

# Framing Analysis of Village Funding Corruption in Media Suaramerdeka.Com in Central Java, Indonesia, 2019

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**Abstract:** Various corruption cases have occurred in many villages in Central Java, Indonesia. Corruption is mostly carried out by village officials in running the government. One of many factors causing such corruption cases is the existence of village fund assistance. These corruption cases have been published in the mass media, Specifically on online media, i.e. suaramerdeka.com

This study aims to look at the media framing of corruption cases that have occurred in Central Java, particularly concerning village funding assistance in various regions through the online media suaramerdeka.com.

This study is a constructive paradigm research. The approach method used is qualitative. Meanwhile, the analytical method used is the Robert N. Entman framing analysis model.

The findings of this study stated that suaramerdeka.com framed the perpetrators of corruption as village officials. Although it is acknowledged that not all of them are corrupt, the news seems to give the impression that village officials have conducted a lot of corruption. However, on the other hand, the news content of suaramerdeka.com as a local media in Central Java also lacks detail in reporting corruption issues. Moreover, it seems only normative and does not show that it is a strong media in covering corruption cases. The explanation of the news was not very in-depth.

**Keywords:** Reporting on village fund corruption, news on suaramerdeka.com, framing analysis.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Coverage of village fund corruption is an interesting conversation in the media starting from large amounts of village funds, village programs, village projects to funds misappropriation. Many mass media reported the misuse of village funds in Central Java both on printed and online mass media and other media. One of the existing media reporting about village funds and the events which occurred in the online mass media is suaramerdeka.com. Online media is an electronic communication media that is not bound by time and space to provide actual information that can be accessed by the public in real-time (Halim, 2006: 27)

The suaramerdeka.com media does a lot of news related to various problems in the distribution and use of village funds that 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 existence of the media suaramerdeka.com 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.

According to data from the regional office of the Directorate General of Treasury of Central Java Province, in 2019, the village fund budget for the province of Central Java (Central Java) in 2019 increased 17.10 percent from 2018. From Rp. 6.7 trillion to Rp. 7.8 trillion. Village funds of this size will be distributed to 7,809 villages spread across 527 sub-districts and 29 regencies in Central Java Province. However, only 29 regencies in Central Java received village funds, while small villages or "Kelurahan" in each city government would receive "Kelurahan" funds.

The number of funds then became the media spotlight in its implementation, including online media suaramerdeka.com. Meanwhile, village funds disbursed from 2015 amounted to Rp. 2.2 trillion, with an average of Rp. 285 million each. This number continued to increase in 2016 by Rp. 5 trillion with an average of Rp. 640 million per village and in 2017 it increased again by Rp. 6.3 trillion with an average of Rp. 817.5 million per village. The number of village funds increased again in 2018 to Rp. 6.7 trillion with an average of Rp. 862.4 million per village. The size of the village fund is attractive for the media to always publish it. Moreover, many village heads have stumbled into legal cases due to misuse of village funds. One of these media is online media such as suaramerdeka.com. 2019 was chosen because it was the last stage of President Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla's leadership in the village fund assistance policy. Some reports about various corruption cases are often

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published in the online media suaramerdeka.com from October - December 2019. Some of them are with the title "Karanganyar Regency Government Lost in Village Fund Transparency Lawsuit", "Residents Convey Village Fund Irregularities, Two Locations in Mlese Village", "Cawas District, Two Former Heads of Village Suspected of Corruption, Alleged APBDes Funds (Village Fund Revenue Budget), and others".

Suaramerdeka.com is a mass media that was born with the ideology of its owner, Ir. Budi Santosa, through PT Suara Merdeka. Suaramerdeka.com is a business division of Suara Merdeka Group which is engaged in online news. Founded on September 14, 1996, by H. Tommy Hetami, this online media in cyberspace (internet) with the website address [www.suaramerdeka.com](http://www.suaramerdeka.com). During its development, suaramerdeka.com provides content that can be accessed via mobile devices that make it easy for readers to get information. Suara Merdeka's paper was published online on 11 February 2010. Suara Merdeka's paper is Suara Merdeka's answer in addressing the rapid development of information technology.

