Analysis Framing Deportation News
Ustaz Abdul Somad from Singapore in CNNIndonesia.com

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Abstract
The utilization of informal language, commonly referred to as slang, constitutes a dynamic and ever-changing social phenomenon, reflecting the intricate interplay between language and culture. This research study delves into the specific manifestations of slang nomenclature found in the cinematic work "Django Unchained." To achieve this, the study adopts the classifications outlined by renowned linguists Bloomfield (1933) and Guth (1962). Through meticulous analysis, the research discerns five distinct categories of slang employed within the film: abbreviations (such as "O.B." signifying an individual's initials), truncated forms (for instance, "kinda" in lieu of "kind of"), interjections (like "bravo," used to convey approval), figurative expressions (such as "goddamn," indicating frustration), and nicknames (like "fancy pants," used to mock someone's attire). The prevalent linguistic feature observed in the film is the use of shortened forms, highlighting a penchant for succinct communication within casual environments. Abbreviations are infrequently utilized, implying the movie's adherence to a more formal discourse. Notably, the absence of comical mispronunciations among the characters indicates precise pronunciation. This analytical examination provides valuable insights into the varied linguistic evolutions present within slang, underscoring its malleability and its responsiveness to societal influences.
Keywords: Framing, UAS, Singapore, CNNIndonesia.com

Introduction

Slang, a captivating social phenomenon, serves as a dynamic illustration of language's ever-evolving nature. Its roots often trace back to abbreviations or shortened forms, with expressions like "goat (greatest of all time)," "wuatb (wish u all the best)," and "gws (get well soon)" standing as prime examples of this ongoing linguistic evolution. The nuanced study of slang also unveils regional disparities, as highlighted by Wardaugh (2015), emphasizing distinctions between American slang and its counterparts in England or Australia, each locale boasting its unique slang vocabulary.

The case of the deportation of Ustad Abdul Somad (UAS) from Singapore reaped pros and cons to the point that it filled the news in newspapers in Indonesia. UAS traveling for vacation with family on 17th May 2022 rejected by Singapore Immigration Officers with status Not To Land (Kemenkumham, 2022). This event is seen as (1) social reality, then (2) constructed by (3) journalists with (4) strategy, (5) language, and (6) certain ideology (7) by the mass media, so that it can form (8) public opinion according to (9) framing news (Hamad, 2007, p. 327).

The case of the UAS deportation has increasingly become the concern of many parties and has caused a struggle of views. UAS, who is currently a famous preacher and has been named by Tempo.co as the "Most Popular Preacher" with 66.7 million pairs of eyes watching his video lectures on his YouTube account Tafaquh Video (Ramadan, 2018) and UAS have also been recommended as

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vice presidential candidates in the 2018 Ulama Ijtima (Tempo.co, 2018). However, in the case of UAS deportation from Singapore, the Government through the Coordinating Minister for PMK and the Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs gave a statement that was somewhat contrary to MUI, Nahdatul Ulama, Muhammadiyah, and the Indonesian Mosque Council (DMI) which provided support for UAS and deplored the case of deportation by Singapore. In the perspective of politics and political communication, UAS is seen as an opposition party. This is because (1) the group Ijtima Ulama who recommended UAS as vice presidential candidate is currently the majority in the opposition and (2) some of the contents of his lectures often criticize the government. Political events and the mass media are one unit that is difficult to separate and the media has even become the mouthpiece of the political structure image a country (Aliffah, 2018, p. 1). The mass media, which has the task of conveying information to the public, should report this reality in a comprehensive manner (Sumadiria, 2014, p. 38), objective, and balanced (Maguire, 2014, p. 31). Especially in this case, the figure of a UAS can have an effect if the media reports from opposite angles. This is because the media is actually in the hands of various interests and ideologies (Sobur, 2012, p. 30). Even Mutaqqin said that the current media has transformed itself into an agent of social construction capable of making reality in accordance with ideological interests (Muttaqin, 2011).

