

THE REPRESENTATION OF RIZIEQ SHIHAB IN PANCASILA INDIGNITY CASE NEWS OF TRIBUNNEWS.COM AND REPUBLIKA.CO.ID ONLINE MEDIA

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Abstract— mass media plays an important role in the formation of public perception. This study analyzed about the representation of Rizieq Shihab on *Tribunnews.com* and *Republika.co.id*. The purpose of this study is to describe how Rizieq Shihab is represented on *Tribunnews.com* and *Republika.co.id* media and to reveal the ideology behind the news. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data which are taken are six texts. Three texts from *Tribunnews.com* and three texts from *Republika.co.id*. The data are analyzed by Norman Fairclough model (2004) which consist of three dimensions analysis. Text analysis used transitivity system from Systemic-Functional Linguistic theory initiated by Halliday & Matthiessen (2014), discourse practice analysis and sociocultural practice analysis theory from Norman Fairclough (2004). Based on the description of transitivity system that focuses on three main elements, namely process, participant, and circumstances, results show that *Tribunnews.com* tends to represent RS as performer, meanwhile *Republika.co.id* tends to represent RS positively by positioning as victim. In the ideology realization, discourse practice and sociocultural practice analysis of *Tribunnews.com* seems to show liberalism. It seen by showing attitude a rejection of RS figure and his action, means that the existence of that rejection against exposure to RS in describe of Pancasila values. *Republika.co.id* shows a conservative ideology, it seen by showing to help and support him for a stunt Pancasila value.

Keyword: *Rizieq Shihab, transitivity, LSF, representation, ideology*

I. INTRODUCTION

The technological development makes the community dynamic and active in addressing the information presented. The emergence of online news portals such as *Detik.com*, *Tribunnews.com*, *Liputan6.com*, *Republika.co.id* and provide space for the public to know the broadest phenomenon of society. However, it has not been followed by a maximum literacy ability, so readers tend to be easily formed and directed by their opinions. The language phenomenon in describing an event as an object that is often covered in a media, becomes interesting because the description of an event will be varied when expressed by many speakers or sources. In addition,

according to Lukmana in his journal that language is also often used as a breakthrough to change certain social practices.

Mass media at this time become a strategic part in recording all phenomena that occur in the community. However, however, the media cannot fully describe an event through the news discourse in accordance with its reality because the discourse raised by the media is not free from values and interests. The assumption that nothing is neutral on this earth is seen in one of the discourses raised in the news, so that the values of interests and ideologies raised appear in the community. Then how can the reader know the information implicitly implanted in a discourse. In this problem, not just the general public, experts who are often faced with social problems sometimes do not realize it. In the end, many media use political momentum, raising issues that disrupt unity due to rating guidelines and not infrequently because of 'orders' (Eriyanto, 2009).

This issue intends to raise the need to know what the implicit meaning of a discourse is through representation and ideology. Although the mass media has a very broad scope so that it can not only be seen from one point of view, but to get benefits from it requires knowledge that is powerful in responding to it. Critical tradition delves deeper into a discourse, observes all processes that occur in the reporting process, text, contextual, and the values and ideologies contained in it. Critical Discourse Analysis is an analysis of language that uses its critical language paradigm (Jorgensen M. W and Phillips L. J., 2007, p. 114).

Information transaction that occurs in the community is very broad so that it raises many possible patterns of thinking used, Fairclough (2004) seeks to build a discourse analysis model that has a contribution in social and cultural analysis. The main difference in its approach to other approaches is that discourse is an important form of social practice that produces and transforms knowledge, identity and social relations that includes power relations and is at the same time shaped by other social structures and practices (Fairclough, 2004, p. 122). Fairclough also considers that "use of power" in modern society is an achievement that is increased through ideology, and more specifically through the ideology of language (Fairclough, 1989, p. 2). Critical discourse analysis can be seen in its depiction through several principles, Fairclough and

Wodak (in Wodak and Mayer, 2009, p. 9) revealing that there are three principles contained in critical discourse analysis. First, AWK is a critical discourse analysis that can be used to deal with social problems by looking at linguistic aspects and characters, social processes, culture and structure. Second, AWK can be used to examine the power relations that are carried out and negotiated into discourse. Third, AWK can also be used to study the perspective or ideology of certain parties that are deliberately inserted into the discourse. Finally, AWK emphasizes the discourse that is embedded in the relationship between society and culture through the use of language, so that from it can be reflected social relations that are part of people's lives.