Online media has interesting advantages, one of the media that is important for society is described by James C Furst, including the first; Audience control; meaning that the audience is more flexible in choosing news. Nonlinearity; means that each news delivered can stand alone or not in sequence. Storage and retrieval; means that the news is saved and easily accessed again. Unlimited space; means that it allows the number of news to be much more complete than other media. Immediacy means fast and direct. Multimedia capability means that it can include text, sound, images, video, and other components in the news, and interactivity means that it allows for increased reader participation. (Furst, 2011: p. 54-55). On this occasion, the researcher wants to examine suaramerdeka.com in its reporting on corruption cases using framing analysis.

Framing according to (Sobur, 2004: 157) is a perspective that is used to observe, analyze, and interpret in the media. Framing is run by the media by selecting certain issues and ignoring other issues; and highlight aspects of the issue by using a variety of discourse strategies - striking placement (placing in the headline, front page, or back), repetition, using graphics to support and reinforce the prominence, the use of certain labels when describing the person or event being reported (Sobur, 2004: 164). In this study,

the researchers used a qualitative research method by describing in-depth how the online media suaramerdeka.com framed coverage of corruption cases in Central Java in October-December 2019.

Sumadiria (2005: 2) mentions that journalism is an activity to prepare, find, collect, process, present, and disseminate the news through periodical media to the widest possible audience as quickly as possible. As a science, journalism is a "field of study" regarding the creation and dissemination of information (events, opinions, thoughts, and ideas) through the mass media. Journalism, including applied science, is dynamic and continues to develop following the development of information and communication technology and the dynamics of society itself. (Romli, 2012).

Online media can be called the "third-generation" media after the publication of printed media (newspapers), magazines, tabloids, books, and electronic media (radio, television, and film/video). Online media is also called cybermedia, new media, and internet media (Romli, 2012: 30). Internet media has attracted a wide variety of unexpected new users in a variety of countries. Non-profit and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as human rights groups, churches, labor unions, and political party networks, have found the internet a useful communications tool. (Straubhaar, 2012). The media are now also described as a way of transforming new media into an interesting convergence of media to become a topic of discussion (Flew, 2014; 4)

According to Vini Winarti Halim (2006: 27) online media, popularly known as websites/sites, function as electronic communication media which are not bound by space and time to provide actual information that can be accessed by the public in real-time.

Online media has strengths that print and electronic media don't have in online news (McLuhan, 1999: 126), including:

- a) Readers can use the link to offer the user (user) in further reading on each news.
- b) Readers can update news directly and regularly.
- c) Lack of limited space, but the information online is very extensive.
- d) Availability of additional voice, video, and online content not available in print media.
- e) Can store online archives from time to time.

The rapidity of internet media also affects the progress of journalism. Online journalism is now starting to develop and can make a large contribution to public consumption. There is something that this kind of mass media has in particular. These media have a very large space to fill their news content. The nature of this type of media is a race against time. The faster a media serves some news; it will have its value because it is the first media to publish it. Consequently, the readers are expected to be able to quickly find out any up to date information or issue. (Triyono, 2018). On the other hand, online media also has a nonlinearity nature that allows journalists to be more flexible in presenting news and makes it easier for users to choose the desired information theme (Hall, 2001).

Online journalism can be defined as the process of collecting, writing, editing, and disseminating news using the internet or online, the news is published on online media in real-time. Online media journalists are required to prioritize speed, but still, produce accurate and precise news under journalistic principles and journalistic code of ethics. However, inaccurate news is often found, good news contains 5W + 1H elements, but what is often encountered contains only 3W + 1H so that the news that appears becomes inaccurate and incomplete information. Journalism or online news is a type of news published on online news sites. Online news writing is the same as writing print media, the only difference is that news updates are very fast, easily accessible, and integrated with multimedia elements (Romli, 2012: 33).

