

# The Expression of “Belittling” in Opinion Texts of Kompas and Republika Daily as Teaching Material for Indonesian Class XII

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to find out the forms and types of expressions of “belittling” in opinion texts of Kompas and Republika newspapers, and to describe them as teaching materials for Indonesian language class XII. This research is a qualitative descriptive study; the data in this study are in the form of sentences and paragraphs contained in the Kompas and Republika opinion texts in October 2021. The data collection utilized observation and documentation. The data validity test utilized theory triangulation. The data analysis used the method of distribution of marker reading techniques and the referential identity method. The results showed that there were belittling expressions in the opinion texts of Kompas and Republika, and the types of expressions included expressions of belittling educational institutions, the government, corruptors, the millennial generation, and a persona. This research can be applied as teaching material in Indonesian language learning in class XII high school, in the form of opinion texts, with material for evaluating information in opinion texts contained in Kompas and Republika newspapers.

**Keywords:** *belittling phrase, opinion text, teaching material*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The act of communicating shows the existence and potential of the community that owns it. Communication is considered good if it utilizes good and polite language. The act of communicating includes human behavior. This behavior allows someone to hate something or someone else so that hateful expressions appear when communicating [1].

One form of the act of communicating is in the form of an expression. The expression "belittling" includes expressions of hatred, by "belittling" the speaker looks down on the other person, so that when someone has an opinion lowering their opponent on the grounds that they feel they are better (higher) than the other person.

Communicating is not only done directly, it can be through social media. Especially in the era of technology as it is today, there is convenience in obtaining global information. If a news or information wants to get right to the target and be known directly by the target, then the choice of the place to deliver the news or information is very important [2].

Inappropriate use of social media results in the emergence of the expression "belittling" through the comments made by speakers. Not only on Facebook, Youtube, Twitter and Instagram, opinion texts in Kompas and Republika newspapers written by someone who is highly educated and intelligent, often contain the expression "belittling", but the language used is politer and more refined.

The intensity of the expression "belittling" on social media increases because public communication prioritizes ego over language rules. This does not mean that the freedom of communication on social media is limited, but communicates by maintaining the value of politeness. In addition to protecting the feelings of the interlocutor and the reader, the use of the wrong language can result in criminal acts [3].

Opinion text in the form of writing about the opinion of someone who talks about the current problem that is causing debate with the aim of informing, influencing, convincing and entertaining, then someone is free to express what he wants, in polite language. The polite language contained in the opinion text does not all contain politeness, as for those that contain impoliteness

such as "belittling", but "belittling" with subtle language [4].

Belittling is laughing at, feeling in a position above and superior, while the object being ridiculed is in a position that is degraded, under/weak, persecuted, belittled, and reproached [5].

The function of belittling is to express anger and irritation. Anger and irritation occur when someone feels angry and expresses it through harsh words [6].

Opinions are thoughts that contain views [7]. Opinion text contains assumptions, thoughts, estimates, or views on a matter. Expression of opinion can be accompanied by supporting information and logical reasons so that the text of the opinion described can be accepted by the reader [8].

Opinion is a thought on a thing or event, view or opinion that occurs in people's lives [9]. Public opinion is created because of existence of a message from a group of people (communicators) then a discussion occurs between readers so that the reader acts on the message conveyed by the communicator. Readers' opinions can be in the form of positive or negative opinions. Public opinion can be formed by imaging. So, to create public opinion, communicators need to create messages that are easy to understand and digest by readers [10].

Opinion comes from the word opinion which means an open assumption of a case stated based on words or sentences, either in oral or written form, can be as behavior, attitude, action, assumption or view [11]. Opinion is an open response to news, issues or problems stated based on sentences submitted orally or in writing [12].

Public opinion is spread in various places but united by certain news, and communicate with each other through the mass media. The process of forming public opinion occurs for two reasons, namely being prepared and not being prepared. Opinions that are not prepared arise because they really do not have a specific target and purpose. In contrast to a well-prepared opinion, the organization, targets and intermediaries become clear targets [13].