Fairclough (2004) divides the process of analyzing the reporting into the first three stages, the text, the two practices of discourse, and the last is the practice of socio-culture. The text raises signs of attitude from the media itself. How a report on the media wraps events through the composition of the text created. At this stage researchers conducted an analysis of the online news texts of *tribunnews.com* and *republika.co.id*. Textual analysis of news from both media referred to in this study is transitivity analysis.

II. METHOD

The main method used in this study is a method based on descriptive qualitative approach. Social and cultural research tends to produce reports that require a qualitative explanation or approach. This study uses the main theory of Norman Fairclough which consists of three dimensions, namely the dimensions of the text, the dimensions of discourse and socio-cultural. The researcher describes Rizieq Shihab's reporting on Pancasila humiliation by using the critical discourse analysis (AWK) knife from Norman Fairclough's model. AWK which is a form of critical paradigm refers more to interpretation. With interpretation we will get the inner world, enter into the text and reveal the meaning behind it (Eriyanto, 2008, p. 61). Critical paradigm does not recognize reality that is truly real, because the reality that emerges is a false reality that is formed not through a natural process but is shaped by historical processes, social, political, and economic forces. In the context of the media, the critical paradigm views media as not a free and neutral channel. The media is actually owned by certain groups and used to dominate other groups.

III. REPRESENTATION

Fairclough (2004) is known for his thinking about critical discourse analysis with the concept of three-dimensional analysis. The first analysis is the dimension of the text that is represented by representation. The second analysis, the dimension of discourse practice is indicated by the interpretation of the text. The third analysis, namely sociocultural

practices that are directed at the ideology behind the news of the issue of insulting the hospital on the state symbol of Pancasila. Representation is a product of construction of all forms of media against aspects of reality or reality. Representation in this case is how a person or group of people are displayed in the media both in ideas contained in their language products and in pictures or films that support language products (Eriyanto, 2002). According to Halliday (2014) asserts that language is a phenomenon between humans called interorganism, where the structure of the text is determined by structures outside the text, namely social context, but both determine each other. When the text affects the social context, the next social context influences the text.

3.1 Textual Dimension

Text is pieces of structured linguistic expressions that unite to form a comprehensive and integrated entity (Edmondson in Tarigan, 2009, p. 24), Edmondson also said that discourse is a structured event realized in a linguistic behavior, while according to Aminudin (2002, 37) refers to the concrete form of the use of language in the form of a string of sentences that carry certain propositions as a whole. The text is also an inseparable part of social life both in the two realities and in the world of media, in general the text has the first 3 functions are representation, relation and identity (Eriyanto, 2001, p.286).

The text of the news regarding the representation of the Pancasila insults on two online media sites was analyzed using the transitivity system. In the news about the case of Pancasila humiliation committed by Rizieq Shihab, reports from both media presented a number of processes, participants and circumcisions in each text. The results obtained from the transitivity analysis process have been carried out that the *Tribunnews.com* report represents a hospital with a negative image, this is evidenced by the use of a process that indicates the negative assumptions of readers such as suspects, suspects, perpetrators etc. While *Republika.co.id*'s news represents a hospital with a positive image or as a victim. This is evidenced by presenting actors who can bring positive assumptions to readers such as Yusril I. M. and those closest to the hospital, both family and good friends.

