COMPLEX THINKING PATTERN IN INDONESIAN NEWS TEXT ABOUT SOLVING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY 'KLITHIH' IN JOGJAKARTA INDONESIA

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Article Info :

Abstract

This study is conducted to perceive the pattern of complex thinking in Indonesian news text about solving juvenile delinquency 'KLITHIH' occurred in Jogjakarta Indonesia as one of special areas in Indonesia in culture and in education. The data are explored by using systemic functional linguistics related with the rhetorical meaning in major clause in simplex clause and in complex clause. The findings are reported that the news is dominant to use complex clause as much as 92%. The complex clauses consist of 17% written in expansion, 4% written in interdependence, and 79% written in projection. The study gives contribution in linguistics in seeing social and education problem solving to see the complex thinking uttered by the government officials. Originality of this study is to show the pattern of complex thinking in news text about solving juvenile delinquency that can give impact to the society. This study has lack that it only analyzes in textual analysis. It recommends to observe the data about juvenile delinquency in the direct field for the future research in different point of view.

INTRODUCTION

This research is essential to do related with the characteristics found in the pattern of news text to explore how the participants in the news express their complex thinking. The clause can express the complex thinking as it is the logical reality in language. The major clause is divided into two kinds, namely: the simplex clause and the complex clause. In complex clause, the logical meaning is developed through two relations in interdependency and in logical semantic. The interdependency differs clause into paratactic and hypotactic. The paratactic form has parallel dependent relation. The conjunction used is the external conjunction, namely: and, but, or, so thar, both and, not only but also. The hypotactic does not have parallel relation. The conjunction used is the external conjunction, namely: after, before, since, when. Seeing from the logical semantic, the complex clause can be elaborated in two ways, namely: projection and expansion. The projection can be seen in the clauses stated in reported speech, in mental cognitive process and perceptive process. The expansion can be seen in three forms, namely: elaboration, expansion, and enhancement (Santosa, 2003).

The previous studies that have conducted research in the same field in discussing the juvenile delinquency mostly still seen in sociology, law and psychology perspective are (Ariyanik & Suhartini (2012) about theory of socialization to solve juvenile delinquency; (Palupi, Purwanto & Noviyani, 2013) about the influence of religious influence in juvenile delinquency; (Sumara, Humaedi & Santoso, 2017) about juvenile delinquency handling; (Oktawati, 2017), (Artini, 2018), (Andrianto,2019), (Een, Tagela & Irawan, 2020), (Hidayah, 2020), (Karlina, 2020), (Lasnita & Utama, 2020) about the factors cause juvenile delinquency; (Aebi, Haynes, Bessler & Hasler (2022) about the association of interpersonal trust with juvenile offending; Chaudhury & Chakraborty (2019) about the increase of juvenile delinquency in statistical measure; Suryandari (2020), Li, Liu & Xia (2022), Palit & Sarangi (2022) and Oematan, Kiling & Keraf, 2022) about parenting practices in juvenile delinquency prevention; Nigam (2022), Sharma, R., Malik, Dudi & Sharma, M. (2020) about prevention of juvenile delinquency.

This research fills the gap that has not been done by the previous researchers in analyzing in linguistic perspective to see how the government officials express the solution to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency through words in news text, especially with systemic functional linguistics. The news text is explored to find out the pattern of the clauses used to see complex thinking expressed in the form of simplex clause and complex clause.

METHOD

This research is a kind of textual analysis in descriptive qualitative. The data source is the news text and the data are in the form of clauses. The purposive sampling is used by finding the news text that has given information about the solution in solving juvenile delinquency taken from https://www.detik.com/jateng/jogja/d-6030236/a-z-soal-sekolah-khusus-anak-nakal-di-jogja-usai-marak-klithih. The text is analyzed by finding the simplex clause as well as the complex clauses in the form of interdependence (paratactic and hypotactic) and in the form of logical semantics (projection and elaboration). The data validation used is expert validation.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The result shows that the news text is dominant to use the projection that is included in the complex clause pattern. The analysis of clause can be seen in table 1 below.

Table 1. Complex Pattern in News Text

Complex Pattern	
(1) Anak yang menjadi pelaku kekerasan jalanan atau klithih bisa melanjutkan sekolah.	Expansion: elaboration in adjective clause
(2) Kini, Pemda DIY sedang menyiapkan sekolah khusus untuk pelaku atau anak yang berpotensi	Expansion: elaboration in adjective clause