Teaching materials are material or learning tools that are systematically arranged to be used by teachers and students during the teaching and learning process [14].

Educators (teachers) really need teaching materials as a companion for students during the learning process. The form of learning materials in the form of materials, is useful for helping educators carry out the teaching and learning process in the classroom according to [15].

Tools or materials in the learning process can help students to learn the material called teaching materials. Good teaching materials should be attractive in terms of content and appearance, but teaching materials must also meet and adapt to the needs of students for the teaching materials they are studying [16].

This study examines the opinion texts contained in the daily Kompas and Republika. In accordance with Basic Competence 3.10: evaluating information, both facts and opinions, in an article. The application of this research in the field of education can be used as a form of teaching material, namely opinions in Indonesian language learning for class XII high school with material assessing information in opinions in articles published in Kompas and Republika newspapers which are developed in teaching materials. These teaching materials are alternatives that can replace existing teaching materials.

Based on the background above, research was conducted on the expression "belittling" in opinion texts, so the researcher will examine the expression "belittling" in the daily opinion texts of Kompas and Republika as teaching materials for Indonesian class XII.

## **2. METHOD**

This research is a qualitative descriptive study. This study did not use statistics, but the steps were through data collection, analysis, and interpretation of data. The object of the research is the expression of "belittling", which was taken from opinion texts in Kompas and Republika newspapers. The data in this study are in the form of sentences and paragraphs taken from opinion texts contained in the Kompas and Republika newspapers in October 2021, in Indonesian. The data were collected using the observation and documentation technique. Obtaining data in this study was by observing to the use of language, before using documentation technique to record the data that had been obtained [17]. The validity test of the data in this study used theory triangulation technique. The technique used to check the validity of the data using something other than the data to be re-examined or as a data differentiator is called a triangulation technique [18]. The application of these techniques was because the theory or hypothesis used is considered appropriate to be applied in the same research [19]. The data were analyzed using the constituent analysis method, marker reading technique, and the referential identity method. The constituent analysis method assumes that the determining tool is part of the language in question [20]. The data were presented by describing and classifying the phrase of "belittling" in opinion texts in Kompas and Republika. The identity technique in which the setting instrument is a language reference is called the referential identity

method. The technique used as a reference in this study is the basic technique of determiner element division by correcting the data related to the reference [21].

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, 19 expressions were found in the Kompas and Republika daily opinion texts, consisting of: 5 expressions of belittling educational institutions, 5 expressions of belittling the government, 2 expressions of belittling corruptors, 3 expressions of belittling the millennial generation, and 4 expressions of belittling a persona.

#### 3.1 Expressions belittling educational institution

**Table 1.** Expressions belittling educational institution

No	Expression
1	<i>Kalaupun ada yang berminat masuk perguruan tinggi pertanian, pilihannya bukan ketiga program studi tadi (K1). Melainkan memilih gizi, statistik, manajemen, aktuarial, teknologi industri pertanian, sipil, komunikasi, bisnis atau agribisnis, dan teknologi pangan(K2). Sementara itu, program studi peternakan, perikanan, atau pertanian nyaris tidak ada yang memilih(K3). (K/1/ Kerenisasi Perguruan Tinggi Pertanian/AH/R 20/10/2021).</i>
2	<i>Sayangnya, perjuangan membangun karakter bangsa melalui pendidikan nampaknya masih jauh dari harapan dan cita-cita para pendiri bangsa(K1). Hal ini terlihat dari masih merajarelayanya kasus korupsi, kolusi, dan nepotisme (KKN) baik di era Orde Baru hingga saat ini(K2). Lebih mirisnya lagi, maraknya kasus KKN bukan hanya dipertontonkan oleh pejabat negara, tetapi juga telah merambah ke berbagai institusi pendidikan yang seharusnya menjadi benteng utama mencetak manusia yang berkarakter, jujur, dan berkualitas(K3). (K/44/Tinggalkan Feodalisme, Budayakan Sikap Kritis Demi Indonesia Maju/AS/S/4/10/2021).</i>
3	<i>Otokritik tentu baik sebagai evaluasi bagi guru (K1). Namun jika setiap kegagalan anak adalah bukti selalu ada yang salah dengan gurunya, ini keyakinan yang berdasarkan pendekatan client centered (berpusat pada klien) berbasis pelayanan (K2). Misalnya kasta tertinggi adalah guru PNS, guru swasta sekolah elite, guru ASN PPPK, guru honorer yang kesejahteraannya dihitung oleh kemampuan APBD, dan paling bontot guru honorer murni (K3). Nasib lebih buruk dialami guru honorer murni (K4). Mereka tidak mendapatkan perhatian layak dari pemerintah pusat, juga tidak mendapatkan status</i>

