

## STIGMATIZATION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL MENTAL DISABILITIES THROUGH THE MENTION OF PEOPLE WITH MENTAL DISORDERS

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### Abstract

Stigma against persons with psychosocial disabilities in the mass media causes people to be afraid to seek help and open up in public spaces. Stigmatization in the mass media occurs through the designation ODGJ or People with Mental Disorders which should since the Law on Persons with Disabilities be referred to as persons with psychosocial mental disabilities. The study used the CADS method or Corpus Assisted Discourse Studies with the keywords mention of ODGJ and the relationship between word frequencies that appeared in the mass media whose results showed that the word ODGJ was dominated by news related to law enforcement through the institution of police power at various levels as bourgeois actions in the public sphere. The news also shows more about actions that in theory stigma as behavior that is strongly disapproved of by the social normal that is full of normal. This is a form of mass media framing of psychosocial mental people by serving the value of society as an interesting news article for readers and viewers to enjoy rather than advocating for people and disability issues as social justice issues that require broad access to appropriate treatment.

**Keywords:** Mass Media; Framing; ODGJ; Persons with Psychosocial Mental Disabilities; Disability; Mental Illness.

### Introduction

The narrative of respect for the dignity and dignity of the term psychosocial mental disability is important because from a social point of view, one of the biggest problems for people with disabilities is stigma (Society, 2021) and research shows that mass media is closely related to public perceptions that contribute greatly to stigma against people with psychosocial mental disabilities. Reducing stigma is important to make it easier for people with psychosocial mental disabilities to ask for help to reduce suffering, integration with society, damage to self-image including family, including damage to economic aspects (Klin & Lemish, 2008). This destruction of self-image is an act of stigmatization against mental illness known as identity pampering (Boundless, 2023).

Research on framing states that the correlation between mass media framing and public opinion concludes that people who are outside the political context referred to in a particular issue will be vulnerable to manipulation of the issue presented because individuals do not have the freedom to choose their ideas. It is further mentioned that this vulnerability is due to the lack of debate and availability of available information (Chong & Druckman, 2007). The problem arises when journalists themselves as sources of information working with gatekeeper systems do not know and are considered unaware that their reporting has contributed greatly to stigma.

The term People with Mental Disorders or ODGJ has been erased from the face of the earth in Indonesia since the promulgation of Law Number 6 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities. In practice, the word ODGJ is still used by mass media in Indonesia to identify certain behaviors in each

news as prejudice. ODGJ should have been replaced with people with psychosocial or mental disabilities, but until this study was conducted, the term ODGJ was still used. Article 1 of Law No. 8 of 2016 states that

*"A person with a disability is any person with long-term physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory limitations who in interacting with the environment may experience obstacles and difficulties to participate fully and effectively with other citizens based on equal rights."*

Furthermore, in Article 4 paragraph 1 letter c, it is stated that one of the persons with disabilities included in the category of disability is a person with a mental disability. Then explained in the Explanation of Law Number 16 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities Article 4 paragraph 1 letter c, there are 2 people with mental disabilities, as follows:

What is meant by "People with Mental Disabilities" is a disorder of thinking, emotional, and behavioral functions, including:

- A. psychosocial includes schizophrenia, bipolar, depression, anxiety, and personality disorders; And
- B. Developmental disabilities that affect social interaction skills include autism and hyperactivity."

Meanwhile, the term Person with Mental Disorders " refers to the previous legal rules, namely Law No. 18 of 2014 concerning Mental Health mentioned in Article 1 Paragraph 3 introduced the term ODGJ as follows:

*"People with Mental Disorders who are subsequently ODGJ are people who experience disturbances in thoughts, behaviors, and feelings that manifest in the form of a collection of symptoms and/or meaningful changes in behavior, and can cause suffering and obstacles in carrying out people's functions as human beings".*

