NEWS OF ENGELINE’S MURDER:
DISCOURSE STUDIES IN NEWS ABOUT CHILD ABUSE IN INDONESIA

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Abstract
Child abuse is a behavior that is considered a criminal offense for violating the law. Child abuse falls into the category of criminal acts because it can damage the future of a child.
Engeline (8 years), was a girl who lives in Bali, Indonesia. She is not only suffered abuse children, but also lost her life because of violence experienced. Engeline’s murder case ultimately resulted in the occurrence of abuse of children is committed by the foster mother to Engeline in daily life. Indonesia’s society had shaken. Officials intervened. National media also highlighted this event.
Cases of child abuse experienced by Engeline before she was assassinated in June 2015 coloring news in many medias, including the print media, in Indonesia. Therefore, researchers are interested to see how the national print media in Indonesia to interpret the events of children abuse experienced by Engeline. As a tool for social control to the community, it is natural if the print media give news that is not biased and showed rejection in cases of abuse of children in order to shape public opinion in favor of the rights of a child to live a life.
National print media studied were Kompas and Jawa Pos daily. While the news in question was included in the category of news headline news within the month of June 2015. The study with qualitative approach using the method of discourse analysis emphasizes the meaning of the text, such as word choice, selection of photographs, pictures and graphics.
This study shows that the national print media in Indonesia showed rejection in cases of children abuse that causes death in Engeline and can shape public opinion on the public to reject any act of violence on children.

Keywords: news, murder, child abuse, newspaper, discourse analysis

Introduction
The crime news reports often published in the mass media. According to Bond in Suhandang (2004, p.146) there are twelve issues that always catch people's attention in everyday life. One of them is the problem of crime or criminality.
Child abuse is a crime that is associated with cases of violence against children. Wulansari (2007, p. 63) shows notes made by UNICEF in 2006 that according to the results of a survey conducted in 2003, there were 1,700 children said they had been slapped, punched, or thrown something, but no cases of rape. Still in the record Wulansari (2007), WHO estimates that once the 40 million children aged 0-14 years throughout the world have experienced child abuse in 1998.
In 2005, KPAI (Indonesian Child Protection Commission) received more than 500 complaints of child abuse, including sexual abuse and physical violence. Sadly, accurate data
on violence against children may not exist because not many cases of child abuse were reported. It is indeed an iceberg phenomenon. UNICEF Indonesia in its official website shares information that up to 20 November 2015 of child abuse is widespread in Indonesia (unicef.org). From the available data, 40 percent of children aged 13-15 years reported ever been physically assaulted at least once a year; 26 percent reported having received corporal punishment from parents or caregivers at home; 50 percent of children reported in the bully at school.

Engeline, 8 year old girl, reported missing at the end of May 2015. The second grade student of SDN 12 Sanur was reported missing since May 16, 2015 (sindonews.com). The family even spread sheet that contains the loss of Engeline. In its report, Sindo news mentioned that Engeline was found in a state of lifeless on June 10, 2015 at 11:30 pm in the backyard of his adoptive mother's house. Engeline's body was found with their former bondage rope around his neck. Along with the news, various other mass media was not to be outdone in collecting and conveying information about the murder of Engeline. Local and national mass media endlessly showering the public with news about cases of violence against Engeline resulting in his death.

News, as feared by Kovach and Rossenstiel (2003, p. 3), no longer serve the public interest. As a result, society becomes not believe the information conveyed even hate journalists who provide the news. It happened in the United States. How does the situation in Indonesia? It looks like the same thing happened. Violation of journalistic ethics that should be adhered by Indonesian journalists often violated. The conscience is a benchmark in presenting a news reporter (Sobur, 2001, p. 120).

Bond (in Suhandang, 2004, p. 149) asserts that the crime scene may contain elements of education for all people, both towards the better or for the worse. This study wanted to see how the mass media in Indonesia illustrates the subject of violence against children. The media to be examined is Kompas and Jawa Pos Daily that the two newspapers with the highest circulation in Indonesia according to the Union of Newspaper Publisher 2011 (Najib, 2013, par. 14). Mass media should play a major role in suppressing the number of child abuse in Indonesia. The researcher wanted to know if the news on Jawa Pos and Kompas regarding Engelinne's murder case set an agenda to educate the public to combat violent behavior toward children.

The method used in this research is discourse analysis van Dijk with a qualitative approach. Thus, the formulation of the problem in this research is "How does child abuse portrayed in the mass media in Indonesia?"