	<i>jelas dari pemda (K5). Guru honorer murni ini mendapatkan gaji dari dana BOS (K6). Karena itu seleksi PPPK guru dijanjikan sebagai mekanisme sapu jagat untuk membuat guru honorer mendapatkan upah layak (K7). Nyatanya seleksi ini masih menimbulkan persoalan (K8). Misal janji untuk satu juta guru Nadiem Makarim menyusut menjadi setengahnya (K9). (R/10/ Upah Layak Minimum Guru/IZH/SL/12/10/2021).</i>
4	<i>Bukan hal baru jika kita mendengar kabar guru, pemuka agama, atau bahkan orang tua anak sendiri menjadi pelaku pelecehan seksual(K1). Masih segar dalam ingatan bagaimana tagar #PercumaLaporPolisi menyuarkan kasus pencabulan terhadap tiga anak yang diduga dilakukan ayahnya sendiri(K2). Bahkan di institusi yang seharusnya jadi penegak hukum pun korban pelecehan seksual harus tertatih-tatih mencari keadilan(K3). (R/24/Saat Zona Aman Justru Jadi Sumber Trauma Pelecehan Seksual/C/R/20/10/2021).</i>
5	<i>Beberapa tindakan oknum pendidik yang telah mencederai rasa keadaban publik belakangan ini menjadi viral di media sosial(K1). Tindakan-tindakan itu telah melanggar kode etik guru karena tak menghargai martabat peserta didik dan menafikan realitas keragaman suku, ras, dan agama yang sudah membentuk kode keIndonesiaan(K2). (K/9/Guru Aktor Perekat Bangsa/AL/J/29/10/2021).</i>

The expression (1) belittles the livestock, fishery, and agriculture study programs in agricultural colleges. There is an element of belittling that is expressed negatively in (K3), namely *nyaris tidak ada yang memilih* (almost no one chooses). This expression is expressed by comparing with other study programs at the same university and then underestimating the livestock, fisheries, and agriculture study programs.

The expression (2) belittles educational institutions because they are considered to be tied to cases of corruption, collusion, and nepotism. The presence of an element of belittling is expressed negatively in (K3), i.e. *Lebih mirisnya lagi*, the word *miris* tends to have a negative connotation which means that the reality is worse than initial expectations. This expression is expressed in a simple way, which is to directly belittle educational institutions, this can be seen in (K1) which contains the word *disayangkan* which means it is unfortunate because it has shortcomings.

Expression (3) underestimates pure honorary teachers. The existence of an element of belittling is expressed negatively in (K4) which considers the fate of

pure honorary teachers as bad. This expression is expressed by comparing pure honorary teachers with civil servant teachers, private teachers, PPPK teachers, and honorary teachers and then only looking down on pure honorary teachers and mentioning their weaknesses.

Expression (4) belittles teachers because they are considered as perpetrators of sexual harassment. There is an element of belittling expressed in (K1) which states that *Bukan hal baru jika kita mendengar kabar guru menjadi pelaku pelecehan seksual* (it is not new if we hear news about teachers being perpetrators of sexual harassment). The expression is conveyed in a simple way, namely directly belittling the teacher.

Expression (5) belittles teacher, the presence of an element of belittling is expressed negatively in (K2), namely the word *tak menghargai* (not appreciating). The expression is conveyed by discussing the existing problems and then belittling the teacher by conveying the weaknesses.

