# Bullying is Never Ending: Construction of Reporting on Cases of Bullying in Schools (Framing Analysis on Local Mainstream Media)

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## Abstract

The case of bullying that occurred at SMPN 16 Malang and affected MS became a topic of discussion in various media, including online media. In reporting a case, media is a reality construct. A number of pros and cons become interesting perspectives raised in the media, including radarmalang.jawapos.com. This study aims to find out how the reporting construction is on news content related to the bullying case that occurred on MS student at SMP 16 Surabaya using the framing analysis method according to Zhongdan Pan & Konsicki. The research results mention that the news construction made by radarmalang.jawapos.com tends to take the side of the government and related institutions and the media tends to bully the school. This is proven by the five news analyzed, none of which highlights the clarification or defense from the school. Radar Malang tends to raise topics that blame the school and the authorities (government, education, culture and arts department, KPAI) framed as if washing their hands of this case. The images selected to accompany the journalism news also tend to put the school in a corner. Radar Malang also tends to overly protect the perpetrators of bullying acts with more subtle diction choices.

## Keywords:

Bullying, Construction, Online Media

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## INTRODUCTION

Recent years have seen an increase in the frequency with which students bully one another in a classroom. This act of savagery gained notoriety because to social media videos that went viral. Some bullied people don't fight back when they are physically assaulted.

Bull is the source of the word bullying, which is then used to characterize damaging behavior. Bull is a bull that butts here and there. Bull also describes a bully or someone who treats the weak unfairly. Bullying clearly has a negative impact on other people's physical and psychological well-being. Bullying can occur anywhere, but it most frequently occurs in school environments. Bullying at school is defined as persistent acts of aggression committed with the aim to hurt another person by people in positions of power over other students or children. Numerous tactics, including direct physical contact, are regularly used in bullying. This usually shows itself in punches, kicks, bites, grabs, and

At SMP 16 Malang in Malang City, a 13-year-old boy named MS was bullied. According to the principal of SMPN 16 Malang, MS was attacked by numerous friends who were apparently "good kids." Tragically, the act of bullying caused an illness that rendered MS permanently unable. MS was forced to realize that his middle finger would have to be amputated as a result of the abuse because of the severe nerve damage he had as a result of the torture. In addition to leaving MS physically disabled, the bullying he experienced also caused him significant psychological distress.

Multiple media outlets have reported that MS frequently cries suddenly and without reason. An unstable psychological condition still affects MS, a 13-year-old student at SMPN 16 Malang who was tormented and abused by seven of his peers. While receiving treatment at Lavalette Hospital, he keeps crying a lot. The victim's relatives, represented by Uncle MS, claimed they could not bear to watch his nephew in such condition. because MS often causes uncontrollable crying. Remember always what happened to him. His physique had taken a beating from the harassment in several locations. A few examples include the wrist, right middle finger, back, and feet. Yes, he is calm, but he begins to sob when there are a lot of people about.

Bullying in all its manifestations is violence. Violence occurs when someone acts inappropriately, uses unlawful physical force, causes harm to himself, those around them, or both. According to Mansour Fakih, violence is an assault or trespass on a person's physical, mental, or emotional integrity. Since violence always results from the presence of authority, it will always target groups of people who are obedient to it (Dzuhayatin, Fakih, 2000). Violence is generally defined as any stated or unspoken acts that one person or group of people commits against another person or group of people that have a negative effect on the target person's physical, emotional, or psychological well-being.

Stories regarding this bullying incident had started to circulate on numerous media websites. Various advantages, disadvantages, and public statements were discussed in several organizations and comment sections of the media. The accusations against the school's head and the manager of Malang's educational system have received a lot of attention online. On the other hand, numerous ways of supporting bully victims also emerged. as shown by the Justice Concern Student Forum (Formah PK) from the Faculty of Law at the University of Brawijaya. In the Car Free Day (CFD) region, they ran an anti-bullying campaign and put on a theatrical production. They hope that the bullying will stop as a result of this effort.

One example of the local web journalism that exists and has spread throughout Malang City is Radar Malang. Online journalism, the newest kind of journalism, has advantages over traditional journalism like newspapers. The main differences between online journalism and traditional media include the internet's ability to combine many media, interaction, and the writer's lack of control over the reader. Different types of internet journalism can be divided into the two domains (Widodo, 1991). The two main focuses of online journalism are connection to the public and editorial content. The four different types of online journalism are mainstream news sites, index and category sites, participatory journalism sites, and specialty journalism sites. According to Rafaeli and Newhagen, there are five significant differences between online journalism and traditional media.