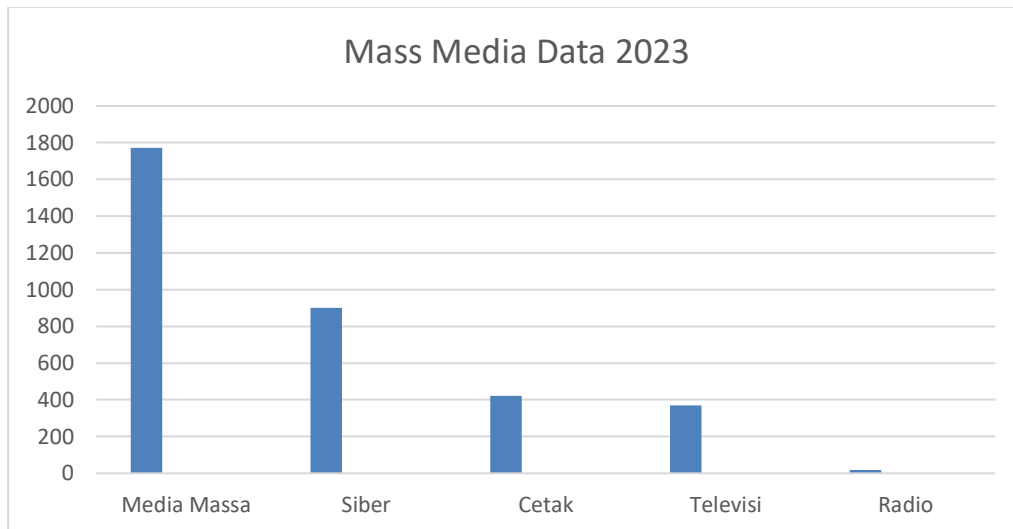
Article 2 of this Law also has the term ODMK or People with Psychiatric Problems for people who are at risk of mental disorders. Here's what it reads:

*"People with Psychiatric Problems hereinafter abbreviated as ODMK are people who have physical, mental, social and growth and development problems, and/or quality of life so that they have a risk of experiencing mental disorders."*

Law No. 8 of 2016 is a continuation of Law No. 19 of 2011 which is a ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities or CRPD issued by the United Nations which respects the human rights of persons with disabilities, including persons with psychosocial mental disabilities. The CRDP states that the purpose of the convention is "... to increase respect for their inherent dignity and dignity." (True, 2006).

So, the replacement of this term has considered many aspects, including social aspects, where we fight stigma so that people with psychosocial mental disabilities are guaranteed equal opportunities and rights in life.

Based on data from the Press Council, the number of verified mass media is 1722 mass media and is dominated by online or cyber media as much as 902 or 50.9 percent (Press, 2023).



Of all cyber mass media in Indonesia, based on similarweb.com data, the top 5 favorites based on ranking are:

1. Detik.com
2. Tribunenews.com
3. Kompas.com
4. Cnbcindonesia.com
5. Cnnindonesia.com (Similarweb, 2023)

## Literature Review

### 2.1 Repression of Domination

Social society creates domination through normal society which produces the same thing as positive law, giving rise to punitive measures for actions considered to undermine the established social order. Punishment itself undergoes a shift in value from body value to soul value, in other words, the purpose of punishment and stigma is to target pain or illness into the soul of every individual who is considered worthy of punishment. The authority that has power also shifts not only to the official authority of the state or ruler but also shifts to society through social norms that have the same value as positive law. Finally, it became dominant to punish and stigmatize individuals (Foucault, 1995).

The identity of each individual is formed from social processes as objects of social reality that determine his standing in society, which crystallize and can be modified and even sharpened by social life. So this identity is strongly influenced by elements of social life, individual consciousness, and reactions from social structures that are formed until internalized into a particular identity. The act of destroying identity is a product of domination as part of social construction derived from reality and knowledge (Berger & Luckmann, 1966).

### 2.2 Stigmatization of Mental Illness

The stigmatization theory says that mental illness is one of the 3 stigmas in social life whose identity binds every individual who experiences the disease. According to Emilie Durkheim, stigmatization is one form of severe rejection of an identity because deviance is considered to damage identity and one form of deviance is mental illness. Furthermore, Erving Goffman states that the act of stigmatization is destroying identity or destroying identity (Boundless, 2023). In the public sphere, there is a domination of the bourgeoisie which always tries to oppress minority groups through the influence of economic and political institutions with the power it has (Habermas, 1991). Similar to

public space, further repression also occurs in the third place or third space which is formed as a cross between two spaces in social life, namely the reproduction space and the production space. The smallest reproduction room is in the house with the family, while the production room is in the workplace, and between the two spaces, there is a meeting point. At this junction is also called the third space (Lefebvre, 1991).

The digital world is a space that provides an alternative to repression in the real world and the offline world is an open window for opportunities for the creation of unique identities.