The mass media has become an arena for the ideological struggles of rulers and capital owners who compete with each other to influence each other (Wibowo, 2011, p. 8). It can even be managed by propaganda groups (Lu, Chu, & Shen, 2016, p. 75) to influence the ideology, values, and political attitudes of the people even 'inculcated' in the identities of social agents (Fairclough, 2003, p. 2009) which is also mentioned by Van Dijk that "the media primarily have the potential to control to some extent the minds(Van Dijk, 1995, p. 10). That is, what is constructed by journalists contains hidden ideology, in the form of state interests, the interests of the authorities, the interests of entrepreneurs, or the interests of certain groups. This reconstruction is carried out consciously and structured by journalists or news makers into a journalistic product by marginalizing and legitimizing according to the "directions" of capital owners (Sobur, 2012, p. 66). The strong influence of capital owner's "forces" journalists to hide facts and present opinions with strategies framing news.

Framing or framing is how the mass media presents social reconstruction to the public. Entman stated that "Framing plays a major role in the exertion of political power, and the frame in a news text is really the imprint of power—it registers the identity of actors or interest that competed to dominate text (Entman, 1993, hal. 52). Framing carried out in two aspects, namely (1) selection of facts or reality and (2) selection of language (Eriyanto, 2012, p. 81). First, In selecting facts, journalists are faced with "which facts to choose" (included), as well as which facts are discarded (excluded)". It also relates to which sources were interviewed and which "sayings" were constructed in the news text. Second, the media uses language as a raw material for writing news which is not just a means of conveying information, facts or opinions, but more than that, namely to organize and move the social world itself (Philips, 2010, p. 18). In fact, language is able to determine certain images or images to instill in society (Sobur, 2012, p. 89) because language is used as a conceptualization tool and a narrative tool to lead opinions (Pamuji, 2019, p. 120). This is done by utilizing language, choosing diction, displaying news photo accentuations, and other semiotic devices that are controlled by news writers.

News is one of the journalistic products that is most sought after and enjoyed as a medium of information update. In the news body which consists of the title, news photo, titimangsa, terrace, news body, news tail, and author's initials (Norambuena, Horning, & Mitra, 2020; Sumadiria, 2014, p. 129) there is a social reality that must be conveyed to readers. News as a commodity is used by the media not only to facilitate various groups as journalistic theory and is believed by pluralist groups, far from that news is used as a tool to produce the dominant ideology to spread its ideas and control other groups (Muttaqin, 2011).

Indonesia is a country with a high need for the internet, even 196.71 million of the 266.91 population (73.7%) (APJII, 2020) are internet users and 89% of internet users are also newsreaders (Hölig & Hasebrink, 2020, p. 137).CNNIndonesia.com which is the mass media with the highest level of public trust orBrand Trust Media types of mass media in the network (Hölig & Hasebrink, 2020, p. 137). At the moment,CNNIndonesia.com led by Titin Rosmasari as Editor in Chief and holds the same position at Trans7 (CNNIndonesia, 2022) under the ownership of Chairul Tanjung (CT Corp). With

these achievements and ownership, the media certainly has the power to influence and influence social reality (Sari, 2020, p. 167).

The incident of UAS deportation from Singapore sparked UAS sympathizers and supporters to hold a demonstration in front of the Singapore Embassy (Jakarta). However,CNNIndonesia.com prefers to hide the content of the demands of the demonstrators and instead link them to foreign media issues that highlighted the demonstration. This discrepancy between reality and news illustrates that the media has views and ways of reconstructing reality framing alone. For this reason, in this study it is necessary to carry out in-depth and critical analysis framing with the Pan and Kosicki model of UAS deportation news in CNNIndonesia.com.

Methods

This study uses a descriptive linguistic method with a constructionist approach (Eriyanto, 2012, p. 43) to examine news texts inCNNIndonesia.com (2013, p. 184), (2007, p. 27). The purpose of this research is to describe the method framing CNNIndonesia.com in the news of the deportation of Ustaz Abdul Somad from Singapore which is seen from the syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical structure based on the analysis model framing Pan and Kosicki (Pan & Kosicki, 1993, p. 59).