The concept of media political economics holds that the social relations and power associated with the media's creation, distribution, consumption, and regulation have an impact on the media production process. This study's main issue is the impact of political interests on media messages. The analysis of the target audience looks at how readers engage with and comprehend the text. Jason Toynbee claims that while audience analysis already occurs, media production analysis focuses on how producers use their power to create and distribute communication products. Industry is thought of as a production or commercial institution. The critical political economy perspective, a variation on the study of political economy, is critical of liberalization processes and places an emphasis on moral and social ethical aspects. John Harvey

The main criticism of political economy is the trend toward economic determinism, which largely views economic factors as directing the dynamics of modern society while ignoring the potential and influence of social agents. When it comes to reporting on the power dynamics between different parties, Radar Malang's inclusion in the mainstream local media helps identify political and economic interests. The goal of this study is to gain knowledge about how to apply the Pan Konsicki method to analyze framing on news items related to incidents of bullying that occurred in MS students at SMP 16 Surabaya based on the problems listed above. This study aims to determine how tales concerning bullying victims are presented in digital media, in this case radarmalang.id. The justification for Radarmalang.id

**RESEARCH METHODS**

The nature of this investigation is qualitative. In Eriyanto's book, framing is a method for identifying the perspective or point of view that journalists use when deciding which issues to cover and how to structure news articles (Eriyanto, 2002). Events are presented by the media within a frame. The presentation emphasizes, emphasises, and exaggerates various aspects of a reality or event in order to convey a point. In this case, the media picks, connects, and highlights events so that the general public may more readily relate to and remember their significance. The paradigm adopted in this study is constructivism, according to which reality is created through experience and the dominant social construct. It is also true that the owner of a certain structure has an impact on reality.

Constructionists contend that social reality is not a natural fact but rather a creation of human fabrication. Thus, the constructionist paradigm aims to comprehend the processes involved in creating these constructs of events or realities. In other words, the constructivist paradigm holds that the person who created something determines how it came to be. The reports of bullying occurrences affecting MS students at SMPN 16 Malang are the main subject of this study. The limitation of the problem is that it can only be discovered in public news when the search term "Bullying Students of SMPN 16 Malang" is used. The researcher chose the top five articles with the highest clickthrough rates by using the search button.

**Table 1.**

| No | Judul Berita | Tanggal Pemberitaan |
|----|--------------|---------------------|
| 1 | The Mayor of Malang Places the Blame for the Bullying of SMPN 16 Students on the School | 3 Februari 2020 |
| 2 | KPAI Highlights Bullying Cases at SMPN 16 Malang | 5 Februari 2020 |
| 3 | Bullying Victims at SMPN 16 Have Their Fingers in Things That Aren't Getting Better At last, amputated | 4 Februari 2020 |
| 4 | Internet users criticized the Kadisdikbud Malang City for referring to SMPN 16 bullying as "just a guyon." | 3 Februari 2020 |
| 5 | Police Name 2 SMPN 16 Malang Students Bullying Suspects | 11Februari 2020 |

Data collection methods rely on primary data (Primary-Sources), particularly text data gleaned from documentation data. To do this, news titles on radaramalang.id are categorized in accordance with reporting on bullying occurrences that harmed MS students at SMPN 16 Malang. Files or news data from the media are also downloaded. Following that, the news is reviewed in light of the technical analysis used. It also uses secondary information (secondary sources), specifically by looking for references in books and other materials that are relevant to this investigation.

The data analysis method used in this study was the framing analysis model created by Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki. For this study, Pan and Kosicki created a model that blends the psychology idea of frames as an internal psychological problem with the sociological idea of frames as more concerned with how the environment is constructed. Media framing is understood as a cognitive technique that codes, interprets, and organizes information so that viewers can understand it. This knowledge relates to how journalists construct and analyze events before delivering them to audiences. It also relates to their routines and professional work procedures.

According to Pan and Kosicki, framing analysis holds that news texts are made up of many symbols that are ordered through the symbolic devices used and then imprinted on the audience's minds (Santi, 2012). In other words, news language is seen as a coded object that needs to be decoded rather than objective signals or sensations. The unit of analysis is described in the following table.

**Table 2.**

| No | Source | Tool for Framing | noticed units |
|----|--------|------------------|---------------|
| 1 | SYNTAX (the arrangement of facts in journalism) | news strategy | Headlines, leads, context, quotes from sources, remarks, and conclusions |
| 2 | The journalist's method of stating the facts is in a script. | new technology | 5W 1H |
| 3 | THEMATIC How journalists present information | Koherensi Bentuk Kalimat Specifications Swap Words | sentences, claims, assertions, and connections between sentences |
| 4 | RHETORICAL journalists' emphasis on facts | lexicon Graphic Metaphor | Idioms, words, images, and graphics |

Source : *Pan* dan *Kosicki* (Sobur, 2001)

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Five news articles from radarmalang.jawapos.com were examined by researchers. The titles of the five pieces were SMPN 16 Malang Bullying Cases of Students. Regarding the bullying of SMPN 16 students, as featured by KPAI The Zhongdang Pan & Gerald M. Kosicki frame analysis method was used to analyze a manuscript. Malang Mayor Blames the School, Not Improved, Fingers of Students Victims of SMPN Bullying 16 Finally Amputated, Call SMPN 16 Bullying Just a Joke, Kadisdikbud Malang City Blasphemed Netizens, and Police Name 2 Suspects of Bullying Students of Researchers. Examined are a number of elements, such as syntactic elements that deal with how journalists arrange information and script elements that deal with how journalists deliver stories.