According to Assegaf (2005: 64-65), online news is a report about the mass of facts or ideas, which can attract the attention of readers, because of something extraordinary, important and includes human interests such as humor, emotion, and tension. It can be concluded that online news is news published by internet-based mass media, where the news is presented in writing on a website. Online news prioritizes speed in conveying information, all news must contain accurate, objective, and balanced elements (cover both sides) so that the information conveyed to the public can truly be trusted and accounted for. To get this type of news to be interesting to read, listen to, and watch, the news must have a different value or weight from one another. News value is a useful measure or can be applied to determine the appropriateness of news (Ishwara, 2002: 53).

Atheide in (Samsul: 2018: 87) states that products are planned, selected, and served for a specific

purpose. Ethical factors, honesty, and others are always emphasized as actual in selecting and producing news, but the perspective of editorial policy is also a determinant in the production process. The value of news also becomes more complicated when it is related to the difficulty in making the concept of what is called news (Santana, 2005: 17).

Therefore, news must have appeal to readers, listeners, or viewers. Here are several considerations which become the value of news;

1. **Timeliness.** It is the right time to choose the news that is presented by the time needed by the readers or viewers. Punctuality implies that there is accuracy in conveying information about events awaited by society in terms of time.
2. **Proximity.** Proximity can be defined as closeness. This means that it is close to the location, ties to race, profession, belief, culture, religion, and interests
3. **Prominence.** Prominence describes a prominent person. It can be a figure, a public figure, or other figures who has significant influence.
4. **Consequence.** Is a result. This means that all actions or policies, regulations, laws, and others that can result in detrimental or pleasing to many people, will become interesting news material.
5. **Conflict.** This aspect has a very high value of conflict being a part of life. On the other hand, the news is closely related to life events.
6. **Development.** It a news material that is quite interesting if the journalist concerned can review it properly either the development was quite successful or less successful.
7. **Disaster and Crimes**  
These are two news events that will certainly have a place for viewers or viewers or readers. In a psychological approach, safety ranks first for basic human needs (basic needs) so it is not surprising if the news has high appeal to viewers, viewers, or readers.
8. **Weather (weather).** Weather conditions are also very important to convey.
9. **Sport.** Sports news has appeal to society. There are a lot of fans and a passionate interest in sports.

10. Human interest. It shows human attraction. Stories that can evoke human emotions such as funny, sad, angry, dramatic, emotional, strange, and even ironic.

Media Ideology from Ibnu Hamad (2004: p.20) states that in ideology, many 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 (false ideas or consciousness) that is contrasted with scientific knowledge. This is in line with Althusser's thought, which defines ideology as a representation of a person's imaginary relationship with the reality that occurs around him (Althusser, 2006). So, ideology is a belief that is planted without realizing it, a belief that is polished in such a way that it is not like belief. The ideology of a mass media is in the form of an ideal image packaged by the mass media as facts and understood as a concrete reality. Whereas in the text the media coherent the idea of how to view and / or understand reality. (Pawito, 2014)

The ideology of a 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 expressed by Edward Herman and Noam Chomsky (2006), the founder of media institutions plays an important role as the filter of mass media.

Gramsci (1991); the media as space that various ideologies are presented. This indicates that the media can be a means of dissemination and a means of legitimizing the ideology of the dominant class on public discourse. However, on the other hand, the media has also become a means of resistance to the dominant class.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the research method used is a qualitative research method by describing the findings in the field. The method in this research is intended to be able to describe the data obtained systematically, factually, and accurately regarding the facts contained in a news text by the mass media. Bogdan and Taylor call research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior (in Rurchan, 1992). The qualitative research method used in this study aims to describe systematically, factually, and accurately about facts in the form of written words contained in a news text in the mass media. This research uses a