Table 1. Model Set Framing Pan and Kosicki (Eriyanto, 2012, p. 295; Pan & Kosicki, 1993)

STRUCTURE	FRAMING DEVICES	OBSERVED UNITS
SYNTAX The way journalists arrange facts	1. News scheme	*Headline, lead,* background information, source citations, statements, closing.
SCRIPT The journalist's way of telling the facts	2. News equipment	5W + 1H (*what, who, when, where, why,* and *how*)
THEMATIC The way journalists write facts	3. detail 4. Coherence 5. Sentence Form 6. Pronouns	Paragraphs, prepositions, sentences, relationships between sentences.
RHETORICAL The way journalists emphasize facts	7. Encyclopedia 8. Graphic 9. Metaphor	Words, idioms, pictures/photos, graphics

The research data comes from the published news on the deportation of Ustaz Abdul Somad (UAS). CNNIndonesia.com from 17 s.d. 26 Mei 2022. CNNIndonesia.with published 32 news in the reality of UAS deportation from Singapore. Then, the data was selected into 11 news based on the criteria (Eriyanto, 2013, p. 168--171); the completeness of the framing device, the range of publication dates, the different topics from the previous or following news, and the breadth of the news structure. To analyze the data that has been obtained in this study, news coding and data analysis techniques are used by adopting analysis framing Pan and Kosicki (Eriyanto, 2012; Pan & Kosicki, 1993) which includes (1) syntactic structure, (2) script structure, (3) thematic structure, and (4) rhetorical structure.

Result and Discussion

Based on the research that has been done, it was found how journalists use the device framing through the syntactic structure, script structure, thematic structure, and rhetorical structure in the UAS deportation news from Singapore. Device utilization framing to insert the ideology of the mass media and shape public opinion, so that it becomes a support for those who are legitimized by the mass media and vice versa. Of the 11 news items examined, it was identified that there was partiality CNNIndonesia.com, namely one pro news for the Government of Indonesia, one news against the Indonesian Government, five news pro Singapore, two news against Singapore, and two news pro UAS.

The reality of the UAS defense action carried out by PERISAI (Sarekat Islam Ideology Defense) was held in front of the Singapore Embassy Office, Kuningan, South Jakarta, Friday (20/5/2022). It is known that the demonstrators made speeches and unfurled banners containing

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support for UAS and criticism of the Singaporean government. In that reality, CNNIndonesia.com was present to cover the action--could be known from the footnotes of news photos (C.10.23)--but did not report on the reality. In fact, the background information and theme used as the basis of the news from this reality was the Singapore Ambassador's response (out of action) which emphasized that Singapore remained firm in its position to deport UAS which was reported on May 23, 2022. This was stated explicitly in the news title (C .10.23)Singapore Regarding Urge to Apologize Regarding the UAS Case: Our Position is Clear. Then, what is written in the title is also stated in the news headline "Singapore's Ambassador to Indonesia, Anil Kumar Nayay, emphasized that his government's position is clear in arranging pressures to support the famous preacher Ustaz Abdul Somad (UAS) after being called an extremist and spreading segregation". This terrace is developed by technique Who and placing important news items in the main section which is then clarified in the body of the news. According to Sumadiria (2014, p. 129) terrace use who highlight who is speaking and to what extent power-that has news value. In this terrace, the news theme is also placed which is then explained in the body of the news. To strengthen the title and terrace, journalists also put a quote from Singapore's Minister of Home Affairs, K. Shanmugam, who was also quoted directly in his statement "UAS once said that suicide bombings are legal in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and are considered a martyr's operation". Then the news closed with the editorial "UAS became the public spotlight after claiming he was deported from Singapore and uploading it on Instagram. Yet according to him, the document requirements are completed (C.9.23)". That is, this news is developed in the form of an inverted pyramid which emphasizes the level of importance at the beginning or the news core (Eriyanto, 2012, p. 296). Thus, this news is compiled by placing Singapore as the legitimized party.