**News 1 : Regarding Student Bullying SMPN 16, Wali Kota Malang Blame The School**

It is well knowledge that the syntactic element, or the way journalists organize data, follows a news scheme consisting of headlines, leads, background information, source quotations, statements, and closings. The following is what transpires.

**Table 3.**

| Observed Units | Result |
|---|---|
| Headline | The Mayor of Malang Places the Blame for the Bullying of SMPN 16 Students on the School |
| Lead | The victim's school was visited by the mayor. |
| Information Background | The event has angered the mayor. |
| Quote | "First, we collect all parties involved. starting with the vice principal, chief counselor, and religious instructor of the school. We're looking for details on this occurrence.<br>The Democratic Party politician added, "But I still blame the school because this happened at school. |
| Closing | Malang's mayor expressed concern for the city's reputation as kid-friendly. |

In the SKRIP element in the first news, it is known that the completeness of the news is as follows.

**Table 4.**

| Observed Units | Result |
|---|---|
| Where | SMP 16 |
| Who | Walikota Malang |
| When | 3 Pebruari 2019 |
| Why | Want to confirm the chronology of events |
| What | The mayor visits the school |
| How | The mayor summoned religious teachers and related parties |

You'll see that journalists utilize specificity, coherence, pronouns, and sentence structures as framing devices to group information. These framing devices can be seen in the development of sentences, propositions, and sentence interactions. It was clearly known from the first press reports that the mayor was irate about this situation. It mentions "Sutiaji who has just returned from Umrah" and issues a statement of summons to religious authorities. Sutiaji had just returned from doing the Umrah, therefore there is a connection between the call to the religious leader and the fact that the incident took place at the mosque. Additionally, both direct and indirect citations make use of the term "religious teacher" twice.

As can be seen from the words, idioms, pictures/photos, and graphics used by journalists, framing tools used in the rhetorical element, or the technique journalists emphasis facts, include lexicon, graphics, and metaphors. It is obvious from news 1 that one of the words underlined in

this report is the word "blame" (which is repeated twice). In this context, the term "monitoring" refers to keeping an eye on the victim's mental health. The journalist chose a photo of the mayor walking straight ahead and a female instructor standing with her head bowed.

### News 2 Case Of Student Bullying SMPN 16 Malang Disorot KPAI

It is well known that there is a news scheme consisting of headlines, leads, background information, source quotations, statements, and closings that will be observed in the syntactic element, or the way journalists arrange data. What happens is as follows.

**Table 5.**

| Observed Units | Result |
|---|---|
| Headline | The Bullying Case of SMPN 16 Students Highlighted by KPAI |
| Lead | KPAI focused on this case and stated that this case was caused by a weak complaints system in schools. The school was even stated to be strongly suspected of not having a complaint system |
| information background | The event has angered the mayor. |
| Quote | "There is a strong suspicion that the school does not have a complaint procedure. In a press release issued yesterday (4/2) afternoon, he stated, "so that incidents of bullying like this are not reported by victims. <br> The school hasn't ever reported this occurrence to the office, according to the Malang City Education Office, he continued. "Even SMPN 16 Malang actually learned about the incident from journalists, when he came to visit his friend who was being treated in the same hospital as the victim's child," he averred. |
| Closing | The comment made by the Malang Police Chief relates to the resolution of cases. |

The first news's SKRIP element makes it clear that the news is comprehensive to the extent of the following.

**Table 6.**

| Obseved Units | Result |
|---|---|
| Where | Because it is a news release and not the outcome of an interview, it is unclear. |
| Who | Retno Listyiarti, Komisioner KPAI |
| When | 4 Februari 2019 |
| Why | poor complaint procedures in schools |
| What | Bullying incidents were highlighted by KPAI at SMPN 16. |
| How | KPAI intends to actively oversee a case of bullying that involved a student in the East Javan city of Malang. Additionally, KPAI urges the Malang City Education and Culture Office to quicken the implementation of the Child Friendly School (SRA) program at all educational levels in Malang City. |

You'll see that journalists utilize specificity, coherence, pronouns, and sentence structures as framing devices to group information. These framing devices can be seen in the development of sentences, propositions, and sentence interactions. The second newscast made it known that KPAI believed the school was to fault for this incident because it was deemed to be lacking in systems, according to journalists. The sentence structure is dominated by active verbs. Journalists' accounts of the school's conduct and the KPAI statement conflict. Direct quotations state that the school never informed the Department of Education about this incident. Despite the fact that journalists published the following on Friday, January 31.