### 3.2 Expressions Belittling Government

**Table 2.** Expressions Belittling Government

No	Expression
1	<i>Sistem tersebut tentu memiskinkan rakyat, hanya sekelompok orang yang berkomplot dengan colonial dan imperator yang hidup layak (K1). Perilaku colonial dan imperator tidak berbeda dengan koruptor yang rakus dan mencuri hak rakyat, sehingga tidak peduli pada kehidupan orang lain (K2). (R/22/Semangat Santri Melawan Korupsi/FB/SB/23/10/2021).</i>
2	<i>Sepanjang hayatnya, DPD seperti ada dan tiada (K1). DPD ada karena eksistensi lembaganya (K2). DPD tiada karena lembaga legislative ini justru tak terkoneksi pada ranah pengambilan keputusan legislasi nasional (K3). Ini tragis, lebih dari sekadar menyedihkan (K4). (R/16/Penguatan DPD dan Amendemen Konstitusi/TL/J/8/10/2021).</i>
3	<i>Pandemi covid-19 selama hampir 20 bulan ini telah mengalami banyak hal dari kelangsungan pembangunan kita (K1). Perekonomian kita yang biasa tumbuh 5 persen persenan tiba-tiba kontraksi hingga beberapa kuartal (K2). Tingkat kemiskinan dan pengangguran meningkat (K3). Pendapatan negara turun drastis (K4). Belanja negara harus kita genjot untuk menopang banyak hal (K5). Dampaknya utang pemerintah naik cukup besar (K6). (K/43/APBN 2022 dan Akselerasi Pembangunan Indonesia/SA/S/4/10/2021).</i>
4	<i>Indonesia bebas kekerasan seksual tampaknya</i>

	<i>mash sebatas mimpi disiang bolong (K1). Diruang-ruang yang harusnya bebas dari kekerasan seksualpun ruang privat, universitas, dan institusi negara faktanya justru turut memproduksi kasus (K2). (K/39/Darurat Kekerasan Seksual!/RGT/S/11/10/2021).</i>
5	<i>Selain itu, kontribusi industri terhadap pendapatan domestik bruto (PDB) juga tercatat kian merosot, senasib dengan sektor pertanian(K1). Walhasil, peluang penyerapan tenaga kerja nasional juga semakin berkurang di satu sisi dan kian terkikisnya kapasitas ekspor nasional di sisi lain(K2).Risikonya secara regional dan global, Indonesia sebagai negara terbesar dengan jumlah penduduk terbanyak di ASEAN belum dapat menguasai perdagangan kawasan(K3). Indonesia terancam hanya dijadikan pasar oleh negara tetangga, terutama oleh produk-produk industri olahan berdaya saing mereka. Secara perdagangan, neraca dagang Indonesia terus-menerus terjebak dalam zona defisit(K4). (K/33/Menilik Peran Penting Industri Olahan Ikan Nila/JTHS/R/13/10/2021).</i>

The expression (1) belittles the colonial imperator which means the government or someone who rules. The presence of an element of belittling is expressed negatively in (K2), namely in the word *tak berbeda* (no different), where the government is equated with corruptors who steal people's rights. This expression is delivered by conveying the strengths of the colonial imperator actors and then underestimating them by conveying their weaknesses.

The phrase (2) belittles the Regional Representative Council (DPD) which is included in a government institution. There is an element of belittling expressed negatively in (K4), which contains the word *tragis* which means very sad, because it is stated that it is more than just sad. The expression is conveyed by first telling about the development of the council and then belittling it by conveying its weaknesses.

The expression (3) belittles the government, the presence of an element of belittling is expressed negatively in (K4) and (K5), namely the word *turun drastis* which means declining drastically. The expression is delivered by conveying the cause of the decline in government revenues and then underestimating and conveying the impact.

The phrase (4) belittles Indonesia because it is considered that it cannot be free from sexual violence, there is an element of belittling expressed in (K1) by likening it to *mimpi di siang bolong* (dreaming in broad daylight) which means it is just wishful thinking and does not necessarily come true. The expression is

expressed in a simple way, namely directly belittling Indonesia.

