have their unique way of delivering their news.

In news.detik.com, writing news using one source as a reference, writing news consists of several paragraphs, and in terms of language use the word village funds are used to emphasize that corruption can occur because the program is prone to abuse.

Jateng.tribunnews.com [14] in writing news about village funds tends to be complete in terms of information, the interviewee is competent and
more than one source. One story consists of many paragraphs. Rhetorically, news.detik.com, and jateng.tribunnews.com both use the word "village funds" to describe a program that is prone to corruption.

News.detik.com [11] presents news about corruption in village funds by giving names as in general, the source used as a reference consists of more than one source. In reporting about village funds, the two online media above have something in common, namely that they both report village funds objectively, namely seeing the reality that occurs, based on findings in the field. The two online media mentioned above emphasized that corruption of village funds is in the spotlight on the existence of corruption committed by certain individuals.

Both news stories are presented in stories that use the opinions of stakeholders, especially the authorities in dealing with the corruption of village funds for sanctions and punishments.

In the previous research conducted by Santosa on republika.co.id media in framing the news that ethnic Chinese have extravagant, generous, merchant and exclusive characteristics, they are highlighted in the analysis of the twelve news stories. However, on the other hand, in relation to the Chinese New Year commemoration, these media are framing that they also show openness and pluralism.

In the second study, by Flora, it is shown that the influence of media owners has an impact on the alignments of reporting by the media. Kaltim Post as one of the largest newspapers in East Kalimantan emphasizes Dahlan Iskan's figure in its news because he is one of the owners of the media and is one of the candidates running for the 2014 presidential election.

Damayanti researched Tempo magazine to select issues regarding the news of the Jakarta Bay reclamation. The news analyzed is Tempo magazine 23-29 May 2016. The results of this study show news on the legal aspect in the form of bribes committed by the reclamation development, namely PT Podomoro Land, and a barter between PT Podomoro Land and the Governor of DKI Jakarta, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama.

Coverage on the modes and prevention of village fund corruption

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<th>Title</th>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>tilep-rp-500-juta-dana-desa-untuk-bisnis-penggandaan-uang?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>pdtt-latih-60-pemuda-kelola-dana-desa?</td>
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</table>
Law enforcement reports handle cases of village funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Online Media 1</th>
<th>Online Media 2</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The three of them have significant differences. Santosa's research is related to news framing about culture. Flora's research deals with politics in the presidential candidacy and further Damayanti's research is related to business economics which involves decision makers who are dramatized in corrupt behavior.

Research conducted by the author has a time span that is quite different from one year to the frequency of twenty-two news content and two online media. The framing researched by the author is oriented towards the aspect of social assistance to village funds sourced from the government. This method of conducting research focuses on the news content in the two online media. The difference is, the writer uses online media, while the previous research's third reference is from print media. The content examined on this occasion is related to two things, namely coverage on the modes and prevention of village fund corruption and law enforcement reports handle cases of village funds.

The findings of the authors stated that the two online media framed according to their respective ideologies. Meanwhile, the framing analysis of Zhong Dang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki's framing as a model used to analyze these findings strengthens the content in classifying the findings they get.

Another difference in this research is that it is possible to determine the mode of corruption committed by certain individuals. There are prevention efforts and actions taken by law enforcers in terms of corruption. The ideology of the two media has a role in constructing the behavior of village officials who commit corruption, thus affecting other village officials. However, the authors agree from these findings to provide a warning for anyone to realize that corruption is a crime. The author wants to develop this research in a different context on another occasion. The hope is that it can provide a model for preventing corruption, especially through analysis of news content.
Comparison of Village Fund Framing Analysis at news.detik.com [11] and jateng.tribunnews.com [14]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Framing structure</th>
<th>news.detik.com</th>
<th>jateng.tribunnews.com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>syntax</td>
<td>- the lead structure contained in the news text describes the entire content to be delivered. -the information background that is widely used in news.detik.com is about village funds which are currently being discussed by the public, because of their large amount. -quotes often only take one source as a reference</td>
<td>-leads in various news texts in central java.tribunnews.com. sometimes leads are placed at the beginning of a paragraph, but some are in the middle. meanwhile, the next paragraph only supports the content of the lead. -the background information used is the person who is the suspect in a corruption case. -the citation of statements and sources used jatengtribunnews, com often uses 1 reference, sometimes 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>script</td>
<td>judging from the completeness of news.detik.com is quite complete in implementing the 5w + 1h elements. the news that was published emphasized more on the element of what. but also supported why and how for complete information.</td>
<td>judging from the completeness of jateng.tribunnews.com complete in writing the news with 5w + 1h elements in almost all the news texts that are broadcast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thematic</td>
<td>in news.detik.com the news texts repeat many excerpts from the statements of news sources. from several news reports about village fund corruption that have been analyzed above, the results obtained if the themes used are: • broadly speaking, the theme emphasized in the news is corruption of funds villages that are vulnerable to being abused by certain elements. • individual village heads are in the spotlight because they have the opportunity to commit “acts” of corruption in village funds.</td>
<td>in jateng.tribunnews.com the news text consists of 8-12 paragraphs in which there are 2 parts, namely the main part and the subtitles. the theme that is emphasized in the news is that it focuses more on the core news about corruption committed by certain individuals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhetorical</td>
<td>the word “village fund” becomes the lexicon or word choice used to reinforce the message that it is identical to a program that has a big chance of being misused in the form of village fund corruption. the photos displayed are varied but often do not directly reflect the connection with corruption.</td>
<td>jatengtribunnews, com many also use the word &quot;village funds&quot; as part of government programs to assist village development. while photos often lack actuality, even one photo is used for news several times at different times. but there are some photos that are of good quality, so that they provide news value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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4. CONCLUSION

From the analysis and discussion that has been carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The construction results of the two online media are as follows:

Whereas the content coverage in the two media represented that many village officials were
It is as if village funds are a space for corruption. Media jateng.tribunnews.com and detik.com show their ideology in constructing messages in the framing structure of the Zhong Dang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki model. This can be seen from the structure of the syntax, script, thematic and rhetorical.

This online media coverage has a significant effect. It is proven that corrupt behavior has increased every period. Even throughout 2019, corruption originating from village funds was ranked high.

This shows that the framing of reports on corruption by individual village officials reinforces the notion that village officials are synonymous with corrupt behavior. Although the perpetrators were not all carried out by village officials. But the framing shows a significant effect.

On news.detik.com describes village fund corruption as part of its reporting. However, many reports highlight “how” and “why” aspects are discussed more deeply in constructing village officials. But the framing shows a significant effect.

Jateng.tribunnews.com also reported the same thing, but the depth was different from news.detik.com. On jateng.tribunnews.com more news about straight news. Because it is more oriented towards speed and actuality based on fast broadcast time. However, the information also fulfills journalistic principles. The online media framing the news text in various ways, namely by selecting news sources, selecting quotations that support statements and background information provided in the text, and also providing supporting illustrations and photos. This strengthens the construction of the behavior of village officials who commit acts of corruption.

**DISCLAIMER**

The company name used for this research is commonly and predominantly selected in our area of research and country. There is absolutely no conflict of interest between the authors and company because we do not intend to use this company as an avenue for any litigation but for the advancement of knowledge. Also, the research was not funded by the company rather it was funded by personal efforts of the authors.

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Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

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