**News 3 Students who were bullied at SMPN 16 had their fingers amputated because they never got better.**

It is well knowledge that the syntactic element, or the way journalists organize data, follows a news scheme consisting of headlines, leads, background information, source quotations, statements, and closings. The following is what transpires.

**Table 7.**

| Observed Units | Result |
|---|---|
| Headline | Students who were bullied at SMPN 16 had their fingers amputated because they never got better. |
| Lead | Journalists used the terms "unfortunate fate befell MS" to describe the victim's suffering. They also used Taufik, MS's uncle, to describe the victim's condition as his finger was numb and needed to be removed. |
| Latar Informasi | Journalists reported on the victim's treatment at the hospital from the perspective of the victim's amputated limb condition. |
| Kutipan | His hands are cold. The tip of the results had to be removed after being examined since it was numb, according to Uncle MS, Taufik, on Tuesday (4/2) at Lavalette Hospital.<br>"Next, trim a tiny tip up to the nail's line. Then, hopefully not, determine if it needs to be cut again by monitoring the process.<br>He was unable to tolerate the sight of water. He tried to drink but was unable to," he claimed.<br><br>"My nephew was silent, in fact. He's cut off if something goes wrong. Because it's still challenging to explain the chronology to him, I can't, so I won't," he said.<br>"I'm hoping there will be accountability and a deterrence impact. It's outside of us, especially if it enters the area of the law. |
| Closing | Statement From WCC |

The first news's SKRIP element makes it clear that the news is comprehensive to the extent of the following.

**Table 8.**

| Observed units | Result |
|---|---|
| Where | RS Lavalette |
| Who | Taufiq, uncle of the victim |
| When | 4 Februari 2019 |
| Why | His condition never improved |
| What | the victim's suffering, the victim will soon be amputated |
| How | Amputated below the tip of the nail |

It will be noticed how the framing tools used by journalists to organize facts include specificity, coherence, pronouns, and sentence structures. These framing tools may be seen in the creation of paragraphs, propositions, sentences, and interactions between sentences. From the third story, it is clear that the journalist focused on the MS patient's suffering as a victim when choosing the element or theme that was highlighted in this news. The subject's sentence structure is MS, and journalists frequently use passive verb tenses (supposedly, amputated, observed). Before surgery, MS is scheduled, accompanied by a psychologist; nails are clipped; and before legal action is initiated, MS undergoes surgeries. I and we are used as pronouns for Uncle MS, however "we" is used by WCC to denote a group.

The framing tools employed in the rhetorical element, or the method journalists stress facts, include lexicon, graphics, and metaphors, as can be observed from the choice of words, idioms, pictures/photos, and graphics made by journalists. Journalists selected three words from the news, putting factual focus on the tragic fate of MS and the specifics of its agony. The writer also claimed that the victim's relatives had "surrendered" (using the Javanese word "manut") to indicate how seriously they were taking the matter. The picture of a crowd of people praying is set against a background that reads, in enormous letters, "RS Lavallete."

## News 4 Calling SMPN 16 Bullying Just a Guyon, the Kadisdikbud Malang City Was Blasphemed by Netizens

It is well known that there is a news scheme consisting of headlines, leads, background information, source quotations, statements, and closings that will be observed in the syntactic element, or the way journalists arrange data. What happens is as follows.

**Table 9.**

| Observed Units | Result |
|---|---|
| Headline | Calling SMPN 16 Bullying Just a Guyon, the Kadisdikbud Malang City Was Blasphemed by Netizens |
| Lead | The head of the education and culture office refuted claims that pupils at SMPN 16 Malang were subjected to violence. |
| Background Details | based on remarks made by online users on bullying cases |
| Quote | There is bullying, but it isn't particularly severe. Its a kid on the way to |

| Observed Units | Result |
|---|---|
| | the mosque. There are seven people teaching cronology. Zubaidah said, "Soal jarinya (lebam) itu karena seringnya kecepit gesper lalu keinjak temannya." <br> Itu Ibuk has a child, right? "Kan becanda bu" is spoken if there is a pegin that is not giggling. In some cases, if something is sakit, it must be picked up fresh. I'm astonished because even if it's considered a joke, ma'am, if both sides laugh at it, it's not a joke if you're hurt—it's attempted murder! The account @noovitaayu exclaimed, "Mad!" <br> "Clamped buckle, from what year can it be like that?" tweeter @herawatitjhai made a joke. <br> "How come gesper kagak separah itu buk?" mo ngeles kok kagak masuk akal," wrote @miss_raii69 in his tweet. |
| Closing | The MS patient was still receiving therapy at Lavalette Hospital, according to a journalist who wrapped up this report. |

The first news's SKRIP element makes it clear that the news is comprehensive to the extent of the following.