The expression (5) belittles Indonesia because it is considered unable to control regional trade. There is an element of belittling expressed in (K4). *Secara perdagangan, neraca dagang Indonesia terus-menerus terjebak dalam zona defisit* (In terms of trade, Indonesia's trade balance is constantly stuck in the deficit zone), the word deficit means a shortage. This expression is delivered by conveying Indonesia's weaknesses regarding regional trade and then just belittling it.

### 3.3 Expression Belittling Corruptor

**Table 3.** Expression Belittling Corruptor

No	Expression
1	<i>Apabila ada Kader atau elite partai politik, baik sebagai wakil rakyat maupun pejabat pemerintah, terlibat tindak pidana korupsi, suap menyuap, atau perilaku yang ujungnya keuntungan uang ada beberapa penyebab mengapa mereka berperilaku lacung (K1). Pertama memang dalam daranh mereka mengalir beberapa bakat untuk perilaku tidak baik (K2). Mereka ini kapan saja, setiap ada peluang akan mengambil kesempatan untuk bertindak yang merugikan banyak pihak (K3). Namun, dari semua penyebab itu, orang-orang tersebut jelas tidak mempunyai iman dan Tuhan, menjalankan perintah agama hanya sebagai kedok belaka(K4). Untuk menutupi kejahatan besarnya terhadap masyarakat(K5). (K/11/Partai Politik dan Korupsi/SN/K/28/10/2021).</i>
2	<i>Jika di sinetron kaum vampire harus mencari darah segar dari manusia untuk mempertahankan kelangsungan hidupnya maka di ranah politik "Ganteng-Ganteng Koruptor" menghisap uang rakyat demi mempertahankan kemaruk hawa nafsunya (K1). Ah, istilah menghisap terlalu halus (K2). Mereka maling, maling uang rakyat sambil bersembunyi dbalik branding palsu yang terlihat baik (K3). (K/27/Dinasti Politik Kepala Daerah di Indonesia yang Sungguh Ambyar/AJ/SB/23/10/2021).</i>

The expression (1) belittles cadres or elites of political parties as corruptors, the presence of an element of belittling is expressed negatively in (K4) which considers a corruptor to have no faith and God. This expression is conveyed by telling stories first about the causes of someone's corruption and then belittling the corruptors.

The expression (2) belittles corruptors who are considered thieves, the presence of an element of

belittling is expressed negatively in (K3), namely the word *maling* which means someone who takes something belonging to another person secretly or is commonly called a thief. The expression is conveyed by comparing corruptors with vampires in soap operas, then just belittling the corruptors.

### 3.4 Expression Belittling Millennial Generation

**Table 4.** Expression Belittling Millennial Generation

No	Expression
1	<i>Kondisi di Indonesia mungkin sedikit berbeda(K1). Milenial tidak terlalu mengenal kantor pos(K2). Untuk itu, tantangan yang cukup besar bagi manajemen PT Pos Indonesia (Persero) untuk bisa memenangkan hati milenial agar kenal dan mulai menggunakan jasa pos(K3). BUMN ini tumbuh dari sisi logistik, sehingga bisa saja kurang lihai dalam layanan keuangan(K4). (R/30/Kantor Pos Sebagai Raksasa Teknologi Masa Depan/TG/R/20/10/2021)</i>
2	<i>Suka tidak suka, kita sekarang berada di era saat ibu-ibu muda tidak lagi paham cara membuat santan dari kelapa, sebab yang instan sudah tersedia(K1).(K/23/Berburu Kiat Sehat Tanpa Obat/TSY/J/29/10/2021)</i>
3	<i>Apabila usia produktif tak dipersiapkan akan menambah beban negara, misalnya fakta saat ini banyak anak mda usia produktif masih menjadi pengangguran bahkan dikalangan sarjana (K1). Ini menjadi catatan karena lebih banyak masalah pengangguran diusia produktif pada masa depan (K2). Salah satu bidang utama yang bertanggung jawabadalah pendidikan, harus menyiapkan usia produktif untuk menilai kompetensi dan pengetahuan (K3). (R/18/Pendidikan Indonesia 2045/FF/SL/5/10/2021).</i>

The expression (1) belittles millennial generation because they are considered not familiar with the post office. The presence of an element of belittling is expressed negatively in (K2), namely *Milenial tidak terlalu mengenal kantor pos* (Millennials are not very familiar with the post office). The expression is expressed by directly belittling the millennial generation, then giving advice to the post office in order to win the hearts of millennials, because the post office will become a technology giant in the future.