constructionist paradigm. According to Bogdan and Bikien, a paradigm is a loose collection of several held together assumptions, concepts, or propositions that direct the way of thinking and research (Moleong, 1995: 30). The constructionist paradigm considers the creator of the news text as the determinant that will direct the audience's mindset. The main question of the constructionist paradigm is how events or reality are constructed, and in what way the construction is formed (Eriyanto, 2002: 37-38). The concept of constructionism was introduced by Peter L. Berger (1966). According to him, reality is not formed naturally but the reality is formed and constructed. Through this understanding, reality becomes plural. Everyone can have a different construction of reality (Eriyanto, 2002: 15). Everyone who has certain experiences, preferences, education, and a certain social or social environment will interpret that social reality with their respective constructs. This research is aimed at understanding social phenomena from the subject's point of view. This research has the main objective of describing and disclosing, as well as describing and explaining (Pujileksono, 2016; 36)

The strength of this qualitative approach is to describe that qualitative research emphasizes the social construction aspects of reality. The qualitative research process focuses on disclosing the social meaning of a phenomenon developed by participants or research subjects. The qualitative research method seeks to reveal the socio-cultural meaning and experience of the research subject towards a phenomenon that cannot be easily measured using numbers or numerics. Some social phenomena cannot be solved by mathematical calculations. (Norman K. Denzin and Yvonna S. Lincoln, 2016)

This approach at the same time answers the research question being carried out, namely how the framing carried out by the *suaramerdeka.com* media regarding news of corruption acts committed by officials in village aid funds.

Research that uses a qualitative approach aims to raise or build a proposition or explain the meaning behind reality. Researchers are based on reality or events in the field. Research like this seeks to see what is happening in the world and attach the findings obtained in it (Bungin, 2001: 82)

For qualitative researchers, the reality is not just one. Each researcher creates reality as part of the research process, is subjective, and only in the

researcher's reference. Qualitative researchers observe the entire process which believes that reality is comprehensive and cannot be divided (Wimmer & Dominick, 1991: 139). The qualitative approach causes the scope to not be generalized in general, because the data collected is in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers (Newman, 2003: 16). So, the goal is not to understand a single reality but a multiple reality (Creswell, 1994: 156).

### **2.1. Observation Unit**

The observation unit in this research is the online news site *suaramerdeka.com*. The media are a medium that is widely accessed by people in Central Java.

### **2.2. Method of Analysis**

The analytical method used in this study is the Robert N. Entman framing analysis. Framing analysis can simply be described as analysis to find out how reality (events, actors, groups, or whatever) is framed by the media. The framing, of course, goes through the construction process. Here, social reality is interpreted and constructed with a certain meaning. Events are understood in a certain way (Eriyanto, 2002: 3).

Framing analysis as a method of text analysis has had a lot of influence from sociological and psychological theories. From sociology, especially the thought contribution of Peter Berger and Erving Goffman, while the psychological theory is mainly related to schemes and cognition (Eriyanto, 2002: 11). From a communication perspective, framing analysis is used to dissect media methods or ideologies when constructing facts (Sobur, 2002: 162).

According to Eriyanto (2002), framing determines how events are defined. Framing also determines whether an event is considered a social problem or not. Therefore, framing is always related to public opinion. How the audience responds, and how the attitude towards an event, among others, depends on how the event is seen and interpreted. When an event is seen as a social problem and is defined as a common problem, the public's attention will become bigger (p. 145). Framing deals with how reality is framed and presented to audiences.

Framing analysis as a media content analysis method is a new version. It develops in conjunction with the views of constructionist. This paradigm has its position and views on the media (Berger, 1966). The

concept of constructionist was introduced by interpretive sociologists, Peter L. Berger with Thomas Luckman, who wrote many works and produced theses on social construction and reality.