Theoretical Framework

1. Criminal News

What is meant by the news is a report or notification of any actual events that draw crowds (Suhandang, 2004, p. 104). Every day, various cases have sprung up and there is no
doubt the courts were overwhelmed by the number of legal cases, both civil and criminal cases. Nevertheless, journalists still have to try and fight for a decent sort of news presented by the flood of information related to a legal case. Therefore, journalists must understand the proper steps before covering the various cases by means of which was to study the judicial system of the appropriate law enforcement agencies, have a credible resource and has the ability to examine the case of a significant and exciting (Mencher, 2000, p.495).

Themes contained in the crime news such as human interest, public policy, and the settlement of controversies. News of violence against children as was done in the research included in the theme of human interest. In general, almost all mass media daily and weekly with a circulation of small amounts publish a story about the whole event of an accident, no matter how small the event (Itule & Anderson, 2000, p.279). Aeschliman, a journalist in the field of law enforcement, in Itule & Anderson (2000) describes some important points to determine news worthy publicized of which is time and location of the incident, leaders involved in the occurrence, severity of the injury suffered, ambulance service, and the provider information about road conditions and traffic lights and so on.

2. Child Abuse

The definition of violence have various meanings and understandings. Violence is a combination of the Latin word "vis" meaning power or strength and "latus" which means bringing the power (Windhu, 1992, p.62). Therefore, the meaning of violence not simply be understood as treatments that look real or so-called direct violence, but there are also indirect forms of violence not seen or referred to the structural violence. Galtung understanding of the violence is determined in terms of effect or influence on humans.

The concept of violence according to Galtung in Windhu (1992) has six dimensions of which are physical and psychological violence, positive and negative influences, there is an object or not, there is a subject or not, intentional or not, and the visible and hidden.

Term of child abuse is closely related to oppress the weak culture, there is an element of power where the actors feel bigger than the victims, especially the children (Katjasungkana, 2005, p.54).

Wulansari (2007) cites what is conveyed by the WHO concerning the definition of child abuse, namely:

- forms of treatment people physically and emotionally, sexual abuse, negligence, eksploitasi commercial or other exploitation, which causes injury or loss of real or potential harm to the child's health, child survival, child development, or dignity of the child, which is done in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.

Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) recorded 4,294 cases of child abuse by families and caregivers (2011-2016). The most cases occurred in 2013, 931 cases of child abuse. However, this number continues to decline to 921 cases in 2014, 822 cases in 2015, and 571 in 2016 (https://tirto.id).

3. Media and Child Abuse

Media as a watchdog also has a duty to prevent the increasing of child abuse. The reporting of children abuse in the media are expected to raise public awareness to stop acts of violence against children, prevent or even report violence in their environment.
In America, for example, after much publicity in the media on the issue of child abuse in recent decades, people have become more aware of it as a danger that needs serious attention (Auburn and Grady, 2003).

On the other hand, the number of news about child abuse also has a negative impact. Launched from kompas.com (1/8/2017), the way the media presenting the news of child abuse often gives negative stigma to the victim. Even sometimes news tends to discredit the victim as a cause of violence. In addition, the delivery of violent modus operandi may give the audience an idea to perform a similar action.

According to Franklin and Parton in Powell and Scanlon (2014) media reporting of child abuse has been sensational, simplistic and often factually inaccurate. Discussions of the rights of children and feminist critiques of patriarchy which seek to go beyond these narrow confines, have been largely ignored.

**Methodology**

This research is using a Teun A. Van Dijk discourse analysis as a methodology to analyze the research question. Actually, this methodology is not only elaborate text looks, but also see the production process so that it can be seen how the text is published in the mass media. Therefore, in this study, the researchers looked only at the text published in the newspaper.

Discourse by Van Dijk described as having three dimensions or the building in which the text, social cognition, and social context (Eryanto, 2001, p.224). The dimensions of the text deals with the structure of the text and discourse strategies used to confirm a specific theme, dimensions of social cognition learn the news production process involving individual cognition of journalists. And the dimensions of the social context studied building discourse that developed in the community to an event. Research schemes and methods within the framework of Van Dijk is as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Methods</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Text</strong></td>
<td><strong>Critical linguistic</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Analyze how discourse strategy that is used to describe a person or event. How textual strategies are used to exclude or marginalize a group, idea, or a specific event</td>
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<td><strong>Social Cognition</strong></td>
<td><strong>In depth interview</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Analyze how cognition journalists in understanding a particular person or event to be written.</td>
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<td><strong>Social Analysis</strong></td>
<td><strong>Literature review, history tracking</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Analyzing how the growing discourse in society, the process of production and reproduction of a person or event depicted.</td>
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Table 1. Research schemes and methods framework Van Dijk

**Result and Discussion**

News reports about the murder of Engeline started bustling in online media since the date of June 10, 2015 when the discovery of the bodies of Engeline backyard adoptive mother in Denpasar. However, the news about the murder of Engeline in print on June 11, 2015. Until this research was conducted (in June 2016) Engeline murder case related to the court is still
reported. However, this study is limited to the first day of preaching murder of Engeline which is dated June 11, 2015.