Journalists will cover the MS issue on that day since it is the MS condition in real time on February 3; nevertheless, the news reporter quotes an outdated statement from the Kadisdikbud comments from netizens who are unaware of the proper time to submit these comments. There are gaps in 5 W 1 H. It is unclear if the online users accused of blasphemy are actual persons or just computerized personas. Journalists aggregate obscene remarks using 1,500 incoming comments.

You'll see that journalists utilize specificity, coherence, pronouns, and sentence structures as framing devices to group information. These framing devices can be seen in the development of sentences, propositions, and sentence interactions. According to the third story, the Kadisdikbud proclamation was the subject of media attention because it had been blasphemed online. Active sentence structures predominate when discussing internet users. However, journalists merely reported about their thoughts rather than providing statistics on the number of online blasphemers. The term "best friends" is frequently used by the Kadisdikbud to describe alleged bullies.

As can be seen from the words, idioms, pictures/photos, and graphics used by journalists, framing tools used in the rhetorical element, or the technique journalists emphasis facts, include lexicon, graphics, and metaphors. Journalists used four phrases for the story that focused on denying violence, kids having fun in mosques, viral statements, and denial of violence. Viral, reap is the idiom that was chosen. The image that was selected is from a lambeturah post that shows the Kadisdikbud speaking while turning his head away from the camera.

**News 5 Police Name 2 SMPN 16 Malang Students Bullying Suspects**

It is well knowledge that the syntactic element, or the way journalists organize data, follows a news scheme consisting of headlines, leads, background information, source quotations, statements, and closings. The following is what transpires.

**Table 10.**

| Noticed Units | Result |
|---|---|
| Headline | Police Identify Two Bullying SMPN 16 Malang Students Suspects |
| Lead | Identifying culprits in incidents of bullying |
| Background Details | In relation to the police report on the identification of the suspect |
| Quote | "In all, 23 witnesses have undergone examination. Ten students, four Lavalette Hospital specialists, and the director of the city of Malang's education and culture office (Disdikbud) are among them. According to him, two suspects have been located.<br>"As we just indicated, they have a nosy nature. It turned out that it wasn't being nosy but rather acting violently. Because the results of the autopsy showed that the victim's body had been bruised as a result of a collision, "he continued.<br>"Right now, there are only two. However, it's probable that there will be further suspects, according to the former police chief of Batu City.<br><br>Regardless of the circumstances surrounding the perpetrator's family, we will pursue this. Everything is based on research, he said. |
| Close | Information on the threat of punishment for the suspect |

The first news's SKRIP element makes it clear that the news is comprehensive to the extent of the following.

**Table 11.**

| Noticed Units | Result |
|---|---|
| Where | Mapolresta Malang |
| Who | Kapolres Malang Kota, Kombespol Leonardus Simarmata |
| When | 11 Februari 2019 |
| Why | It was established that the two perpetrators had abused MS, resulting in injuries on various body parts for the victim. |
| What | Determination of suspects in bullying cases |
| How | The suspect is still under the care of the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children (P2TPA), but he was not detained. He faces a possible five-year term if proven guilty. |

You'll see that journalists utilize specificity, coherence, pronouns, and sentence structures as framing devices to group information. These framing devices can be seen in the development of sentences, propositions, and sentence interactions. The fifth news report makes it clear that the journalists chose to focus on the police's efforts to identify the culprit. The suspected perpetrator's pronouns were replaced with the names of his seven schoolmates. We is the pronoun that is utilized, highlighting the formality of the communication. The previous Batu

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police chief is another name for the head of the Malang City Police. The suspects' pronouns are utilized. the state of things.

As can be seen from the words, idioms, pictures/photos, and graphics used by journalists, framing tools used in the rhetorical element, or the technique journalists emphasis facts, include lexicon, graphics, and metaphors. The five sentences that the journalists chose from the news highlighted the conviction of the assault suspect, who was proven to have committed the crime; he asserted that other suspects' convictions might be established following the reconstruction. In idioms, the word "snared" is used. In the artwork, a man wearing a police uniform is pursued by the figures of several other men, all of whose faces are obscured.

The first statistic reveals that, due to the syntactic aspect, or the way journalists gather information, the journalist's attempts to provoke conflict through the title appear to be unsuccessful. The institution's name has a tendency to stigmatize it. The attempt to corner the school serves as background information on the mayor's irritation with the occurrence. Without any justification from the school, biased interview snippets were inserted where the mayor dominated. Journalists can use the news flow that was generated by reviewing the mayor's remarks and opinions about this case, the mayor's actions toward the school, and closing with the mayor's aspirations for the title.