From this simple definition alone, the framing effect will be illustrated. Reality can be framed and interpreted differently by the media. The meaning could be very different. One of the most fundamental effects of framing is that complex, dimensional, and irregular social realities are presented in the news as simple, orderly, and fulfilling a certain logic. Framing provides the key to how events are understood by the media and interpreted in the form of news. Because the media see events from a certain perspective, the reality after being seen by the public is a reality that has been formed by the media frame. Framing will only affect two sides, accentuating certain aspects and obscuring other aspects. Or showing a certain side and forgetting the other side (Eriyanto, 2002: p.139-141).

Framing analysis is used to dissect media methods or ideologies when constructing facts. This analysis examines the strategy of selection, prominence, and linking of facts into the news to make it more meaningful, more interesting, more meaningful, or more memorable, to lead to audience interpretation according to their perspective. In other words, framing analysis is an approach to find out how the perspective or point of view used by journalists when selecting issues and writing news. That perspective or perspective ultimately determines what facts are taken, which parts are highlighted and omitted, and where the news is going to be taken.

According to Entman, it is technically impossible for a journalist to film an entire piece of news. This means that only part of the important happenings in a news item becomes the object of journalist framing. However, these parts of an important incident are in themselves one aspect that audiences are eager to know. Another aspect is the events or ideas that are reported. (Sobur, 2004: p. 167)

Based on Entman in Sobur (2004), there are four ways of news framing, i.e. first, on problem identification: what events are seen as and with what values, positive or negative; second, on the identification of the causes of the problem (causal interpretation): who is considered to be the cause of the problem; third, moral evaluation, which is an assessment of the causes of the problem; and fourth, treatment recommendation, which offers a way to solve

**Table 1: Detailed Concept of Entman Define Problems Table**

Identification problem	How are events/issues seen? As what? Or as a matter of what?
Diagnose causes	What was the event seen due to? What is considered to be the cause of a problem? Who (the actor) is considered the cause of the problem?
Make moral judgement	What moral values are presented to explain the problem? What moral values are used to legitimize or delegitimize an action?
Treatment Recommendation	What solutions are offered to resolve the problem/issue? What path is offered and must be taken to overcome the problem?

problems and sometimes predicts the results. The researcher chose Entman (in Sobur, 2004) than other framing models because in Entman conception, framing refers to providing definitions, explanations, evaluations, and recommendations in discourse to emphasize a certain frame of mind on the events being discussed. The concept of Entman can be seen in more detail in the Table 1:

Researchers see that the concept and model of Entman framing analysis are suitable for use in viewing online media framing which has a short and complete research style (5W + 1H).

The concept of framing, in Entman's view, consistently offers a way to reveal the power of a communication text. The level of prominence of the text can be very high when it is in line with the recipient's belief system schema. These schemata and concepts are closely related to categories, scripts, or stereotypes, which are mental collections of ideas that guide a person to process information. Because prominence is a product of the interaction between text and recipient, the presence of frames in the text does

not guarantee its effect on the audience's thinking (Sobur, 2004: p.164-165).