Reconstruction of the reality of the UAS defense action was carried out by utilizing devices framing byCNNIndonesia.com which of course is in accordance with the ideology and influence of the capital owner. Capital owners can use the media as a data manipulation tool and legitimize which parties they support by empowering journalists who are loyal to them (Eriyanto, 2012, pp. 22–23). CNNIndonesia.com is able to manipulate reality by not reporting on what the demonstrators demanded and instead using one of the contents of the demonstrators' demands as a basis for "looking for" a new reality that is in favor of Singapore and against UAS. The mass media in this network from the United States, which in Indonesia is owned by Chairul Tanjung and led by Titin Rosmasari, is in a position to legitimize Singapore as well as marginalize UAS. If this is traced from (1) a political perspective and (2) previous scientific studies, it is increasingly interesting and attracting interests between the mass mediaCNNIndonesia.com with political ties. Mass media ownerCNNIndonesia.com, Chairul Tanjung and led by Titin Rosmasari are not people or party cadres. However, past notes that detikcom which is also under Chairul Tanjung's Trans Corp led by the Main Commissioner General (Purn) Bimantoro, a former National Police Chief who was removed from his post by President Abdurrahman Wahid, but was reappointed to the leadership of President Megawati Soekarno Puteri identified as siding with Jokowi in the reconstruction of the reality of economic news in detik.com in 2015 (Afryansyah, 2016). This fact was then linked to the political map of Indonesia which once made UAS a candidate for vice president (cawapres) for Jokowi's 2019 political opponent. Ijtima Ulama (Tempo.co, 2018). Then, equal to detik.com, CNNIndonesia.com even with the power of the owner of the capital will marginalize UAS. Interestingly, in this ideological struggle for reality, CNNIndonesia.com prefers to side with Singapore rather than siding with the Indonesian government.

The reality of the deportation of Ustaz Abdul Somad (UAS) from Singapore became "selling" news for the mass media to publish it. The popularity of UAS as a famous scholar with a large number of congregations (Islami, 2018) can spark attention andrating high for the mass media that reported it. It is also in this position that the media is actually placing its position as objective or one-sided media so that what it constructs will have an impact on disclosing public information, shaping public opinion, and leading to right or wrong opinion. This media practice is important to know because according to Sarwono (2019, p. 79) there is a harmonious relationship or vice versa when religion is included as an issue in news on the internet and or the internet contains religious issues. So, the media can enter and incorporate ideology into this issue.

This research succeeded in dismantling the method framing mass mediaCNNIndonesia.com in constructing the reality of deporting UAS from Singapore. Like research that has been doneNanda Cita Alifah (2018), State Islamic University (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, with the titleNews

Construction Kompas.com and Republika.co.id 100-Day Performance Framing Analysis of the Governor of DKI Jakarta Period 2017—2022. This study examines news from two mass media about the 100 working days of the governor of DKI Jakarta for the period 2017-2022 by using the social reality construction theory of Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckman. The paradigm used is constructivism with a qualitative approach. The method of analysis using analysisFraming the Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki models, which are reviewed from 4 (four) structures framing: syntactic structure, script, thematic and rhetorical (Aliffah, 2018). In the news about the 100 days of the performance of the governor of DKI Jakarta for the 2017-2022 periodkompas.com who have a different point of viewRepublika.co.id. This can be seen from howkompas.com construct news about the Governor of DKI Jakarta.Kompas.com can be seen making more criticism of Anies-Sandi's work program.Kompas.com argues that what is not appropriate needs to be criticized. The results of this study also support research conducted by Riauan (2021, p. 181) on published news reports on face-to-face learning policies CNNIndonesia.com. Based on research conducted with the device framing Robert N. Etnman, CNNIndonesia.com framing the news by seeking informants who can present several facts to testimonies regarding face-to-face learning plans to be carried out in July 2021. The ideology represented in the mass media can then shape public opinion so that the reality that should be raised is reduced or even eliminated, and vice versa. which does not exist but is "made up" so that the reconstruction of reality goes according to ideology (Lu et al., 2016). In addition, the mass media in the network has properties contemporary, free, accessible anywhere, anytime, and by anyone, making its influence very strong in spreading ideology to readers.

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded thatCNNIndonesia.com makes use of the device framing to do partiality. Of the 11 UAS deportation news inCNNIndonesia.com, there is 1 pro news for the Government of Indonesia, 1 news against the Indonesian Government, 5 news pro Singapore, 2 news against Singapore, and 2 news pro UAS. Of the total alignments,CNNIndonesia.com identified as covering up the reality of the UAS defending action and preferring news that legitimizes Singapore to cover up the issue of the UAS defending action carried out by PERISAI (Sarekat Islam Defense Ideology). Network mass media ideologyCNNIndonesia.com more dominant in favor of Singapore and against UAS.

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