The news is actually covered in its entirety, as per the screenplay, but media seem to be wholly supporting the mayor's remark; the school has not issued any statements or offered any corrections. The school's use of unclear language is evident. On the basis of the case's thematic elements, journalists highlighted the mayor's irrational reaction. It mentions "Sutiaji who has just returned from Umrah" and issues a statement of summons to religious authorities. Because the incident took place at the mosque, journalists were irritated and connected Sutiaji's recent Umrah return and the summons to a spiritual authority. There are two occurrences of "religious teacher," both in direct quotations and indirect lines. Which is The word "blame" (repeated twice) is underlined in this news story as a result of the rhetorical device. The phrase "monitoring the psychological condition of the victim" employs the idiom, which refers to the mayor using his authority to examine or ascertain the victim's psychological state. The journalist picked a picture of a female instructor standing with her head down and the mayor striding erect.

According to the framing analysis technique, news discourse serves as a battlefield for ideological conflicts between interested parties. Each of these parties then makes an effort to express their own points of view in order to give an issue meaning and gain public acceptance. The first news text makes it apparent that the mayor's return from the Umrah and the call to a religious leader are the two sides in a symbolic conflict being waged by the media. When the leader summons the religious teacher where the student is learning, there is a struggle over how religious interests are represented that attempts to elevate public memory to that degree of piety.

The second news, The Middle School 16 Bullying Case, was highlighted by KPAI based on the syntactical element. The KPAI statement, which again cornered schools and asserted that this case was brought on by a sloppy complaint procedure at school, was the main topic of the news headlines. Furthermore, it was asserted that the institution was widely believed to be missing a complaint procedure. The remark from KPAI, which asserts that the Education Office does not get reports, further supports the argument that this approach is incorrect. The news was organized so that a statement from KPAI came first, then an explanation of the student's academic shortcomings, and finally a statement from the Malang Police Chief explaining how the situation had been resolved.

Although there is an attempt to omit elucidation, the news is written entirely from the script's elements and complies with the 5 W 1 H standards. The school is the defendant, and KPAI is the party that is being discussed in the media. If journalists wish to uphold journalistic norms, which mandate that they report both sides, they should present clarifications from the school and the KPAI. At the end of the broadcast, the journalist did, however, offer a statement regarding the issue raised by the Malang Police Chief. No attempt was made to fit the school's justification within a single news frame.

Since the school is thought to lack a system, the KPAI appears to be "hands off" in this report and thinks the school is to blame for this problem. The phrases used frequently corner the school. The sentence structure is dominated by active verbs, showing that KPAI is the main subject. However, there are differences between the KPAI statement and the journalistic assessments of the school's behavior. Direct quotations state that the school never informed the Department of Education about this incident. SMPN 16 reported the case to the Education and Culture Office on Friday, 31/1, despite the fact that it is indicated in the sentence after that. Furthermore confusing was the vocabulary employed by journalists to describe the Protrusion in framing that might occur. flimsy complaint

The expression "journalists sniffing" refers to the ability of journalists to identify crimes. Because their "services" have been successful in finding cases, the school has finally informed the Education and Culture Office of the incident. The sarcastic nameplate for SMPN 16 with the title created by journalists is depicted in the picture. The reporter purposefully took a picture that indicated SMPN 16 is a kid-friendly school, even if it is not a journalistic image. While purposefully avoiding photojournalism, journalists assemble these photographs to parody the bullying that took place at SMPN 16. Here, the bias of journalists who combine news information with images is very clear.

The third news item's syntactical component reveals that journalists discussed the victims' suffering by using the term "unfortunate fate befell MS" to characterize their acts. Quotes from uncle MS and Sri Wahyuningsih, the director of the Women Crisis Center, predominate.

Following MS surgery, WCC is available to provide emotional support. MS's uncle admits he is unable to retrace the timeline of the case because MS's profile defines him as a closed person. The information is gathered in the following order: a narrative outlining MS's circumstance; MS's uncle's opinion on MS and its condition; and a statement from the WCC.

Despite the completion of 5 W 1 H's components, the Lavalette Hospital chose not to comment. Instead, the WCC organization, which provided aid to the victims, was covered by the media. Victimization of MS patients is the element or problem that is highlighted in this news. Journalists usually use passive verb tenses (allegedly, amputated, witnessed), and the sentence structure of the subject is MS. MS is booked for surgery with a psychologist present, her nails are cut, and she has surgeries before filing a lawsuit. Uncle MS uses the pronouns "I" and "we," whereas WCC uses "we" to indicate a communal attitude. Journalists select the word "we" for the WCC and utilize it in the WCC's statement referring to

The specifics of MS's pain and its awful fate are facts, with a focus on facts. Journalists emphasize that MS patients experience psychological suffering in addition to physical discomfort. Additionally, according to the author, the victim's family "surrendered" (using the Javanese word "manut") to show how seriously they were treating the situation. The image of a throng of worshippers is set against a background that says, in huge letters, "RS Lavallete." Which group of people raised their hands is not evident because the photo lacks an explanation. The people in this category might be ambassadors for a group of people who pray.