A. Transitivity

Transitivity is used to reveal the reality and meaning behind the text produced by *Tribunnews.com* and *Republika.co.id*. Fowler (1991, p. 70) states that in revealing the representation of a text, transitivity is an important tool that has been proven to provide enlightenment in critical linguistic studies. The transitivity system includes at least three things, namely process, participant, and circumstance. All three are three semantic categories which explain in general how real-world phenomena are represented in linguistic structures (Eggin, 1994, p. 207). Halliday is one of the initiators of Systemic Functional Linguistics (LFS). This theory has functional implications for

grammar. LFS has three functions in human life which include describing (ideational functions), interpersonal functions, and textual functions. All three are referred to as language metafunctions, transactivity becomes one of the expressions of the meaning of experience (ideational function).

Process

The process element is a compulsory component, while the circuit and participant become the supporting elements in realizing the entity of a discourse. The following is the process of analyzing the transitivity of the text on the news of Tribunnews.com and Republika.co.id.

No	Process type	Tribunnews.com	%	Republika.co.id	%
1.	Material	26	40	32	54
2.	Mental	11	16.9	3	5
3.	Verbal	22	33.8	20	33.9
4.	Relational	3	4.6	3	5
5.	Existential	3	4.6	1	1.6
	Total	65	100	59	100

The appearance of the process on Tribunnews.com media is dominated by material processes (40%). The second is filled by a verbal process (33.8%) and then a mental process (16.9%). Relational and existential processes appear with the same amount (4.6%). Likewise with Republika.co.id media, the material process dominates 54%, this number is greater than the appearance of Tribunnews.com then the verbal process also appears in the second position with a percentage of 33.9%. a little different from the results of Tribunnews.com's emergence on this media, the emergence of mental and relational processes with the same number of occurrences (5%) and the last is an accessist process (1.6%).

Tribunnews.com and Republika.co.id place the process in the most dominating position, it indicates that the text describes the experience that has occurred. Although there are many differences between the two but have the same source of events. Republika.co.id with the dominance of the material process gives a picture of the state of the Pancasila humiliation event by the hospital with a positive image in representing the hospital. Actors involved in this material process are RS (35.7%), Polda Metro Jaya, Regional Police of West Java, Ust. Bachtiar Nasir and Yusril Ihza Mahendra. The hospital is described as a person who is responsible for the cases that happened to him, can cooperate with the law, and is firm in responding to problems related to the truth in the Islamic religion.

With the positive side of the hospital being presented, it was clear that this media provided a good picture in representing the hospital figure besides that Republika.co.id also used the strategy of eliminating actors in its news text. Whereas Tribunnews.com puts more hospitals at a disadvantage. This can be seen from the selection of diction imposed, improved, raised, carried out (title case), examined, studied, planned, presented, and suspect, this indicates that the hospital is the main perpetrator of the case of insulting Pancasila. It can also be seen in the use of the phrase "West Java Regional Police raise the status of the alleged insult to the Pancasila state symbol from investigation to investigation" (Tribunnews.com, text 2, sentence 1). In this context Tribunnews.com tends to represent a hospital in a negative image by emphasizing the case of the hospital as a guilty figure as the focus of the reader's attention.

Participant

No	Participant	Tribunnews.com	%	Republika.co.id	%
1.	Actor	14	33,3	14	32,6
2.	Senser	4	9,5	5	11,6
3.	Carrier	3	7,1	1	2,3
4.	Token	0	0	0	0
5.	Behaver	0	0	0	0
6.	Sayer	20	47,6	20	46,5
7.	Existent	1	2,3	3	6,9
	Total	42	100	43	100