The expression (2) belittles young mothers who are included in the millennial generation. The presence of an element of belittling is expressed negatively in (K1), namely *ibu-ibu muda tidak lagi paham cara membuat santan dari kelapa* (young mothers no longer

understand how to make coconut milk from coconuts). The word *tidak lagi paham* means they don't understand anymore. The expression is expressed in a simple way that is directly belittling young mothers.

The expression (3) belittles young people of productive age, namely young people who are able to work and earn, this is included in the millennial generation. There is an element of belittling expressed in (K1) which considers that there are still many unemployed in productive age even among graduates. This expression is conveyed by directly belittling young people of productive age and then submitting suggestions to educational institutions to prepare competent and knowledgeable graduates.

### 3.5 Expression Belittling a Persona

**Table 5.** Expression Belittling a Persona

No	Expression
1	<i>Setelah berduka atas wafatnya Gus Dur, saya bertanya kepada sahabat saya yang pendeta Nasrani mengenai apakah arwah Gus Dur masuk surga(K1). Setelah terdiam beberapa saat, dengan berat hati sahabat saya menegaskan bahwa meski Gus Dur orang baik namun arwah beliau tidak bisa masuk surga(K2). (K/19/Diskursus Masuk Surga atau Neraka/JS/SB/30/10/2021).</i>
2	<i>Di bawah pimpinan Ali, Jakarta berkali-kali menjadi tuan rumah Pekan Olahraga Nasional (PON) yang mengantarkan kontingen DKI Jakarta menjadi juara umum berkali-kali (K1). Namun sosok Ali Sadikin jug tak kalah kontroversialnya (K2). Ali juga membuat kebijakan yang juga banyak ditentang seperti mengembangkan hiburan malam dengan berbagai klab malam, mengizinkan diselenggarakannya perjudian di Jakarta dengan memungut pajaknya untuk pembangunan kota, serta membangun kompleks Kramat Tunggak di Jakarta Utara sebagai lokalisasi (K3). (R/28/Pilih Ali Sadikin Atau Ataturk?/BR/K/28/10/2021).</i>
3	<i>Presiden Jokowi pernah menyatakan agar hasil TWK tak dijadikan dasar pemecatan(K1). Namun saat perintah itu diabaikan dan para pegawai yang dinyatakan tak lolos TWK diberhentikan, Jokowi memilih diam(K2). Ia mengaku tak turun tangan menyelesaikan polemic alih status pegawai KPK yang berujung pada pemecatan (K3). Ia beralih menghormati proses hukum yang sedang berjalan (K4). Namun sikap Jokowi yang memilih diam dan tak turun tangan ini dinilai buang badan (K5). Sikap Jokowi dianggap tidak sesuai dengan pernyataan dia sebelumnya</i>

	<i>bahwa TWK tak bisa menjadi dasar pemecatan (K6).  Jokowi juga tak mengambil tindakan setelah MA menyatakan tindak lanjut hasil TWK diberikan kepada pemerintah, bukan KPK(K7). Karena menurut MA tindak lanjut hasil asesmen TWK bukan kewenangan KPK, melainkan pemerintah(K8). (K/42/Nasib Eks Pegawai KPK dan Politik Dua Kaki Jokowi/M/R/6/10/2021).</i>
4	<i>Selama beberapa dekade, Kendal terjerembab dalam pusaran rasuah para pemimpinnya(K1). Kalau tidak bupati, kepala dinas bahkan kepala desa ikut menggansir uang rakyat(K2). Bupati Hendy Boedoro (2000-2008) terjerat kasus korupsi dana Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah (APBD) (K3). (K/32/Optimisme dari Kendal: Tak Ken(d)al Maka Tak Sayang/AJ/K/14/10/2021).</i>

Expression (1) was about Gus Dur, the fourth former president of the Republic of Indonesia, being belittled by a priest. An element that belittles Gus Dur is expressed in (K2), namely that the priest thought that Gus Dur could not enter heaven. This expression is expressed by conveying Gus Dur's strengths first and then belittling him.