In the fourth news, journalists used the syntactical element to generate a title from the perspective of a netizen, in which the netizens denounced the head of the office for education and culture for dismissing the bullying case as a joke. Then, journalists quoted some online users' disparaging remarks on the Kadisdikbud. The writer who finished this piece stated that the MS sufferer was still receiving treatment at Lavalette Hospital. The news report from this journalist is rather condensed. The reporter then cites a quote from online users, despite the fact that it is an outdated statement from the Kadisdikbud. Journalists compiled a lot of online user quotes and came to the conclusion that they had denigrated the Kadisdikbud.

The news elements in 5 W 1 H are not all present and correct. Since the MS condition is what it is in real time on February 3, journalists will truly cover the MS condition on that date. However, the news story cites an old statement from the Kadisdikbud comments from netizens who disagree with it. It is evident when to mention these things. It is unclear if the online users accused of blasphemy are actual persons or just computerized personas. Journalists aggregate obscene remarks using 1,500 incoming comments.

The Kadisdikbud declaration, which was criticized online, is the subject of this story's interest. Active sentence structures predominate when discussing internet users. The Kadisdikbud's remark appears to be significantly influenced by internet users. However,

journalists merely reported about their thoughts rather than providing statistics on the number of online blasphemers. The term "best friends" is frequently used by the Kadisdikbud to describe alleged bullies.

The emphasis on the phrase "denial" of violence, children laughing in mosques, viral utterances, and receiving harsh criticism were all used to achieve fame. The selected idiom is viral, reap. The photograph used is from a lambeturah post showing the head of the education and culture office speaking while looking away from the camera. A face that is not directed at the camera can be read as uninterested or uncaring.

The fifth news item's title, which indicated that the police had finally named two suspects in the bullying case, was chosen by the journalist from the syntactical element of the sentence. Journalists selected the lead based on the results of their discussions with the chief of the Malang City Police. Overall, the police chief makes three statements, each of which repeats the names of the suspects and those who have been interrogated. In addition, the foundation for identifying the suspect was a timeline. The news is concluded with information regarding potential punishment for the offender.

Based on the elements of the script, 5 W 1 H is finished. The pursuit of the suspect's identification by the police came next into focus. The accused's pronouns were substituted with the names of his seven classmates. We is the pronoun that is utilized, highlighting the formality of the communication. The previous Batu police chief is another name for the head of the Malang City Police. The suspects' pronouns are utilized. Because a passive line that follows the suspects' words informs the audience that a psychologist will be in charge of monitoring them, the suspects' perspective is also not overpowering. In language patterns that characterize suspects (like these two), passive sentences are frequently utilized.

He said it may have been highlighted "determining the suspect," "proven to have committed the assault," and "the determination of other suspects." The specific quote from the police head that confirms the existence of a new suspect is also bolded. Snared is a phrase that journalists frequently use. The featured image depicts a man wearing a police uniform (his name is unknown because there is no caption, although he is presumably the Malang City Police Chief), who is followed by the figures of numerous men, some of whom have their faces obscured, who are standing behind the police.

It's true that the media has the power to alter reality. The way the media shapes dialogue is through media policies. Media policy, which is closely related to language use and is always changing, generates a discourse on language usage. The media creates culture and meaning. Reality, perspective, and ideology all influence the media. The process of social construction develops knowledge and social reality through symbolic interaction within a social group. Thus, it is possible to assert that knowledge and reality are outcomes of human perception. The mass

media is an important tool for amplifying the influence of this social construction, a force that molds reality.

Radarmalang's language selection exemplifies how media ideology and interests are based on the creation of reality. The interests of shareholders, long-term employment of personnel, and other interests are only a few of the ways that newspapers operate as organizations with their own goals. Because of this situation, the news is no longer a neutral party and instead follows the conflicting interests. Because of this, it may be difficult to stop news bias in the media (Sobur 2004, p. 30).

The researcher looked at five chosen stories using the Zhongdan Pan and Kosicki-developed framing analysis technique. The study's findings included, among other things, the following ones. The journalist skillfully trapped the school with the title Related to Student Bullying of SMPN 16, the Mayor of Malang Blames the School. Previous accounts of the incident emphasize the mayor's dissatisfaction. That day, Sutiaji went to the school and gathered the necessary individuals. The mayor dominated the interview segments without any justification from the school. As he wrapped up the program, the mayor emphasized his concern about Malang's reputation as a family-friendly city. The mayor's statements and opinions about this scenario, as well as the mayor's conduct toward the media, are discussed in the news flow.