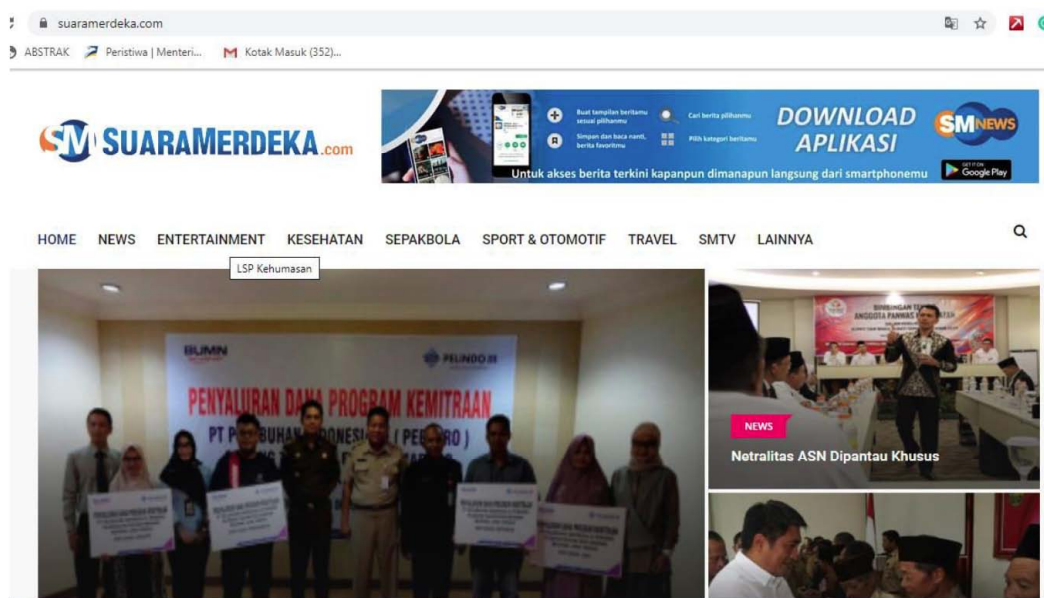
**2.3. Research Subject**

The research subject can be referred to as a term to answer what, how, why of phenomena being studied. The subject of this research is news about corruption in village funds done by the village head in Central Java published on suaramerdeka.com online media in 2019.

The unit of analysis used to determine the framing of online media corruption reports is the news text contained in the news rubric in 2019. Text can be in the form of images, photos, words, graphics, and colors presented in this rubric. Through this text, the researcher may find out how corruption news done by village officials is framed in Suaramerdeka.com online media.

**2.4. Data Analysis**

The researcher will analyze the data based on the Entman framing model. According to Entman, framing



**Figure 1:** Source: <https://www.suaramerdeka.com/>.

in news is carried out in four ways, i.e. first, on problem identification: what events are seen as and with what values, positive or negative; second, on the identification of the causes of the problem (causal interpretation): who is considered to be the cause of the problem; third, moral evaluation, which is an assessment of the causes of the problem; and fourth, treatment recommendation, which offers a way to solve problems and sometimes predicts the results.

The subject is the target population that has certain characteristics that the researcher determines to study and then draw conclusions (Sugiyono, 2008).

The subject in this study is the researcher himself who tries to objectively describe the phenomenon from his own objective perspective. In the observed phenomenon, the researcher focused on the material to be analyzed, i.e. news about the corruption of funds on the online media suaramerdeka.com.

The object of research is something that is at the core of research problems (Arikunto, 2005). The object of this research is news about the corruption of funds in the online media suaramerdeka.com which was published in 2019.

### **2.5. Method of Collecting Data**

The primary data in this study were obtained by framing analysis steps with documentation techniques as the technique to collect the data. In addition, documented data of this study were in the form of a collection of news texts originating from news on suaramerdeka.com which were published in October-December 2019. The primary data in this study were the documented data. Besides the primary data used, this study also used secondary data in the form of profiles from the newspapers used and other literature related to the topics of this study.

### **2.6. Limits in Applying Results**

The limitation in applying the results is limited to framing analysis only. Observations are only made of the text presented by the media and journalists. This research does not look at the text production process, the consumption of public texts, and the relationship between one text and another.

## **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Researchers conducted research related to the news about corruption in village funds published on

suaramerdeka.com. From the research conducted, it can be explained according to the framing analysis developed by Robert N. Entman

### **3.1. Identification of the Problem**

Of the total news analyzed, 12 news stories on suaramerdeka.com are about various problems with village funds, especially those related to the use of village funds. This includes corruption committed by unscrupulous village officials or village officials. Misappropriation of funds from the APBDes (Village Fund Revenue Budget), was found.