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Participants who dominated the Tribunnews.com news text were sayer (47.6%), the second was actor (33.3%) followed by senser (9.5%) then carrier (7.1) and the last was existent (2.3). Likewise with Republika.co.id media, the participants who dominated the news text came from the sayer type (46.5%). Followed by the actor (32.6%) then there is the type of senser (11.6%), existent (6.9%) and the last is the carrier (2.3%). Sayer type participants are the most important participants to encourage the accuracy of information while others become supporters of the completeness of the information conveyed. The terms of the element Participants who are part of the transitivity system are actors who are participants of the material process. Participants of mental processes are sensors and phenomena. The verbal process is sayer, receiver, target and verbiage. The relational process has a carrier and attribute. Behavior is behavior, existential exist. Verbal processes are often used as a means of media to legitimize factual news sources. Tribunnews.com gives a large portion to Mahfud MD and the West Java Regional Police in a sayer position, when viewed from the background of the two sayers, they all depart from the legal law enforcement owned by the government. As a person who is active in the Constitutional Court Institution, Mahfud MD is quite competent and objective in providing a view of the state of Indonesia, namely Pancasila, as well as the police, it is his duty to secure cases or events that are felt to disturb the tranquility of the state. While Republika.co.id presented Yusril I. M. constitutional law expert as the main sayer raised by Republika.co.id after that Ust appeared. Bachtiar Nashir. From these two profiles, it can be seen that both of them have the same background as that of the RS. In addition, the ability to understand the basic state of Pancasila is equally tested by the problems that Yusril I. M. has passed for his contribution to the government and religious insights Bachtiar Nashir has become a strong counterweight to providing an accurate view from a religious point of view in this case. Followed by actors who are participants of the material process, Tribunnews.com is dominated by the 'West Java Regional Police Investigators' (44.4%), while in Republika.co.id it is dominated by Rizieq Shihab (35.7%). This indicates that in reproducing the news the two media take different referents. The police are considered the most appropriate to be referenced because they can provide more balanced information in accordance with the data obtained from the field, while the hospital is considered to be the actor directly involved in the case being raised.

Circumstance

No	Circumstance	Tribunnews.com	%	Republika.co.id	%
1	Extent	Distance	0	0	0
		Duration	0	0	0
		Frequency	0	0	0
2	Location	Place	5	10	8
		Time	11	22	10
3	Manner	Means	2	4	6
		Quality	4	8	3
		Comparison	0	0	0
		Degree	3	6	0
4	Cause	Reason	0	0	1
		Purpose	3	6	0
		Behalf	0	0	0
5	Contingency	Condition	3	6	2
		Concession	0	0	0
		Default	2	4	0
6	Accompaniment	Comitacion	1	2	0
		Addition	1	2	0
7	Role	Guise	5	10	3
		Product	3	6	0
8	Matter	5	10	10	
9	Angle	1	2	2	
Total		49	100	39	100

Tribunnews.com media uses circumstance time (22%) as the dominant element of the other circuits. Furthermore circumstance is quality (8.2%), circumstance manner with type of degree, cause with purpose type, and contingency with type condition

(6.1%). Likewise *Republika.co.id* is dominated by time location circumstance category (25.6%) and place (20.5%), then type manner means (15.3%) and type quality (7.6%), matter (12.8%), role circumstance guise type (7.6%), contingency type condition (5.1%), the last is circumstance cause type reason (2.5%) and circumstance angle (2.5%). This indicates that the media of *Tribunnews.com* and *Republika.co.id* both explicitly state the timing of the process.

B. Ideology

Fairclough (2004, pp. 75-76) explained that ideology cannot be separated from the hegemony associated with the mass media itself. With regard to Fairclough's concept of ideology, the stages to realize the concept can be through 8 elements, namely activities, subjects and social relations, instruments, objects, time and place, forms of awareness, values, and lectures. Hegemony runs across and integrates economics, politics, and ideologies that have not yet come from an authentic place for each. Ideology of a media cannot be separated from the hegemony of media owners. Media owners play a big role in determining the identity and characteristics of a company they own. Ideology can also be revealed using two dimensions at once, namely the analysis of discourse practices and analysis of the sociocultural dimension even though the results of text analysis can help confirm the results of the discourse and sociocultural dimensions. The news texts published by the media *Tribunnews.com* and *Republika.co.id* are part of the practice of discourse and social practices, especially the practice of the issue of nationalism in Indonesia.