The news was well-reported, but the journalists only confirmed the mayor's claim; neither the school nor any clarifications were offered. The journalist emphasized the mayor's irate reaction to the circumstance. It mentions "Sutiaji who has just returned from Umrah" and issues a statement of summons to religious authorities. Because the incident took place at the mosque, journalists were irritated and connected Sutiaji's recent Umrah return and the summons to a spiritual authority. There are two occurrences of "religious teacher," both in direct quotations and indirect lines.

Additionally, while speaking of members of the Democratic Party, the pronoun Sutiaji is utilized. I and we are used a lot, which shows how official the communicator is acting. The mayor is the major character or focal point of the news, which is evident from the sentence structure's predominance of active sentences. In this news article, the word "blame" is highlighted twice. By "monitor" the victim's psychological state, the mayor means to use his power to look into or determine the victim's psychological state. The journalist chose a photo of the mayor walking straight ahead and a female instructor standing with her head bowed. This adherence to the

According to the media's headline, KPAI highlighted this instance and said that a subpar complaint procedure in schools was to blame. Furthermore, it was asserted that the institution was widely believed to be missing a complaint procedure. The remark from KPAI, which asserts that the Education Office does not get reports, further supports the argument that this approach is incorrect. Furthermore, according to KPAI, it was journalists who actually told the school about

the bullying problem. The news was organized so that a statement from KPAI came first, then an explanation of the student's academic shortcomings, and finally a statement from the Malang Police Chief explaining how the situation had been resolved. Information in depth on the 5 W.

Journalists also referred to the school principal in a perplexing manner. He had really heard about the incident from media. When he got there, he discovered a friend being treated next to the victim's child. The pronoun he could be referring to either informational journalists or principals, depending on the circumstances. Weak complaint system, strongly suspected, KPAI pushed Disdikbud, schools failed to report, police were still having issues, MS only dared to speak up, victims covered up, and families of suspected criminals prepared to pay the price are just a few of the words that the media has used to emphasize particular points. "Journalists sniffing" means that they are knowledgeable individuals with good information-finding skills.

The image shows the ironic nameplate for SMPN 16 with the title invented by journalists. Even though it is not a journalistic photograph, the reporter purposely took a picture that suggested SMPN 16 is a kid-friendly school. Journalists put together these images while purposely skipping photojournalism to mock the bullying that occurred at SMPN 16. It is pretty obvious in this case how biased journalists are when they combine news material with visuals. In the sixth piece, which looks at the steps the police took to identify the two suspects, journalists refer to the police as the authorities. It seems as though journalists support violent offenders excessively. The search for suspects by the police was highlighted. The defendants' names and descriptions

The way the media presents a story is influenced by many factors. The framing procedure will eventually have an effect. Because the media can present and interpret a reality in a variety of ways, even that meaning can vary widely. By downplaying the complexity of reality as it is portrayed in the media, it creates a framing effect, specifically: First. Some qualities will be highlighted by media framing while others will be hidden (Eriyanto, 2002). The aspect of bullying that radarmalang.jawaposcom highlights in the press is more favorable to the government and groups like KPAI or NGOs that seem to just participate in "pansos" behavior.

The overly elegant wording employed in the categorization of juvenile suspects is a result of the use of religious analogies and the portrayal of the offenders as virtues. The media seems to ignore bullying as a crime. The other is that media framing will emphasize one side while downplaying the other. Because some sides of the narrative are ignored in favor of providing only specific opinions, other elements that are essential to understanding reality are left out of the news. It seems that the balance part of the school's explanation was missed. Third, some actors will be emphasized while others are hidden by media framing.

The government, KPAI, and the police are actors who portray strength; nevertheless, schools portray weakness and error. According to the Radar Malang reporting on this case, it is clear that the media is biased towards the government, outside organizations (KPAI, NGOs), and

the school as evidenced by the findings of the analysis of the various elements in the five news reports. The government, KPAI, and the police are the actors who portray strength, while the schools portray weakness and error. The media engaged in further "bullying" of the school. Students are not the only ones who experience bullying and violent crimes; in fact, according to some, the school's reputation as an educational institution is the only one to blame.

## CONCLUSION

The study's findings indicate that the government and organizations like KPAI, the police, or NGOs, which appear to simply engage in "social assistance" activities, are favored in the areas of bullying that radarmalang.jawaposcom highlights in its news coverage. The use of religious allusions and the portrayal of the criminals as virtues contribute to the excessive refinement of language used in the designation of child suspects. Bullying appears to be a crime that the media ignores. It has been established that media framing presents one side while excluding the other. Other components that are crucial to comprehending reality are left out of the news because some sides of the story are neglected in favor of presenting only certain viewpoints.

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