At Kompas, news Engeline murder made headlines on the first page with the title Engeline Natural Suspected Violence Continues. While on the Jawa Pos Daily, the news about the murder of Engeline also be a headline titled Before Murdered, Raped Engeline.

a. Kompas Daily - Allegedly Engeline Natural Violence Continues

Kompas’s main theme in the news dated June 11, 2015 is the result of the police investigation that showed alleged abuse suffered by Engeline sustained during his lifetime. Kompas reinforce it’s message by summarizing the chronology of the violence experienced by Engeline in the form of graphical timeline.

This news opened with the determination of a suspect by Denpasar City Police Office. The suspect is a domestic worker of Engeline’s foster mother. But in the third paragraph, Kompas quoted the Head of the Bali Provincial Police Office stating there has been no determination of the suspect because the police still require further investigation to establish the suspect.

Although quotes two contradictory statements, but the fact placed on lead is determination of the suspect quoting Head of Denpasar City Police Office. Kompas chose to be safe by quoting two sources of news that would be considered credible since they are both leaders in their respective area of competence. But Kompas put quotes from Head of Denpasar City Police Office because his statement as an answer to the question of public clarity this case. As written Kompas in the tenth paragraph:

The loss of Engeline get the attention of many parties, including the Minister of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reformation Yuddy Chrisnandi and the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Susan Joan Yembise.

Kompas use the word "alleged" in the title because the Head of the Bali Provincial Police Office Stating that the police are still conducting investigations to solve this case. In fact, instead of reviewing the determination of the suspect as it is written in the lead of the news, Kompas more describe the process of investigation by the police resulting in the timeline of this case since Engeline reported missing to the latest findings of police. In this case Kompas seems wanted to give answer to the public’s question, how far is the case being handled. Kompas wants to show that the police are working optimally and continues to deliver results. Even Kompas quoted praise from members of the Safe Childhoods Foundation about the hard work of the police so that Engeline’s bodies could be found.

In this news Kompas repeatedly emphasized through their own words and quotes from several sources (government, NGO members, and members of political parties), that the party most responsible to solve this case is the police. On the other hand, Kompas also reported the results of the hard work of the police in handling this case. Thus, in this news public expectations have been answered by the police work.

b. Jawa Pos – Before Murdered, Engeline Raped

In this news, topics shown by Jawa Pos was the elucidation of the murder of Engeline, a child aged 8 years in Denpasar. Rape became the main focus of this news.

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Data in the United States shows that there are 140 thousand cases of rape were reported during the year. Of the ten cases, nine cases the victims were women but only half are being reported to the police (Mencher, 2000, p.485). Indonesia does not have an accurate record of the number of rapes news as is done in the United States, as quoted by Melvin Mencher. However, there is no doubt that the news about the news topics that rape is evocative enough readers. According to Santana (2005, p. 19), sex is an underlying element of news reporting the news. Rape is part of the criminal events associated with sex. Santana (2005, p. 19) states that sex is an element of news value that can be the main element of a proclamation. But on the other hand, sex could also be an additional element of other news, such as crime news, which in this case is rape.

Introduction (lead) news selected by Jawa Pos arouse a sense of humanity by describing how the situation Engeline in the pit. The body of 8-year-old girl was buried with her favorite Barbie doll hug. The grave was found near the chicken coop behind the house with foster parents Engeline.

What was revealed by journalists in the writing lead wants to show a state that raises sympathy from readers. Santana (2005, p. 19) calls it into the news value element emotion which is sometimes also called human interest element. With this sentence, the Jawa Pos want to touch the sympathy of the reader with not approve of violence that occurs in young children, in this case is Engeline.

In this story there are 28 paragraphs. At the news content was found a few words 'alleged'. For example, in the third paragraph, seventh, eighth. This word refers to a state that is not necessarily the case. However, Jawa Pos still put this in his preaching because there are other things that want initiated the issue of rape.

Both the title and a few paragraphs of news content includes a rape experienced by Engeline as in paragraph three: "The police also revealed allegations that two grade students of SDN 12 Sanur was frequently raped his assistant, Augustine."