3.2 Discourse practice

Text is formed through a discourse practice. All practices carried out during the process of production and consumption of texts are discourse practices that form discourse (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 317). Before leaving on the discourse that will be seen from several points of view, the description of Rizieq Shibab's profile will also be taken into consideration in this discourse analysis section. Rizieq Shihab, who has a call, Habib Rizieq was born in Jakarta on August 24, 1965. His final education was completed at the Malaysian International Islamic University with a Master of Art (M.A.) degree and completed his doctorate at the *Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia*.

Understanding of his religion began when he was very early, even though at the age of 11 months he had been orphaned but the mother entrusted his religious knowledge to the cleric where he studied. Primary to secondary education in hospitals completes it at the Public Education Institute. When stepping on a new lecture, it was specifically made religious by entering universities in Saudi Arabia (King Saud University, Riyadh) majoring in Islamic Studies (Fiqh and Ushul Fiqh). After his high education was achieved, RS devoted himself to the community by being a lecturer

and teaching teacher at the ta'lim assembly and mosques.

Along with that, hospitals are also involved in organizations called *Jamaat Kheir*, from which the hospital started to be actively involved in preaching. After participating in this organization, the hospital was ordered to be the headmaster of the *Kheir Jakarta* congregation. Then it became the Shariah Council of *BPRS At-Taqwa Tangerang*, the coach of a number of *Jabodetabek ta'lim assemblies* and President Director of *Markaz Syariah*. Not stopping there, the RS expanded its wings by establishing an Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) organization. This organization was first initiated at his residence in *Petamburan, Jakarta* and declared at the *Al-Umm Islamic boarding school* in *Ciputat, Tangerang* on August 17, 1998.

Kompas was founded by *Petrus Kanisius (PK) Ojong* and *Jakob Oetama (JO)* in 1963 along with *J. Adisubrata* and *Irawati SH*. Vision and mission to be the largest, best, integrated and dispersed company in Southeast Asia through knowledge-based efforts that create educated, enlightened, respectful and prosperous communities. Even though at that time it had not yet become a perfect newspaper even e-paper as we see it today but the public's response at that time was very good and could even operate up to 11.00 copies and the name was still 'essence' with the tagline "smart and inspiring". The goal is almost the same but still very simple, namely giving quality reading and opening up the horizon of Indonesian society. In 1965 officially by President *Soekarno* was given the name *KOMPAS* which had a signpost. In realizing its vision and mission, *Kompas Gramedia* established the *Gramedia bookstore (Gramedia Bookstore)* in 1970, *Gramedia Printing Group (Gramedia Printing Group)* one year later, then spread its wings in the broadcasting world by establishing a radio station called *Radio Sonora 92.00 FM* located in central Jakarta in 1972 and in 2014 this radio expanded to reach all segments of listeners and collaborated with two other radio stations (*motion FM* and *Smart FM*) to expand its reach. A year later around 1973 this company created reading media with different segments, namely children. This reading media is in the form of a colored magazine consisting of 16 pages with a circulation of 50,000 copies, after which it develops into the youth, women, men, automotive, knowledge, technology and general segments.

The following year, 1974, this company changed to *PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama (GPU)* which was intended as a general book publisher. Beginning with producing a number of novels, due to getting a positive response from the public, this publisher expanded into all segments such as children's books, recipes, philosophical sciences, etc. In 1976, he had built a film business unit, but in this case *gramedia* lost competitiveness with film production that had entertainment content so that it did not have a long life, but relocated its employees to other units. It did not stop there in 1981 the company opened a hospitality business unit under the name (*HS Santika Indonesia*

hotel and resort), this business unit was quite rapid so that it spread to various regions in Indonesia with its distinctive Indonesian character. In 1984, adding a ball column as a response to the readers' needs, then in 1988 this rubric changed to a tabloid that was independently produced with different segments and more accurate and complete content. After that there were also published electronic and computer book publishers in 1985 and media *Tribunnews.com* in 1987. In the manufacturing sector the company tried to build PT Graha Kerindo Utama (GKU) in 1988 and in 1996 made an economic segmented tabloid under the name KONTAN.