For example, several villages in Central Java such as Sidowarno village, Wonosari sub-district, and Gedaren village, Jatinom district. Both were named as suspects in the APBDs corruption. The former village head of Sidowarno, Sukarno, was named a suspect in connection with the alleged mismanagement of infrastructure development funds in the village. Meanwhile, among others, the construction of tourist facilities and the construction of village government offices. The person concerned was suspected of being under articles 2 paragraph 1 in conjunction with paragraph 3 of the Corruption Crime Law in several development activities. Not to mention the other cases that have spread across various regions in Central Java. This is contained in the news suaramerdeka.com dated 31 October 2019 with the title "Two Former Heads of Corruption Suspects, Alleged APBDs Funds"

In the context of problem identification, this news is an event/issue that can be seen that as an official who has carried out his duties and obligations has committed corruption as a problem that is detrimental to the state and society.

### **3.2. Diagnose Causes (Estimating the Problem or Source of the Problem)**

The source of the problem about the coverage on suaramerdeka.com is due to village funding assistance provided to various regions in Central Java. The very large amount of funds provides an opportunity for village officials to take actions that lead to acts of corruption. From this village fund assistance, some village officials did not openly inform the community. This caused community upheaval and asked the village apparatus to be able to provide sufficient information. However, in reality, it was not taken seriously, it was included in the realm of law and was reported to the Central Java Public Information Commission

(Indonesian term: *Komisi Informasi publik-KIP*) in Semarang, and the plaintiff, in this case, several community groups won. This happened in Buntar village, Mojogedang sub-district, district. Karanganyar. Ironically, the region is in the category of Unqualified opinion (Indonesian term: *wajar tanpa pengecualian-WTP*) and even won third place at the Central Java level as the most transparent region regarding public information from KIP.

The information dispute case started with Augustine Susanto, a resident of Buntar, intending to ask for data on the use of village funds from Buntar for 2017-2019. He asked for complete receipts and purchase notes because he considered that there were irregularities in village funds in 2018.

He submitted an official letter but did not respond that all information regarding the use of village funds could not be given. Because he did not receive this information, he reported the matter to the regent who was the direct supervisor of the head of Buntar village. Because the regent did not respond to it, the plaintiff finally reported the matter to the Central Java KIP. This is contained in the news dated 7 October 2019 at [suaramerdeka.com](http://suaramerdeka.com) with the title "Karanganyar Regency Government Lose in Village Fund Transparency Lawsuit"

The incident was seen as caused by the absence of transparency regarding the use of village funds and suspected irregularities. The village head of Buntar, Karanganyar, and his staff were seen as the cause of the problem.

### 3.3. Make Moral Judgment (Make Moral Decisions)

In some sections, the news raises several moral messages that are conveyed to the public. As in the news published on December 7, 2019, with the title "Kebonrejo Residents Question the Use of Village Funds".

The news explained about the demonstration that was carried out by hundreds of residents because the village of Kebonrejo, Mungkid sub-district, Magelang was due to allegations of various irregularities in the management of the village government finances in 2018. In the news, it contained Sub-district head (Indonesian term: *camat*) Salaman Joni Indarto expects the residents to be patient and mentioned about our country is a country based on law. When an official is deemed to have misused village finances, there is

already a process. They have already reported to the AGO, just wait for the process, don't force your will. "This is a rule of law, respect all processes so that the situation is conducive,"

In the moral decision, it was explained that the sub-district head asked the community to follow the applicable legal process and monitor its progress. The moral message in the news has signaled to the public that the sub-district head has taken steps by providing awareness and motivating the community. This step is considered as a strategic action in legitimizing his actions.

