

ABSTRAK

Konstruksi Realitas Sosial Keistimewaan Yogyakarta Dalam Wacana Politik Kelompok Pro Penetapan dan Pro Pemilihan: Perspektif Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan

Disertasi ini meneliti: (1) Dinamika keistimewaan Yogyakarta; (2) Wacana politik kelompok Pro Penetapan pada level teks, *discourse practice*, dan *sociocultural practice*; (3) Wacana politik kelompok Pro Pemilihan pada level teks, *discourse practice*, dan *sociocultural practice*; (4) *Order of discourse* dan konstruksi realitas di balik wacana kelompok Pro Penetapan dan kelompok Pro Pemilihan; (5) Peran PKn untuk pendidikan politik dalam proses keistimewaan Yogyakarta. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif dengan menggunakan teknik analisis wacana kritis Norman Fairclough. Data penelitian diperoleh dari dokumen dan wawancara dengan narasumber akademisi dan praktisi. Dari hasil penelitian tersebut diperoleh simpulan: (1) Dinamika keistimewaan Yogyakarta dipengaruhi oleh factor sejarah, budaya, dan relasi patron-klien; (2) Wacana politik kelompok Pro Penetapan pada level teks merepresentasikan suatu kekuatan sentripetal dan pro status quo. Pada aspek relasi merepresentasikan kekuasaan Pemerintah Pusat, kelompok Pro Penetapan selaku pencipta wacana, dan publik. Pada aspek identitas, menunjukkan identitas sebagai kelompok yang memiliki karakteristik mengusung sentimen primordial dan demokrasi ala Mataram. Pada level *discourse practice*, wacana politik kelompok Pro Penetapan dipengaruhi factor lingkungan social dan ragam aktivitas/organisasi. Pada level *sociocultural practice* wacana kelompok Pro Penetapan dipengaruhi aspek kultural, institusional, aspek situasi lokal, dan aspek situasi nasional; (3) Wacana kelompok Pro Pemilihan pada level teks merepresentasikan kekuatan sentrifugal dan bernuansa *counter* wacana. Pada aspek relasi merepresentasikan Pemerintah DIY, kelompok Pro Penetapan, kelompok Pro Pemilihan sendiri selaku pencipta wacana, dan aspek publik. Pada aspek identitas, kelompok Pro Pemilihan memperlihatkan identitas sebagai kelompok yang kritis dan anti status quo. Pada level *discourse practice*, wacana politik kelompok Pro Pemilihan dipengaruhi oleh factor lingkungan social dan ragam aktivitas/organisasi. Pada level *sociocultural practice* wacana kelompok Pro Pemilihan dipengaruhi aspek kultural, institusional, aspek situasi lokal, dan aspek situasi nasional; (4) Analisis *order of discourse* menunjukkan perbedaan wacana dan pertarungan wacana; (5) Peranan kewarganegaraan dalam proses keistimewaan Yogyakarta relevan dengan pendidikan kewarganegaraan dalam domain sosiokultural, berkontribusi pada pembentukan kewarganegaraan demokratis, yang terlibat dalam aktivitas yang bertujuan melakukan perubahan kebijakan social politik. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dalam pengembangannya seharusnya PKn berkontribusi meningkatkan kemelekwacanaan warga Negara tentang masalah politik untuk membentuk warganegara yang cerdas dan baik.

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KELOMPOK PRO PENETAPAN DAN PRO PEMILIHAN: PERSPEKTIF PENDIDIKAN**

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Kata Kunci: konstruksi realitas sosial, keistimewaan Yogyakarta, wacana politik, dan pendidikan kewarganegaraan

ABSTRACT

The Construction of the Social Reality of Jogjakarta's Special Status in the Political Discourses of the Pro-Establishment Group and the Pro-Election Group: Citizenship Education Perspective

This Dissertation is to examine: (1) The dynamics of Jogjakarta's special status; (2) Political discourses of the Pro-Establishment group at the level of text, discourse practice, and socio-cultural practice; (3) Political discourses of the Pro-Election group at the level of text, discourse practice, and socio-cultural practice; (4) The order of discourse and construction of reality of the Pro-Establishment and Pro-Election groups; and (5) The role of citizenship education for political education in the context of Jogjakarta's special status. The research method employed was qualitative using the technique of critical discourse analysis by Norman Fairclough. Research data were obtained from documents and interviews with academic and practitioner-informants. The findings are as follows: (1) The dynamics of Jogjakarta's special status is influenced by three factors: history, culture, and patron-client; (2) The Pro-Establishment group's discourses at the level of text represent the centripetal force and pro-status quo sentiment. The aspect of power relations represents the authority of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, the Pro-Establishment group itself as creator of the discourses, and the public. In the aspect of identity, the group shows a group identity with the characteristics of primordial sentiment and Mataram-style democracy. At the level of discourse practice, the political discourses of the Pro-Establishment group are influenced by social factors and various activities/organizations. At the level of socio-cultural practice, the discourses of the Pro-Establishment group are influenced by cultural, institutional, local, and national-situational aspects; (3) The Pro-Election group's discourses at the level of text represent the centrifugal force and counter-discourse nuances. The aspect of power relations represents the Government of Jogjakarta Special Region, the Pro-Election group itself as creator of the discourses, and the public. In the aspect of identity, the Pro-Election group demonstrates the identity of a critical and anti-status quo group. At the level of discourse practice, the Pro-Election group's discourses are influenced by social factors and various activities/organizations. Meanwhile, at the level of socio-cultural practice, the discourses of the Pro-Election group are influenced by cultural, institutional, local, and national-situational aspects; (4) Order of discourse analysis reveals different and competing discourses; and (5) The role of citizenship in the special status of Jogjakarta is relevant to citizenship education in the socio-cultural domains, contributing to the formation of democratic citizenship that is involved in activities aimed at political and social transformations. Based on the research results, in its development citizenship education should contribute to the

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improvement of civic literacy concerning political issues to shape good and smart citizens.

Keywords: construction of social reality, special status of Jogjakarta, political discourse, and citizenship education.