As time and age work, companies that start with real work are physical, such as printing and newspapers. This year the company innovated the form of its business unit with the online version. Under the auspices of PT Kompas Cyber Media (KCM) the online compass transformed into *kompas.com*. then the Jabodetabek edition of the local daily was made specifically by the name of the City News. In addition, the broadcasting business unit also experienced a widening not only in the field of radio stations, but also into the television world under the auspices of PT Duta Visual Nusantara Tivi Tujuh, shortly after its establishment, the unit was in partnership with PT Trans Corporation which made the change to Trans7 since 2006.

Republika.co.id, and the online version of this daily is *Republika.co.id*. The history of the development of the company that houses *Republika.co.id*, began in 1993, namely the establishment of the *Republika.co.id* daily. A year after that the Mahaka advertaising stood under the influence of PT Avabanindo Perkasa. In 1995 *Republika.co.id* developed itself into internet publishing services, and in 1997 *Republika.co.id* pioneered the long distance printing system in Jogjakarta with the aim of maximizing its services to the community. The vision implemented by *Republika.co.id* is modern, moderate, Muslim, national and populist. And the mission he carried out was as a new, advanced, intelligent and civilized community newspaper.

Republika.co.id was initiated by the figure of Muslim scholar BJ Habibie, the background of why this media establishment was initiated due to the political situation at the time. In 1980 the relationship between the government and the Islamic community was not very good, with the pressure on the da'wah activities of Muslims both directly and in the media. So the Association of Indonesian Muslim Intellectuals (ICMI) made a breakthrough to independently develop da'wah media and printing. At that time this newspaper was under PT Adi Bangsa and ICMI, the more time the share ownership was taken over by PT Mahaka Medika.

In 1990, this media expanded its method of distribution online and in 1995 officially had an online portal called *Republika online (ROL)*. The news that was published became more varied, ranging from text,

audio and even video. The news is displayed in two languages, Indonesian and English. He received various awards during the reporting process, such as getting a gold medal twice in the WAN-IFRA version of the front page design. The explanation above gives an illustration of why *Republika.co.id* raised the issue of insulting Pancasila by the hospital. Judging from *Republika.co.id*'s vision and mission, it is very thick with its Islamic nuances. But besides that *Republika.co.id* also has a smart, advanced and civilized mission. In the KBBI dictionary, smart has a sharp meaning in thinking, meaningful progress to be better and civilized is meant to have a courtesy or to have good language (polite speech) so to provide intellectual information in accordance with the mission raised by *Republika.co.id*. In the discourse of insulting Pancasila by the Hospital, *Republika.co.id*'s news text displays a different picture, in this case *republika.co.id* mostly takes from the point of view of hospitals and teams, as well as actors who are directly involved with hospitals including the police. To be a smart reader, a balanced reference is needed, therefore by displaying the actors involved with those concerned, it proves that *republika.co.id* produces civilized reporting and minimizes siding information, especially not in accordance with the facts.

3.3 Sociocultural Practices

This stage aims to put the discourse into a part of the social process. Data is used including texts and social structures through the social context in which discourse occurs. RS representation in the context of the coverage of *Tribunnews.com* and *Republika.co.id* has been described in the transitivity analysis section, the results of the analysis are used as a reference to reveal the media ideology that raised the text, *Tribunnews.com* and *Republika.co.id*.

In general, *Tribunnews.com* representing media hospitals. This can be seen from the focus of the news raised by *tribunnews.com*. besides that there are some important actors from this news that actually disappear, instead other actors emerge and dominate. The focus of the news that was raised by *Tribunnews.com* was about the legal process passed by the hospital. This is evidenced in sentence 10 in text 1 "Sugito said, he was convinced Yusril and Mahfud could be present to convince investigators that Rizieq was innocent as they had assumed so far" while the following sentence was sentence 11 text 1 "Habib Rizieq became a suspect in the case reported by Sukmawati Soekarnoputri. Rizieq is subject to Article 154a of the Criminal Code and Article 320 of the Criminal Code ". From the two statements above in the 10th Sentence, *tribunnews.com* informs about the denial of the incident that beell the hospital, while in the *Tribunnews.com* 11 Sentence statement that cannot be denied at all the truth is charged by the hospital.