*“The offline world confronts us with various expectations, labels, and stereotypes that shape us, lay down expectations for us, and influence our behavior. Even if we try to behave outside of the norm, the power of these built-in pressures will often push us back into our old behavior. However, the Internet often presents an alternative an open window of opportunity for creating a unique identity, a new self, an extreme personal redefinition or a depiction of the person we would like to be”* (Amichai-Hamburger, 2017).

### 2.3 Framing Mass Media as Repression in Public Space

In the public sphere, there is a domination of the bourgeoisie which always tries to oppress minorities through the influence of economic and political institutions with their power. Mass media known as the press is a promotion of public space full of commercialization and is even referred to as a small-scale handicraft business but has a great influence as a public space that affects public space and individuals. The scope of the distinction is increasingly blurred in social platforms because the distribution of journalistic products is increasingly widespread and broad (Habermas, 1991).

The repressive form carried out by the mass media is through framing which is interpreted by Erving Goffman as a frame of individuals in everyday life in the meaning of life. The purpose of this framing is to reduce the complexity of the information to help reconstruct reality. Furthermore, research found that mass media framing is more widely used to serve people's values that are generally normal and derived from social construction (W. Littlejohn & A. Foss, 2009). Framing gives birth to a form of representation in the media that mostly works using stereotypes by indulging prejudices based on social constructions that develop in the culture of society (Long & Wall, 2012). Framing then provides interpretations of viewpoints that have implications for various values and considerations, including changing people's orientation towards an issue (Chong & Druckman, 2007).

Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenthal in their book translated into Indonesian entitled *Nine Elements of Journalism* explain in one of their chapters the question of truth in journalism which in practice causes a lot of confusion because it is very vulnerable to corruption. The alignment of journalists and media institutions is even referred to as two different things, between news and truth itself, and news is referred to as passion rather than meaningful facts. This happens because the distorted materials brought from the field that are brought to the newsroom as gatekeepers cause a lot of distortion to obscure the meaning carried by the data. This book emphasizes that your truth in journalism should be functional and can only be obtained through thorough verification. Bill said: verified, verified, and verified, any material and data will be useless to journalism if it cannot be verified through how journalism works. For this reason, Bill and Tom propose advocacy journalism for journalism that aims to connect the tongue of the oppressed by clearly stating its side of the oppressed and the role of medical journalism here as a barking dog (Kovach & Rosenthal, 2003).

## **Research Methods**

This study used the CADS method or Corpus Assisted Discourse Studies on psychosocial mental disabilities using the mention of ODGJ in 1 online mass media, namely Detik.com. The method is critical discourse analysis, which is a method used to dismantle the practice of power through the use of language. The analysis was carried out using corpus linguistics. To demonstrate practices of discrimination, bias, and injustice through language, researchers utilize corpus linguistics through texts that have a deep concern for language that arises naturally into units that have a broader meaning than sorting and classifying language itself. So the use of language in communication events, both words, sentences, conversations in discussions, and general conversations, including speech, is interpreted to have context in its use. CADS is concerned with assessing context as a social phenomenon rather than its usefulness by understanding the elements that have a tendency to judge good and bad based on common sense or common sense. The purpose of CADS is to reveal the existence of ideology and power as symbols of domination by examining systematic and reducible semiotic data, both written, verbal, and visual (Wodak & Meyer, 2009).

Gerlinde Hardt-Mautner further explains that CADS departs from the assumption that the relationship between words and meaning, including context, does not arise constantly because it has its processes, including the contamination of certain ideologies. For news analysis, Mautner explains that isolating words can be done through text search with the frequency of word repetition as well as measuring words of a certain size, absence of words by looking at the presence or absence of certain content to rate words and more. sophisticated with thematic descriptions, schemes, and other rhetorical structures. (Hardt-Mautner, 1995)

The object of his research is news with the keyword ODGJ in Detik.com because this national news portal is periodically ranked 1st as the most-read channel and influences public opinion. The key word is also one because this one word already reflects a sentiment contaminated with the ideology of power and the value of domination through the stigmatization of people with psychosocial mental disabilities in Indonesia

The digital footprint as the text used is data collection with the keyword ODGJ in Detik.com according to the period after April 2016 according to the Law on Persons with Disabilities is officially invited until 2023 using Python software then assisted by text allocation using the Voyant application to find the number of frequency of ODGJ words and related words which are then sorted into several categories, namely negative, positive and neutral. Negative categories by defining words related to context other than disability and mental and values related to their meaning. The category is positive if the related word that appears relates to disability and mental health and related elements such as handling and respecting the identity of people with psychosocial mental disabilities. Neutral is when the word associated with the keyword is more of an additional identity such as gender. The analysis also analyzed the frequency with which keywords and related words appeared together plus words in context that should exist but did not exist as data to prove ideological contamination and keyword dominance.