Rape itself is something quite evocative sense of humanity. When this happens in the minors, then it is even more evocative sense of humanity. Nevertheless, all of the word rape was always preceded by the word alleged. It shows the Jawa Pos want to make the reader curious about the contents of the news even though it is still a conjecture.

Economic problems can be a thing that is pursued by Jawa Pos when raising this news into a headline on the first page. Matters related to sex, including rape which is a criminal event can be said to be mengulik curiosity so the reader can increase retail sales.

In addition to the alleged problem, Jawa Pos also uses less obvious sources of identity. Only one Jawa Pos mention that this source always follow the process of the investigation by the police. In the fifth paragraph is found the statement: "Agus was very cheeky. In the (interrogation) development, it turns out he (Agus) admitted often rape victims,"added the source who always adhere to the investigator information.

The statement is an excerpt from sources that are not clear because it is not mentioned by name. Not just once Jawa Pos using a source who was not identified clearly, though Jawa Pos also quoted from an obvious source Kombespol the Denpasar police chief Anak Agung Sudana. This indicates that the statement issued by the Jawa Pos could be considered dubious.
Ishwara (2005, p. 76) explains that an important source to develop the story in giving meaning and depth of an event that made headlines. Furthermore, Ishwara also stated that the quality of a piece of news is largely determined by the quality of the source. Moreover Mencher (in Ishwara, 2005) asserted that human resources are less reliable because, if journalists want to use human resources, the journalist must find a viable source for conveying information.

In this news, Jawa Pos is certainly no reason to explain about the source was not identified. However, unnamed sources have always been associated with rape. In addition, the word 'alleged' has also been cited by the Jawa Pos to refer to the motive, namely envy, as specified in paragraph seven:

Regarding the motive for the killings, sources Bali Express (Radar Bali Group) in Denpasar Police revealed, the family alleged jealous allotments that will be accepted Engeline inheritance from his adoptive father has died. Allegedly, two adoptive sister Engeline, Ivon (first sister) and Cristina (second sister), became the murder.

Several times the word 'alleged' appears and comes from an unknown source. Whereas paragraph 6 states:

"Agus has been named as a suspect ...," said the source.

Determination of suspects by the police is regulated in the Police Regulation No. 12 Year 2009 Article 66 paragraph (1) and (2) that status as a suspect can only be determined by the investigator to someone after the results of the investigation conducted obtain preliminary evidence enough that at least two (2) types of evidence and determined by his case. Thus, the first process is required in determining a person becomes a suspect (Corporal Jono, hukumonline.com).

This news was released one day after the invention of the bodies of Engeline. Agus, a housekeeper, is one that is secured by the police. When referring to the above rules, the determination of the suspect - if this is the true source - counted fairly quickly because it has not made his case. Conversely, if the source of the imaginary because Jawa Pos does not show the actual identity, then it is a hoax. It can lower the level of trust readers to Jawa Pos.

News ends with the sentence:

Around 19:00, Margareith call Agus and asked him to bury the bodies of Engeline behind the house near the chicken coop. Agus recognition that according to results of a police search. About three weeks after the incident, police found the body lying face down with Engeline condition hugging a doll.

The last paragraph of this news indicates the end of the life story of Engeline buried behind the house. In addition, the sentence ending this news is a repetition of the lead news that shows the condition of the bodies were lying face Engeline clutching a doll. This is interesting because the Jawa Pos doing reps on sentences that touch humanity. Jawa Pos want to show that the media cares about the case experienced by Engeline, in this case children as victims of violence. However, concern was still not matched by resources is reliable.
Conclusion

This study shows the difference discourse raised by two print media, Kompas and Jawa Pos. Kompas choose to lift the standpoint of responsibility of the police to solve this case, find the brain of murder and the motive. Many parties, including the government requires the police to solve the case, and Kompas also reported the progress of police work.

Kompas always cited credible sources in reporting. Meanwhile Jawa Pos emphasized human interest side of this case. Murder Engeline needs special attention because it is one of many cases of child abuse were revealed to the public. Unfortunately, in its message, Jawa Pos is often not supported by credible sources.

Differences between the two dailies were likely caused by their different ideologies. Kompas is believed to be a national daily which puts forwards its motto, The People’s Mandate of the Heart. Jawa Pos, on the other hand, is a local newspaper which then developed into a national daily; therefore, capital gain has been one significant factor to consider when it reporter the news events. The readers needs are top priority despite the fact of lacking observation towards professional ethics.

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