On the one hand *Tribunnews.com* provides information from the point of view of the RS team but the sentence after that seems to break the opinion of the RS team with a decision issued by the police. This

clearly gives a negative connotation that raises a negative perception of the depiction of the hospital, even though at the beginning there was a defense from the RS legal team regarding this issue. And the second is the removal of important actors in the news published by Tribunnews.com. This is evidenced by the results of the analysis of the emergence of actors who do not appear at all RS directly, with no actors involved in the case being RS, while the validity requirements of a report according to the journalist guidelines are by providing accurate news sources. Tribunnews.com media raised the issue of hospital as an issue of basic insult to the state as a perpetrator.

In its news, Tribunnews.com framed news about the hospital as a news about violations. This is demonstrated through the process shown by Tribunnews.com media that uses words that have negative connotations such as suspects, suspected, reported, investigated, and insulted. This was felt to be inappropriate because in reality what was done by the hospital at the time of the indications of Pancasila humiliation, in order to explain the thesis he made for his final education assignment.

RS representation as a person who violates the state is supported by a strategy of informing the news with repeated themes. The theme raised led to the hospital as a suspect in a case of insulting state symbols from the police point of view. In this connection, the researchers revealed that the disclosure of data from the police could show results that were more convincing to the reader about the case of the hospital. Starting from the unpreparedness of expert witnesses in giving testimony to the hospital until the alleged status of the suspect had reached 99%.

Based on this, the effort to focus on issues raised by Tribunnews.com is assumed to be a strategy to convince readers that the hospital is a perpetrator. If RS's point of view is involved in the news it is feared that it will provide more varied information that confuses the reader and obscures the issues raised, so Tribunnews.com will easily label the Hospital as a "perpetrator of humiliation" and obscure his personal figure as a public role model.

Tribunnews.com's reporting is more directed at aspects of nationalism. This is in accordance with the characteristics of the founder of Tribunnews.com which emphasizes the principle that the media must be autonomous in carrying out its functions, then become a central and dialogue place of various community groups (Sutamat in Kompas, 2007, p. 104). Based on these thoughts, Tribunnews.com focused on how the media could become the center of society, even though it cannot be denied that by writing about the history of the state symbol is part of the form of nationalism. This indicates that Tribunnews.com media in representing hospitals tends to have an ideology of Liberalism. Even this can be seen from the use of participants who only take from sources that are in accordance with the thoughts of Tribunnews.com, namely those who

incriminate cases of humiliation committed by hospitals.

While *Republika.co.id* displays RS representations in different ways. *Republika.co.id* uses two events to realize its representation, first by creating a positive news issue, this is shown in the example sentence "There are two articles that are alleged to be concerned, namely defamation and blasphemy of Pancasila. Investigators have not concluded whether the suspect will be detained or no, "(*Republika.co.id*, T2, K.12). And in Sentence 9 text 3 "If you want to continue, everything will be raw in court, not before God but if cases like this will be rejected by the court," the two Sentences appear to position the RS as a victim of the issue that befell him.

In its reporting *Republika.co.id* wrapped it with an innocent principle. This is shown through the process shown by *Republika.co.id* which includes words that have a positive connotation, such as willing to cooperate, be calm, and follow the rules. This is felt right because by being cooperative, calm and obedient to the state apparatus reflects a positive attitude. However, Indonesia is a country that is very high in social norms so that by being obedient to the state, in this case the police are seen as a good attitude. The framing of hospitals in the news raised by *Republika.co.id* media as an innocent principle is a strategy used by the media to create the reader's perception that the hospital not only made no mistakes but also followed the values of Pancasila.