## **Results**

From the results of data collection using the ODGJ keyword through the Python application on national news channels, there was a total of 1678 news articles from the period after April 2016 until the data was taken, namely in December 2023. The highest word is the ODGJ word with 4653 good words from the headline including in the news body. After cleaning the data by eliminating valueless words such as conjunctions, unrelated numbers, and some included data, here are the top 10 words including ODGJ.

**Table 1. Top 10 words that accompany the first edition of ODGJ keywords**

<b>WORD</b>	<b>SUM</b>
ODGJ	4653
person	3180
perp	2995
soul	2833
victim	2751
annoyance	2587
citizen	2515
man	2381
house	2299
police	1625

Indicator data results

From the list of words in the table above, several words are found to be related to other words through *word trees* and certain sentences until they are found to have the same context as other words in the table. Finally, we found the 10th highest word data in the frequency of word repetition from the data drawn and the results were as follows.

**Table 2. Top 10 words accompanying ODGJ keywords post-data cleanup edition**

<b>WORD</b>	<b>SUM</b>
ODGJ is related to the words person, disorder, and psyche	4653
Perp	2995
Victim	2751
Warga	2515
Man	2381
House	2299
Policy	1625
Child	1353
Family	1189
Allegedly	1163

Indicator data results

The next data is absenteeism where some words and vocabulary should exist but are absent or absent or there is an imbalance in frequency that should exist compared to ODGJ, namely mental illness, mental disability, and psychosocial mental disability. Here are the results:

Table 3. Word attendance data

<b>WORD</b>	<b>SUM</b>
ODGJ	4653
Mental disability	27
Mental illness	7
Psychosocial mental disability	0

Indicator data results

Furthermore, data processing is continued with categorizing words of at least 10 words that fall into 3 categories, namely negative, positive, and neutral. The following data are broken down into 3 tables as follows.

**Table 4.1 Negative category word data**

<b>WORD</b>	<b>SUM</b>
ODGJ	4653
perp	2995
victim	2751
policy	1625
Allegedly	1153
Officer	690
Secured	682
Polres	542
case	465
Remains	464
Polsek	438
tersangka	397
Luka	391
Rampage	334
Gila	266
gamut	259
criminal	257
Arrested	250
Police	220
disposing	219
Persecution	189
corpse	179

Indicator data results

**Table 4.2 Data on positive category words**

<b>KATA</b>	<b>SUM</b>
Warga	2515
House	2299
RSJ	581
Health	579
Psychiatric	563
City	503
Information	421
Social services	359
Phc	317
Treated	298
Therapy	289
Panti	282
Disability	267
Medicine	243
Mental	211
Doctor	208
Treatment	189
Rawat	172

Indicator data results

**Table 4.3 Neutral category word data**

<b>WORD</b>	<b>SUM</b>
Man	2381
Child	1352
Family	1189
Woman	820
Mother	675
Woman	470
Wife	261
Older sibling	260
Elderly	228
Grandmother	220
Husband	199
Father	188
Younger sibling	174

Indicator data results

### **Discussion**

Based on the Law on Persons with Disabilities, the word ODGJ, or People with Mental Disorders should have been replaced with persons with psychosocial mental disabilities. These keywords in the data processing results appear as the top words and are used in headlines and news bodies. This change was replaced by the UN Resolution on Disability which aims to respect persons with psychosocial mental disabilities and at the same time protect the identity of persons from discriminatory practices. As seen in Table 3, words that should be able to answer respect for people such as mental illness and disability appear in very unequal numbers compared to ODGJ. The news raised by the media uses the framing of serving community norms that serve community norms that are full of normalcy rather than advocating social justice issues, including by respecting people as human beings who are not accommodated by their needs by the surrounding environment to get access to health assistance and proper treatment. So do not be surprised if the words residents and houses enter are also the highest because the events reported are mostly located in public rather than private and closed spaces, for example commonly called reproductive rooms.

