

ABSTRACT

KPK is required to be a central institution that plays an important role in addressing corrupt practices at various levels of society. Ironically, however, the phenomenon of corruption has also surfaced in a scandal involving KPK's own members even its highest-ranking leader, 2019-2023 KPK Chairman Firli Bahuri, who was named a corruption suspect on November 22, 2023 and made history in Indonesia. Firli Bahuri's pre-trial challenge highlighted the complexities and challenges faced by the anti-corruption agency and attracted the attention of many, including the media. The purpose of this research is to find out how three online media produce texts, discourses based on ideology and media interests, and how they construct representations based on the external context of media and politics in Indonesia. The author uses Fairclough's Critique Discourse Analysis (CDA) for this research and the result is that the three online media namely detikcom, kompas.com, and tempo.co in creating discourse have a tendency to favor one of the agencies because it is related to the ideology of each media company. At the sociocultural level, there is a relationship between corruption cases in Indonesia, government policies, and public response to the conflict discourse of Firli Bahuri's resistance.

Keywords: KPK, Firli Bahuri, Resistance Discourse, Critical Discourse Analysis, Online Media