If viewed more deeply, Pancasila is used as a reference source for all social values adopted by Indonesian citizens, becoming a benchmark for good and bad attitudes or certain decisions. In this regard, the third precept is revealed about the unity of the Indonesian people, where knowledge of national history becomes an important factor to be considered by the public. This became quite relevant to one of the missions from the *Republika.co.id* media which of course did not conflict with the founder's thoughts.

Based on the thought of the founder of the media *Republika.co.id*, in representing RS leads to conservative ideology. This can be seen from the aspects of the emphasis on social values that have been implemented for a long time, the attitude and behavior of the community refers to the social values contained in Pancasila. Therefore, *Republika.co.id* media can be revealed that this media shows a positive attitude towards the existence of RS. The vision of *Republika*'s media is modern, moderate, Muslim, national and populist, while on its mission are advanced, intelligent and civilized newspapers.

In harmony with the vision and mission of *Republika.co.id* that is modern, moderate, Muslim, national, and populist. While its mission is to become a new, advanced, intelligent and civilized community newspaper. Therefore, the ideology that emerged behind the news of the issue of insulting the Pancasila state symbol that was appointed by *Republika.co.id*

tended to be conservative ideology. This was proven because *Republika.co.id* safeguarded the unity and integrity of the nation by not provoking things that were still unclear. Although still providing the actual information but trying not to cause chaos due to conflicting information. The chaos that is meant here is the diatarata division of society because of the information that is not conveyed appropriately or comprehensively. Trying to neutralize a situation that is expected to be a disruption of disputes due to the pros and cons of the perception of insulting state symbols.

In addition, *Republika* made Pancasila a reference source of all social values held by Indonesian citizens, a benchmark for good and bad attitudes or certain decisions. In this regard, the third precept is revealed about the unity of the Indonesian people, where knowledge of national history becomes an important factor to be considered by the public. This became quite relevant to one of the missions from the *Republika.co.id* media which of course did not conflict with the founder's thoughts.

The explanation above gives an explanation to the audience as readers that the media has its own vision and mission that can influence how the media produces its news. Representing an object and storing ideology are part of the realization in carrying out the company's vision and mission. Based on the explanation of the two media above, it can be said that one media viewed RS as a figure who was no longer worthy of being a role model, while others thought that the hospital was the right person to unite the people. The above analysis also shows that a media cannot look at the same object that it raises. Although using the same measure of truth pulley as Pancasila, differences in interpretation and conclusions become the origin of differences of opinion in addressing a problem.

IV. CONCLUSION

Representation of RS in the text of the news of *Tribunnews.com* and *Republika.co.id*. this research has two research objectives, including how the hospital is represented and what ideology is behind the news text that underlies the RS issue in the media.

Tribunnews.com media has a tendency to represent hospitals with negative images or as perpetrators of insult. This is evidenced from the results of the process, participants and circumcision used in the news text tend to present information about violations committed by the hospital against the state symbol of Pancasila. Whereas *Republika.co.id* media tends to represent hospitals with positive images or as victims of the issue of Pancasila humiliation. This is evidenced from the use of the process, participants and circumcision in the news text tend to present information about the principle of the innocence of the RS on the issue of insulting the state symbol of Pancasila.

Ideology that emerged from *Tribunnews.com* and *Republika.co.id* media texts on the issue of insulting the Pancasila state emblem by the RS, the results of the research show that *Tribunnews.com* tends to lead to liberal ideology. This was shown by positioning the hospital as the perpetrator through its reporting which described a negative attitude by violating the state symbol of Pancasila. Whereas *Republika.co.id* media leads to conservative ideology by positioning hospitals as victims and showing positive attitudes towards hospitals. This was shown through the news which gave the impression that the principle was not guilty of the behavior of the hospital with the issue of insulting the state symbol of Pancasila. The ideology that came out of both media was the result of analysis of civic and socio-cultural discourse.

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