menjadi pelaku kejahatan jalanan dan klithih	
(3) Berikut 7 fakta tentang sekolah khusus itu, dirangkum dari liputan jurnalis detik Jateng, Selasa 12/4/2022.	Interdependence: paratactic
(4) Rencananya, sekolah dengan sistem asrama itu akan disediakan di Gedung Balai Rehabilitasi Terpadu Penyandang Disabilitas (BRTPD) di Kemantren Pundong, Bantul.	Projection: noun clause
(5) "Namanya Jogja Creative Care atau bisa yang lain," kata Kepala Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak, dan Pengendalian Penduduk DIY Erlina Hidayati di Kompleks Kepatihan, Kantor Gubernur DIY.	Projection: direct speech
(6) Erlina mengatakan, di sekolah itu akan disediakan banyak ruang.	Projection: indirect speech
(7) "Seperti meet up space, energy release space, working space, mental health space, dan terapi perilaku. Kami ingin penanganan ini berada di satu tempat terpadu," imbuh Erlina.	Projection: direct speech
(8) Untuk membangkitkan empati dan simpati masyarakat sesuai usulan Gubernur DIY. Erlina berujar, sekolah asrama itu akan melibatkan masyarakat maupun lembaga sosial menjadi orang tua asuh.	Expansion: Enhancement in purpose
(9) "Kami usulkan boarding school dengan sistem foster care, foster parents (pengasuhan anak, orang tua asuh)," ujar Erlina	
(10) Pak Gubernur meminta (pendiriannya) secepat mungkin," jelasnya.	Projection: direct speech
(11) Erlina mengatakan, pihaknya akan melakukan asesmen (pendataan) untuk anak-anak yang akan mengikuti Pendidikan di sekolah asrama itu.	Projection: direct speech
(12) "Geng sekolah bisa masuk di sini, tapi akan dilakukan asesmen dulu. Nanti disesuaikan dengan prioritas dan melihat daya tampungnya," terang Erlina.	Projection: indirect speech
(13) Gubernur, DIY Sri Sultan HB X meminta para pelaku kenakalan jalanan atau klithih yang telah menjalani hukuman bisa kembali sekolah	Projection: direct speech
(14) Sultan menyebut Pemda DIY memiliki program training khusus untuk anak-anak bermasalah di Pundong.	Expansion: elaboration in adjective clause

(15) "Yang kira-kira punya kenakalan di jalanan, ya mungkin bagi mereka yang putus sekolah, Kembali ke sekolah. Yang nggak punya sekolah, yang penting mereka Kembali ke sekolah," kata Sultan di Kompleks Kepatihan.	Projection: noun clause
(16) Sultan menjelaskan, pihaknya juga akan melakukan pengawasan bagi orang tua yang punya problem dengan anaknya.	Projection: direct speech
(17) "Kami akan mencoba melakukan pengawasan bagi orang tua yang punya problem dengan anaknya," kata Sultan kemarin.	Projection: noun clause
(18) "Kami aka nada program untuk training, yang ada di Pondang. Bagaimana dia (anak yang punya problem) bisa tinggal di sana," imbuh Sultan.	Projection: direct speech
(19) Menurut Sultan, tempat training itu akan menerima anak-anak yang dikeluarkan dari sekolah atau orang tuanya sudah kewalahan mengurusi.	Projection: direct speech
(20) "Sebelum keluar, tanya dulu saja, mau nggak Kembali ke sekolah. (Syaratnya) itu harus ikut tinggal dan berpendidikan di sana (Pundong)," kata Sultan.	Projection: preposition
(21) "Kalau bersedia, ya dikasih waktu lagi, dia berubah nggak. Kalau nggak, nanti putus sekolah, jadi bebannya tambah besar. Bukannya menyelesaikan masalah, menanbah masalah," terang Sultan.	Projection: direct speech
(22) Sekda DIY Kadarmanta Baskara Aji menambahkan, tempat Pendidikan dan pelatihan itu terbuka untuk bekas pelaku klithih atau kejahatan jalanan.	Projection: direct speech
(23) "Setelah menjalani hukuman dan berpotensi ke arah itu, bisa di sana," kata Aji.	Projection: noun clause
(24) "Paling banyak mungkin SMA dan SMP. Dengan output seperti sekolah biasa dan kurikulum sekolah 24 jam," jelasnya.	Projection: direct speech
	Projection: direct speech

		Exp	Int	Pro
		4	1	19
Total				24

Note:
Exp: Expansion
Int: Interdependence
Pro: Projection

Table 1 above shows that the participants in the news tend to use projection as much as 79% in the form of noun clause as much as 17%, in the form of direct speech as much as 50%, in the form of indirect speech as much as 8% and in the form of preposition as much as 4%. The form of expansion is also used as much as 17% and interdependence: paratactic is used as much as 4%. The finding shows that the participants express their complex thinking through the complex clauses they use. It confirms that what Santosa (2003) states about the complex clause can express the complex thinking that the participants give the information through more than one clause. It also reveals that the complex clause can also convince the valid information given by stating the information through the form of projection (Martin & Rose, 2007).

The result shows that the news text is less in using simplex clause. The table 2 below shows the examples of minor simplex pattern applied.

Table 2. Simplex Pattern in News Text

Simplex Pattern			
(1) Seluruh fasilitas di sekolah asrama itu akan disediakan Pemda DIY. (2) Anak nakal dan berpotensi nakal bisa masuk ke sekolah ini.	1 Process: future, probability in median degree 1 Process: present, obligation in low degree		
Total	2		

The finding in table 2 shows that the participants limit the use of simplex pattern in giving information. It emphasizes that the participants prefer showing the complex thinking to showing the simplex thinking which is represented in the form of clauses they use in delivering information through text (Santosa, 2003; Martin & Rose, 2007)

CONCLUSION

The news text that delivers information about the solution given by the government officials related with the juvenile delinquency in Jogjakarta Indonesia tend to use the complex clause in various types, such as in noun clause, direct speech, indirect speech, and preposition although the direct speech form is dominant to be used in delivering the information and less use in noun clause, indirect speech and preposition. The expansion and interdependence patterns are seldom to use that shows the pattern of the information is less delivered by elaborating, by extending or by enhancing the utterances. The objectivity of the information delivered tend to be in high level when the complex clauses in the form of projection are dominant to be applied

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