### 3.4. Treatment Recommendation (Emphasizing Resolution)

In this aspect, it contains solutions to various problems arising from the existence of village funds. In some of these reports it was found that to reduce the occurrence of corrupt practices, concrete steps were needed. For example, the news dated December 10, 2019, with the title "Head of Village Chosen to Be Safe in Carrying Out Tasks". In the news, it was stated that "the Batang Police Chief has made a policy to reduce corruption. He wants the village head to lead with a good heart and trust until the end of his term of office. Leading a government is not easy, we have to learn a lot so that in leading there is no problem. Due to ignorance, neglect, and inability to manage village funds and other funds may be locked in a cage with bars. Meanwhile, Head of the Village Community Empowerment Service (Indonesian term: *Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa-Dispermades*) Batang Regency, Central Java, Dr. Agung Wisnu Barata said that a village administration training was also carried out in 2019 for village apparatus with character to be independent and prosperous, attended by 204 people."

Strengthening motivation and training education for village officials is a solution for the advancement of village apparatus resources to create clean resources without corruption.

The solution that is offered to overcome the problem of corruption in village funds is by strengthening adequate resources. The way that is offered to solve this problem is to conduct reporting management and management training with a good heart.

From the research conducted, it can produce several findings, namely the news submitted by [suaramerdeka.com](http://suaramerdeka.com) regarding the corruption of village



funds from the government. The result of this research is that voices of freedom do framing on news related to village funds that have been corrupted by several village heads in Central Java, Indonesia. Corruption-related news in the research carried out is based on 4 things, including the identification of problems with corruption that occurred during the provision of village funds. The news also saw the source of the problem of corruption due to the lack of information disclosure and management of village funds. The news also emphasized that the perpetrators of corruption were members of the village head, so there were moral aspects to other officials not to do the same. However, the news that reported the settlement process also appeared to be based on the applicable legal rules. This means that the emphasis on completion is one of the goals in the news message delivered.

#### **3.4.1. Researcher's Contribution**

The researcher conducted this research as a form of follow-up to develop studies in the context of village government information disclosure. In addition, the researcher sorted and selected news related to corruption in village fund assistance carried out by individual village officials in Central Java in the October-December 2019 period. Moreover, the researcher used Robert Enmant's framing to analyze the data.

Meanwhile, the results of this study also describe the novelty, namely this research is something that has just been done. It is not only related to corruption carried out concerning village fund assistance. However, it also highlights the implementation of information disclosure carried out by village government management and many of these are proven, e.g. one of the causes of corruption in village funds is the lack of information disclosure of the village government. In particular, the leadership of the village government management, namely the village head.

The results of this research can also be applied in practice, especially for the media to participate in controlling village funds assistance. This can be seen from the meaning of the framing of the suaramerdeka.com news related to the corruption of village funds carried out by individual village heads. First, the identification of the problem of corruption is clear, namely the corrupt behavior of village head officials by utilizing part of village funds for personal gain. Second, the source of the problem is the result of the lack of integrity of the resources of village officials, thus committing acts of corruption. Third, framing which

shows that the media mentions the perpetrators of corruption were village officials and also mentions about the moral aspects of the perpetrators. Fourth, there is an affirmation that the settlement of the perpetrators of corruption is resolved following the applicable law.

Therefore, the results of this research can be carried out in daily practice in village government management, particularly related to a large amount of news framing by suaramerdeka.com. This is important to provide a moral boost for village government not to commit acts of corruption over village funding assistance.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

This study aims to see the framing of corruption reports carried out by village government officials in the impact of village funding assistance. The targets are village officials who manage village fund assistance, especially in Central Java. The researcher has an interest in taking a deeper look at suaramerdeka.com in framing the news about corruption in village funds carried out by individual village officials. The findings in the field stated that suaramerdeka.com framed the perpetrators of corruption as village officials. Although it is admitted that not all of them are corrupt, the news seems to give the impression that many village officials are corrupt. Will the framing of corruption by suaramerdeka.com reduce the corrupt behavior of village funds by village officials in Central Java? In the future, further research needs to be developed related to mass media studies on corruption and regional culture. The next step that can be taken is to increase the media used in framing the news on corruption in village funds and other funding sources for villages.

#### **COMPETING INTEREST**

Authors have declared that there is not any existing competing interest.

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