The term ODGJ is deliberately done to designate certain behaviors that are not approved by the prevailing norms in society rather than explaining ODGJ as a mental illness with certain behavioral symptoms and is carried out systematically because all news through *gatekeepers* goes through a screening process in the newsroom as the work of editors with full awareness. Policies and decisions of editors as *gatekeepers* who filter every news have a big role in public opinion and in this case, become propaganda as the ruler of the news by prejudice against people with psychosocial mental disabilities through exposure to certain behaviors in public plus several news related to positive and criminal law violations. This is what Ervin Goffman thinks is an act of hurting identity or identity *spoiling*.

Table 2 of the top word data that appears is a word dominated by using common logic in the negative category plus words that include the word law enforcement rather than social justice issues including access to health assistance, for example, the word that appears highest under ODGJ is the word perpetrator who is closely associated with criminal acts and violations of the law, then also the word victim, there is the word police and there are no words related to the area health and disability. There are also alleged words that have been very close to law enforcement areas including prisons and arrests. In *Public Sphere* theory this is a form of bourgeoisie in the public sphere through institutions of the ruler as absolute power including through official government agencies. In this space,



vulnerable groups belonging to marginalized groups do not have equal access to influence public opinion and the mass media uses the police as a law enforcement tool to perpetuate this bourgeois practice.

These news stories are more about criminal events that are full of spectacle action as well as scenes in a crime and legal story drama to bring up words related to events such as homes and residents including families and children which are very ranging from stigmatizing actions through identity destruction of families and children such as bullying and public shaming. This according to Emilie Durkheim is a stigma as a show that shows severe disapproval of social norms rather than raising the issue of the need for bearings to be given fair treatment.

Table 4.1 is the same corpus of negative categories almost the same as most of the words in Table 2 ODGJ is associated with many criminal acts and law enforcement and the word criminal also includes a large number of words as well and still appears the word crazy that should not be used and many words related to actions that logically generally injure the norm such as tantrums, Raging, corpses, wounds, abuse and corpses are included in pasung which according to data from the Community Aid Institute or LBH Masyarakat that in Indonesia in 2021 there were reported to be at least 18,000 people with psychosocial mental disabilities experiencing shackling both by family and society. The words that appear are consistent with the highest number of words related to law enforcement such as arrested, secured, and even suspects including police, police station, police, and police. Some cases show a number of these events are legal events that require enforcement and legal justice rather than proper treatment by social justice values. (Masyarakat, 2021)

Table 4.2 about corpus data positive categories are almost all related to health such as mental hospitals, health, Panti, Dinas, social services, and care for example plus medical actions such as treatment, drugs, medication, and doctors. The words mental and disability also appear among them. But compared to the number of words in the negative category starting with the number 2995 by excluding the word ODGJ, this category appears far below the number 581 by excluding the words home and citizen because both words are related to events that are shown in public or public spaces. Houses and residents can be categorized as positive because it can be an indication of high environmental concern for people who are still too gray to be disqualified. After all, they are vulnerable to stigmatization.

Table 4.3 on corpus data neutral categories are words related to identity and background such as family, child, father, mother including the elderly. These words are related to identity to the background and status of people with psychosocial mental disabilities in the private sphere of private and production spaces and can be included in the act of revealing personal identity to public spaces that are vulnerable to stigmatization. So entering this neutral category also still has vulnerabilities and gray areas because many are related to gender and vulnerable groups such as the elderly.

## **Conclusion**

The framing of mass media as an act of stigmatization of people with psychosocial mental disabilities is to use the keyword ODGJ which is associated with legal events and the spectacle of actions that hurt social normals that impose normalcy rather than as respect for the identity of people who have difficulty adjusting to their environment which is far from social justice issues which aims to open the widest access to health assistance. There is a disparity in the frequency of negative words also compared to the frequency of positive and neutral categories which shows that the word ODGJ is used by the media to indicate power over social norms that are full of normality by repressing behavior highlighted in events in the news, including vulnerability to identity disclosure in the environment of the person, including to the identity of reproductive space which can be threatened by stigmatization. This shows the high stigmatization of people through mass media with the mention of

ODGJ along with the words associated with the mention. The mass media need to take a partiality towards psychosocial mental disability as a vulnerable and oppressed group by applying advocacy journalism and acting as barking dogs like guardians of power who come from anywhere.

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