The expression (2) underestimates Ali Sadikin, the former Governor of DKI Jakarta, there is an element of belittling that is expressed negatively in (K2) and (K3), namely there is the word *kontroversial* which means causing debate because he developed night entertainment and allowed gambling in Jakarta. This message is expressed by conveying the strengths of Ali Sadikin and then underestimating by conveying Ali Sadikin's weaknesses.

The expression (3) belittles President Jokowi, the presence of an element of belittling is expressed negatively in (K5) and (K6), because there are words *tak turun tangan* which means taking no action and the word *buang badan* which means to save oneself. The expression was expressed by first telling about Jokowi's statement, then just belittling Jokowi with various terms.

The phrase (4) belittles Hendi Boedoro, the former Regent of Kendal, there is an element of belittling expressed negatively in (K3) which states that Hendi Boedoro was involved in a corruption case when he was Regent. This expression was expressed by belittling the existing leaders in Kendal Regency and then belittling Hendi Boedoro.

Indonesian language subject includes linguistic material. Learning about language is related to the ability to communicate. This research on the expression

of "belittling" contained in the daily opinion texts of Kompas and Republika is related to communication, namely the ability of one's opinion in conveying criticism, suggestions, approval or rejection. To convey a good opinion and attract an audience, one uses good and polite language. However, after examining the language in the opinion text, it does not always contain polite language, but there are also impolite expressions, namely belittling other people.

Learning about evaluating opinion texts is found at the XII grade high school level contained in Basic Competency 3.10: evaluating information, both facts and opinions, in an article. Therefore, this research can be applied as a teaching material in Indonesian language learning in class XII highschool, with teaching materials in the form of opinion texts with material for evaluating information in an opinion text contained in Kompas and Republika newspapers.

The basic competencies above are used as a reference for teachers in compiling teaching materials. Competence is adjusted to the right teaching material, namely opinion text. Teaching materials are adapted to the needs of students which have been regulated in the current curriculum, namely the 2013 curriculum [22]. In addition, teaching materials are a tool to help students with their difficulties.

Teaching materials with good criteria will be useful for teachers and students. Belittling expressions in opinion texts include negative expressions because they are considered demeaning to other people or the interlocutor. However, if the disparaging expression in the opinion text is used as teaching material for Indonesian class XII, the teacher must be able to change the students' views regarding the belittling expression which is considered a negative expression.

Teachers can explain or tell students how to write opinion texts or convey opinions well without demeaning or belittling other people, which can be done by conveying opinions balanced with good suggestions. So, the opinions are not just criticizing, belittling, or demeaning others but also balanced by providing improvements or suggestions that support.

Therefore, students will be able to distinguish between opinion texts that only belittle others and good opinion texts or those that provide advice and input or support to others.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on data found in the daily opinion texts of Kompas and Republika during October 2021, 19 data were found in the form of belittling expressions, consisting of 5 expressions of belittling educational institutions, 5 expressions of belittling the government, 2 expressions of belittling corruptors, 3 expressions of

belittling the millennial generation, and 4 expressions of belittling a persona. This research can also be applied as teaching material in Indonesian language learning in class XII high school, with teaching materials in the form of opinion texts with material evaluating information in an opinion text contained in Kompas and Republika newspapers.

#### WRITER CONTRIBUTION

Bella Purba: conducting research, analyzing data and revising, Agus Budi Wahyudi: correcting, reviewers, Markhamah and Atiqa Sabardilla: reviewers.

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